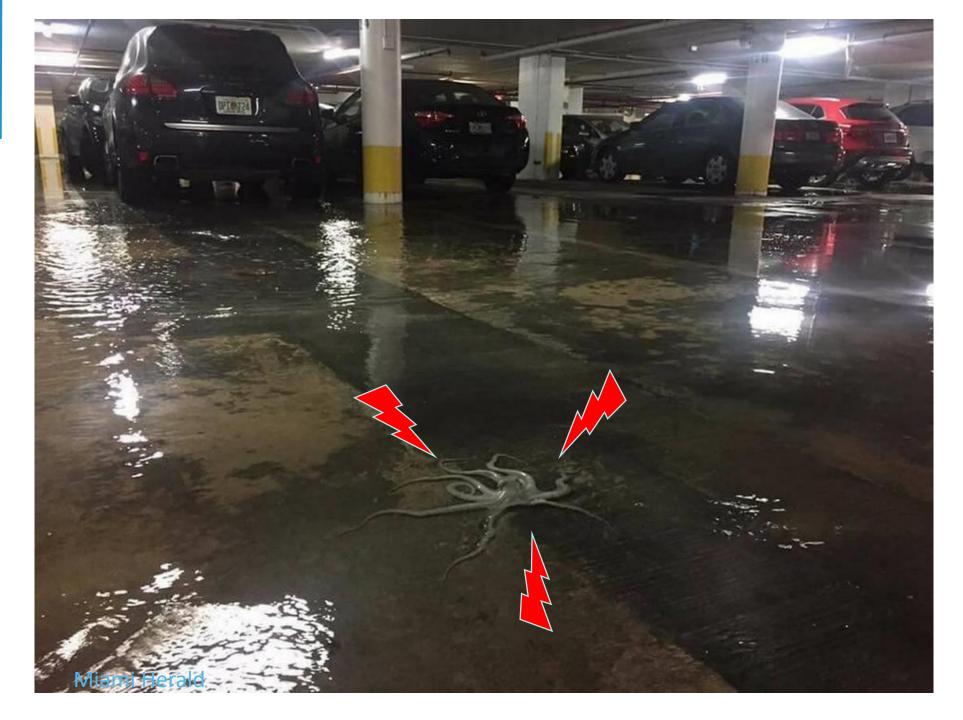




Whitney Gray, Administrator, Florida Resilient Coastlines Program

850-245-2098 Whitney. Gray@Florida DEP.gov

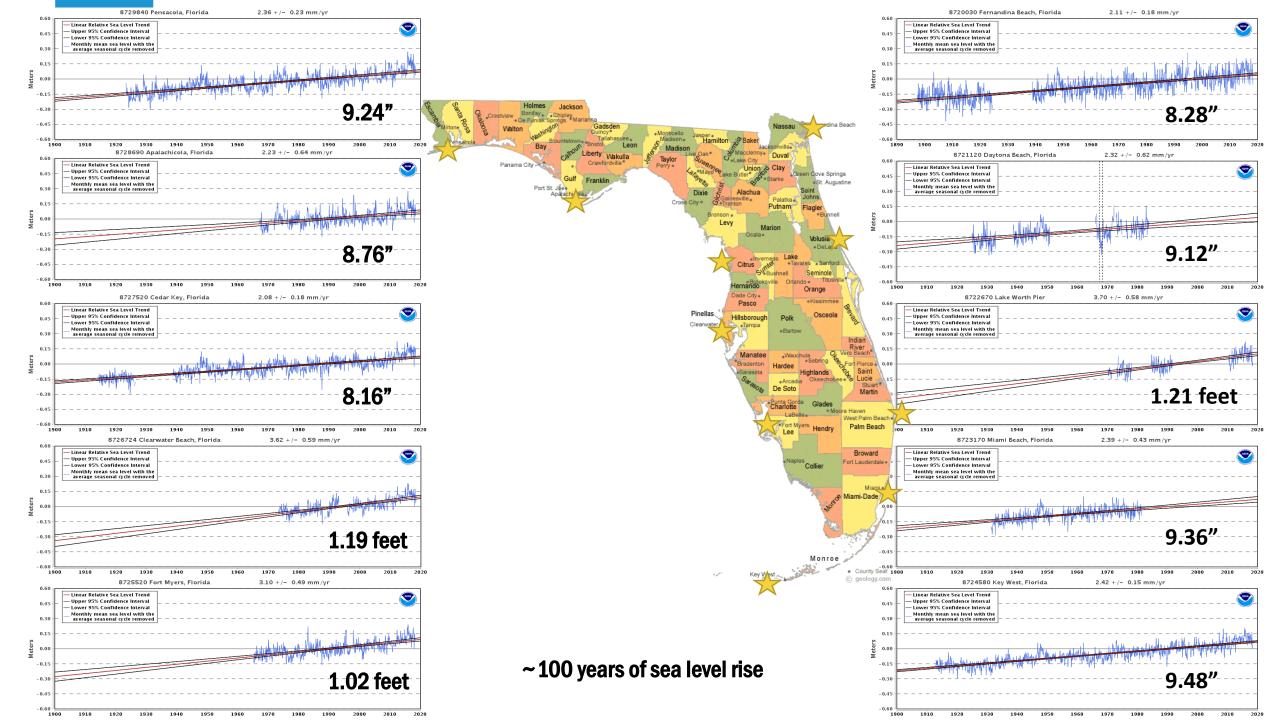








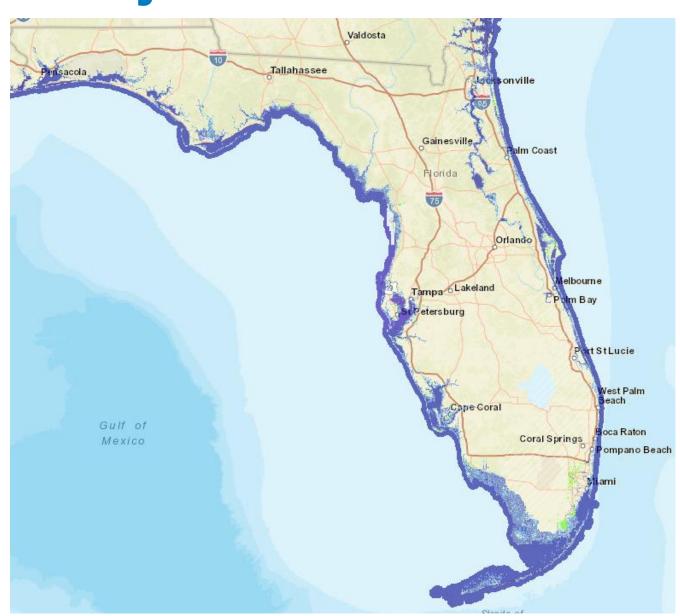






## **Sea Level Rise Projections**

- Observations from around the state indicate that sea level has risen about a foot in the last 100 years; 5 inches just since 2000.
- By 2040 that number could increase by 3 to 11 additional inches for a total of 8 to 16 inches since 2000.
- By 2070 sea level could be 14-39 inches higher than in 2000.





## **Small Rise Causes Big Changes...**



AGU Journal Earth's Future Special Issue on Gulf Sea Level Rise



## ...and Exacerbates Existing Risks:

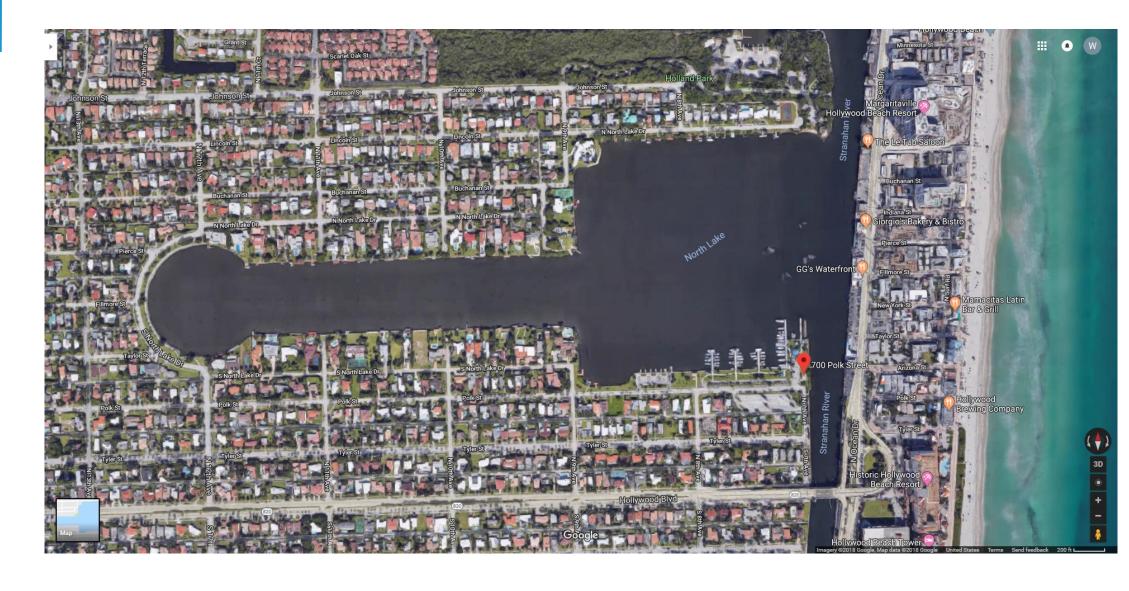
- Storm surge
- Nuisance flooding
- Erosion

- Salt-water intrusion
- Storm water management











### Legislative responses

Select Year: 2017 ▼ Go

### The 2017 Florida Statutes

Title XI
COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Chapter 163
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
PROGRAMS

### 163.3164 Community Planning Act; definitions. - As used in this act:

- (1) "Adaptation action area" or "adaptation area" means a designation in the comanagement element of a local government's comprehensive plan which identifies o area that experience coastal flooding due to extreme high tides and storm surge, an vulnerable to the related impacts of rising sea levels for the purpose of prioritizing finfrastructure needs and adaptation planning.
- (6) In addition to the requirements of subsections (1)-(5), the comprehensive pla the following elements:
- (g) For those units of local government identified in s. 380.24, a coastal manager appropriately related to the particular requirements of paragraphs (d) and (e) and me requirements of s. 163.3178(2) and (3). The coastal management element shall set fo principles, guidelines, standards, and strategies that shall guide the local government and program implementation with respect to the following objectives:
- 10. At the option of the local government, develop an adaptation action area desi hose low-lying coastal zones that are experiencing coastal flooding due to extreme hi torm surge and are vulnerable to the impacts of rising sea level. Local governments to daptation action area may consider policies within the coastal management element esilience to coastal flooding resulting from high-tide events, storm surge, flash floods unoff, and related impacts of sea-level rise. Criteria for the adaptation action area mut need not be limited to, areas for which the land elevations are below, at, or near righ water, which have a hydrologic connection to coastal waters, or which are design waquation zones for storm surge.

2011 163.3177(6)(g)(10) Adaptation Action Areas 2015 163.3178(2)(f) "Peril of Flood"

Select Year: 2017 ▼ Go

### The 2017 Florida Statutes

Title XI
COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Chapter 163 INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS

<u>Chapter</u>

### 163.3178 Coastal management.-

- (1) The Legislature recognizes there is significant interest in the resources of the coastal zone of the state. Further, the Legislature recognizes that, in the event of a natural disaster, the state may provide financial assistance to local governments for the reconstruction of roads, sewer systems, and other public facilities. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that local government comprehensive plans restrict development activities where such activities would lamage or destroy coastal resources, and that such plans protect human life and limit public expenditures in areas that are subject to destruction by natural disaster.
- (2) Each coastal management element required by s. 162.3172(6)(g) shall be based on studies, surveys, and data; be consistent with coastal resource plans prepared and adopted pursuant to general or special law; and contain:
- (f) A redevelopment component that outlines the principles that must be used to eliminate nappropriate and unsafe development in the coastal areas when opportunities arise. The component must:
- Include development and redevelopment principles, strategies, and engineering solutions hat reduce the flood risk in coastal areas which results from high-tide events, storm surge, flash loods, stornwater runoff, and the related impacts of sea-level rise.
- Encourage the use of best practices development and redevelopment principles, strategies, and engineering solutions that will result in the removal of coastal real property from flood zone designations established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- Identify site development techniques and best practices that may reduce losses due to looding and claims made under flood insurance policies issued in this state.
- Be consistent with, or more stringent than, the flood-resistant construction requirements in the Florida Building Code and applicable flood plain management regulations set forth in 44 C.F.R. = 3art 60.
- 5. Require that any construction activities seaward of the coastal construction control lines
- 6. Encourage local governments to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to achieve lood insurance premium discounts for their residents.
- (g) A shoreline use component that identifies public access to beach and shoreline areas and iddresses the need for water-dependent and water-related facilities, including marinas, along shoreline areas. Such component must include the strategies that will be used to preserve ecreational and commercial working waterfronts as defined in s. 342.07.
- (h) Designation of coastal high-hazard areas and the criteria for mitigation for a comprehensive lan amendment in a coastal high-hazard area as defined in subsection (8). The coastal high-hazard area is the area below the elevation of the category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, ake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model. Application of entitation and the anotherian of deputement and refundamental higher, surgently for

Select Year: | 2020 ✔ | Go

### The 2020 Florida Statutes

Title XI
COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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<u>View Entire</u> <u>Chapter</u>

PRESERVATION

Chapter 161

161.551 Public financing of construction projects within the coastal building zone.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Coastal structure" means a major structure or nonhabitable major structure within the coastal building zone.
- (b) "Public entity" means the state or any of its political subdivisions, or any municipality, county, agency, special district, authority, or other public body corporate of the state which is demonstrated to perform a public function or to serve a governmental purpose that could properly be performed or served by an appropriate governmental unit.
- (c) "SLIP study" means a sea level impact projection study as established by the department pursuant to subsection (3).
- (d) "State-financed constructor" means a public entity that commissions or manages a construction project using funds appropriated from the state.
- (e) "Substantial flood damage" means flood, inundation, or wave action damage resulting from a single event, such as a flood or tropical weather system, where such damage exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the coastal structure at the time of the event.
- (2) Beginning 1 year after the date the rule developed by the department pursuant to subsection (3) is finalized and is otherwise in effect, a state-financed constructor may not commence construction of a coastal structure without:
- (a) Conducting a SLIP study that meets the requirements established by the department;
- (b) Submitting the study to the department; and
- (c) Receiving notification from the department that the study was received and that it has been published on the department's website pursuant to paragraph (6)(a) for at least 30 days. The state-financed constructor is solely responsible for ensuring that the study submitted to the department for publication meets the requirements under subsection (3).
- (3) The department shall develop by rule a standard by which a state-financed constructor must conduct a SLIP study and may require that a professional engineer sign off on the study. The rule must be effective 1 year after the date it is finalized and applies only to projects not yet commenced as of the date the rule is finalized. The rule may not apply retroactively to projects that commenced before the date the rule is finalized. At a minimum, the standard must require that a state-financed constructor do all of the following:
- (a) Use a systematic, interdisciplinary, and scientifically accepted approach in the natural sciences and construction design in conducting the study.
- (b) Assess the flooding, inundation, and wave action damage risks relating to the coastal

2019

161.551
Public financing of coastal construction,
Aka SLIP

### 2020 380.093 Resilient Florida

**CHAPTER 2021-28** 

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1954

An act relating to statewide flooding and sea level rise resilience; creating s. 380.093, F.S.; providing legislative intent; providing definitions; establishing the Resilient Florida Grant Program within the Department of Environmental Protection; authorizing the department to provide grants to local governments to fund the costs of community resilience planning, subject to appropriation; providing requirements for certain local government vulnerability assessments; requiring the department to complete a comprehensive statewide flood vulnerability and sea level rise data set and assessment by specified dates; specifying requirements for such data set and assessment; requiring the department to develop an annual Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan and submit the plan to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; specifying requirements for the plan; authorizing local governments, regional resilience entities, water management districts, and flood control districts to annually submit proposed projects to the department for inclusion in the plan; specifying requirements for such projects; specifying expenses that are ineligible for inclusion in the plan; requiring the department to implement a scoring system for assessing projects eligible for inclusion in the plan; limiting the total amount of funding that may be proposed for each year of the plan; requiring the Legislature, upon review and subject to appropriation, to approve funding for projects as specified in the plan; directing the department to initiate rulemaking by a specified date; authorizing the department to provide funding to regional resilience entities for specified purposes, subject to specified appropriation; creating s. 380.0933, F.S.; establishing the Florida Flood Hub for Applied Research and Innovation within the University of South Florida College of Marine Science for a specified purpose; providing duties of the hub; providing for an executive director; requiring the hub to submit an annual report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; amending s. 403.928, F.S.; requiring the Office of Economic and Demographic Research to include specified information relating to inland and coastal flood control in certain assessments; providing an effective date.



## Florida Resilient Coastlines Program



### **RESOURCES**

Florida Adaptation Planning
Guidebook & Technical
Assistance



### **FUNDING**

Resilience Planning & Implementation Grants



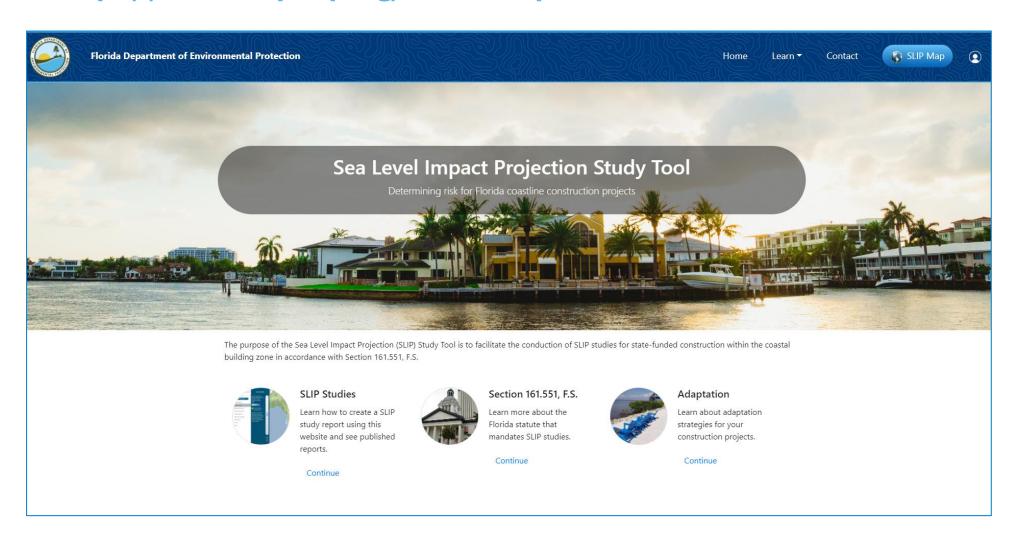
### **COORDINATION**

**Quarterly Coastal**Resilience Forum



## **SLIP Study Tool**

https://floridadep-slip.org/Default.aspx



	Resilient Florida Grant Program		Comprehensive Statewide Flood Vulnerability Data Set and Assessment		Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan	Regional Resilience Entities	Florida Flood Hub
	Planning Grants	Resilience Projects	Data Set	Assessment			
Activities	assessments, adaptation plans, and projects to adapt critical assets to the		Provides for the collection and aggregation of data	This section provides for the incorporation of the data collected for the data set and other analyses into a statewide sea level rise vulnerability assessment.	planning horizon and will consist	Provides funding to regional entities that are established by local governments to provide technical assistance on multijurisdictional projects.	Provides for the establishment of the Florida Flood Hub at USF's College of Marine Science. The Flood Hub will serve as the lead institution and will engage other institutions and partners to coordinate research and innovation around the flooding and sea level rise challenges facing the state.
Deadlines	Application portal opens July 1, 2021 Applications due September 1, 2021		Data Set due July 1, 2022	Assessment due July 1, 2023	Application portal opens July 1, 2021. Applications Due September 1, 2021. Plan due to EOG/Legislature December 1, 2021. Starting December 1, 2023, the Resilience Plan will be based on the Statewide Assessment.	Application portal opens July 1, 2021. Applications due September 1, 2021	Annual Report due July 1, 2022
Annual Funding							
FY 21-22	\$20,000,000	\$500,000,000	\$4,000,000			\$2,000,000	
FY 22-23 (anticipated)	? ?			Up to \$100,000,000	?		



# Thank you!

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