

# State Perspective--Can we Move the Needle?



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- 2011—Adaptation Action Area Legislation
- Section 163.3177(6)(g)(10), Florida Statutes

At the option of the local government, develop an adaptation action area designation for those low-lying coastal zones that are experiencing coastal flooding due to extreme high tides and storm surge and are vulnerable to the impacts of rising sea level.

- Citizens Insurance Contraction—HB 1089

As of July 1, 2014, new construction or substantial improvements not eligible for Citizen's coverage if structure seaward of coastal construction control line or within COBRA units. No new coverage for certain rental condominium units.

- Amended coastal element requirements to include:
  1. Strategies and engineering solutions: “that reduce the flood risk in coastal areas which results from high-tide events, storm surge, flash floods, stormwater runoff, and the **related impacts of sea-level rise.**
  2. Encourage best practices and redevelopment strategies that will result in the removal of coastal real property from flood zone designations established by FEMA.

- 3. Identify site development techniques and best practices that may reduce losses due to flooding and claims made under flood insurance policies.
- 4. Be consistent with or more stringent than flood resistant construction requirements in the Florida Building Code and federal floodplain management regulations.

5. Require any construction activities seaward of the coastal construction control lines to be consistent with chapter 161.
6. Encourage local governments to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System administered by the FEMA to achieve flood insurance premium discounts for their residents.

- Division of Emergency Management authorized to administer a matching grant program that provides up to \$50 million annual in matching grants to local governments to implement flood risk reduction policies and projects consistent with the coastal management element of a local government comprehensive plan.

- Projects that provide the greatest scoring improvement within the NFIP Community Rating System.
- Acquisition of flood-prone property for conversion to open space in perpetuity.
- Applications submitted by local governments that have encountered significant increase in NFIP premiums.
- Projects that protect greatest number of structures from frequent flooding.
- Applications that exceed dollar for dollar match.
- Local governments that participate in Community Rating System.



- Florida Communities Trust Program amended to add flood mitigation related land acquisition projects to the list purposes of the Florida Communities Trust.
- To acquire interests in lands designated as severe repetitive loss properties within “V”, “VE,” and “V1-30” flood zones which are suitable for enhancing beach and coastal access for the public, creating public parks and providing flood control.

## “Natural Hazards”—CS/SB 1544/HB

- Creates and interagency state workgroup to coordinate “ongoing efforts of state agencies in addressing the impacts of natural hazards.
- “Natural Hazards defined as “extreme heat, drought, wildfire, sea-level change, high tides, storm surge, saltwater intrusion, stormwater runoff, flash floods, inland flooding, and coastal flooding.
- Division of Emergency Management to coordinate.
- Requires annual progress report on state’s hazard mitigation plan.

- Coordinate with local governments when making major infrastructure investment and development decisions to consider the **risks of investing in areas vulnerable to extreme weather, flood risks, and other environmental conditions**, including consideration of areas identified as priorities for mitigation of risks or adaptation of infrastructure in regional and local plans.

- Direct RESTORE dollars to natural infrastructure projects that protect coast.
- Post-disaster mitigation funding opportunities in Pensacola area following spring flood event.
- Pilot Project funding for local governments who prepare and enact adaptation action areas.
- State funding/match for hazard mitigation projects that reduce storm-surge and flooding risk and improve CRA scores.

**Incorporate the risks of extreme weather**  
and other environmental conditions into long-range  
planning, project development, design, operations,  
and asset management decisions for all modes.

- Compare FTP language to “Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act
- Includes the phrase “improve the resilience and reliability of the transportation system,” planning and performance management.

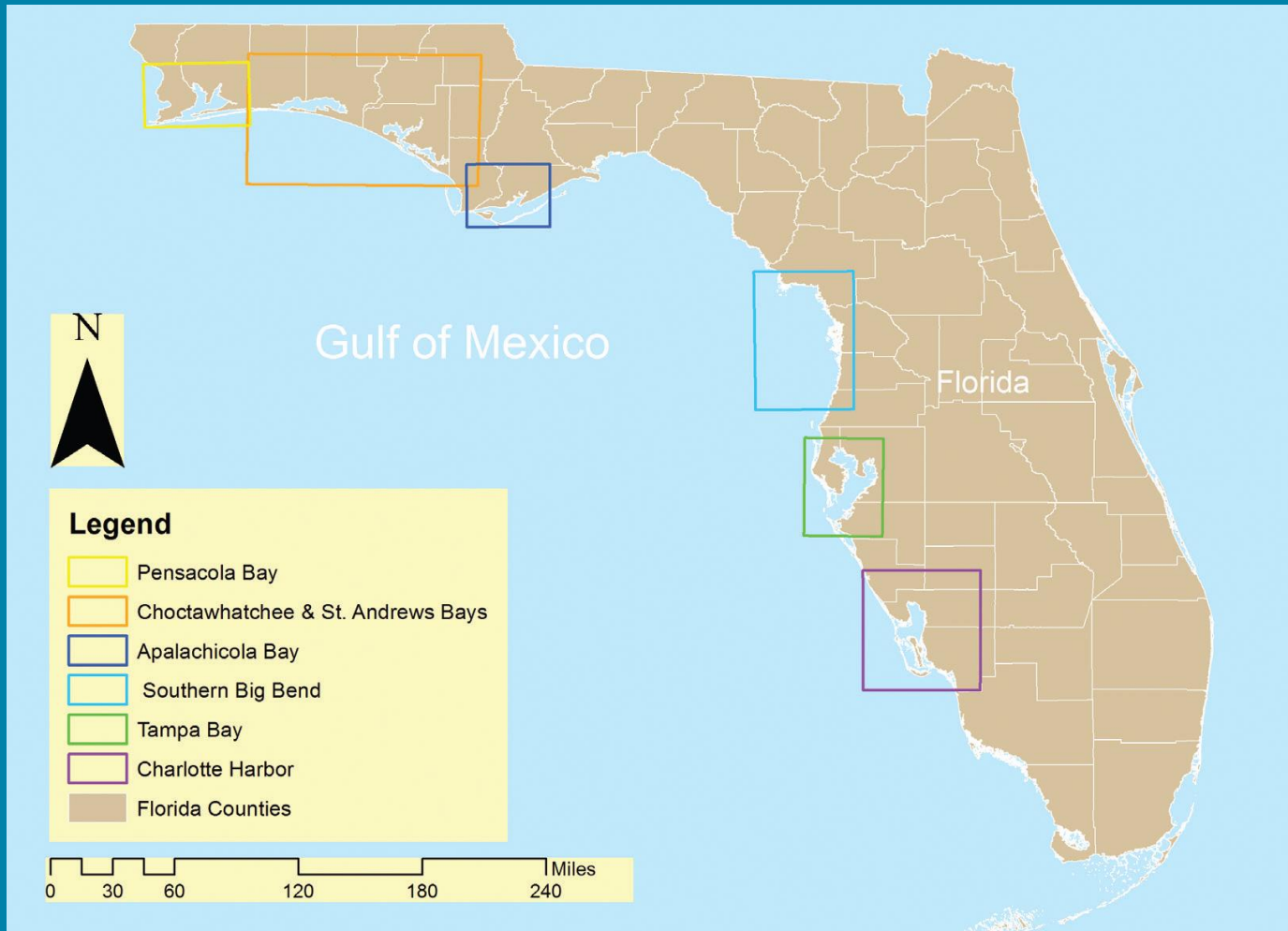
Section 259.105(17), Florida Statutes—

**Florida Forever Annual Work Plan** contains “a climate change category list of lands where acquisition or other conservation measures will address the challenges of global climate change...This category includes lands that provide opportunities to sequester carbon, provide habitat, protect coastal lands or barrier islands, and otherwise mitigate and help adapt to the effects of sea-level rise....”

- Clean Power Plan Implementation—HB 639/HB 838, prevents state agencies from implementing Clean Power Plan rule until final court judgment.
- Solar Energy Ballot Initiatives-Renewable Energy Source Device Tax Exemptions
- Consumers for Smart Solar (Utility backed amendment)—Oral Argument set for March 7.



# Assessment of Sea-Level Rise on Coastal Habitat—CoastalResilience.org



# Change in Coastal Habitat with Three Feet of Sea-Level Rise—Red More than 1,000 acres lost

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Coastal Habitats/ Study Areas	Pensacola Bay	St Andrews/ Choctawhatchee Bays	Apalachicola Bay	Southern Big Bend	Tampa Bay	Charlotte Harbor	TOTAL
	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES
Coastal Forest	-15,835	-26,291	-51,538	-60,922	-5,963	-10,713	-171,263
Undeveloped Dry Land	-2,648	-11,444	-7,621	-22,402	-9,558	-16,616	-70,287
Tidal Flat	4,375	8,584	7,462	3,294	-36,146	-50,716	-63,147
Inland Freshwater Marsh	-2,590	-2,040	-10,821	-1,872	-682	-1,103	-19,107
Tidal Swamp	-2,430	0	-8,295	-872	0	-929	-12,526
Cypress Swamp	-913	-210	-1,591	-347	-88	-70	-3,220
Ocean Beach	-954	195	-232	98	-322	-496	-1,711
Estuarine Beach	42	-1,466	408	141	-61	93	-843
Tidal Freshwater Marsh	3,786	-466	5,691	-29	-100	0	8,881
Brackish Marsh	941	-4,391	19,358	264	-444	0	15,728
Mangrove	0	0	0	-300	11,003	20,389	31,092
Transitional Saltmarsh	2,985	17,995	7,613	28,645	-34	1,223	58,427
Saltmarsh	8,939	12,106	25,953	38,884	-3,683	-845	81,352
Net change in wetlands**	-1,656	4,016	-5,992	6,983	-36,521	-43,167	-76,337

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\* Results are for a 1 meter increase in sea level rise which equals 3.28 feet.