

Peril of Flood Transmittal Memo

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- Proposed Amended MCNP Appendix CM-1: Data & Analysis

In response to the 2015 legislation from the Florida Legislature, titled “Peril of Flood”, amending the Florida state statutes, the City of Miami has prepared these proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments to comply with the new statute language. The Peril of Flood language requires that a variety of policies be included in local governments’ comprehensive plans. These requirements are copied below, as a reference to the proposed amendment language, which includes citations to these requirements.

Goals, Objective, & Policies

A number of proposed changes to the Miami Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan are included in this transmittal. They consist of edits to existing goals, objectives, and policies, as well as the addition of new ones. The attached document containing the proposed amendments shows two different types of edits: edits written in blue directly respond to those explicit requirements of the Peril of Flood language, and edits in red are proposed by staff that are either related to various resilience and sustainability efforts or respond to other changed conditions in the City of Miami. Citations in orange point to the statute section to which the policy is responsive.

Section 163.3187(2)(f)(1-6), F.S.

- 1. Include development and redevelopment principles, 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 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.*
- 3. Identify site development techniques and best practices that may reduce losses due to flooding and claims made under flood insurance policies issued in this state.*
- 4. 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. part 60.*
- 5. Require that any construction activities seaward of the coastal construction control lines established pursuant to s. [161.053](#) be consistent with chapter 161.*

6. Encourage local governments to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to achieve flood insurance premium discounts for their residents.

Data & Analysis

The data are displayed across four different maps:

- 1) Map CM-1: Flood Zones, as established by the Federal Emergency Management Administration
- 2) Map CM-2: Coastal High Hazard Area
- 3) Map CM-3: 2040 Inundation Risk
- 4) Map CM-4: 2060 Inundation Risk

Map CM-1 is a product produced using data directly from the Federal Emergency Management Administration. As such there is no analysis or alteration required by city staff.

Map CM-2 is the update to the Coastal High Hazard Area, as defined in Coastal Management Element Policy CM-4.1.2.

Maps CM-3 and CM-4 are two longer-term inundation risk analyses, considering locally adopted sea level rise projections.

Due to the length of time since new data had been compiled and analyzed, no considerations for sea level rise or climate change had been incorporated into the existing data for the Coastal Management element. Attached as part of this proposed amendment is a revised Appendix CM-1 which contains the data and analysis related to the Peril of Flood, with considerations for projected sea level rise.

Since the City of Miami is a member of the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact (SFRCCC), the data used to create maps CM-3 and CM-4 rely on the Unified Sea Level Rise Projection (USLRP) maintained by the SFRCCC. This projection accounts for a range of factors, with the low-end projection using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' medium trend and the high-end projection using the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration's high trend.

These two maps are made up of areas covered by projected inundation accounting for sea level rise using the middle and high-end projections for the rate of sea level rise from the USLRP. Time horizons were chosen for 2040 (to align with the update to the City's Future Land Use Map) and 2060 for a consistent, long-range planning horizon.

After an introduction of the data and sources, the analysis includes a methodology and a short discussion of the data. The methodology details the data sources and the process used to create the CHHA and the two new sea level rise inclusive inundation risk analyses. The discussion centers on the geospatial considerations of the data, with a particular focus on citywide coverage of the CHHA and its relation to the City's hydrology and geology.