

ORDINANCE NO. C-14-

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE 2008 FORT LAUDERDALE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO INCORPORATE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND DEFINITIONS NECESSARY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ADAPTION ACTION AREAS WITHIN THE COASTAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENTS, AND AUTHORIZING THE PROPER CITY OFFICIALS TO TRANSMIT THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS, SUPPORTING DATA AND ANALYSES TO REVIEWING AGENCIES.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Ordinance No. C-08-18 adopted by the City Commission of the City of Fort Lauderdale on May 6, 2008, the City Commission adopted the 2008 Fort Lauderdale Comprehensive Plan for the City of Fort Lauderdale ("Plan"); and

WHEREAS, the Planning and Zoning Board at its meeting of May 21, 2014 recommended that the City Commission of the City of Fort Lauderdale amend the Coastal Management and Administration and Implementation Elements of the 2008 Fort Lauderdale Comprehensive Plan to incorporate goals, objectives, policies and definitions necessary for the implementation of adaption action areas; and

WHEREAS, the City of Fort Lauderdale wishes to adopt the proposed amendments to the City of Fort Lauderdale Comprehensive Plan as provided herein and transmit the proposed amendments to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity and other reviewing agencies; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida held a public hearing on June 17, 2014, which hearing was advertised in accordance with the provisions of Section 163.3184(11) of the Florida Statutes;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. That the Coastal Management and Administration and Implementation Elements of the 2008 Comprehensive Plan shall be amended as described in the Exhibit attached hereto.

SECTION 2. That if any clause, section or other part of this Ordinance shall be held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Ordinance shall not be affected thereby, but shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon the date when the compliance review requirements as provided in Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, and the Broward County Planning Council recertification requirements have been met.

PASSED FIRST READING this the _____ day of _____, 2014.

PASSED SECOND READING this the _____ day of _____, 2014.

Mayor
JOHN P. "JACK" SEILER

ATTEST:

City Clerk
JONDA K. JOSEPH



CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

PROPOSED GOAL, OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES LANGUAGE ADAPTATION ACTION AREAS

COASTAL MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

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GOAL 3:

Increase the City’s resiliency to the impacts of climate change and rising sea levels by developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures in order to protect human life, natural systems and resources and adapt public infrastructure, services, and public and private property.

OBJECTIVE 3.1:

Develop and implement adaptation strategies for areas vulnerable to coastal flooding, tidal events, storm surge, flash floods, stormwater runoff, salt water intrusion and other impacts related to climate change or exacerbated by sea level rise, with the intent to increase the community’s comprehensive adaptability and resiliency capacities.

Evaluation Measure: Collaborating with regional partners, City shall identify public investments, infrastructure and assets at risk from rising sea levels by 2018. Thereafter, this assessment will be performed every five (5) years.

Policy 3.1.1:

Identify public investments and infrastructure at risk to sea level rise and other climate related impacts. Assess the vulnerability to public facilities and services, including but not limited to water and wastewater facilities, stormwater systems, roads, bridges, governmental buildings, hospitals, transit infrastructure and other assets.

Policy 3.1.2:

Adaptation strategies may include, but not be limited to:

- a. Public infrastructure planning, siting, construction, replacement, operation and maintenance
- b. Emergency management
- c. Stormwater management
- d. Land development regulations
- e. Building codes
- f. Comprehensive planning
- g. Other strategies

Policy 3.1.3:

Adaptation strategy options may include the designation of Adaptation Action Areas (AAAs). As per Section 163.3164(1), Florida Statutes, an AAA is an optional designation within the coastal management element of a local government’s comprehensive plan which identifies one or more areas that experience coastal flooding due to extreme high tides and storm surge, and that are vulnerable to the related



impacts of rising sea levels for the purpose of prioritizing funding for infrastructure and adaptation planning.

Policy 3.1.4:

AAAs' adaptation strategy options may include, but not be limited to:

- a. Protection
- b. Accommodation
- c. Managed retreat
- d. Avoidance
- e. Other options

Policy 3.1.5.:

Considerations for AAAs designation may include, but not be limited to:

- a. Areas which experience tidal flooding
- b. Areas which have an hydrological connection to coastal waters
- c. Locations which are within areas designated as evacuation zones for storm surge
- d. Other areas impacted by stormwater/flood control issues

Policy 3.1.6:

As a basis for the designation of AAAs, the City will utilize the best available data and resources, such as the Unified Sea Level Rise Projection for Southeast Florida and Broward County's Priority Planning Areas for Sea Level Rise Map, in order to identify and understand the risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities to formulate timely and effective adaptation strategies.

Policy 3.1.7.:

As deemed to be in the best interest of the City, the City Commission may designate or remove designation by means of, but not limited to, the following mechanisms:

- a. Community Investment Program (Capital Improvement Plan)
- b. City Commission Resolution or Ordinance
- c. Comprehensive Plan via location description or map
- d. Other mechanisms as appropriate

Policy 3.1.8.:

Potential funding sources for the implementation of AAA's associated adaptation strategies include, but are not limited to:

- a. Federal and State grants and technical expertise assistance (in-kind)
- b. Local Stormwater Utility Fees and Community Investment Program (Capital Improvement Plan) prioritization
- c. Public/Private Partnerships
- d. Other sources

Policy 3.1.9:

Integrate AAAs into existing and future City processes and city-wide plans and documents which may include, but not be limited to:

- a. Community Investment Program
- b. Local Mitigation Strategy
- c. Strategic Plan
- d. Sustainability Action Plan
- e. Stormwater Master Plan

- f. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- g. Unified Land Development Regulations
- h. Other related processes, plans and documents.

Policy 3.1.10:

Align and be consistent with, to the extent possible, relevant and current national, state, and regional adaptation strategy documents such as the Broward County Climate Action Plan, Southeast Florida Regional Climate Action Plan and The President’s Climate Action Plan as well as other regional strategic plans, disaster mitigation plans, water management plans, transportation/transit plans, and climate change plans.

Policy 3.1.11:

Participate in, when appropriate, coordinated governmental, non-governmental and other appropriate agencies’ proposed application requests for funding adaptation implementation projects.

Policy 3.1.12:

Collaborate and coordinate with appropriate local, regional and state governmental agencies, to the extent possible, toward the implementation of AAA adaptation strategies.

Policy 3.1.13:

Based on evolving rising seas data and associated vulnerabilities, to allow for flexible adjustments, preserve future strategic adaptation implementation options to maintain maximum resiliency in response to new risks and vulnerabilities. The City will take advantage of new emerging data and technological opportunities.

Policy 3.1.14:

Continue to foster effective collaborations, partnerships and coordination with national, state, regional and local partners to identify risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities associated with coastal hazards and the impacts from sea level rise.

ADMINISTRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENT

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VII. Definitions

The following definitions are provided to clarify terms used in the City’s Comprehensive Plan. In addition, all other terms not provided herein and defined by the Broward County Land Use Plan are hereby adopted by reference. Where a definition contained within this section is different or inconsistent with the definition contained in enabling State legislation (Ch. 163.3164, FS), or is inconsistent with the definition contained in 9J-5.003, FAC, the definition contained herein shall be utilized. Within this definition section, the use of [brackets] explains the context within which the defined word, or groups of words, is used.

Accommodation: Strategies that do not act as a barrier, but rather alter the design through measures such as elevation or stormwater improvements, to allow the structure of infrastructure system to stay



intact. Rather than preventing flooding or inundation, these strategies aim to reduce potential risks. (Adaptation Action Areas: Policy Options for Adaptive Planning For Rising Sea Levels, South Florida Regional Planning Council, 2013)

Action plan – A program of transportation improvements designed to maintain and improve the capacity or reduce demand of roadway links in heavily congested areas. (Guidelines for the Development of Action Plans, Broward County, 1992)

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Arterial road - A roadway providing service, which is relatively continuous and of relatively high traffic volume, long trip length, and high operating speed. In addition, every United States numbered highway is an arterial road.

Avoidance: Strategies that involve ensuring development does not take place in areas subject to coastal hazards associated with sea level rise or where the risk is low at present but will increase over time. (Adaptation Action Areas: Policy Options for Adaptive Planning For Rising Sea Levels, South Florida Regional Planning Council, 2013)

Backlogged roadways - Those roads that are operating at a level of service below the minimum level of service standards, not programmed for construction in the first three years of FDOT's adopted work program or the five-year schedule of improvements contained in a local government's capital improvement element, and not constrained. (Quality/Level of Service Handbook, Florida DOT, 2002)

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Major trip generators or attractors - Concentrated areas of intense land use or activity that produces or attracts a significant number of local trip ends. For public transit, a site, which attracts a substantial number or persons per trips per day. Defined here as meeting or exceeding the following thresholds: Office parks - 100,000 sq. Ft. GLA; shopping centers - 500,000 sq. ft.; schools - 1000 students; major employers - 1000 employees; health facilities -100 beds.

Managed Retreat: Strategies that involve the actual removal of existing development, their possible relocation to other areas, and/or prevention of further development in high-risk areas. (Adaptation Action Areas: Policy Options for Adaptive Planning For Rising Sea Levels, South Florida Regional Planning Council, 2013)

Manufactured home – A residential manufactured home meeting the definition in s. 320.01, FS

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Principal arterial - A roadway that serves the major centers of activity of urbanized areas, the highest traffic volume corridors. It carries most of the trips entering and leaving the urban area, as well as most of the through movements bypassing the central city. It could be stratified as follows: (1) interstate; (2) other freeways and expressways; and, (3) other principal arterials. (A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, 1990, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials)

Priority Planning Areas for Sea Level Rise Map, Broward County: Map which identifies and illustrates vulnerable areas within Broward County that are at increased risk of flooding due to, or exacerbated by, seal level rise over the next fifty (50) years. Broward County generated this map in partnership with the South Florida Water Management District and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

Private carrier - A carrier that provides transportation service to the firm that owns or leases the vehicles and does not charge a fee. (Intermodal Freight Transportation, Eno Transportation Foundation, Inc and Intermodal Association of North America, 1999)

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Proposed Evaluation and Appraisal Report” - Draft evaluation and appraisal report prepared by the local planning agency that is transmitted to the local governing body for review and adoption.

Protection: Strategies that involve “hard” and “soft” structurally defensive measures to mitigate impacts of rising seas in order to decrease vulnerability while allowing structures and infrastructure to remain unaltered. Two examples are shoreline armoring and beach renourishment. Protection strategies may be targeted for areas of a community that are location-dependent and cannot be significantly altered or relocated, such as downtown centers, areas of historical significance, or water-dependent uses. (Adaptation Action Areas: Policy Options for Adaptive Planning For Rising Sea Levels, South Florida Regional Planning Council, 2013)

Public access - The ability of the public to physically reach, enter or use recreation sites including beaches and shores.

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