



Risk Reduction & Emergency Management

RR-1 Perform local vulnerability analyses to identify and quantify infrastructure at risk under various sea level rise scenarios and other climate change scenarios. Use the best available data, models and resources to ultimately inform planning, prioritizing and annual funding plans.

RR-2 Integrate other climate scenarios, not just storm surge, to the annually updated Florida Regional Evacuation Studies.

RR-3 Integrate climate vulnerability analysis data and climate adaptation planning and funding into existing emergency planning and funding documents (i.e. Local Mitigation Strategy and Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment). Create and invest in a strategic pre-disaster plan for post-disaster recovery, including neighborhood, business and government-accelerated recovery and resilience.

RR-4 Assess the vulnerability of transportation infrastructure to flooding and sea level rise. Prioritize adaptation funding investments to reduce risk and ensure public safety.

RR-5 Enforce the Coastal Construction Control Line and build upon goals, objectives and policies related to Coastal High Hazard Area designations in comprehensive plans.

RR-6 Continue to adopt and update consistent plans at all levels of regional government that address and integrate mitigation, sea level rise and climate change adaptation. Ensure consistency among the following plans: disaster recovery and redevelopment plans, comprehensive plans, long-range transportation plans, comprehensive emergency management plans, capital improvement plans, economic development plans, Local Mitigation Strategy, Climate Change Action Plan, Future Land Use Plan and Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.

RR-7 Review the Florida Building Code through the lens of climate vulnerability for the purpose of risk reduction. Develop and adopt recommendations specific to Southeast Florida counties to strengthen the code and the built environment.

RR-8 Understand and communicate data — from the National Hurricane Center, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and elsewhere — on the true flood risk posed by storm surge, flooding and king tide sunny day flooding to all residents.

RR-9 Consider retreat plans in light of long-term sea level rise.

RR-10 Use Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) and sea level rise models to inform the decision-making process on adaptation, evacuation and possible retreat.

RR-11 Public Health: Understand and communicate the public health risks associated with flood waters and king tides.

RR-12 Public Health: Adopt and update all Department of Health plans in light of the public health risks associated with climate change, sea level rise and flooding, as well as extreme heat, vector born disease and travel-related transmission.

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