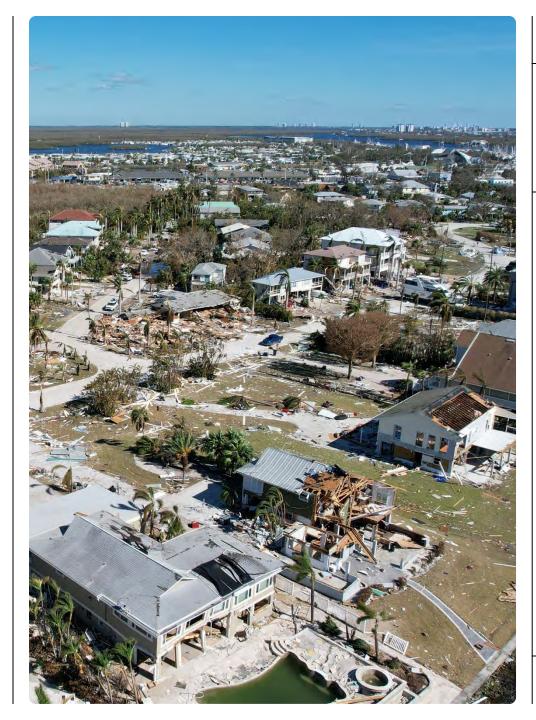


Resilient Communities: Lessons Learned from Hurricane Ian









Agenda

- 1. Introduction Jim Paulmann
- 2. Sanibel, Florida Paula McMichael
- 3. Insurance Jessica Harrison
- 4. Babcock Ranch Tyler Kitson
- 5. Funding Diane Quigley
- 6. Q&A All

Presenters



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Hurricane Ian and beyond

Hurricane Ian

- **150-mph winds** struck landfall at Cayo Costa, Florida
- 2.6 million residents across Florida lost power
- 10 to 15 feet storm surge
- **\$120 billion** in damage
- **161 people** died

Further Impacts

- **Displacement** of people
- **Disruption** of businesses
- Ripple effect on economy
- **Challenges** for construction
- **Rising** insurance rates

Current Season

- Record warm ocean temperatures
- **Projected above-normal** 2024 hurricane season
- **Hurricane Debby**
 - Historic rainfall
 - Riverine flooding





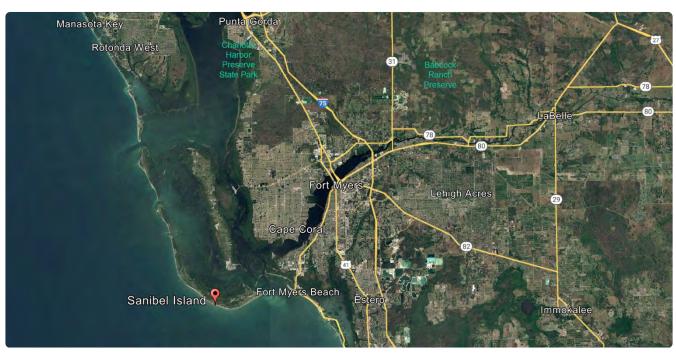


Sanibel, Florida

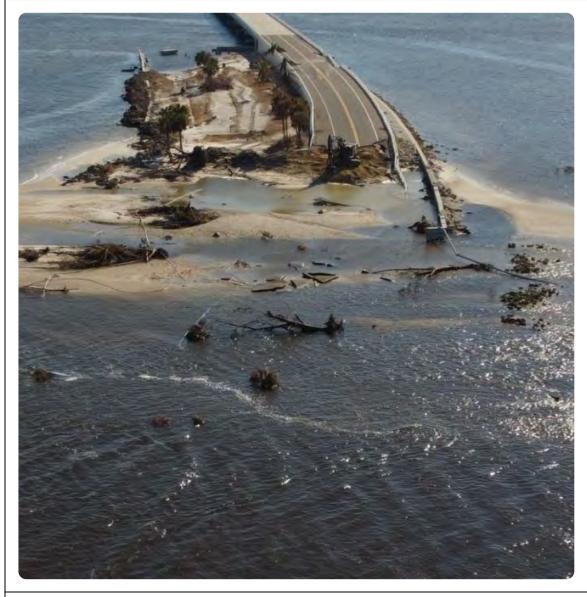
Main Lesson:

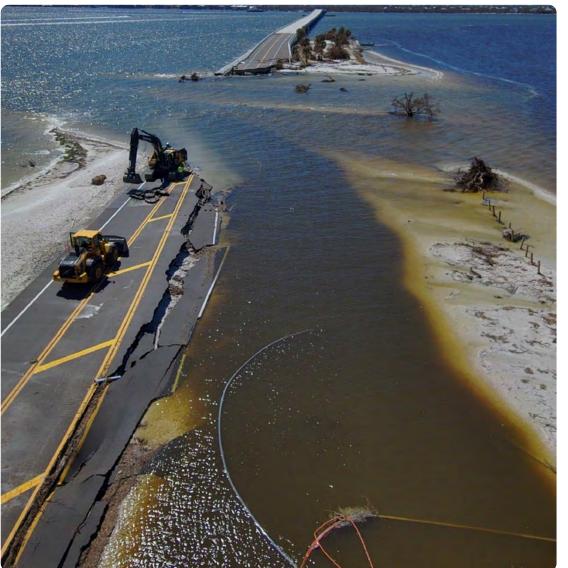
Retrofitting existing communities to be more resilient, particularly in coastal areas, is **complicated**, **controversial**, and **costly**.









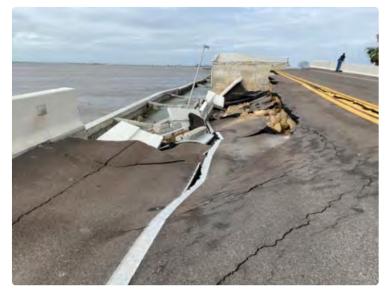


Hurricane Ian – Before



Hurricane Ian Impacts – After (10/2/2022)



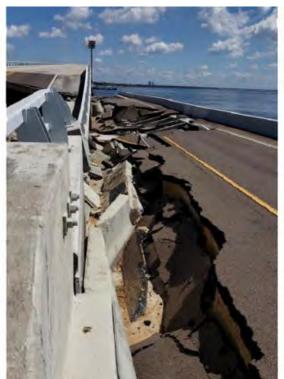














Lesson 1: If it can fail, you should plan that it will.

The Sanibel Causeway was rebuilt in 2007.

From the Sanibel Plan:

Policy 3.8. Encourage Lee County to operate and maintain their Bridge and Causeway facility, which runs between the mainland and Sanibel, to satisfy Sanibel's long-term need for an evacuation route to the mainland and a recovery route from the mainland. It is important to keep the bottom of the roadbed for the bridges of the Sanibel Causeway elevated above the level of the anticipated storm surge of a Category 3 hurricane and to keep the bridges of sufficient width to permit motor vehicle traffic to bypass disabled vehicles. . . .

The City has constructed docking facilities at the City boat ramp, located adjacent to Causeway Boulevard, to facilitate deliveries of personnel and equipment by shallow-draft barges, should vehicular access via the Causeway be interrupted do [sic] to storm damage.







Lesson 2: Protect historic resources.

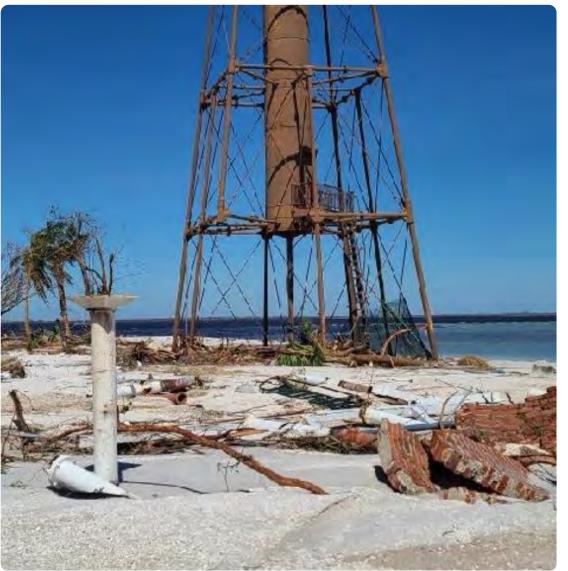
Beware the exemption from building code and flood regulations for historic structures.



Sanibel Island Lighthouse and Keepers' Quarters built 1884—photo ca. 1995

Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974





Lesson 3: Start making policy and regulatory changes now.

Ch. 2023-349

LAWS OF FLORIDA

Ch. 2023-349

counties designated for individual assistance and public assistance (categories A-G) in the Federal Emergency Management Agency disaster declaration for Hurricane Idalia.

Section 15. Section 14 of chapter 2023-304, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

Section 14. (1) Due to the impacts of Hurricane Ian, Charlotte, Collier, Desoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Lee, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties, and any a county or municipality located within one of those counties, may entirely or partially within 100 miles of where either Hurricane Ian or Hurricane Nicole made landfall shall not propose or adopt any moratorium on construction, reconstruction, or redevelopment of any property damaged by Hurricane Ian or Hurricane Nicole; propose or adopt more restrictive or burdensome amendments to its comprehensive plan or land development regulations; or propose or adopt more restrictive or burdensome procedures concerning review, approval, or issuance of a site plan, development permit, or development order, to the extent that those terms are defined by s. 163.3164, Florida Statutes, before October 1, 2026 2024, and any such moratorium or restrictive or burdensome comprehensive plan amendment, land development regulation, or procedure shall be null and void ab initio. This subsection applies retroactively to September 28, 2022.

SB 250 Natural Emergencies

Effective July 1, 2023

Retroactive to September 28, 2022

Special session September 2023 following Hurricane Idalia

CS/HB 1-C – Disaster Relief – signed into law November 13, 2023 – extended to October 1, 2026

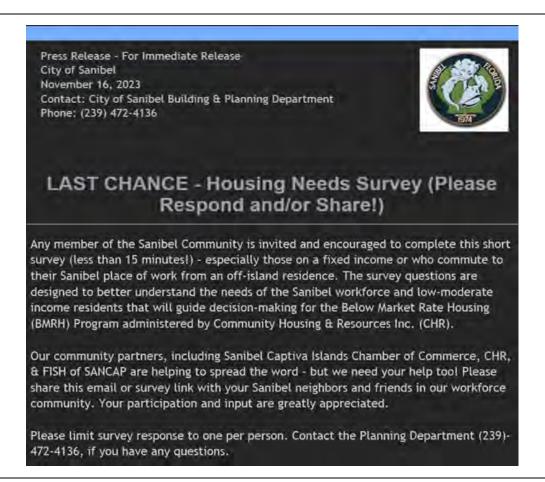
Initial Staff Responses Approved by City Council | November 1, 2022

60-day Zoning in Progress

- a. Resort housing development regulations
- b. Outdoor lighting
- c. Beach accessway standards
- d. Dune restoration
- e. Vegetation buffers maintenance standards, timing of restoration
- f. Environmental performance standards related to vegetation (landscaping) and use of sod or grass
- g. Commercial and institutional uses site planning standards, parking standards
- h. Town Center General and Town Center Limited zoning districts required conditions
- i. Commercial and Institutional Uses architectural design standards and examples

45-day Building & Development Permit Moratorium

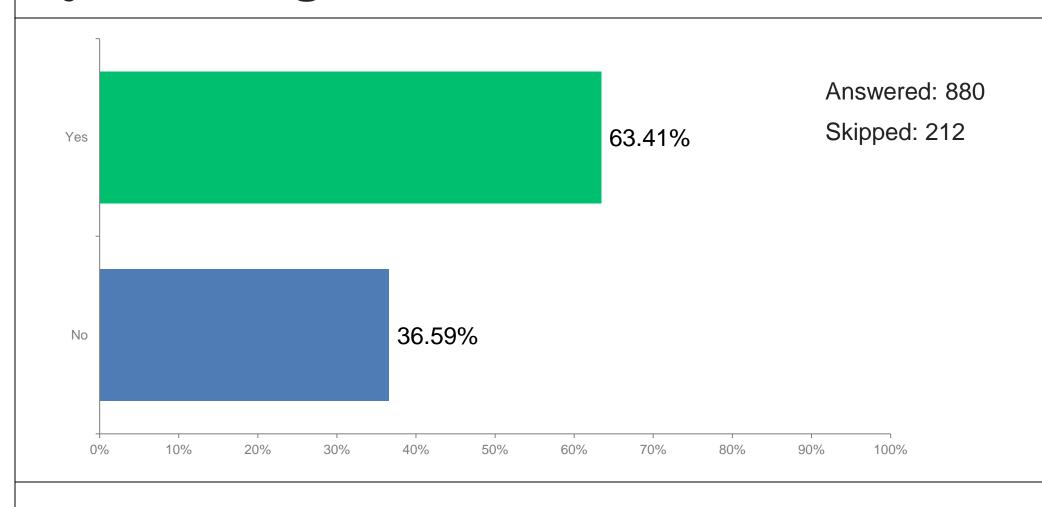
Lesson 4: Disasters exacerbate existing problems.



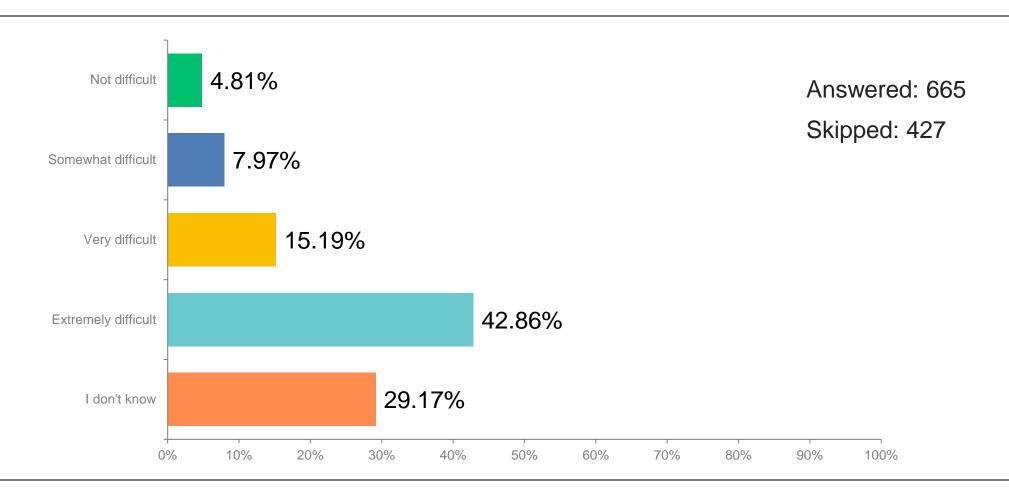
Housing Affordability Survey

October-November 2023

Q17: Does the cost of insurance impact your housing decisions?



Q20: Please rate how difficult is it to find reasonably priced housing near your place of employment.

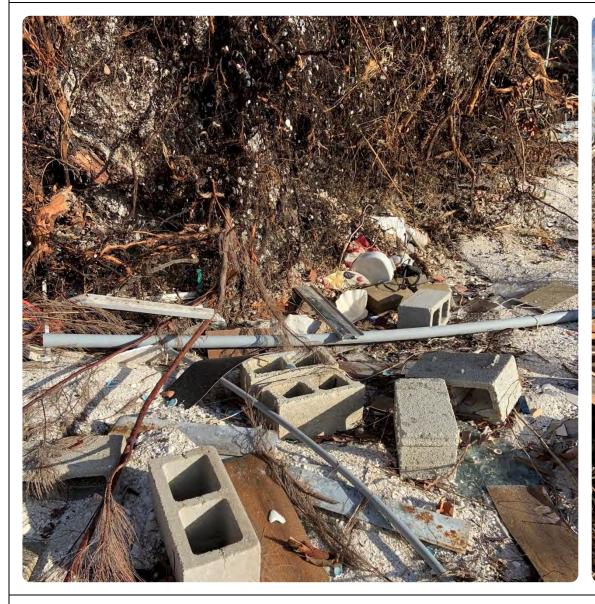


Lesson 5: The Florida building code works.

Make sure you are enforcing substantial damage / substantial improvement standards.









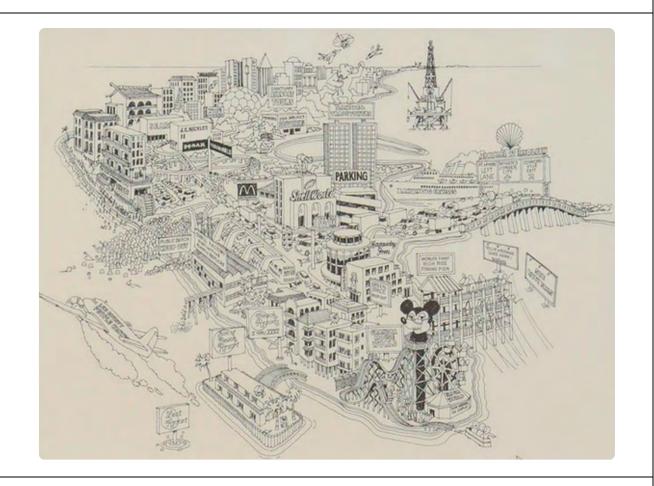




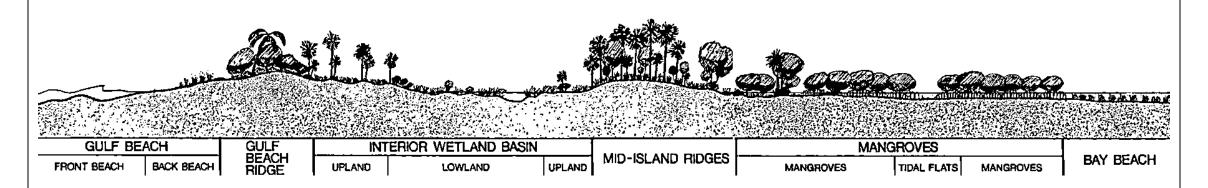
Lesson 6: Limit development in the coastal high hazard area.

Sanibel Island—Alternative Future?

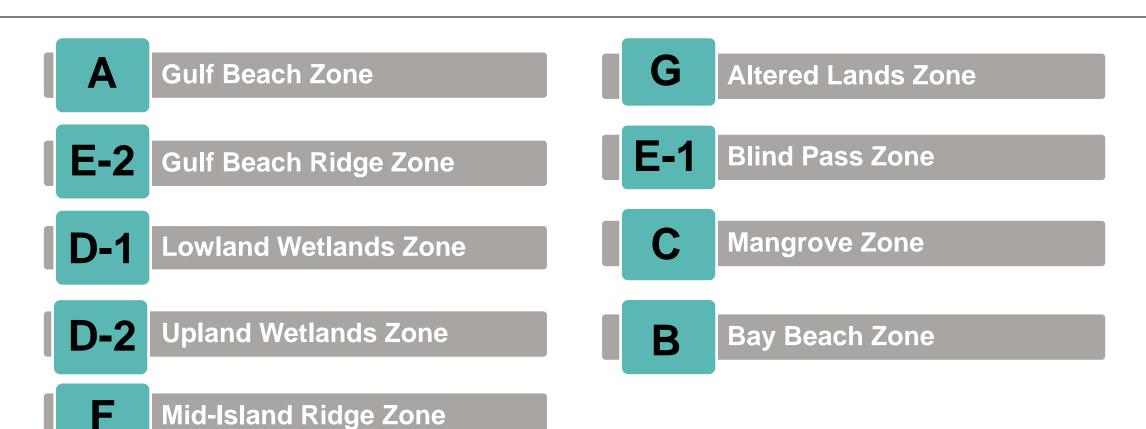
What could have been ?!?!?!!!



Natural Systems from Gulf to Bay



Ecological Zones based upon Natural Systems



City of Sanibel Vision Statement

Sanctuary

Community

Attraction

Original Sanibel Plan (Adopted 1976)

Lee County Plan

- 30,000 Residential Units
- Virtually no environmental safeguards

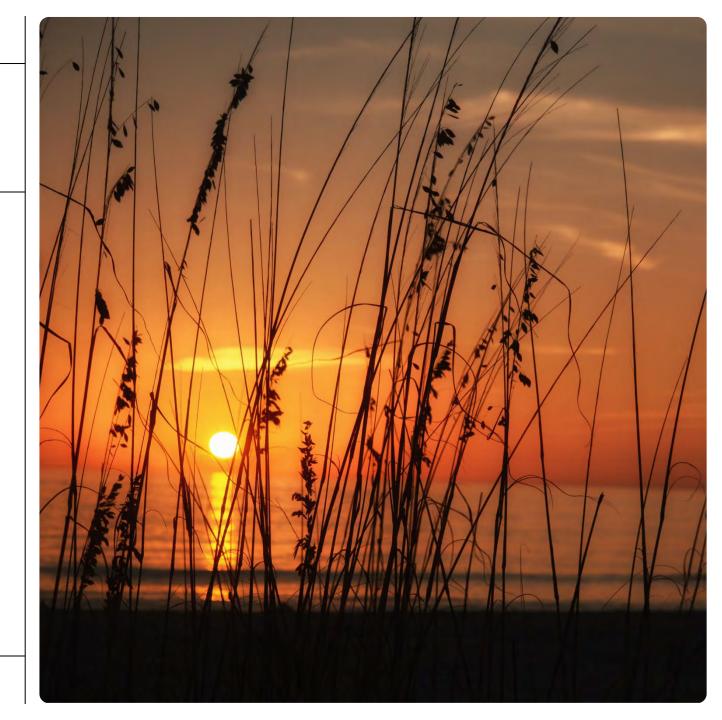
Sanibel Plan

- 7,800 Residential Units
- Established to sustain ecological balance and preserve and restore natural settings for residents, visitors, and wildlife

Main Lesson

Retrofitting existing communities to be more resilient, particularly in coastal areas, is **complicated**, **controversial**, and **costly**.

And you don't have a choice.



Rising Insurance Costs How did we get here?

- Losses due to storms
- Declining number of companies offering insurance in the state
- Excessive litigation







Severe Weather Tornado Outbreak Wildfire Winter Storm/Cold Wave Drought/Heat Wave Central and Southern Central, Southern, and Eastern Tornado Outbreak Severe Weather · Central, Southern, and April 26-28 May 18-22 Southeastern Tornado Outbreak May 6-9 Central and Eastern Northwest Winter Storm Severe Weather January 12-14 February 27-28 Colorado Hail Storms and Central Tornado Outbreak Southern Severe Weather and Eastern Severe Weather May 31-June 1 April 1-3 Central and Eastern Central, Southern, and Severe Weather Northeastern Winter Storm March 12-14 and Cold Wave January 14-17 Southern Tornado Outbreak Texas Hail Storms and East Coast Storm May 27-28 January 8-10

Southern Derecho

This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 15 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States through June 2024.

May 16-17

Southern

Severe Weather February 10-12

Southern and Eastern

Severe Weather

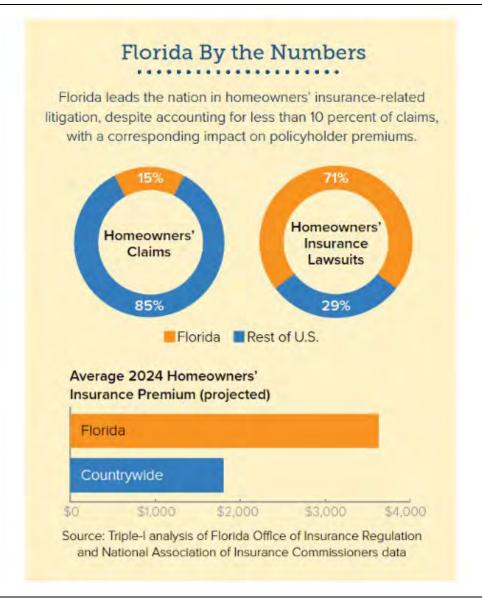
April 8-11

Central Tornado Outbreak

May 25-26

U.S. 2024 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters

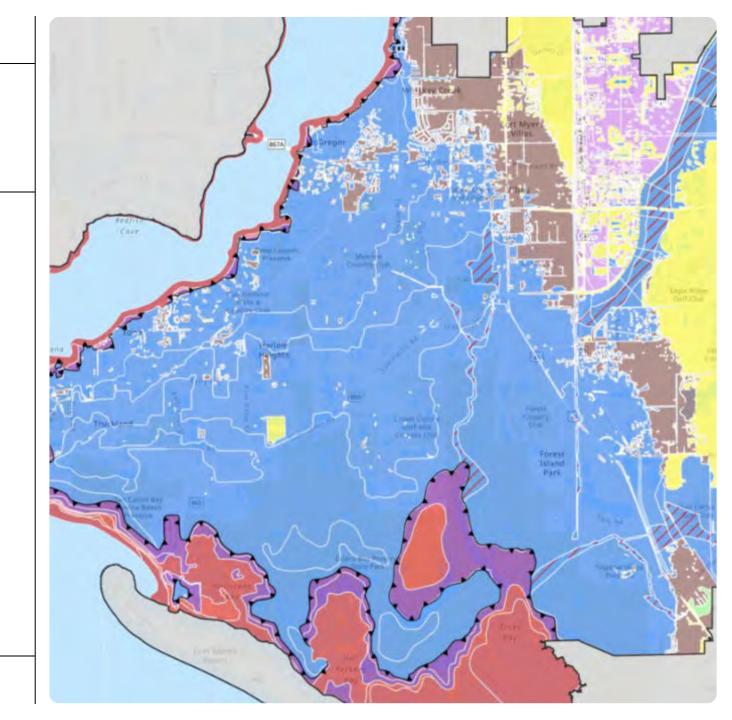




FEMA Challenges

FEMA

- Flood Zones
- Remapping





FEMA

- Base Flood Elevation in Post-Firm Buildings
- Other limitations to coverage
 - Outdoor property
 - Landscaping
 - Temporary living expenses



- 8. Items of property below the lowest elevated floor of an elevated post-FIRM building located in zones A1–A30, AE, AH, AR, AR/A, AR/ AE, AR/AH, AR/A1–A30, V1–V30, or VE, or in a basement, regardless of the zone. Coverage is limited to the following:
 - a. Any of the following items, if installed in their functioning locations and, if necessary for operation, connected to a power source:
 - (1) Central air conditioners;
 - (2) Cisterns and the water in them;
 - (3) Drywall for walls and ceilings in a basement and the cost of labor to nail it, unfinished and unfloated and not taped, to the framing;
 - (4) Electrical junction and circuit breaker boxes;
 - (5) Electrical outlets and switches;
 - (6) Elevators, dumbwaiters, and related equipment, except for related equipment installed below the base flood elevation after September 30, 1987;
 - (7) Fuel tanks and the fuel in them;
 - (8) Furnaces and hot water heaters;
 - (9) Heat pumps;
 - (10) Nonflammable insulation in a basement;
 - (11) Pumps and tanks used in solar energy systems;



Looking ahead

- Citizens—carrier of last resort?
- Demographic challenges
 - What types of risks are carriers wanting to insure:
 - Newer construction
 - Newer roofs
 - Away from the coast
 - Impact glass





The Vision—Live a Better Life

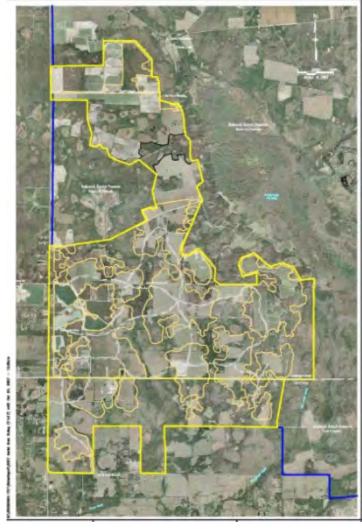
Smart growth and preservation can work together. Once 18,000 acres of land, now a groundbreaking town with sustainability in its infrastructure. From solar energy to alternative transportation to vibrant gathering spots, Babcock Ranch is an innovative, welcoming town for everyone.

Location:

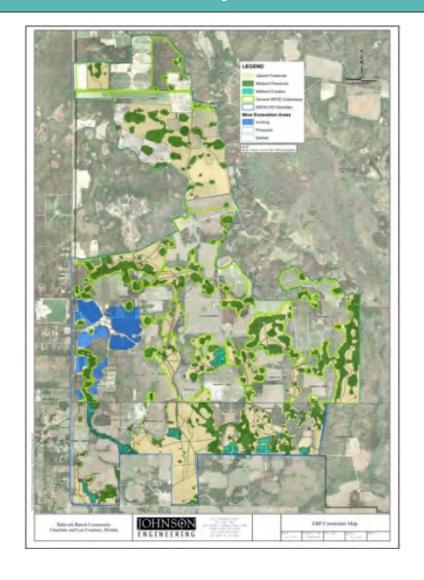
- Babcock Ranch is located away from the coast and on the highest ground in the area
- All development is beyond the reach of coastal storm surge—at elevations of 25 feet or more above sea level
- All development is located outside of flood zones



Green Ways and Flow Ways Delineated



Preservation, Restoration, and Creation of Environmentally Sensitive Area



Resilient By Design









When storms take aim at Southwest Florida and evacuation orders are issued, residents of Babcock Ranch are at a distinct advantage. Storm safety and resiliency has been factored into every element of design and engineering of the town. Babcock Ranch planners have embraced the latest technologies and incorporated best practices to minimize risk and allow for quick recovery after storms pass.

- Storm Hardened Utilities
- Strong Building Codes

- Storm-ready Landscaping
- Innovative Stormwater Management System



(R) BABCOCK RANCH

The two 75-megawatt solar fields at Babcock Ranch comprise over 700,000 modules spread over 840 acres and owned by Florida Power & Light.







BABCOCK RANCH

The solar field at Babcock Ranch includes 10 MW of battery storage, which helped the town avoid power outages during Hurricane Ian.





Homeowners at Babcock Ranch may not have more than 30% of their parcel in turf, and native plants must account for 75% of plantings at residences. By contrast, in most Florida developments, homeowners are required to maintain a monoculture of turf.



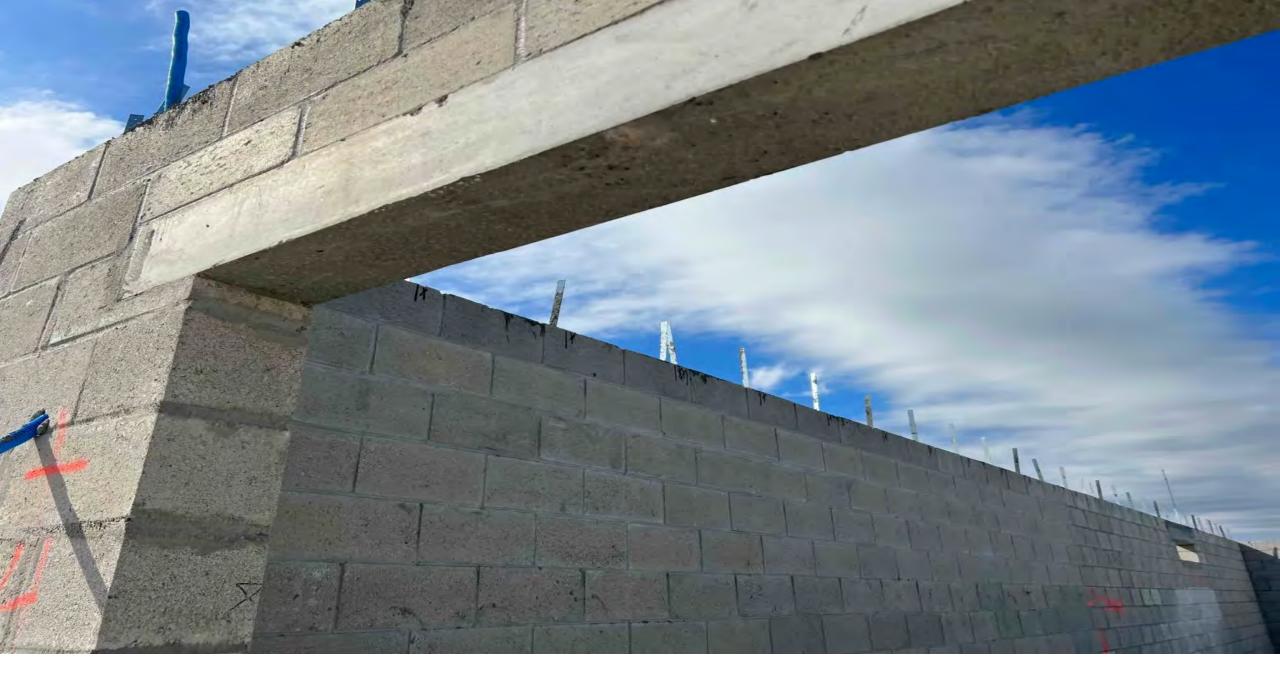


Except for recently planted trees, most of the native vegetation at Babcock Ranch did very well during the hurricane—because those plants evolved to withstand strong wind. Babcock Ranch can be a model for other communities in Florida and beyond.





All buildings at Babcock Ranch are slab-on-grade, and fill from excavating the lakes was used to elevate the house sites about a foot above the surrounding grade.





Buildings, mostly built of concrete masonry units, are heavily reinforced with re-bar and concrete-filled cores for strength.



Learning from Hurricanes

Post-Irma Enhancements

Southwest Florida Evacuation Center at Babcock Ranch – ICC 500 Certification

- Only shelter in the region designed and built to ICC 500 standards
- Rated to withstand winds up to 180 mph
- Certification requirements include backup power generation with capacity to operate all systems in the 40,000-square-foot building
- Certification was still pending delivery and installation of the generator when Hurricane lan came ashore
- The shelter was activated to house lan evacuees while still awaiting final certification and it came through the storm without ever losing power
- Delivery and installation of the 350KW generator in mid-December fulfilled final requirement for ICC certification







Post-Ian Enhancements

Smart Pond Functionality

- New functionality has been added to the monitoring system to enable water managers, in coordination with the water management district, to proactively lower lake water levels in advance of a large storm
- The remotely operable weirs benefit both Babcock Ranch and neighboring communities by expanding flood water storage capacity to capture even more runoff from larger storms





New FPL Substation

- Construction will soon be underway on a second FPL substation to serve Babcock Ranch
- The additional substation will provide critical redundancy—should storm damage take one of the substations offline, the second substation will keep power flowing to the community





Future Planning



Community, Resident, and Asset Planning

Pre-Hurricane Checklist

- Builders
- Assets
- Community Residents
- Checkpoints starting at 72 hours

Post-Hurricane Recovery

- Goal: Open for Business
- Safety and Access
- Recovery and Documentation
- Learn and Adjust

Pre-Disaster Mitigation

- FEMA Grants
 - Benefit/Cost Analysis (BCA Toolkit)
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Hazard Mitigation Program (HMPG)



- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) Hazard Mitigation (MIT)
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
 - Direct Technical Assistance (DTA) for small communities

FUNDING OPTIONS



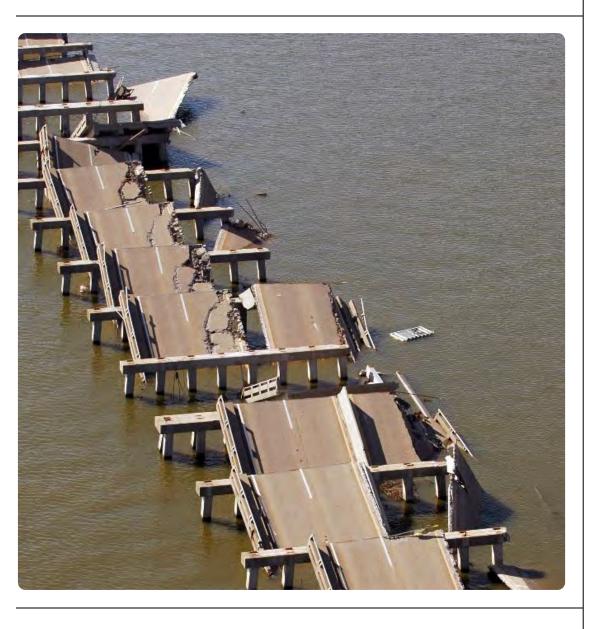
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)
- National Coastal Resilience Fund (NCRF)
 - Nature Based Resilience Solutions
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Resilient Florida Grants (RF)
 - o Planning
 - Regional Resilience Entity
 - Implementation
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Community Change Grants
- Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative,
 Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation (PROTECT)

- Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program
- Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resiliency and Sustainability Grant (SDWA 1459(I))
- Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations
- Grid Resilience and Innovation Program (GRIP)
- America the Beautiful Challenge
- Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Grant Program (AERP)
- National Coastal Resilience Fund
- Coastal Zone Management Program Habitat Protection and Restoration
- Transformational Habitat Restoration and Coastal Resilience Grants
- Thriving Communities Program
- Coastal Habitat Restoration and Resilience Grants for Underserved Communities
- National Fish Passage Program Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: Restoring River, Floodplain, and Coastal Connectivity and Resiliency
- North American Wetlands Conservation Act US Standard Grants

Post-Disaster Recovery

- Community Development Block Grants Disaster Recovery (DR)
- FEMA Public Assistance
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Emergency Coastal Resilience Fund (ECRF)
- Nature Based Resilience Solutions Coastal Areas
- Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER)
- EDA Disaster Supplemental
- Small Business Association (SBA) Disaster Loans
- Post-Fire Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

FUNDING OPTIONS



- Sustainability and Recovery Coordination
- Economic Development Grants for Public Works and Development Facilities
- FEMA Public Assistance Net Zero
- USACE General Investigation
- Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants
- Public Law 84-99 Emergency Water Assistance
- Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP-NRCS)



Q&A