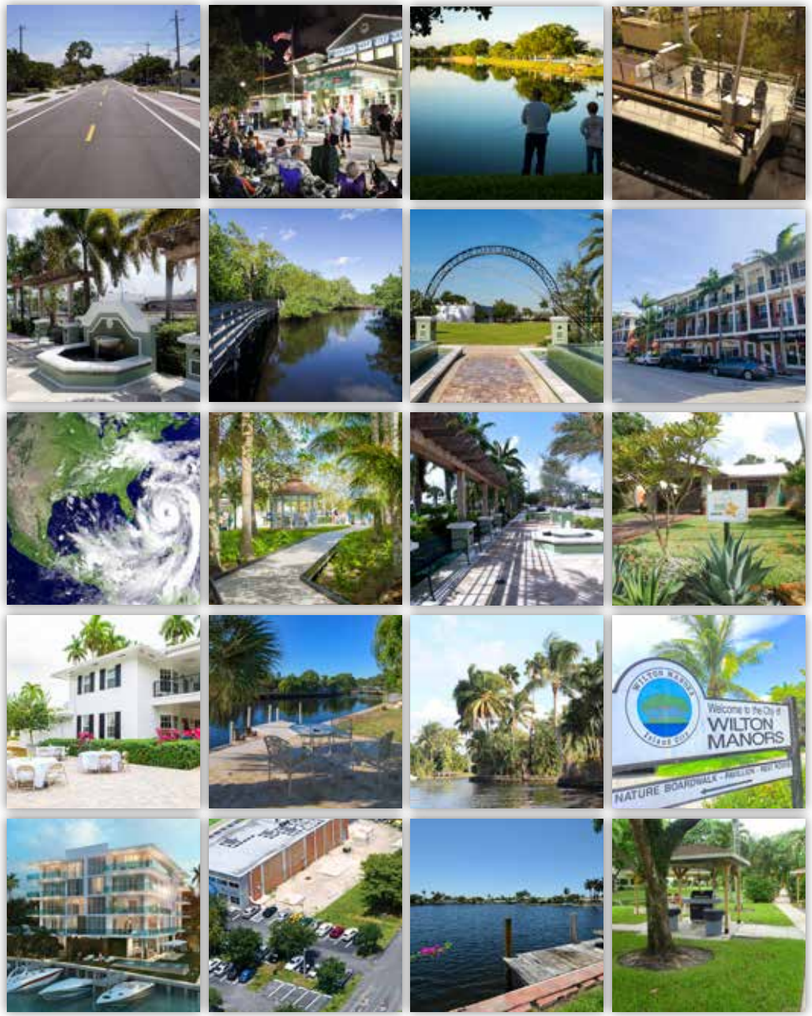
TWO CITIES. **ONE** SUSTAINABLE FUTURE.

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

EDITION: FEBRUARY 2019



CLIMATE ACTION PLAN | FEBRUARY 2019

Every organization in the region has a role to play in making Southeast Florida a resilient and sustainable community of communities.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It has been said that municipalities in South Florida are at the tip of the spear in addressing impacts of climate change and sea level rise, and Oakland Park and Wilton Manors are two such municipalities. With contiguous borders and waterways as well as adjacent water and sewer systems, city boundaries are irrelevant and artificial for the purposes of climate action. Therefore, the two cities have joined to create a joint climate action plan to address and improve infrastructure and resilience into the next decade. The goal for the plan is a vision and framework for implementing strategies leading to a reduced carbon footprint and improved resilience, within a realistic budget, while not substantially impacting business operations.

There are two overarching goals of the Plan:

- Mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 1% each year through the year 2028.
- Increase resilience of our communities while minimizing impacts to efficiency and cost-effective business operations.

Following Broward County's 2015 Climate Action Plan template, the joint Oakland Park/Wilton Manors Climate Action Plan (CAP) represents several goals and objectives. Much of the work to be done will be complicated, and the easier strategies have already been implemented. Technology is still evolving, and the challenge will be to reduce our carbon footprint while maintaining or increasing overall efficiency. As small cities, reducing our carbon footprint in measurable ways while changing our approach to infrastructure management will require a shift in our municipal culture. Leadership will be required. Care will need to be taken with ensuring the integrity of the infrastructure, while carefully managing funds and maintaining service levels. The "how" associated with the Plan's objectives is a work in progress, but both Cities are committed to reducing carbon and increasing resilience within the parameters discussed.

The Plan is intended to be implementable whether or not the two Cities act in concert on the objectives or proceed unilaterally. Wherever possible, collaboration is our goal. Wilton Manors has completed a municipal greenhouse gas emission inventory and Oakland Park is in the review phase of completing the inventory. Both cities have participated in various activities including the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Compact and Leadership Summits.

Both cities have signed onto the Mayor's Climate Action Pledge in support of the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact and the Regional Climate Action Plan.

CITY PROFILES

Oakland Park

Incorporated in 1929, the City of Oakland Park has a rich history. Just two miles from the Atlantic Ocean, this vibrant and diverse City is home to approximately 43,000 residents. The irregular boundaries of Oakland Park contain 7.46 square miles of land area and 0.68 square miles of water area. The I-95, which runs from Miami to Maine, bisects the City of Oakland Park making it easily accessible and attractive to entrepreneurs and a stream of development initiatives.

Wilton Manors

Wilton Manors is a vibrant city that provides a pedestrian-friendly environment for affordable living, shopping, dining, arts, culture, and entertainment. With 13 miles of waterways and 29 acres of waterfront property, this two-square-mile city is known to locals as the Island City. 15 national wildlife habitat-certified parks, 15 art galleries and museums as well as more than 20 community group classes and 40 festivals and events per year are just some of the reasons why Life's Just Better Here in the Island City. Offering all the big-city amenities, yet maintaining a small-town feel that is welcoming to all has led to the City's stable residential environment perfect for young families as well as retirees. In addition, Wilton Manors has become a nationally known destination for the LGBT community.

Mayor Justin Flippen
Wilton Manors

Mayor Sara Guevrekian
Oakland Park

"As a community leadership team, we have a responsibility to protect our natural resources for a more sustainable future," said Oakland Park Mayor Sara Guevrekian. "Proper recycling, preservation of green space and the prioritization of smart growth are areas that we can all embrace. I encourage our Public Works & Engineering staff to continue to proactively engage us with participation and policy suggestions for a healthier tomorrow."

"We owe it to ourselves and our posterity to work together to find and implement efficient solutions that will benefit our communities," said Wilton Manors Mayor Justin Flippen. "We hope other entities will follow our lead on collaboration for the benefit of the greater good."

STRATEGIC PLAN

1. SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES AND TRANSPORTATION

GOAL: Adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reshaping where and how to build and move from place to place.

ST-1: Incorporate Sea Level Rise into City Plans

- Incorporate Unified Sea Level Rise projections, by reference, into all city comprehensive and capital improvement plans. Oakland Park has implemented this strategy into its capital improvement plans.

ST-2: Include Sea Level projections in all City maps

- Ensure locally produced maps for planning and project documents include the latest storm surge and sea level rise projections. Both cities are participating in Broward County's 100 year flood map projections update.
- Incorporate sea level rise scenario maps and updated storm surge maps based on the Compact's Unified Sea Level Rise Projections and storm surge modeling, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model, into appropriate comprehensive plans.
- Use locally produced maps to guide municipal and county government climate adaptation planning efforts related to:
  - The built environment
  - Transportation infrastructure and services
  - Historic and archaeological resources
  - Water management systems and public infrastructure
  - Natural resources
  - Green space
  - Energy efficiency
- Oakland Park and Wilton Manors will use best available data and tools for land use and other planning efforts.

ST-3: Incorporate risk-reduction strategies into planning

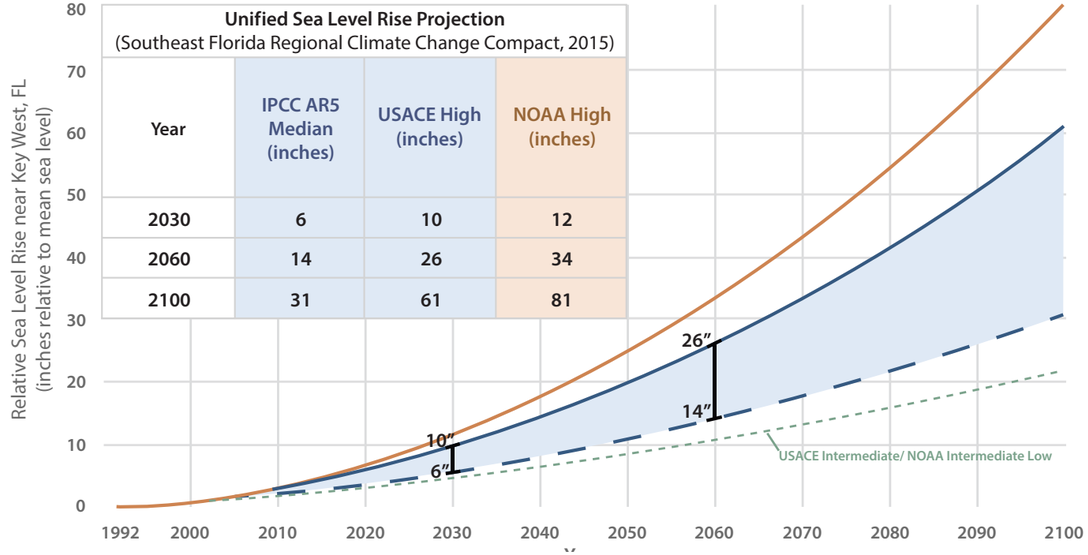
- Incorporate strategies to reduce risk and economic losses associated with sea level rise and flooding into local comprehensive plans, post-disaster redevelopment plans, building codes, and land development regulations.
- Incorporate strategies into local comprehensive plans and post-disaster redevelopment plans to mitigate` new development or post-disaster redevelopment in vulnerable areas in order to reduce future risk and economic losses associated with sea level rise and flooding.
- Work with the appropriate local, regional, and state authorities to revise building codes and land development regulations to require vulnerability reduction measures (e.g., additional hardening, higher floor elevations, and the incorporation of natural infrastructure) for increased resilience of all new construction, redevelopment, and infrastructure.
- Support community land trusts and cooperatives to increase access to community-owned affordable housing.
- Develop sea level rise scenario maps and updated

ST-4: Adopt green building standards

- Consider the adoption of green building standards to guide decision-making and development and to provide an incentive for better location, design, and construction of residential, commercial, and mixed-use developments and redevelopment.

ST-5: Preserve historic and archaeological resources

- Implement best practices for the identification, evaluation, and prioritization of threatened resources to preserve historic and archaeological resources and increase resource resilience.
- Identify and map at-risk historic and archaeological resources (i.e., resources susceptible to sea level rise and the effects of natural disasters), and continue to update these maps as more data become available and scientific projections are refined.
- Include the historic and archaeological maps in comprehensive plans and/or regional planning documents to guide municipal and county government climate adaptation planning efforts.
- Establish a ranking of at-risk regional historic and archaeological resources based on a matrix of vulnerability, historical significance, scientific and economic value, and other criteria as determined by the appropriate historic preservation entities and prioritize adaptive preservation and mitigation strategies to increase the resilience of resources against sea level rise and natural disasters.
- Develop adaptive sustainable preservation strategies, including existing best-practice models available from national and state preservation authorities that are flexible and regularly evaluated and updated, including in-situ and mitigation alternatives.
- Utilize available national and state emergency management funding to facilitate the implementation of the above recommendations and establish local and regional incentives for the pre-disaster hardening of threatened resources.



Year	IPCC AR5 Median (inches)	USACE High (inches)	NOAA High (inches)
2030	6	10	12
2060	14	26	34
2100	31	61	81

Unified Sea Level Rise Projection. These projections are referenced to mean sea level at the Key West tide gauge. The projection includes three global curves adapted for regional application: the median of the IPCC AR5 RCP8.5 scenario as the lowest boundary (blue dashed curve), the USACE High curve as the upper boundary for the short term for use until 2060 (solid blue line), and the NOAA High curve as the uppermost boundary for medium and long term use (orange solid curve). The incorporated table lists the projection values at years 2030, 2060 and 2100. The USACE Intermediate or NOAA Intermediate Low curve is displayed on the figure for reference (green dashed curve). This scenario would require significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in order to be plausible and does not reflect current emissions trends.

ST-6: Shape development through transportation planning

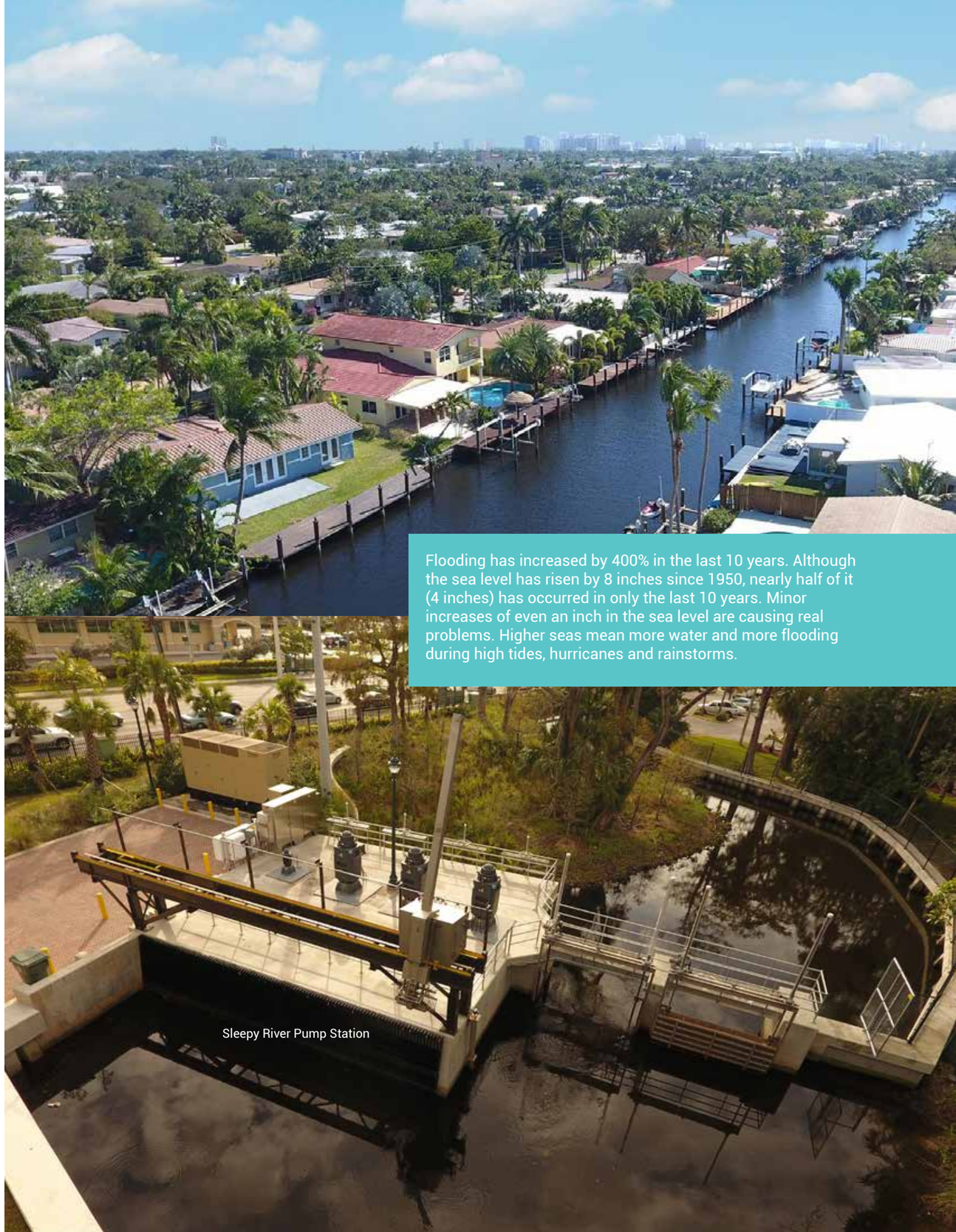
- Employ transit-oriented developments and other planning approaches to promote higher-density development capable of supporting more robust transit.
- Support effective planning and implementation of transit-oriented developments (TOD) at the local and regional levels—in coordination with the effective planning and provision of transit services and stations—to maximize ridership, economic development, and other desired outcomes.
- Consider transit and land use issues at the system, corridor, and station levels, as well as the evaluation of adequate infrastructure such as water and sewer mains, when planning for TOD.
- Ensure the equitable distribution of the benefits of TOD and premium transit services (i.e., high-quality transit, either rail or bus, that reduces transit travel times, enhances regional connectivity, and provides improved vehicles and transit amenities to attract customers), including through the retention or incorporation of affordable and workforce housing in TODs.

ST-7: Modify local land use plans

- Modify local land use plans and ordinances to support compact development patterns, creating more walkable and affordable communities.
- Identify both potential changes to future land use maps and comprehensive plans and strategies for transit-oriented developments at the local level (e.g., reduced parking requirements), and address these issues in regional-level plans.
- Adopt form-based codes with physical form, the design of buildings and the public realm, and an emphasis on mixed and evolving land uses as organizing principles.
- Consider the regional implementation of rapid transit zones or other such designations to maintain land use control around transit stations, including ones with multiple jurisdictions.

ST-8: Design sustainable and equitable transportation systems

- Develop and implement policies and design standards that recognize the transportation system's most vulnerable users and incorporate sustainable elements.
- Collaborate on the implementation of a system of Complete Streets that is context sensitive and safely serves the transportation needs of transportation system users of all ages and abilities, including pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, motorists, and freight handlers. Continue to support Complete Streets with policies, guidelines, and funding programs and with advancements in the design of transportation projects.
- Catalyze a shift to non-motorized modes of transportation through adopting a goal of fatality-free streets, which recognizes that crashes can be prevented through coordinated engineering, education, evaluation, encouragement, and enforcement solutions.
- Incorporate green infrastructure and low-impact development considerations in policy and project design. Ensure projects include urban heat island and/or urban tree canopy considerations to cool cyclists, pedestrians, and other transit system users. Promote consistent incorporation through tools such as the Greenroads Rating System and the Federal Highway Administration Infrastructure Voluntary Evaluation Sustainability Tool.
- Require new development and redevelopment to be planned and designed to support and enhance walking, biking, and transit use in areas with existing and planned multimodal corridors connecting employment and other activity centers in the region.



Flooding has increased by 400% in the last 10 years. Although the sea level has risen by 8 inches since 1950, nearly half of it (4 inches) has occurred in only the last 10 years. Minor increases of even an inch in the sea level are causing real problems. Higher seas mean more water and more flooding during high tides, hurricanes and rainstorms.

Sleepy River Pump Station

ST-9: Utilize unused or underutilized properties

- Conduct an assessment of unused or underutilized properties and develop an approach for utilizing such properties that enhances overall resilience goals.
- Design resilience and adaptation projects for underutilized spaces based on the specific capacity of each space. Potential uses of unused spaces could include:
  - Stormwater flow and storage
  - Green space or urban parks
  - Emergency shelters
- Prioritize the redevelopment of underutilized properties when siting future resilience and adaptation projects.

ST-10: Promote urban tree canopy

- Develop policies to enhance the urban tree canopy to protect pedestrians and bicyclists from heat and pollution exposure.
- Create incentives for developers to maintain and expand existing tree canopy on development sites, specifically areas of community use or with limited tree canopy.
- Develop policies that encourage the community to maintain and grow current shade tree canopy, including:
  - Tree giveaway programs
  - Restrictions on tree removal or improper trimming
  - Incentives for home tree planting

ST-11: Phase out septic systems

- Phase out septic systems where necessary to protect public health and water quality.
- Develop funding mechanisms to help homeowners with the cost of septic-to-sewer conversion.
- Mitigate additional inputs to the wastewater systems by encouraging greywater reuse systems in new developments.
- Increase capacity for greywater reuse at the municipal level and the use of treatment wetlands to manage additional wastewater.

ST-12: Increase the use of multimodal transportation and promote bicycle and pedestrian facilities

- Increase the use of alternative mode for the movement of people in the area.
- Continue efforts, such as periodic comprehensive operational analyses, to maximize alternative transportation options.
- Develop and implement planning and other strategies to address the first and last mile of transit trips, which act as barriers for people who could potentially take transit but whose starting point or final destination cannot be conveniently accessed from the nearest transit stop or station due to distance, terrain, street patterns, or safety issues (e.g., traffic or crime). Consider innovative partnerships with transportation network providers, ride-sharing providers, taxis, or through the use of autonomous vehicles.
- Plan for and increase alternative transportation ridership by providing premium transit services on targeted regional corridors. Maximize access to these services by walking, biking, or taking other alternative transportation services in the transit network and by promoting development of transit- oriented design in and near station areas.
- Maintain or improve the quality of service by continuing to monitor and address safety and performance.
- Expand, connect, and complete networks of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, including those supporting access to transit.
- Prioritize the implementation of planned networks of bicycle and pedestrian facilities that connect people to various destinations and provide recreational opportunities. Improve the overall coordination of local and regional agency planning and implementation efforts.
- Use roadway design project checklists that include measures of pedestrian, bicycle, and transit accommodations.
- Consider the regional adoption of transit, pedestrian, and biking programs that improve access to transit.
- Develop policies to increase designated bike parking facilities at office and retail developments.

Develop policies to enhance the urban tree canopy to protect pedestrians and bicyclists from heat and pollution exposure.

Expand, connect, and complete networks of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, including those supporting access to transit.

2. WATER, SEWER AND STORMWATER

GOAL: Advance the water management strategies and infrastructure improvements needed, in parallel with existing water conservation efforts, to mitigate the potential adverse impacts of climate change and sea level rise on water supplies, water and wastewater infrastructure, and water management systems, inclusive of regional canal networks, pumps, control structures, and operations.

WS-1: Foster innovative water management

- Foster innovation, development, and exchange of ideas for managing water.
- Develop and share new water management information, methods, technical capabilities, and trends addressing key climate variability and sea level rise concerns through the Compact's collaborations with state and federal agency partners and academic institutions, as well as through the RCAP.

WS-2: Ensure consistency in water resource scenario planning

- Ensure all water resource policy, planning, and management decisions in the Lower East Coast Water Supply Planning Area are consistently aligned with:
  - The latest Southeast Florida unified sea level rise projections
  - Regional climate scenarios for planning (e.g., storm surge, design storm events)
  - Hydrologic models used in adaptation planning, from local to regional scales
- Ensure all water resource policies consider regional water management issues, including flooding and water variability. For flooding, use impact assessments for observed and predicted climate variability on the frequency, duration, and intensity of flooding connected to sea level rise, extreme tidal excursions, storm surges, 100-year rainfall events. Use impact assessments to determine where impacts will likely be greatest. For water availability, examine the effects of climate change and sea level rise on water availability and groundwater vulnerability to saltwater intrusion, based on potential changes in precipitation and evapotranspiration patterns and associated extreme drought and flood events.

WS-3: Plan for future water supply

- Plan for future water supply conditions.
- Encourage the South Florida Water Management District to integrate potential future climate conditions, sea level rise scenarios, and potential impacts to water quality and supply into the regional water management models used to support the Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, environmental resource permitting, and consumptive use permitting.

WS-4: Modernize standards

- Modernize infrastructure development standards.
- Modernize permitting, planning, and design standards for development and infrastructure improvements to drainage systems, surface water management systems, and finished floor elevations based on updates to groundwater table maps, flood elevation maps, and tidal elevations.
- Prioritize design standards that maintain project compatibility, infrastructure connectivity, and level of service under potential future climate conditions.

WS-5: Create resilient flood control systems

- Address the resilience of the flood control system.
- Coordinate with the South Florida Water Management District and local public officials to request a comprehensive assessment of the Central and South Florida flood control system by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Work with the regional flood control system's performance under potential future climate conditions based on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' comprehensive assessment.

- Develop a resilience strategy that will ensure existing levels of service are maintained or improved under future conditions.

WS-6: Integrate surface and groundwater impacts in planning

- Integrate combined surface and groundwater impacts into the evaluation of at-risk infrastructure and the prioritization of adaptation improvements.
- Continue to utilize a combination of inundation maps and stormwater models to identify areas and infrastructure at increased risk of flooding.
- Evaluate the potential impacts of changes in groundwater levels on wastewater and stormwater systems (including septic systems, wastewater collection, and conveyance and storage systems), with consideration of water quantity and quality (including public health-related metrics).
- Use the results of the above-stated analyses as the basis for site planning and regulation, and for identifying and prioritizing adaptation needs and strategies.

WS-7: Encourage green infrastructure

- Promote the development of green infrastructure and alternative, net-zero greenhouse gas emission strategies for water supply, stormwater, and wastewater management focused on achieving a balance between water availability and consumption, limiting energy use to the amount produced on-site via renewable energy, and eliminating solid waste sent to landfills.
- Create strategies to advance the multiple benefits and sustainability of services provided by net-zero practices.

WS-8: Improve stormwater management practices

- Advance comprehensive improvements to regional and local stormwater management practices.
- Work with other agencies on a comprehensive evaluation of stormwater improvements necessary to expand surface water storage, enhance water quality treatment, and reduce stormwater discharges in the delivery of flood protection needs and environmental priorities for the Everglades and estuarine and coastal ecosystems.
- Improve stormwater management through distributed storage, integrated stormwater systems, and additional best management practices.

WS-9: Advance capital projects

- Advance capital projects to achieve resilience in water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure.

- Identify, incorporate, and prioritize preferred climate adaptation improvement projects pertaining to water supply, wastewater systems, stormwater management, and flood protection as part of capital improvement plans.

WS-10: Coordinate innovation and funding

- Participate in the innovation and regional funding, options and alternatives.

- Participate in the implementation of innovative water management technologies across multiple jurisdictions as part of piloted solutions to foster shared investments.

- Facilitate knowledge sharing about the results, costs, and savings from management technologies.

- Scale successful cross-jurisdictional technologies to reduce the potential for redundant investments and achieve economies-of-scale while fairly distributing costs and benefits across multiple project beneficiaries. Implement projects.

WS-11: Recognize adaptable infrastructure

- Identify existing underperforming infrastructure and implement adaptable infrastructure strategies that facilitate targeted investments, allow managed performance, and achieve greater flexibility in system operations.

WS-12: Support the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

- Continue to support the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) and its updated versions as fundamental to Everglades restoration.

- Support publicizing the role of CERP as a regional climate resilience strategy, particularly as a way to increase freshwater flows to the Everglades system, which improves water quality, maximizes regional freshwater storage and aquifer recharge, and creates the potential to abate saltwater intrusion, an increasingly important effort under variable climate conditions and in the face of sea level rise.

WS-13: Support the expansion of surface water storage

- Assist and support expanded regional surface water storage projects.

- Support the development of:

  - New and existing land acquisition priorities in a regional setting to protect, preserve, and enhance water storage.

  - Regional and distributed surface water storage (e.g., C-51 reservoir and interconnected urban systems) to increase the potential for stormwater capture and reuse for water supply, aquifer recharge, flood management, and environmental benefits.

3. NATURAL SYSTEMS

GOAL: Implement monitoring, management, and conservation programs designed to protect natural systems and the services they provide to society while improving their capacity for climate adaptation.

NS-1: Foster public awareness

- Foster public awareness of the impacts of climate change on the region's natural systems and ecosystem services.
- Develop and share regional communication materials about the regional ecosystem services affected by climate change. Flexible materials could include:
  - Webinars
  - Presentations
  - Flyers
- Partner with local governments, NGOs, universities, libraries, faith-based organizations, and community groups to disseminate local and regional natural systems messages.

NS-2: Assess invasive species impacts

- Assist and support a predictive assessment of current and potential invasive species ranges and impacts.
- Determine potential invasive species' ranges and impacts on biodiversity and society through partnerships between universities and local government agencies.

NS-3: Seek government climate science funding

- Advocate for federal and state funding for applied monitoring and climate-related science, conducted in partnership with the Florida Climate Institute.
- Assist and review in the development of a regional climate monitoring strategy in partnership with the Florida Climate Institute (FCI) and other local government representatives that reflects local planning needs and current research capabilities through the existing FCI and Compact partnership.
- Advocate jointly for federal and state funding for the collaborative climate monitoring strategy through the Compact Policy Working Group.
- Identify applicable grant opportunities and jointly apply for funding to support climate monitoring strategies.

NS-4: Promote urban tree canopy

- Maintain, create, and/or restore urban tree canopy.
- Ensure current tree planting and shade tree canopy programs establish native tree species over non-native species.
- Identify and invest in salt-tolerant tree species that can withstand hurricanes and provide multiple ecosystem services, such as habitat for other native species.
- Prioritize planting efforts in low-income areas and communities where the existing tree canopy is disproportionately sparse.

4. ENERGY AND FUEL

GOAL: Reduce consumption of electricity and fuel and increase renewable energy capacity to increase regional resilience, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and improve emergency management and disaster recovery.

EF-1: Promote renewables policies and technology

- Promote renewable energy through policies and technological development in order to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Develop local GHG emissions reduction targets through climate action plans aligned with regional priorities.
- Set percent renewable energy targets that align with regional and local GHG emissions reduction targets.

EF-2: Advance energy efficiency and conservation

- Advance energy efficiency and conservation through technological solutions, behavioral strategies, and policies in order to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Set local energy efficiency building standards that align with regional and local GHG emissions reduction targets.
- Review and share action examples for local governments and regional agencies for energy efficiency financing strategies, including changes to local ordinances, incentives, and education.
- Support and advocate for utilities to develop competitive rates for efficient lighting and energy efficiency retrofits.

EF-3: Increase access to energy efficiency

- Increase accessibility to energy efficiency solutions for limited-income families.
- Create local incentive or loan programs for energy efficiency technologies or building retrofits.
- Prioritize or create energy efficiency programs for limited-income residents and communities that reduce upfront costs.
- Develop legal mechanisms for renters and landlords to share the upfront costs and benefits of energy efficiency and weatherization investments.
- Establish rental weatherization programs to ensure weatherization standards for rental units.

EF-4: Streamline permitting and administrative processes

- Streamline permitting and administrative processes to reduce the soft costs associated with renewable energy technologies.
- Reform permitting processes in order to reduce fees, make rules clear and readily available, expedite the permitting process, and make inspections convenient for property owners.
- Promote and incentivize the state-wide adoption of the Model Zoning Ordinance and permitting platform developed by the GOSolar Florida consortium.
- Adjust zoning policies to better accommodate energy efficient practices and renewable energy.

EF-5: Help homeowners invest in renewables

- Investigate best practices in financing mechanisms for current homeowners to invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- Adopt a Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program.

EF-6: Build future energy capacity

- Build the capacity for distributed renewable energy and energy storage technologies in future building stock.
- Promote solar usage wherever feasible by installing solar panels on public buildings and signing solar power purchase agreements for public buildings.

- Develop policies requiring new properties to be solar ready or include a minimum amount of solar energy production per property.

- Develop green building policies.

EF-7: Enable fuel-efficient vehicles

- Develop policies to establish infrastructure that complements transit-oriented corridors, including preferred and/or reduced parking fees for riders accessing transit facilities by electric or other renewable fuel vehicles. Explore funding sources for transit-oriented corridor infrastructure improvements.

- Establish and enforce local anti-idling policies.

- Encourage and incentivize the use of renewable fuels in community vehicle fleets.

- Establish a fuel-efficient municipal vehicle fleet.

- Encourage government fleets to maximize miles per gallon (MPG) fuel efficiency for all non-specialty vehicle procurement.

- Develop a vehicle procurement process that ensures city and county owned vehicles increase their MPG by 5% annually per vehicle class whenever higher MPG vehicles are available. Use sources such as the Environmental Protection Agency's Green Vehicle Guide as a procurement guide and include the cost of carbon emissions in the life-cycle cost analysis process.

- Encourage transit agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by procuring renewable fuel and electric buses.

- Promote community use of electric vehicles (EV).

- Designate solar charging with battery storage and other renewable options as a priority to maximize emissions-reduction benefits and improve the community's emergency preparedness and resilience for disaster recovery during power grid outages.

- Identify and expand EV charging infrastructure, including supporting a regional framework for locating public EV charging stations and expanding EV opportunities at multifamily buildings, workplaces, and commercial and retail centers.

- Designate solar charging and other renewable options as a priority to maximize emissions-reduction benefits and improve the community's emergency management preparedness in times of power outages.

- Require new properties to have EV-ready electrical infrastructure and dedicate a minimum amount of parking spaces to EV parking.

- Support regional efforts to establish a framework for locating public EV charging stations.

Identify and expand EV charging infrastructure, including supporting a regional framework for locating public EV charging stations and expanding EV opportunities at multifamily buildings, workplaces, and commercial and retail centers.

5. RISK REDUCTION AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

GOAL: Prepare for the inevitable shocks and stresses experienced in Southeast Florida through coordinated and interdisciplinary risk reduction and emergency management planning and investment.

RR-1: Identify at-risk populations and infrastructure

- Identify and quantify infrastructure and populations at risk to sea level rise and storm surge.
- Perform local vulnerability analyses to identify and quantify infrastructure and populations at risk under various sea level rise scenarios and other climate change scenarios.
- Use the best available data, models, and resources, including the Compact's Unified Sea Level Rise Projection, to inform planning, prioritizing, and annual funding.

RR-2: Integrate climate scenarios into planning

- Integrate climate scenarios into emergency planning, evacuation training, and exercises.
- Identify all climate risks, including but not limited to storm surge, that could cause evacuation in the future.
- Develop climate scenarios for climate risks that require evacuation planning by partnering with the community to identify local factors, including geographic and social aspects of vulnerability.
- Integrate climate scenarios into evacuation preparation, including planning, training, and exercises.

RR-3: Include vulnerability analyses in emergency management

- Integrate climate vulnerability analysis data, as well as climate adaptation planning and funding, into existing emergency planning and funding documents.
- Integrate climate vulnerability analyses into local mitigation strategies and threat and hazard identification and risk assessment tools.

RR-4: Create pre-disaster plans

- Create and invest in strategic pre-disaster plans for post-disaster recovery.
- Create a pre-disaster plan that includes neighborhood, business, and government for accelerated recovery and resilience. These strategic plans should cover critical infrastructure systems, land use, housing, economic development, and public health.

RR-5: Reduce risk exposure with insurance

- Identify the most advanced insurance coverage models to reduce exposure in the face of climate-related risks.
- Review current methods of insurance for climate-related risks employed by local government in other regions, such as catastrophe bonds.
- Assess the applicability of existing insurance methods in the Southeast Florida context, including identifying the potential insuring institution.

RR-6: Communicate risk to all residents

- Understand and communicate risk information to all residents.
- Understand and distill data on flood risks posed by storm surge, flooding, and king tide sunny day flooding provided by the National Hurricane Center and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- Communicate risks in an accessible way by creating materials in different languages, including American Sign Language, and disseminate these materials through traditional and social media, as appropriate to the community.
- Connect with members from highly vulnerable populations to build trust and inform emergency management planning.
- Include representatives from vulnerable communities in emergency management and preparation processes.
- Work with programs like the Community Emergency Response Team and AmeriCorps, as well as other local groups including faith-based organizations, to serve as ambassadors.

RR-7: Promote policies to reduce flood risks

- Promote and leverage existing policies and programs designed to reduce flood risks and economic losses.
- Promote resource programs, such as local mitigation strategy activities and the Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System.

RR-8: Use social media to communicate

- Use effective social media for emergency messaging, public health updates, and tidal flooding updates.
- Determine the most locally relevant social media platforms and what audiences receive information from them.
- Utilize relevant social media to regularly disseminate public emergency messages, such as updates on public health or tidal flooding.
- Align all social media messages with existing government notification systems, such as Code Red.
- Consider non-internet public communication alternatives due to power outages, such as community boards at public spaces.

RR-9: Encourage recovery and adaptation plans

- Encourage individual small business recovery plans and personal home adaptation plans.
- Share or develop regional tools and templates for preparing business recovery plans and home adaptation plans.
- Develop education sessions for small-business and resident adaptation and recovery plans, potentially delivered at local libraries.

RR-10: Train city staff

- Support disaster planning and preparedness training and encourage City staff to participate with County on emergency preparedness activities.

6. PUBLIC POLICY ADVOCACY

GOAL: Guide and influence all levels of government to address climate change in relevant policies, programs, and legislation.

PP-1: Climate-conscious government action

- Support—at all levels of government—policy, legislation, and funding to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in all sectors, use less energy and water, deploy renewable energy and low-carbon transportation, prepare for and adapt to climate impacts, build community resilience, and study climate and earth science.
- Integrate the Regional Climate Action Plan (RCAP) objectives in all planning and policies. Focus efforts on specific recommendations that require a policy or policy process change.
- Advocate for state and federal policy changes that aid local climate work, as outlined in RCAP recommendations. Coordinate and develop regional advocacy through the Compact Policy Working Group.
- Support the continued incorporation of climate-related policies and programs in state and federal infrastructure funding programs.
- Support and advocate for full state and federal funding of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan and related Everglades restoration projects in recognition of the crucial role a restored Everglades ecosystem will play in protecting Southeast Florida's water supply.

PP-2: Coordinate and form coalitions across jurisdictions

- Participate in coalitions of public, private, nonprofit, and/or academic sector actors dedicated to climate, energy, and resilience issues.
- Gather and share information on the landscape of public, private, and nonprofit organizations currently working on climate and resilience issues in Southeast Florida.
- Facilitate collaborative coalitions to tackle regional challenges that cross sectors and jurisdictions.
- Adopt regional tools and policy commitments, such as the Compact Unified Sea Level Rise Projection and the Mayors' Climate Action Pledge.
- Foster collaboration among elected officials and local government staff.
- Collaborate to pursue external funding and technical assistance that align approaches and outcomes to climate and resilience across the region.
- Train staff on climate issues.

PP-3: Advance social and economic equity

- Prioritize climate policies that advance social and economic equity for high-vulnerability populations and limited-income residents.
- Identify the factors that can impact social and economic equity locally.
- Create climate policies supporting infrastructure that mitigates those factors. Factors to consider include:
  - Public transportation
  - Energy efficiency
  - Green space

PP-4: Encourage public participation

- Encourage the general public to participate in civic discourse regarding climate, energy, and resilience issues.

7. PUBLIC OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

GOAL: Build public awareness of the climate-related risks facing Southeast Florida and the opportunities for early, coordinated action to address these risks.

PO-1: Develop communications per community needs

- Assess community needs to guide communications.
- Gather input from non-governmental representative organizations such as advocacy organizations, academic institutions, professional associations, and faith-based organizations on effective messages for different audiences.

PO-2: Promote public awareness

- Promote public awareness and understanding of climate impacts, as well as the personal actions and public policy options available to respond to climate change.
- Utilize regionally coordinated communications resources.
- Develop localized climate communications and community actions using best practices in the field.
- Measure the impact of the communication methods.
- Share relevant resources regionally through the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact.
- Inspire community action to address the causes and impacts of climate change.
- Develop and promote avenues for collective community action and individual behavior change for residents to address the causes of climate change.
- Partner with local representative organizations such as advocacy organizations, academic institutions, professional associations, and faith-based organizations to design and deploy communication projects that target diverse audiences.
- Utilize visual arts, signage, installations, and participatory events to creatively communicate to residents and visitors the localized impacts of climate change and avenues for community action.
- Create public outreach messages in a mixture of media, including non-written forms such as verbal videos or graphic signage.
- Support the creation of regional open data platforms and digital tools, and assist in updating these platforms and tools.

TWO CITIES. **ONE** SUSTAINABLE FUTURE.

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN