THANK YOU FOR JOINING THE MEETING WILL BEGIN AT 1:30 PM

Chapter 4 Workshop (Place)

Land Use and Housing Resiliency

Resiliency Coalition Members & Partners
Chapter 4 Workshop (Place)

Land Use and Housing Resiliency

Resiliency Coalition Members & Partners

February 19, 2021
MEETING OBJECTIVES

1. Review Best Practices
2. Consider Local Examples
3. Review and Edit Draft Goals/Objectives/Actions
2. Consider How We Measure Success
TODAY’S SCHEDULE

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION (1:30 - 1:35)
2. PURPOSE & ASPIRATIONAL GOAL (1:35 - 1:45)
3. LAND USE (1:45 - 2:15)
4. BREAKOUT DISCUSSION (2:15 - 2:45)
5. BREAK (2:45 – 2:55)
6. HOUSING (2:55 – 3:25)
7. BREAKOUT DISCUSSION (3:25 - 3:55)
8. WRAP UP DISCUSSION (3:55 - 4:00)
## UPCOMING WORKSHOPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>CUTOFF FOR EDITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 3, People</td>
<td>Friday, Feb 12th</td>
<td>1:30 PM – 4PM</td>
<td>2 Weeks after Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 4, Place – Land Use &amp; Housing</td>
<td>Friday Feb 19th</td>
<td>1:30 PM – 4 PM</td>
<td>2 Weeks after Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 4, Place - Ecosystems and Infrastructure</td>
<td>Feb 25th/26th</td>
<td>1 PM – 4 PM</td>
<td>2 Weeks after Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 4, Place - Transportation</td>
<td>Friday, March 5th</td>
<td>1 PM – 4 PM</td>
<td>2 Weeks after Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 5, Prosperity</td>
<td>Friday March 12th</td>
<td>1 PM – 4 PM</td>
<td>2 Weeks after Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Energy</td>
<td>Friday, March 19th</td>
<td>1 PM – 4 PM</td>
<td>2 Weeks after Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Integrated Draft</td>
<td>Mid-April</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC Meeting to Review Draft Plan</td>
<td>April 29th/30th</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER WORKSHOP PROCESS

• Establish Baseline Provide Background on how goals, objectives and actions were drafted through research on best practices

• Goal Focused Review goals, objectives and actions -- define the keepers, delete the good, what’s missing and revising

• Measuring progress Discussions should include recommendations for Score Card (metrics) to document progress (goals/actions).

• Additional Time for Edits Attendees and members are encouraged to edits goals/objectives/actions 2 weeks after workshop
Chapter Purpose and Aspirational Goal
PLACE CHAPTER 4 OVERVIEW

FIVE KEY SECTIONS

1. **Land Use** policies and regulations guide growth to low-risk areas and development in high-risk areas is built to a higher standard.

2. **Housing** is mitigated and new builds are green, resilient, diverse and attainable to all residents.

3. **Ecosystems** are protected from climate change impacts.

4. **Infrastructure** planning considers long-term impacts of climate variability and low-impact development is prioritized.

5. **Transportation** planning considers impacts of extreme heat on users and how transportation drives climate change
PLACE: ASPIRATIONAL GOAL

The region supports resilient communities and neighborhoods while creating growth and preserving and protecting natural resources.
The region solves the housing affordability crisis and grows resiliently and sustainably through innovative and equitable planning, investment and construction.
Goal 1*: The region increases the number of resilient, safe, affordable and attainable homes.

Goal 2*: Development and redevelopment is more resilient to extreme heat and current and future flooding.

The actions in this chapter build on Community Vulnerability Assessments – goals are defined in Chapter 2.
LAND USE

Encourage Resilient and Sustainable Growth
RESILIENT LAND USE

US CLIMATE RESILIENCE TOOLKIT

Zoning
• Zoning might be used to control building density in ways that reduce vulnerability or maximize the utility of resilient infrastructure.
• Considers how increases in the percentage of impervious surface—such as pavement in roads, sidewalks, driveways, and parking lots—in rapidly growing areas can increase exposure to flood hazards.
• Identify adaptation action zones where risk is greater and better building standards are needed.

Planning
• Incorporate resiliency for heat and flood risk into existing plans.
Coastal High Hazard Area

Regional Resiliency Action Plan Workshop:
Chapter 4 Place – Land Use/Housing
February 19 @ 1:30 pm - 4:00 pm

Elizabeth Abernethy, AICP
Planning & Development Services Director
COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA (CHHA) F.S. 163.3178
Area below the elevation of the Category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (“SLOSH”) computerized storm surge model. (Required in Comp Plan)

COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA (CHHA) FBC 7th Edition
Area within the special flood hazard area extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary dune along an open coast and any other area that is subject to high-velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources, and shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or other flood hazard map as velocity Zone V, VO, VE or V1-30.

HURRICANE EVACUATION ZONES
Hurricane evacuation zones (A to E) reflect storm surge vulnerability and the appropriate evacuation level for Category 1 to 5 storm (hurricane) events.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA)
Previously known as the 100-year flood plain. Areas are identified on FEMA’s Flood Insurance Rate Map. Designations include the V-Zone and A- or AE Zone
Planning and Zoning Framework

State:
Florida Statutes Ch. 163

County:
Countywide Plan Rules
Countywide Plan Map

City:
Comprehensive Plan
Official Zoning Map & Future Land Use Map

City:
LDRs
CHHA Expansion

2016 CHHA Acreage

2010: 7,702
2016: 8,623
16,325 Acres
Gateway and Carillon Town Center

Jabil Headquarters Campus
Baypoint Commerce Center
ASI / Progressive Insurance HQ
Dr. ML King Jr. St. No. (62nd Ave. No.)
4th Street No. (54th Ave. No.)

Innovation District
USFSP Campus
Coquina Key Shopping Center
Skyway Marina District

10 Mobile Home Parks
## MOBILE HOME PARKS IN THE CHHA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>MOBILE HOMES WITHIN FLOOD ZONES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PINEWOOD CO-OP INC (UNREC)</td>
<td>OWNED</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LAMPLIGHT VILLAGE</td>
<td>RENT</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>VILLAGE GREEN PARK LTD</td>
<td>RENT</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HOLLYWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK</td>
<td>RENT</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MOBEL AMERICANA</td>
<td>OWNED</td>
<td>752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>VENETIAN MOBILE HOME PK</td>
<td>RENT</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ROMANY PARK</td>
<td>RENT</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>TREASURE VILLAGE MOBILE HOME PARK</td>
<td>RENT</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>BLACKWOOD'S SUB</td>
<td>RENT</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>LAKESHORE MOBILE HOME</td>
<td>OWNED</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>WILDER'S MOBILE HOME PARK</td>
<td>OWNED</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>SILVER LAKE MOBILE RESORT</td>
<td>RENT</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,362</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 2,074
18,490
Pre-FIRM Structures
### CHHA Amendment History:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 2015</td>
<td>Innovation District Visioning Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2016</td>
<td>2016 CHHA Map update issued by FDEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2017</td>
<td>Innovation District Streetscape &amp; Connectivity Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>Comp Plan public hearing: amend CHHA policy deferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2017</td>
<td>Comp Plan public hearing: amend CHHA policy, canceled (Hurricane Irma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2018</td>
<td>Comp Plan public hearing: amend CHHA policy APPROVED by LPA 4 to 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2018</td>
<td>Comp Plan public hearing: amend CHHA policy, deferred by Council (Hurricane Michael)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2019</td>
<td>Council Committee of the Whole to discuss CHHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2019</td>
<td>ULI Tampa grant process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2019</td>
<td>Innovation District (minus CHHA parcels) approved by Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2019</td>
<td>Stakeholder Workshop: Main Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2019</td>
<td>Council Committee of the Whole to discuss CHHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2019</td>
<td>Stakeholder Workshop: Main Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2019</td>
<td>Council Committee of the Whole to discuss CHHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2019</td>
<td>Workshops: CPPC and DRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 10, 2019</td>
<td>Community Planning and Preservation Commission (CPPC) Public Hearing on LGCP-2019-03, Comprehensive Plan amendment, 5 to 2 vote for finding of inconsistency, recommending denial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 8, 2020</td>
<td>Development Review Commission (DRC) Public Hearing on LDR-2020-01, unanimous recommendation of approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 30, 2020</td>
<td>Council Committee of the Whole to discuss CHHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 20, 2020</td>
<td>Comp Plan first reading and public hearing, transmittal LDR/BCA first reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 8, 2020</td>
<td>Final approvals by City Council</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2018 Hurricane Michael: Mexico Beach
Habitat Strong (FORTIFIED) Homes
“Salt Meadow” Multi-family Complex
Post Super-Storm Sandy in Queens NY
➢ Opportunities
  o Higher CHHA standards sets example for the rest of the City
  o Opportunity for preparedness education and outreach
  o Risk reduction through replacement of older vulnerable structures with new
  o Existing institutions in CHHA need nearby housing
  o Increases likelihood that residents will have a home to return to post storm
  o Return on investment (ROI) for mitigation is strong

➢ Constraints
  o Draft code is not flexible enough or apply well to large-scale projects
  o Possibility of disinvestment in the CHHA because of increased development cost
  o Less development in the CHHA could slow City’s economic development efforts
  o Increased density will place more people in harms way and burden shelters further
  o Missed opportunity to focus development in less vulnerable areas
  o Utilize coastal land for preservation/mitigation
CHHA Amendments

1. Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment
   • Adopted review criteria for Qualifying Areas

2. Land Development Regulations Text Amendment
   • Multi-family design standards – Two-foot increase building elevation and construct to the next higher wind load standard
   • Resiliency Design standards - multi-family projects, 200-units or more
   • Hurricane Evacuation and Re-entry Plans - all multi-family and hotel developments

3. Building Code Technical Amendment
   • Two-foot increase building elevation (reduce risk for water)
   • Building constructed to a higher wind load (reduce wind risk)
Qualifying Areas

34% of CHHA
12% of City
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>City Criteria</th>
<th>Countywide Criteria</th>
<th>Statewide Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Emergency Shelter Space &amp; Evacuation Routes</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization of Existing and Planned Infrastructure</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization of Existing Disturbed Areas</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location within an Activity Center, Target Employment Center, Special Area Plan or Multi-modal Corridor</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implements the Goals and Policies of the Integrated Sustainability Action Plan (ISAP), Complete Streets and Health in All Policies (HIAP)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of Scenic Qualities and Improvement of Public Access to Water</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Dependent Use</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of Community Redevelopment Area</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Reduction of Density or Intensity</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clustering of Uses</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integral Part of Comprehensive Planning Process</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of Storm Vulnerable Structures</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: M = Mandatory Criteria; B = Balancing Criteria (considered and weighted on a case-by-case basis)
1. **Prepare Hurricane Evacuation and Re-entry Plan** Hotels & Multi-family

2. **Reduce Risk for Water**: elevate an additional 2-feet above the required design flood elevation, for a total of 4-feet above Base Flood Elevation (addresses both Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge)

3. **Reduce Risk for Wind**: construct the building to meet design requirements of next higher classification of Risk Category, e.g. increase from 145 to 155 mph, building risk category 2 to 3

4. **Enhance Recovery**: through selection of a Resiliency option: such as provision of on-site storage of solar generated power, increased efficiency HVAC systems, or providing solar or tank-less water heating systems

   Projects up to 199 units select one option, projects over 200 units select two.

5. **Hurricane Evacuation Shelter**: Projects which increase density must mitigate
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>On-site battery storage of solar generated power to keep critical functions working in the event of power failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Install a cool/high-reflectance roof (coating that is white or has special reflective pigments that reflect sunlight) on at least 75% of the total roof area of the development, with a minimum SRI (solar reflectance index value) of 39 and in accordance with the standards set by the HVWZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Install a geothermal energy heating &amp; cooling system that serves as least 75% of the project’s residential units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Pre-wire all units to accept power provided by on-site solar panels and/or wind turbines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>Install a 16-20+ SEER HVAC system in each dwelling unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>Install efficient, zone-controlled heating and cooling systems in each residential unit (mini-splits, or smart thermostats, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g.</td>
<td>Install a solar or tank-less water heating system in each residential unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h.</td>
<td>Install no fewer than 2 operable windows on no fewer than two exterior walls in each unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>Install a generator for power generation to keep critical functions working in the event of power failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j.</td>
<td>Install highly-reflective blinds/shades, low-E window film/tint, external/structural shade to reduce solar gain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k.</td>
<td>Provide for a Resilient Common Area with back-up power source to provide air-conditioning and power, food, water and emergency supplies to support residents after a storm event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l.</td>
<td>Provide for a Neighborhood Resilience Hub to provide on-site and neighborhood residents point of distribution of services before and after storm events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>Utilize mold-resistant building materials in all kitchens and baths, such as fiberglass-faced drywall, mold-resistant drywall tape, tile, ceramic, terrazzo, or stained concrete, rated “resistant” or “highly resistant” according to UL 2824 and in compliance with ASTM D 3273 standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>Protect coastal property with a living shoreline (LSL) per the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Living Shoreline Permit Standard. (LSLs use natural materials to stabilize the shoreline and maintain valuable fish and wildlife habitat; LSLs utilize a variety of materials such as wetland plants, oyster shell, coir fiber logs, sand, wood, and native rock.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relative Sea Level Change Projections -
Gauge 8726520, St. Petersburg, FL

Year

RSLC in feet (LMSL)

- NOAA Int. Low
- NOAA Intermediate
- NOAA High

ULI Report: Sea Level Rise
GOAL 2 RESILIENT LAND USE

Goal: Development and redevelopment is more resilient to extreme heat and current and future flooding.

Objective 1: Prioritize development in low-risk areas and apply more stringent standards for areas defined as high risk (Ch.2) to current and future flooding.

Objective 2: Local jurisdiction plans are reviewed and updated to incorporate resilient land use and development standards.
GOAL 2 OBJECTIVE 1

**Objective 1:** Prioritize development in low-risk areas and apply more stringent standards for areas defined as high risk (Ch.2) to current and future flooding.

**Actions:**
1. Create a Resilient Land Use and Design working group which includes local government staff, developers, to define best practices and recommendations for community health, resilience and well-being.
2. Use Florida Green Building Councils or LEED accreditation benchmarks for new and existing buildings, including public facilities, within the Land Development Code and Energy Code.
3. Update/Enhance/Develop Design Guidelines within Land Development Regulations that protect and buffer structures from the impact of hazards. These guidelines should address sea level rise, storm surge, flooding, wind damage, and the urban heat island effect.
GOAL 2: OBJECTIVE 1

Objective 1: Prioritize development in low-risk areas and apply more stringent standards for areas defined as high risk (Ch.2) to current and future flooding.

Actions:

5. Set parking maximums to reduce amount of pavement.
6. Establish policies and practices for area-wide metrics such as net density requirements that cluster development away from high hazard areas.
7. Review best practices for updating coastal setback and building rebuild codes that mitigate the potential effects of coastal erosion.
8. Update Land Development Regulations to alter coastal setback codes based on community vulnerability analysis and shoreline analysis.
GOAL 2: OBJECTIVE 1

Objective 1: Prioritize development in low-risk areas and apply more stringent standards for areas defined as high risk (Ch.2) to current and future flooding.

Actions:
9. Enhance/Develop an Energy Efficiency requirements to encourage property owners and government facilities to use green design and cooling strategies to reduce carbon emissions.
10. Develop incentives for developers to build outside vulnerable areas or build in a resilient/sustainable way in vulnerable areas.
11. Develop new initiatives, policies and strategies to reduce heat island effects in publicly owned buildings, spaces and other opportunities.
12. Implement incentives for developers to: 1) build outside of vulnerable areas; and 2) use methods consistent with Low Impact Development (LID) standards, Florida Green Building Coalition, and techniques to reduce heat island effect.
13. Prioritize recreation/open space land use amendments as a flood-risk reduction technique with an emphasis on providing amenities for neighborhood residents (play areas, walking paths, etc.)
GOAL 2: OBJECTIVE 2

Development and redevelopment is more resilient to extreme heat and current and future flooding.

Objective 2: Local jurisdiction plans are reviewed and updated to incorporate resilient land use and development standards.

Actions:
1. Cross-discipline committees and community advisory groups are actively involved in the review processes of plans, goals, policies and strategies for resilience, and impacts of new projects and developments.
2. Comprehensive Plan is updated to ensure that resiliency strategies are addressed, and policies are compatible in all applicable sections.
3. CRA plans, Downtown Development Plans, Economic Development Plans, LDRs, PDRP are updated to include resiliency goals and development based on future conditions.
BREAKOUT DISCUSSION
Instructions for Breakout Groups

- Click on link in Chat Box.
- Click your group tab.

- 30 minutes
- Add your names. Select an editor/note taker(s).
- Is this goal on target (Y/N)?
- What are we missing?
BREAK
Return in 10 minutes
HOUSING

Ensuring Resilient and Attainable Housing is Available for All
A Countywide Housing Strategy for Pinellas County

Regional Resiliency Action Plan Workshop
February 19, 2021
Pinellas County

- 500 miles of coastline
- Nearly 100% developed
- 25 local governments
- Strong tradition of countywide planning
Our Countywide Partnership

Pinellas County

FORWARD PINELLAS
Integrating Land Use & Transportation
Why do we need a countywide housing strategy?
More than just “affordable housing”

- Need for homes that are affordable to a range of incomes
- Critical to the stability of the workforce
- Affects quality of life for the whole community
Each community has its own approach

- Five affordable housing programs
- Eight different local incentive programs
- Multiple definitions

Developers that choose the higher density option shall provide affordable housing equal to fifty (50) percent of the units above the base density as follows: Proposed density = 24 units per acre minus fifteen (15) units per acre base density = 9 units per acre density bonus x .5 = 4.5 or 4 units per acre to be provided as affordable units.

Workforce housing bonus density dwelling units shall be offered for sale or rent at a price which is affordable to income eligible households as set forth in this section. For each multiple of six workforce housing bonus density dwelling units approved:

1. The first unit shall be offered at 80 percent AMI or below.
2. The second and third units shall be offered at 120 percent AMI or below.
3. The fourth unit shall be offered at 80 percent AMI or below.
4. The fifth unit shall be offered at 80 percent AMI or below.
5. The sixth unit shall be offered at 120 percent AMI or below.
We can do more together

We have resources – we need to work together to maximize them
Affordability is more than just the cost of housing
Transportation is almost as expensive as housing

- The average Pinellas County household spends 33% of its income on housing and 24% on transportation.
- The average household owns 1.6 cars and spends $11,490 on them each year.

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology, Housing and Transportation (H+T) Affordability Index, 2020.
Good jobs allow people to afford better homes

- The average hourly wage needed to afford a two-bedroom rental home in Tampa Bay is $23.19
- Just 50% of residents earned this wage or higher before COVID-19

Sources: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2020; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2019
Connecting workers to jobs brings real economic benefits

- Workers who live closer to their jobs:
  - Are more likely to be interviewed
  - Are hired more quickly
  - Experience less unemployment

- High-quality transit helps bridge this gap, especially for those with lower incomes

Sources: Brookings Institution, 2015; Stanford University, 2017; University of Notre Dame, 2018
Connecting workers to jobs brings other benefits

- Transit riders are:
  - 44 percent less likely to be overweight
  - 27 percent less likely to have high blood pressure
  - 34 percent less likely to have diabetes

- A 10-mile commute by transit decreases a typical household’s carbon footprint by 8.1%

Sources: American Heart Association, 2015; Federal Transit Administration, 2010
Use transit to connect people to jobs and education

The Investment Corridor Framework

What areas are we trying to better connect?

What corridors connect them?

Which corridors should we prioritize for enhanced transit?
How do we make all this happen?
The Tactical Team

Staff from:

- The five “entitlement communities” who receive state and federal funding for housing
- Partner agencies: The Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg and Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council
The Housing Summit

Held a five-part virtual summit (October-December 2020):

1. Changing the conversation
2. Developer perspective
3. Local government innovation
4. Housing, jobs and transit
5. The need for a housing compact

www.HomesForPinellas.org
The Proposed Housing Compact

- Shared values and goals of local government partners
- Public commitment to work together towards those goals
- Outline for an action plan
- Similar to Tampa Bay Regional Resiliency Coalition
The Advantage Pinellas Plan
A transportation plan, and much more
Reinforce land use & redevelopment plans with complementary transportation investments

Strengthen equity through investment in safer streets and better transit

Investment corridor framework to link housing, jobs/workforce training, redevelopment, and transit

Support countywide housing strategy
Questions/Discussion
AFFORDABLE HOUSING + RESILIENCE BEST PRACTICES

FIVE KEY PRINCIPLES

1. Construction goals account for the amount of housing at risk and needs for specific AMI categories.
2. Mitigation improvements and incentives focus on lower risk areas.
3. Building better is necessary -- more stringent standards in higher risk areas/CHHA.
4. Increase density in residential areas -- change zoning to encourage ADUs and smaller multi-family buildings that fit the neighborhood.
5. Targeted programs to address mobile home parks without displacing.
GOAL 1: AFFORDABLE, RESILIENT HOMES

Goal: The region increases the number of resilient, safe, affordable and attainable homes.

Objective 1: Updated zoning and investments support increased construction of a mix of resilient affordable and attainable housing options which reduce racial and income disparities.

Objective 2: Establish and implement regionally consistent Resilient Green Housing Construction and Site standards, which leverages FGBC and other frameworks, for a wide range of housing including smaller multi-family properties to support housing affordability goals.

Objective 3: Reduce community risks through effective housing mitigation programs and voluntary buyout programs.
GOAL 1: AFFORDABLE, RESILIENT HOMES

Objective 1: Updated zoning and investments support increased construction of a mix of resilient affordable and attainable housing options which reduce racial and income disparities.

Actions:
1. Develop programs, policies and flexible density options to align development of private affordable housing and publicly assisted housing in lower risk areas.

2. Create zoning to encourage development of smaller multifamily housing that preserves a neighborhood’s look and feel while providing housing options that are affordable to a broad range of residents.

3. Update zoning to allow homeowners to add accessory dwelling units in resilient residential areas (implemented in the LDR.)

4. Policies to permit the use of appropriate properties for disaster recovery operations including temporary housing.
Objective 1: Updated zoning and investments support increased construction of a mix of resilient affordable and attainable housing options which reduce racial and income disparities.

Actions continued:
5. Convene partners, non-profits and community to develop new policies, define funding strategies and partnerships to support housing mitigation programs for ALICE populations that rent and own.

6. Integrated affordable housing mitigation goals and new construction targets support households earning less than 100% AMI.

7. Use REACH tools and resources to assess and update existing planning mechanisms and supporting documents.
GOAL 1: AFFORDABLE, RESILIENT HOMES

Objective 2: Establish and implement regionally consistent Resilient Green Housing Construction and Site standards which leverages FGBC and other frameworks, for a wide range of housing including smaller multi-family properties to support housing affordability goals.

Actions:
1. Strengthen housing element of comp plan to include LID, resilience and equity strategies
2. Create Resilient Housing Design and Construction working group to define best practices and recommendations for standards manual for local governments and the building community.
3. Update local plans, programs and policies to ensure new residential buildings and sites are designed to standards to mitigate flood risks and heat impacts
4. Green resilient standards for buildings and sites are integrated into Land Development Regulations/Code
5. Develop incentives for developers to build outside vulnerable areas or build in a resilient/sustainable way in vulnerable areas.
6. Develop policies and strategies to reduce heat island effects in new projects, redevelopment and other opportunities.
GOAL 1: AFFORDABLE, RESILIENT HOMES

Objective 3: Reduce community risks through effective housing mitigation programs and voluntary buyout programs.

Actions:
1. Determine residential properties in flood prone areas and repetitive flood loss that are candidates for mitigation or potential buy-out.
2. Identify funding mechanisms for rehabilitating/mitigating or purchasing homes in CHHA and relocating residents as needed.
3. Prioritize buyout and relocation projects for FEMA mitigation funding in the LMS.
4. Define best practices and recommendations to guide public and private mitigation efforts.
5. Develop standardized process for conducting holistic risk assessment for mobile homes in low-risk areas.
7. Collaborate with non-profits and residents to define phasing plans, ideas, funding needs and mechanisms, to support transformation of mobile home parks into resilient and sustainable communities, while preventing displacement.
BREAKOUT DISCUSSION

Incorporate Adaptation and Risk Reduction into Budgetary Processes
Regional Resiliency Action Plan

Regional Action Plan

The Tampa Bay Resilience Coalition Memorandum of Understanding tasks members with developing a Regional Resiliency Action Plan (RRAP). The MOU states that the Plan “shall include strategies for coordinated regional preparation for and adaptation to a rapidly changing global environment based on mapping of projected sea-level rise and resulting amplification of localized impacts of hurricanes and tropical storms, and which shall identify funding strategies at the local, state and federal levels for mitigation and adaptation actions to deal with those impacts.”

Science Based The Regional Resiliency Action Plan will include strategies and actions that are based on sound science and technical data. The planning team will work together to identify experts for guidance and will use the regional recognized sea-level rise projections as produced by the Tampa Bay Climate Science Advisory Panel to assess sea-level rise vulnerability, inform planning efforts and provide guidance on what sea-level rise projections should be incorporated into local planning efforts.

Community Involvement The Regional Resiliency Action Plan process will recognize the importance of involvement by all members of the community. The Coalition Members will engage and involve local businesses, organizations, associations and individuals in developing policies and recommendations which will have the support and commitment of community members and organizations. Community involvement is essential for successful implementation.

2020 Leadership Summit
Plan Purpose and Scope
Planning Timeline and Meetings

Provide Input on draft chapters:
- Provide Input on Chapter 3 People Goals
**REVISION INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Please use the “suggesting” feature in the top left to make suggestions in the document OR
2. Download the document to your PC and save. Make edits as needed and upload the document to the Google drive folder or email to carn@tbpc.org

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instructions</th>
<th>Overarching Aspirational Goal</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Responsible Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicate Support</strong></td>
<td>Local and regional responses to the effects of climate change will be advanced through organizational and fiscal management at the local government level, and community-led preparedness and recovery.</td>
<td>Develop resilience plans and synchronize with other plans, including the strategic plan, OMB annual plan, and others.</td>
<td>TBRC, Member Govts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delete</strong></td>
<td>Local governments maximize their efforts to implement climate adaptation and mitigation activities through an expanded internal capacity and cross-departmental coordination.</td>
<td>Resilience objectives are integrated into departmental programs, budgets, positions and performance metrics.</td>
<td>TBRC, Member Govts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 1.1</td>
<td>The Region will strengthen local government organizational capacity by implementing best practices.</td>
<td>Member governments will identify a point person or create a dedicated position to coordinate resilience programs across departments.</td>
<td>TBRC, Member Govts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Action</strong></td>
<td>Identify funding opportunities for increasing organizational capacity necessary to implement resilience</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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*Option 1: Use the Suggesting feature*
Option 2: Download, Revise and Upload your version to the Folder.
WRAP UP DISCUSSION
Goal 1: The region increases the number of resilient, safe, affordable and attainable homes.

**Objective 1:** Prioritize development in low-risk areas and apply more stringent standards for areas defined as high risk (Ch.2) to current and future flooding.

**Objective 2:** Local jurisdiction plans are reviewed and updated to incorporate resilient land use and development standards.

Goal 2: Development and redevelopment is more resilient to extreme heat and current and future flooding.

**Objective 1:** Updated zoning and investments support increased construction of a mix of resilient affordable and attainable housing options which reduce racial and income disparities.

**Objective 2:** Establish and implement regionally consistent Resilient Green Housing Construction and Site standards, which leverages FGBC and other frameworks, for a wide range of housing including smaller multi-family properties to support housing affordability goals.

**Objective 3:** Reduce community risks through effective housing mitigation programs and voluntary buyout programs.
THANK YOU!

WWW.TBRPC.ORG/RESILIENCYPLAN

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