

MIAMI BEACH

COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM

TO: Finance and Economic Resiliency Committee Members

FROM: Eric Carpenter, City Manager

DATE: September 20, 2024

TITLE: RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, DIRECTING THE CITY ADMINISTRATION TO EXPLORE FEASIBLE STRATEGIES FOR CREATING AND EXPANDING "GREEN ROOFS", AS WELL AS INCORPORATING GREENERY AND LANDSCAPING ON CITY BUILDINGS, AND PRESENT ITS FINDINGS TO THE LAND USE AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE AND THE FINANCE AND ECONOMIC RESILIENCY COMMITTEE WITHIN 90 DAYS OF THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION

RECOMMENDATION

The Administration recommends exploring the installation of "living walls" vertical plantings installed within a prefabricated armature, at City facilities in lieu of green roofs in order to avoid placing undue strain on the structural systems of existing buildings.

BACKGROUND/HISTORY

At the May 15, 2024, City Commission meeting, the Commission adopted a dual referral by Commissioner Joseph Magazine (item C4 BH) to the Land Use and Sustainability Committee ("LUSC") and the Finance and Economic Resiliency Committee ("FERC") to discuss creating and expanding green roofs, greenery and landscaping on City buildings.

Green roofs help to cool the buildings below them by storing heat and helping to reduce temperature fluctuations. They also act as insulators and decrease the flow of heat through roof structures which can help improve indoor comfort for building occupants.

In addition to helping to cool the buildings below them, green roofs can help reduce the urban heat island effect. The urban heat island effect is known to increase the temperatures in developed areas and therefore worsen the impacts of extreme heat.

The urban heat island effect is caused by materials commonly used in urban development which absorb significant amounts of energy from the sun and increase the ambient temperature of their surroundings. Materials that utilize darker colors are a major culprit of heat island effect, as they absorb more of the sun's energy than lighter colors. Materials which consist of very light colors, otherwise known as "High Albedo Surfaces", tend to reflect a greater amount of the sun's energy into the atmosphere, and therefore reduce the potential for the urban heat island effect.

An additional benefit of green roofs is that their vegetation helps to reduce air pollution and emissions. Researchers estimate that a 1,000-square foot green roof can remove about 40 pounds of particulate matter (PM) from the air in a year. (Peck, S. & Kuhn, M. (2003) Design Guidelines for Green Roofs.)

The vegetation of green roofs also helps to provide storm water management benefits. A North Carolina study of actual green roof performance found that test green roofs reduced runoff from peak rainfall events by more than 75 percent. (Moran, A., Hunt, B., et al. (2004) A North Carolina

Field Study to Evaluate Greenroof Runoff Quantity, Runoff Quality, and Plant Growth.)

A prime example of a successful green roof project exists at the New World Symphony located at 500 17th Street and designed by Gehry Partners, LLP.

ANALYSIS

On March 13, 2019, the Mayor and City Commission adopted the Urban Heat Island Ordinance (Ordinance No. 2019-4252), requiring that all new construction install a sustainable roof.

Approved roof types under the Ordinance include metal roofs, solar roofs, blue roofs, white roofs, cool roofs, green roofs, or any other roofing system recognized by a green building certification agency that helps to reduce heat island effect, allows for the reuse or retention of storm water or reduces greenhouse gases. The Facilities Management Division has explored various facilities in the City's municipal portfolio that may be suitable for a potential partial green roof project and identified the following three options:

- **Facilities & Fleet Management Facility**

Address: 1833 Bay Road

No. of Stories: 2

Existing Roof Area: 8,576 SF

- **"777" Building**

Address: 1701 Meridian Avenue

No. of Stories: 5

Existing Roof Area: 3,750 SF

- **Scott Rakow Youth Center**

Address: 2700 Sheridan Avenue

No. of Stories: 2

Existing Roof Area: 47,614 SF

Given the structural considerations necessary on account of weight (or dead load) of the plantings, soil, and water, as well as the complex drainage infrastructure needed for proper irrigation, green roof projects are most successful when contemplated during the early design phase of a building. One such project is the 72nd Street Aquatic Complex.

A secondary option for incorporating greenery and landscaping into City buildings is the installation of "living walls", or vertical plantings installed within a prefabricated armature, mounted adjacent to a building's façade.

Similar to green roofs, living walls can help absorb heat from the sun, thus insulating buildings, as well as aid in the reduction of air pollution and emissions. However, unlike green roofs, "living walls" can be appreciated and enjoyed by the general public at a pedestrian scale.

The Facilities Management Division has identified a potential location for installation of a "living wall" on the west façade of the "777" building located at 1701 Meridian Avenue.

Project specific cost data for either a green roof or a living wall is not available at this time, however, the current industry average cost for a green roof is \$120.00 per square foot; and the current industry average cost for a "living wall" is \$160.00 per square foot. In addition to install costs, the Facilities Management Division recommends earmarking 5% of project costs for maintenance of the green roofs and/or living walls.

The item was heard at the July 9, 2024, meeting of the Land Use and Sustainability Committee

where it was recommended that the Facilities Management Division collaborate with the Environment and Sustainability Department to research all-in costs for implementation of green roof systems and bring the item back to the Committee's October 10, 2024, meeting.

Additionally, the Facilities Management Division was asked to research whether or not the implementation of green roofs increases the longevity (or useful service life) of a facility's roof and what the fiscal impact of a green roof might be with regard to operation and maintenance.

Finally, the Land Use and Sustainability Committee requested that the Facilities Management Division evaluate the cost of installing a green roof over an existing roof system versus replacing an existing roof with a green roof system.

While both green roofs and living walls proffer benefits in reducing building temperatures, living walls can be appreciated by more persons at a pedestrian scale and can potentially be implemented at existing buildings without placing addition design stress on the structure.

Accordingly, the Administration recommends exploring the installation of "living walls" vertical plantings installed within a prefabricated armature, at City facilities in lieu of green roofs in order to avoid placing undue strain on the structural systems of existing buildings.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

TBD

Does this Ordinance require a Business Impact Estimate?

(FOR ORDINANCES ONLY)

The Business Impact Estimate (BIE) was published on .

See BIE at: <https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/city-hall/city-clerk/meeting-notice/>

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

CONCLUSION

The foregoing information has been provided for review and consideration by the Finance and Economic Resiliency Committee. The Administration recommends the FERC discuss and consider the proposed green roofs or "living wall" options provided herein.

Applicable Area

Citywide

Is this a "Residents Right to Know" item, pursuant to City Code Section 2-17?

Is this item related to a G.O. Bond Project?

No

Was this Agenda Item initially requested by a lobbyist which, as defined in Code Sec. 2-481, includes a principal engaged in lobbying? No

If so, specify the name of lobbyist(s) and principal(s):

Department

Facilities and Fleet Management

Sponsor(s)

Commissioner Joseph Magazine

Co-sponsor(s)

Condensed Title

Explore Green Roofs for City Facilities