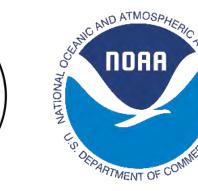






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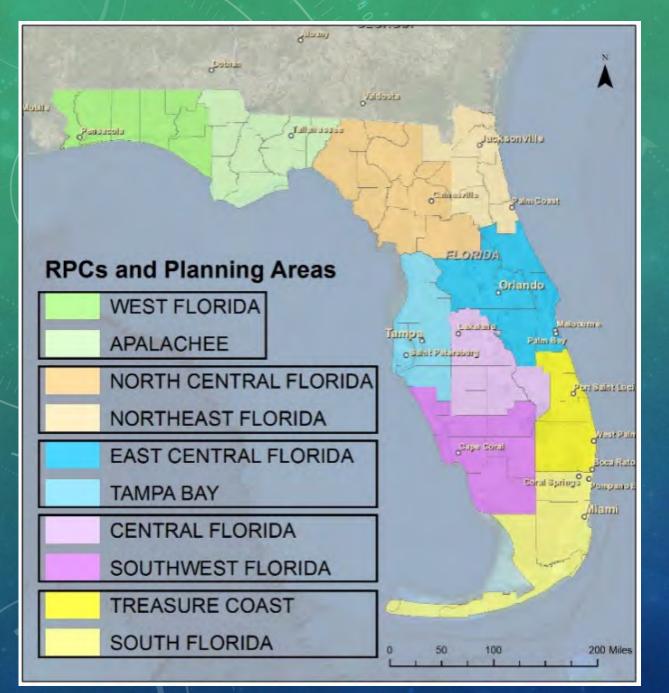






NOVEMBER 14, 2016

KEREN PRIZE BOLTER, PHD SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL COUNCIL



PROJECT BACKGROUND

TRAINERS AND TOOLS:

BUILDING COASTAL FLOOD HAZARD RESILIENCY IN FLORIDA'S REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL COMMUNITIES

TRANSLATION OF SCIENCE TO POLICY AND RISK PREPAREDNESS

PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Building Capacity through Technical Assistance Coupled with Outreach

- For Florida's coastal communities to be better prepared for the potential impacts of sea level rise.
- Introduce community planners, local officials and other interested parties to resiliency tools which help project potential impacts and identify vulnerable community assets.

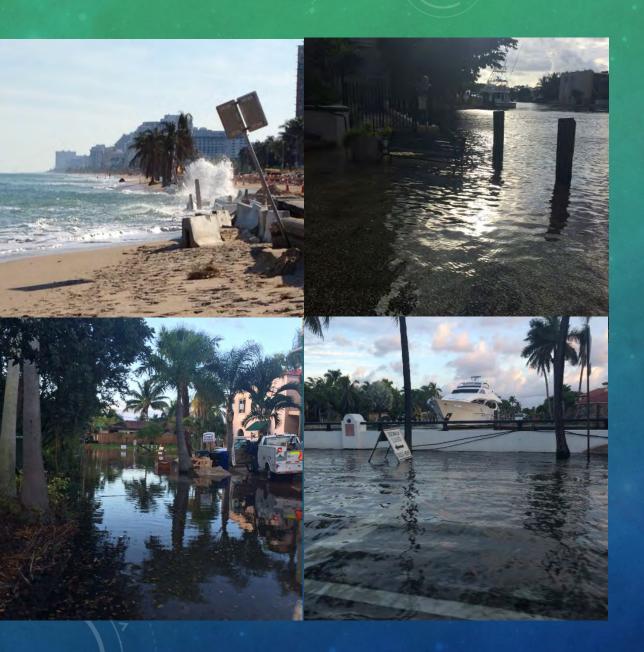




TOOLS AND POLICY FOR RESILIENCY PLANNING

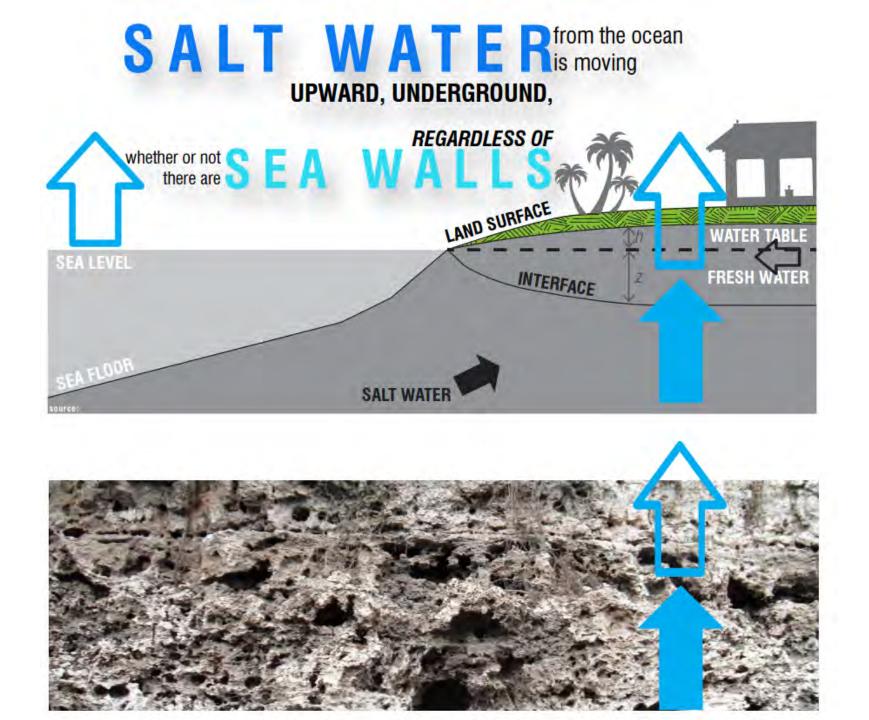
- Intention of this training is to
- Present guidance about tools and other data resources available
- Provide information about new requirements & emerging practices for addressing resiliency planning
 MOVING FROM PLANNING TO IMPLEMENTATION

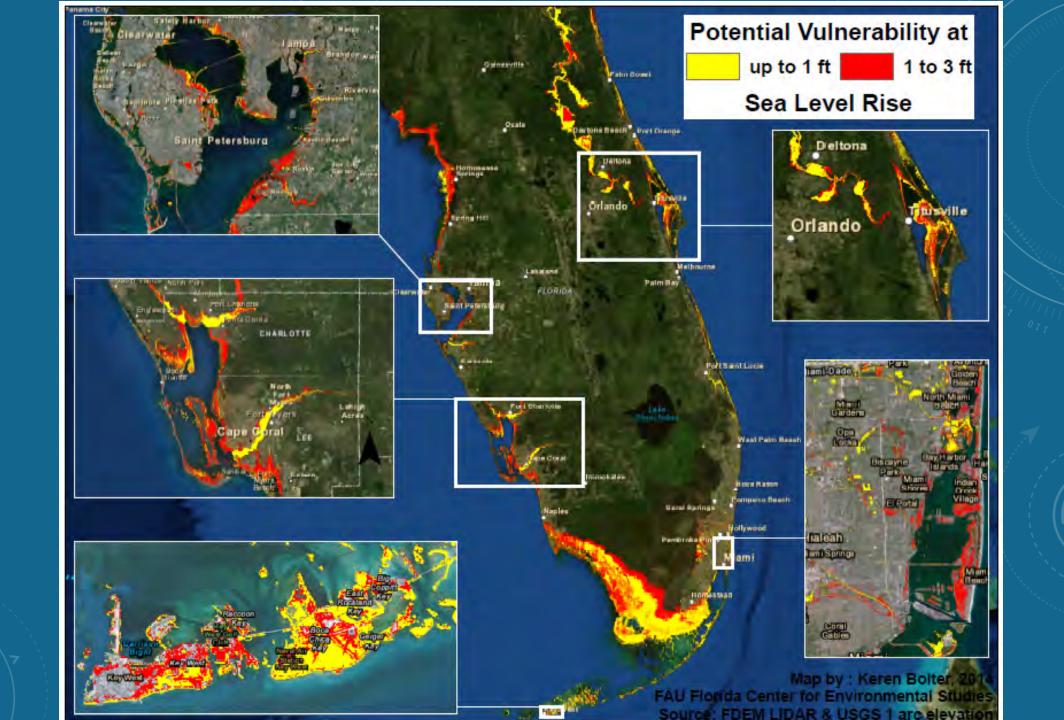




CURRENT & FUTURE IMPACTS

- Tidal Flooding
- Saltwater Intrusion
- Failing Drainage
- Malfunctioning Canals
- Beach Erosion
- Habitat loss
- Reduced Groundwater Storage





Types of Inundation – All inundation is not the same!

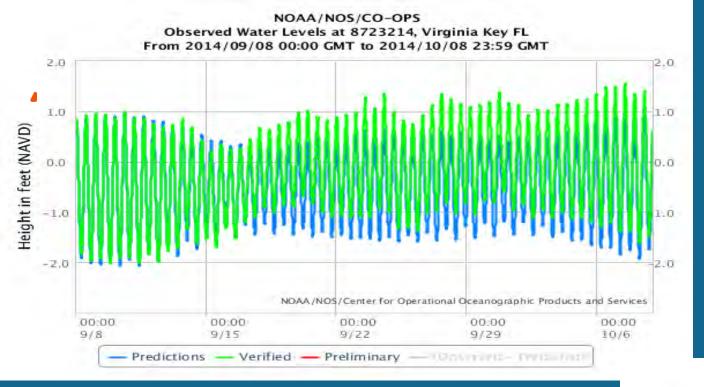
Short Term (Episodic):

- Storm Surge
- Tsunami
- Inland Flooding
- Shallow Coastal Flooding

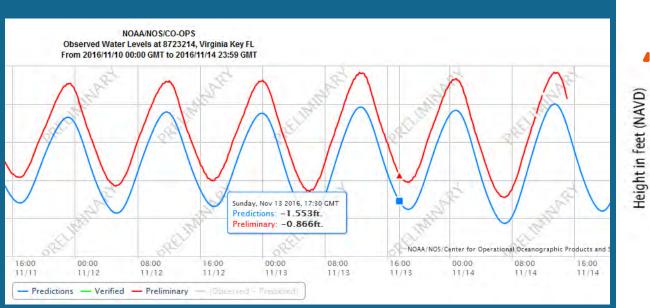
Long Term (Chronic):

• Relative Sea Level Change

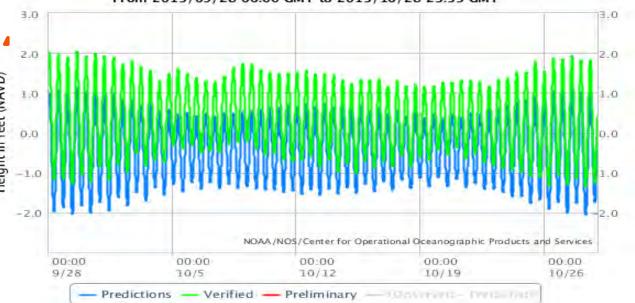




King Tide 2016



NOAA/NOS/CO-OPS Observed Water Levels at 8723214, Virginia Key FL From 2015/09/28 00:00 GMT to 2015/10/28 23:59 GMT





Hollywood King Tide 2016 September vs October





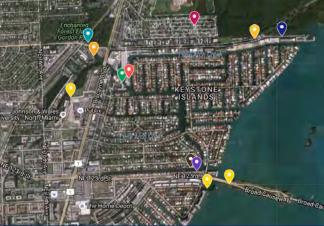
The extreme tidal flooding is to many extents predictable, compared to other flooding events

GROUND-TRUTHING IN NORTH MIAMI



Varied impacts of predicted flooding















DigitalCoast OFFICE FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Nevada Utain Colorado UNITED Incisco

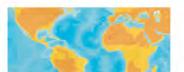
C-CAP Land Cover Atlas

View and explore coastal land cover and change data

Contributing Partners

NOAA OCM

Reporting, Visualization



Climate Wizard

Use state-of-the-art climate models and statistical analysis to view, generate, and download climate change maps and tables

Contributing Partners

The Nature Conservancy

Analysis, Reporting, Visualization



CMECS Crosswalk Tool

Translates existing benthic habitat data sets to the Coastal and Marine Ecological Classification Standard (CMECS)

Contributing Partners

NOAA OCM

Analysis



Coastal Change Hazards Portal

Create a map of potential ecological, social, and economic impacts from rising seas and changing climate

Contributing Partners

USGS

Analysis, Reporting, Visualization



CanVis

Visualize future scenarios using your photographs and this tool's object icons

Contributing Partners

NOAA OCM, USDA National Agroforestry Center

Visualization



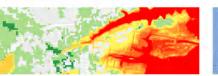
Coastal County Snapshots

Turn complex data into easy-to-understand stories, complete with charts and graphs

Contributing Partners

NOAA OCIVI

Reporting



Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper

Maps people, places, and natural resources that are potentially exposed to coastal flooding



Coastal Resilience Mapping Portal

Create a map of potential ecological, social, and economic impacts from rising seas and changing climate



Data Access Viewer

Find and download data hosted on the NOAA Office for Coastal Management website

https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/

58 Tools

HAZARD ASSESSMENT TOOLS

CANVIS NOAA



SEA LEVEL RISE COASTAL FLOOD **SLR)** VIEWER NOAA



EXPOSURE SKETCH UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA **MAPPER PLANNING TOOL UF GEOPLAN CENTER** NOAA

Intended to elicit higher levels of stakeholder engagement, CanVis utilizes no data and modifies imagery to show potential inundation scenarios.

Can facilitate stakeholder engagement, scoping and inventory, and assessment and analysis, SLR Viewer offers an online interactive platform in map format to display a variety of sea level rise scenarios.

Helps start community discussions about hazard impacts with maps of your area that show people, places, and natural resources exposed to coastal flooding.

Offers a variety of sealevel rise analyses related to transportation ;intende d to promote stakeholder engagement, scoping/ inventory, assessment/ analysis, and planning.

CanVis

NOAA Office for Coastal Management, USDA National Agroforestry Center

Overview

This easy-to-use, downloadable visualization tool allows users to "see" potential changes, from coastal development (including a new building or marina) to sea level rise. Controls are similar to Photoshop, but with less of a learning curve. Users can quickly develop realistic visualizations for their stakeholders. Hundreds of coast-based icons (coastal object libraries) are provided.

Features

- Simulate potential on-the-ground impacts of various actions
- Compare outcomes of multiple scenarios
- Create a possible vision of the future

Additional Information

- + Coastal Object Libraries
- + IAN Symbol Libraries
- + Guidance Documents
- + Instructional Videos

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/canvis



DOWNLOAD

TAKE THE TRAINING

Related Resources

Stories	10
Classroom, Instructor-Led	3
Quick Reference	2
Tools	1
Videos and Webinars	1
Publications	1
Self-Guided Resources	1
Contributing Partners	2

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office for Coastal Management
- USDA National Agroforestry Center



After



Before After



CANVIS

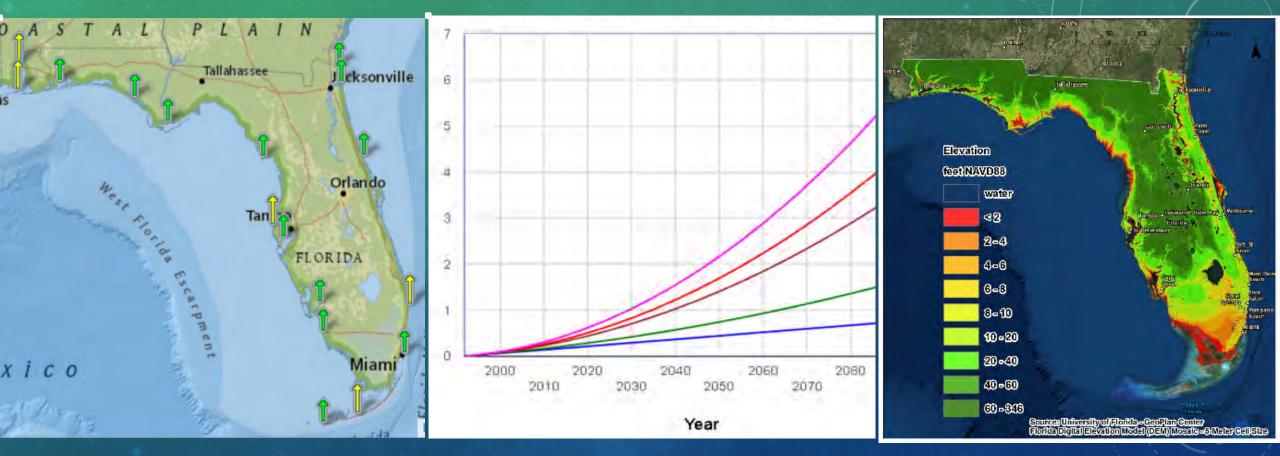
Developed by NOAA Office for Coastal Management

coast.noaa.gov/ digitalcoast/tools/ canvis





MAPPING SLR: DATA INPUTS & METHODS



Local trend data and water levels Future scenarios of SLR. How fast will SLR and when? Use local data for projections

High resolution digital elevation model from LIDAR

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slr/

Sea Level Rise Viewer

NOAA Office for Coastal Management

Overview

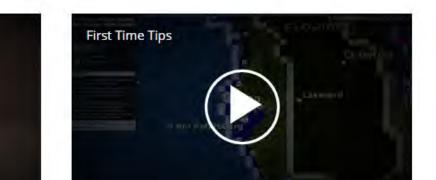
Use this web mapping tool to visualize community-level impacts from coastal flooding or sea level rise (up to 6 feet above average high tides). Photo simulations of how future flooding might impact local landmarks are also provided, as well as data related to water depth, connectivity, flood frequency, socio-economic vulnerability, wetland loss and migration, and mapping confidence.

Features

- Visualize potential impacts from sea level rise through maps and photos
- Learn about data and methods through documentation
- Share maps and links via email and social media
- Download inundation layers and digital elevation models, and access web map services for custom GIS applications

Supporting Videos

Tool Overview



LAUNCH

DOWNLOAD DATA

Related Resources

Stories	25
Data	7
Publications	5
Tools	4
Videos and Webinars	3
Self-Guided Resources	2
Classroom, Instructor-Led	2
Contributing Partners	1

 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office for Coastal Management





Sea Level Rise Confidence Vulnerability Sea Level Rise 🚱 3 ft SLR Legend Water Depth Low-lying Areas Area Not Mapped /isualization Location 1

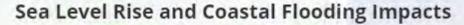
Overview

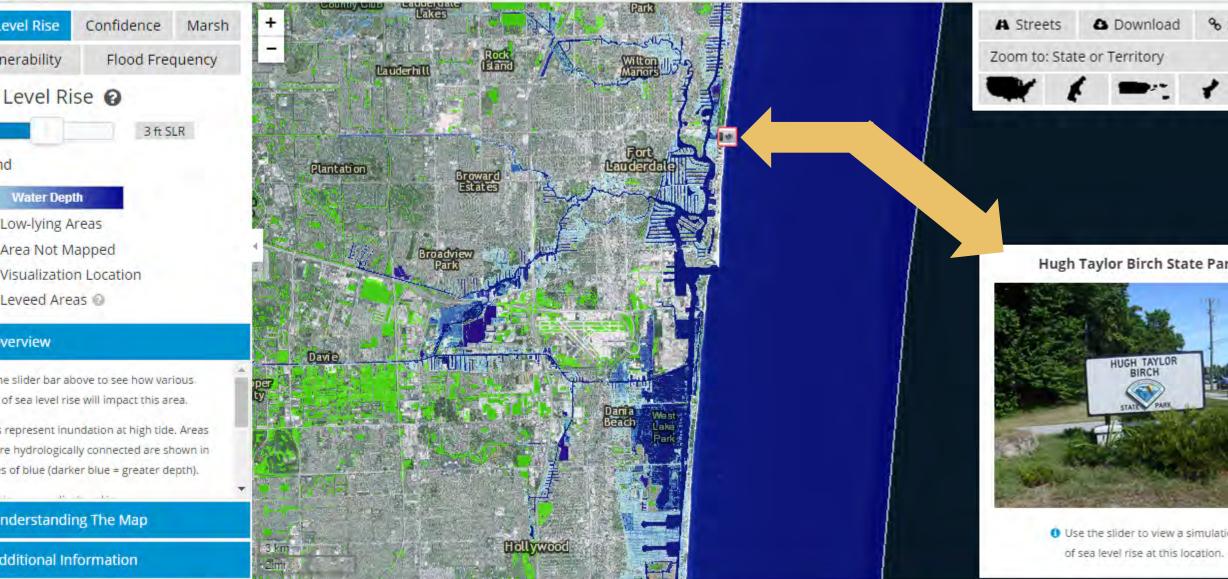
Use the slider bar above to see how various levels of sea level rise will impact this area.

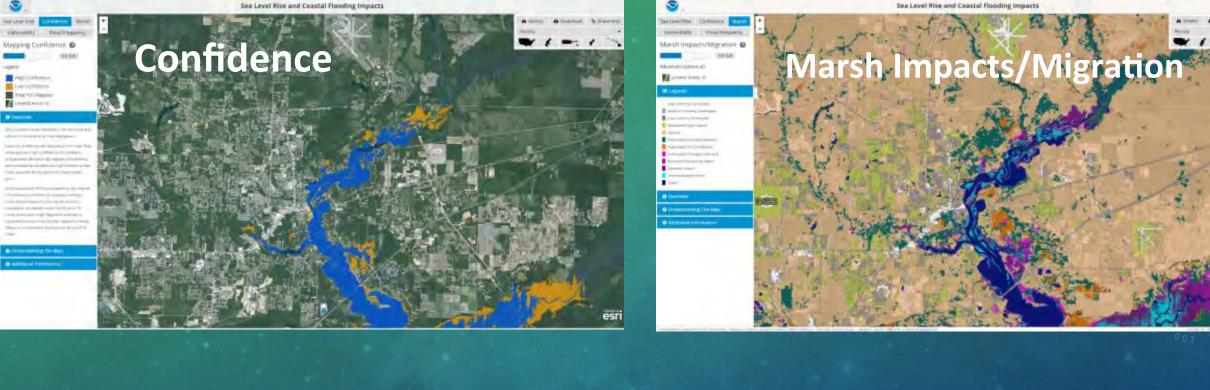
Levels represent inundation at high tide. Areas that are hydrologically connected are shown in shades of blue (darker blue = greater depth).

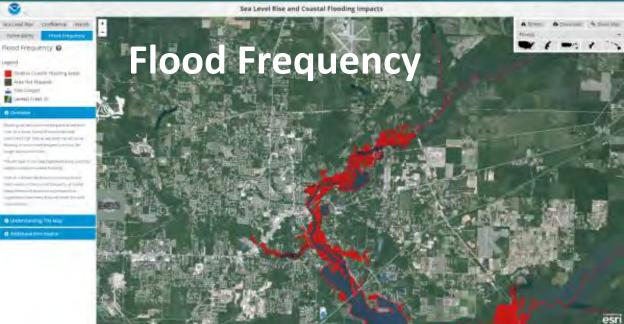
Ounderstanding The Map

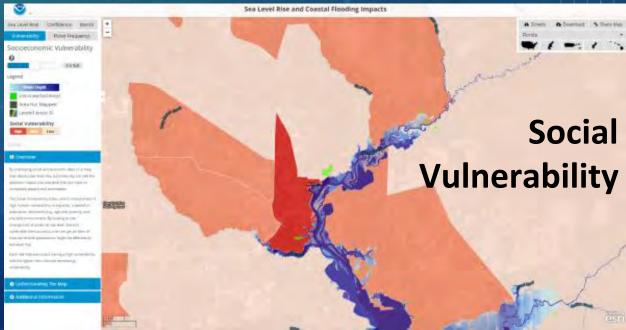
Additional Information











COASTAL FLOOD EXPOSURE MAPPER

Developed by NOAA Office for Coastal Management

The information in this product is based on the Roadmap for Adapting to Coastal Risk



Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper

Help start your community discussions about hazard impacts with maps of your area that show people, places, and natural resources exposed to coastal flooding.

Start Collecting Maps

The information in this product is based on the <u>Roadmap for Adapting to Coastal Risk</u> approach to assessing coastal hazard risks and vulnerabilities.

www.coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/flood-exposure

Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper

NOAA Office for Coastal Management

Overview

This online visualization tool supports communities that are assessing their coastal hazard risks and vulnerabilities. The tool creates a collection of user-defined maps that show the people, places, and natural resources exposed to coastal flooding. The maps can be saved, downloaded, or shared to communicate flood exposure and potential impacts. In addition, the tool provides guidance for using these maps to engage community members and stakeholders. *The current geography includes the East Coast and Gulf of Mexico*.

Features

- Visualize people, places, and natural resources exposed to coastal flood hazards
- Share online maps to communicate with and engage stakeholders

Additional Information

LAUNCH

Publications	
Classroom, Instructor-Le	d
Fools	
/ideos and Webinars	
Stories	
Quick Reference	
Vixed Delivery	
Data	
Self-Guided Resources	
Contributing Partners	

Contributing Farthers

Save This Map

5

www.coast.noaa.gov/ digitalcoast/tools/floodexposure

Select the Flood Hazards Map or One of the Community Exposure Maps

Case Studies

Select a section below



Flood Hazards

Flooding events are among the mor frequent, costly, and deadly hazards can impact coastal communities. Th are two types:

- Short-term (episodic) Tempo flooding caused by extreme conditions, including storm su tsunamis, inland flooding, and shallow coastal flooding.
- Long-term (chronic) Floodin caused by a rise in relative sec level or some other change in conditions.

Flood Hazard Layers

- Coastal Flood Hazard Composite
- Shallow Coastal Flooding
- FEMA Flood Zones
- Storm Surge Scenarios
- Sea Level Rise Scenarios

Societal Exposure Maps

- Population Density
- Percent in Poverty
- Percent Elderly (>65)
- Employees
- Projected Population Growth

Infrastructure Exposure

- Development
- Critical Facilities
- Development Patterns

Ecosystem Exposure

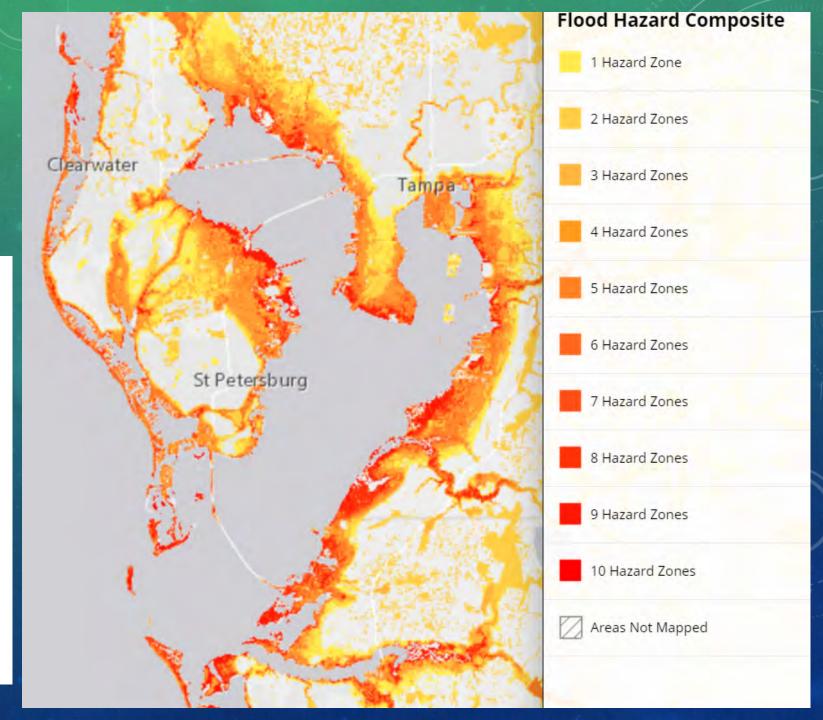
- Natural Areas and Open Space
- Potential Pollution Sources
- Natural Protection

NOAA COASTAL FLOOD EXPOSURE MAPPER_

Hazard Zones:

- FEMA Zones (% annual chance): A zone (1%) & 0.2%
- Shallow Coastal Flooding (NWS flood thresholds)
- Sea Level Rise (Above MHHW): 1
 ft & 2 ft & 3 ft
- Storm Surge (by Hurricane Category): 1 & 2 & 3

Number of Hazards: 9



SKETCH PLANNING TOOL

Developed by the University of Florida GeoPlan Center sls.geoplan.ufl.edu

SEA LEVEL SCENARIO SKETCH PLANNING TOOL

A planning tool for preliminary assessment of vulnerable transportation infrastructure due to sea level change

HOME ABOUT VIEW MAPS DOWNLOAD DATA TOOLS **DOCUMENTS & LINKS** CONTACT

SEA LEVEL SCENARIO SKETCH PLANNING TOOL

Map Viewer

- Visualize areas of inundation and affected infrastructure
- Low technical expertise needed, no GIS software needed

GIS Data Layers

- SLR Inundation Surfaces & Affected Infrastructure layers
- GIS Software and intermediate GIS expertise needed

SLR Inundation Surface Calculator

- Create custom inundation layers
- Intermediate/ Advanced technical/ GIS expertise needed

SKETCH PLANNING TOOL

INTERACTIVE MAPS

HOME ABOUT

VIEW MAPS

DOWNLOAD DATA

DOCUMENTS & LINKS

TOOLS

ITS & LINKS CONTACT

VIEW MAPS

DISTRICT 3

Use the map to the right or click on one of the links below to view interactive maps of Sea Level Scenarios.

The maps show potential inundation and affected transportation infrastructure due to sea level change. Inundation maps were developed using sea level change projections from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and tide gauge and sea level trend data from NOAA (see <u>About Page</u> for more information on methods).

User Guide for Map Viewer (PDF)

FDOT DISTRICT 1 MAP VIEWER

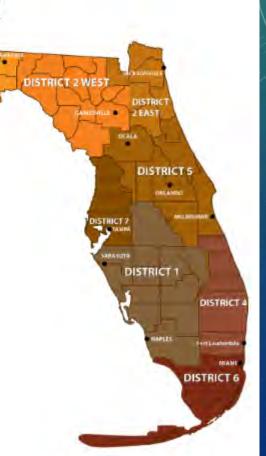
Major cities: Bradenton, Fort Myers, Lakeland, Naples, Sarasota Counties: Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Lee, Manatee, Okeechobee, Polk, and Sarasota

FDOT DISTRICT 2 EAST MAP VIEWER

Major cities: Jacksonville, Palatka, St. Augustine Counties: Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns

FDOT DISTRICT 2 WEST MAP VIEWER

Major cities: Gainesville and Lake City West Counties: Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, Union



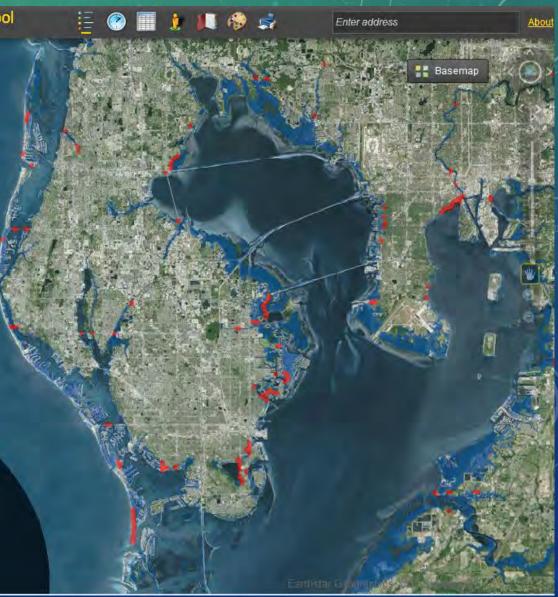
VIEW AFFECTED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Tampa Bay, 2080, High Projection

View transportation facilities potentially exposed to inundation various SLR scenarios.

> Available transportation layers by scenario

Map Contents	
Layer Visibility	
📮 📝 2060 High Projections - Max Inundation	
🗉 📕 Mean Sea Level (27 inches)	
🗖 🗹 Mean Higher High Water (42 inches)	
• NAVTEQ Interstates	
🗉 📰 NAVTEQ US Highways	
🗉 📰 NAVTEQ County Roads	
🗉 📰 NAVTEQ State Roads	
RCI Off System Roads	*
🛤 📰 RCI On System Roads	
🖽 📰 SIS Highway Corridors	
😐 📰 SIS Rails	
🗉 📰 SIS Rails Freight Connectors	
😐 📰 Military Lands	
🗉 📰 SIS Seaports Boundaries	
 ISS Airport Boundaries 	



SLR INUNDATION SURFACE CALCULATOR

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Table Of Contents # ×		🛛 🛆 SLR Calculator Dialog 🛛 🗛 🛪	9
St. 🔍 🧶 📮 🗉		> State	
🖃 🥩 Layers		Sea Level Trend Value	Inputs:
E ILRS_3_Feet_HC		Select Station/Region:	
🗉 🗹 ESRI_Imagery_World_2D		Tide Station FDOT District	\succ NOAA tide gauge data
		Daytona_Beach_Shores	► USACE curve
		? Choose SLR Value Type:	
1		Use Station/Region Value	➤Year (by decade
-		O Input a Custom Sea Level Trend Value	2020-2100)
		Enter Sea level Rise Value Inches *	
		Year(s)	➤Tidal Datum
		2030 ▲	≻DEM
		2050 ■ 2060	
		2070	Outputs
		Projection Curve Select USACE Projection Curve(s)	
			➢Bathtub model
			Hydro-connectivity filt
		* Tidal Datum	
		Select Tidal Datum(s)	Vector & Raster forma
		☐ All ☑ Mean Higher High Water (MHHW)	
		 ☐ Mean High Water (MHW) ✓ Mean Sea Level (MSL) 	
		Mean Low Water (MLW)	Currently supported on
		Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) Digital Elevation Model (DEM)	Currently supported on
		Choose Digital Elevation Model (DEM)	ArcMap 10.1, 10.2.2, 10.3.1
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		? Choose DEM Vertical Units	
		O Inches O Feet O Meters	
Interior		> Results ArcTool ArcTool	
		730370 775 469109 143 Meters	

SOLUTIONS?

Protection

Strategies that involve "hard" and "soft" structurally defensive measures to mitigate impacts of rising seas in order to decrease vulnerability to coastal hazards while allowing structures and infrastructure to remain largely unaltered.

Accommodation

Strategies that do not act as a barrier, but rather alter the design through measures such as vertical elevation of structures or stormwater system improvements.

Managed Retreat/Relocation

Strategies that involve the possible relocation of existing development to other areas through voluntary, incentivized, or gradual increase of setbacks in populated, hazard prone areas.

Avoidance

Involves guiding development away from areas subject to coastal hazards associated with sea level rise or where the risk of coastal flooding inundation is moderate at present but the risk may increase over time.

EFFECTIVE ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

1) land-use regulations & building codes 2) limits on insurance subsidies 3) redesign and retrofitting of structures 4) updates for drainage, flood control, and water supply infrastructure 5) increased coastal protection for storm surge and flood

CO-BENEFITS!





Local Planning Tools – Adaptation Action Areas

> Strategies for Adaptation Action Areas may include

- Protection
- Accommodation
- Managed retreat
- Avoidance
- Other options

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK – COMMUNITY PLANNING

- On May 21, 2015, Governor Rick Scott signed into law CS/CS/CS <u>Senate Bill 1094</u>, available at http:// laws.flrules.org/2015/69.
- include a "redevelopment component which outlines the principles which shall be used to eliminate inappropriate and unsafe development in the coastal areas when opportunities arise." and now includes "sea-level rise" as one of the causes of flood risk that must be addressed in the "redevelopment principles, strategies, and engineering solutions" to reduce flood risk.

CHAPTER 2015-69

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1094

An act relating to the peril of flood; amending s. 163.3178, F.S.; specifying requirements for the coastal management element required for a local government comprehensive plan; creating s. 472.0366, F.S.; defining terms; requiring a surveyor and mapper to submit a copy of each elevation certificate that he or she completes to the Division of Emergency Management within a specified period beginning on a specified date; authorizing the redaction of certain personal information from the copy; amending s. 627.715, F.S.; authorizing flexible flood insurance; specifying coverage requirements; deleting a provision that prohibits supplemental flood insurance from including excess coverage over any other insurance covering the peril of flood; revising the information that must be

NFIP COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM (CRS) CREDITS LOWER FLOOD INSURANCE RATES

NOAA's Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper is particularly useful for Floodplain Management Planning (Activity 510), Element 512.a

Organizing adaptation options

Retreat, Accommodation & Protection

300 series activities related to public information

400 series activities related to mapping and regulations
500 series activities related to flood damage reduction

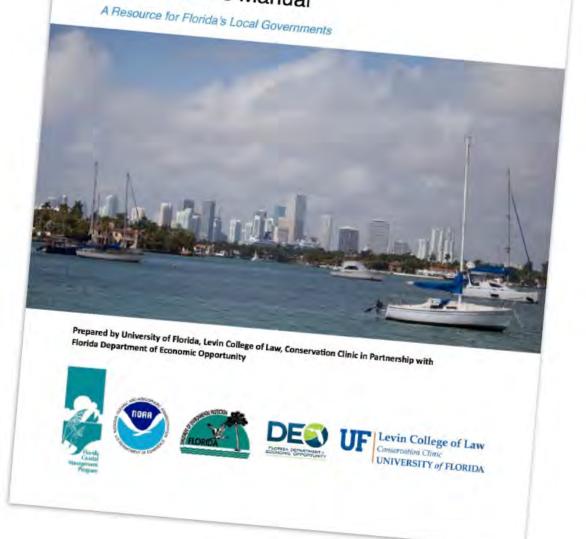
- credit for mapping areas of future flooding due to sea level rise
- · credit for notifying property buyers of sea level rise
- credit for regulatory map based on future conditions
- Class 4 rating or higher requires minimized increases in future flooding
- Class 1 rating requires flood elevations that reflect future conditions

Source: W. Thomas Hawkins, UF College of Law, 2016 http://www.tbrpc.org/onebay/obwg/060316/ Hawkins_UF_CRS_ClimateAdapt_06032016.pdf



Community Rating System Training Workshop, June 3, 2016

Crediting Adaptation Strategies through the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System Coordinator's Manual Crediting Adaptation Strategies through the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System Coordinator's Manual



cr act level	actions a editable ivities an rise ada strategie	CRS d sea ptation	Public Information Activities (300 series) 302.a. Counting Buildings	311.a. Elevation Certificates	.c. Other flood problems not shown on the FIRM e. Special flood-related hazards	j j	.a. Activity Description .b. Flood Response Preparations			Disclosure of other hazards	Locally Pertinent Documents	.c. Flood protection website a Activity Description	Protection advice provided after a site visit	Financial assistance advice	365 Related Activities under the CRS 370 Flood Insurance Promotion	ations (400 series)	c. Making an Impact Adjustment Map	a. Autwiy Description Elements		~	422.a. open space preservation	Open space incentives	Natural shoreline protection	Development limitations	432.b. Freeboard 432.i. Local drainage protection	Stormwater management regulations	3) Low-impact development	Damage Reduction (500 series)		Floodplain management planning Repetitive loss area analvsis	Natural floodplains functions plan	-	CRS Coastal Erosion Manual 4100E Additional Flood Data for Coastal Erosion	410CE Additional Flood Data for Coastal Erosion 430CE Higher Regulatory Standards
category	subcategory	adaptation strategy	Public 302.a.	311.a.	322.	322	331.a. 332.b.	332.c. 332.d	342.b.	342.d.	352.b.	352.c. 361 a.	362.b.	362.c.	365	Ma	403.	412	412	412	422	422.e.	422.g.	432.	432	452.a.	452.a.(E B	510	512.a.	512.c.	542.f.	CRS 410C	430
structural/physica	al engineered and built environment	beach nourishment																														~		
		hard stabilization (e.g., seawalls)	-														-	_								-	_	-	-					
	ecosystem.based	increase stormwater storage land acquisition											-										-			~			-					
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social	educational	knowledge sharing and learning platforms			~							v	-																					
		outreach projects						~ ~																										
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institutional	economic	adaptation financing								-					~				111				- 111-	1111							-			
	laws and regulations	extended planning horizon																		~											-			
		low impact development standards																							~	0-0	~				1			
		low intensity zoning				Ī						İ.			Ì							~									Į			
		riparian/littoral buffers				-	1														~										1		~	1 1
		rolling conservation easement							-				-									-									-			~
	government policies and programs	adaptation action area								~																			~					

http://www.tbrpc.org/onebay/working_group.shtml

QUESTIONS?

• Additional Resources can be found at:

https://coast.noaa.gov/data/digitalcoast/pdf/adaptationguide.pdf

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-04/documents/ cre_synthesis_1-09.pdf

http://www.climatestrategies.us/library/library/view/908

Contact Information: Keren Bolter <u>kbolter@sfrpc.com</u>

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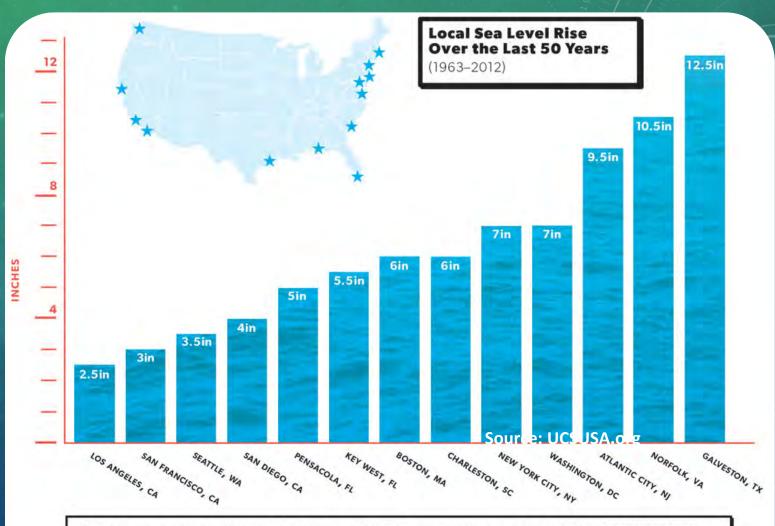




WHAT CAUSES CHANGES IN SEA LEVEL?

- LOCAL Sea level rise
- GLOBAL Sea level rise
 - Land ice accounted for about 65% of the total SLR budget from 1993 to 2008.

(Church et al., 2011)



Global average sea level has increased 8 inches since 1880. The local rate varies depending on both global and local factors, including currents, ocean floor topography, variation in ocean density, and land uplift or subsidence due to geological processes or human activities.

processes or human activities.

Global average sea level has increased 8 inches since 1880. The local rate varies depending on both global and local factors including currents, ocean floor topography, variation in ocean density, and land uplift or susbsidence due to geological

FUTURE PROJECTIONS

