FLORIDA SHORE & BEACH PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

South Atlantic Coastal Study (SACS) Update September 19, 2019

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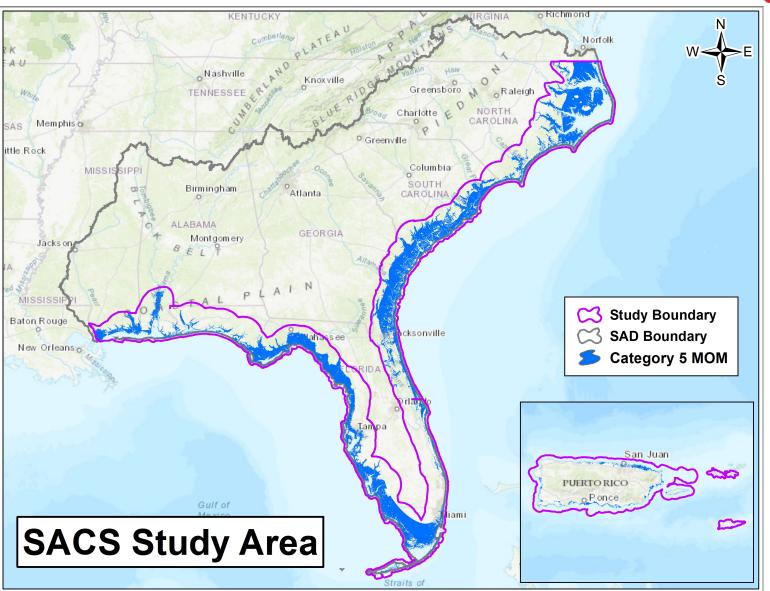








Over 65,000 miles of tidally influenced coastline in the South Atlantic Division (SAD) area of responsibility affected by sea level rise (SLR) where hurricane and storm damages are occurring, or are forecast to occur.





STUDY AUTHORITY Section 1204, WRDA 2016

- (a) Identify risks and vulnerabilities of [coastal areas within SAD AOR] to increased hurricane and storm damage as a result of sea level rise (SLR).
- (b)(1) Conduct a comprehensive analysis of current coastal storm risk management measures with an emphasis on regional sediment management practices to sustain/enhance current storm protection.
- (b)(3) Recommend measures to address coastal vulnerability of areas affected by SLR.
- (b)(4) Develop a long-term strategy to address increased hurricane/storm damages resulting from SLR and identify opportunities to enhance resiliency and lower risks in –
 - populated areas
 - areas of concentrated economic development;
 and
 - areas with vulnerable environmental resources
- (c) Submit a report recommending specific and detailed actions.

STUDY GUIDANCE AND FUNDING Guidance – Nov 16 2017



- Follow planning guidance applicable to watershed assessments.
- Model the study after the North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study (NACCS) leveraging tools and processes where practicable and with applicable lessons learned applied
- Data shall be evaluated consistent with the NACCS to the maximum extent practicable

P.L. 115-123 - Feb. 9, 2018

100% Federal funding in the amount of \$16M

STUDY SCHEDULE





SHARED VISION

"The SACS vision is to provide a common understanding of vulnerabilities to coastal storms and sea level rise to support resilient communities and habitats. This collaborative effort will leverage stakeholders' actions to plan and implement cohesive coastal storm risk management strategies along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast shorelines, including the territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands."



SACS Study Goals



- 1 Provide a Common Operating Picture of Coastal Risk
 - Provide decision-makers at all levels with a comprehensive and consistent regional assessment of coastal risk.
- 2 Identify High-Risk Locations and Focus Current and Future Resources
 - Enable resources to be focused on the most vulnerable areas.
- 3 Identify and Assess Risk Reduction Actions
 - Assess actions that would reduce risk to vulnerable coastal populations
- 4 Promote and Support Resilient Coastal Communities
 - Ensure a sustainable coastal landscape system, considering future sea level rise scenarios and climate change.
 - Provide information to stakeholders to optimize existing efforts to reduce risk.
- **5** Promote Sustainable Projects and Programs
 - Develop and provide consistent foundational elements to support coastal studies and projects.
 - Regionally manage projects through Regional Sediment Management and other opportunities.
- **6** Leverage Supplemental Actions
 - Multiple supplemental studies and construction efforts will inform, and be informed by, the SACS.



SACS KEY PRODUCTS



Risk Assessment

Based on exposure of population and infrastructure, environmental and cultural resources, and social vulnerability to inundation hazards.







Regional Sediment Management (RSM) Optimization

Identifies and quantifies total contribution of RSM principles to projects in the SACS study area that support long term coastal resiliency.



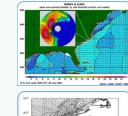
Sand Availability and Needs Determination (SAND)

Determines the need and availability of sediment to maintain beaches for the next 50 years.

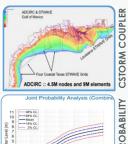


Coastal Hazards System (CHS)

Provides current and projected water elevation data for the study area.







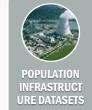
Geoportal

Public will be able to obtain study datasets, products, and documentation.

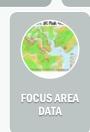












measures and their costs developed to a screening level for use in USACE and stakeholder planning.

Detailed list of CSRM

Measures & Costs

Library



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SACS KEY PRODUCTS



Coastal Program Guide

Outreach and information package with information to help communities better leverage needed resources on a disasterwide, statewide, or community-wide basis.





State and Territory Appendices

Specific information for each state and territory will be provided in standalone appendices to the main report.



APPENDICES:
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Florida
Alabama
Mississippi
Puerto Rico

U.S. Virgin Islands

Priority Environmental Area Identification

Priority environmental areas will be identified using Tier 1 data, the USFWS Planning Aid Report, and stakeholder tools. Resiliency to coastal storms and SLR will be evaluated and measures to increase resiliency will be recommended.





Planning Aid Report

Report of priority
biological resource
habitats in the South
Atlantic region that are
vulnerable to harm
from coastal storms
and sea level rise with a
focus on areas used by
federally-listed
species. Report will
also include a
description of risk to
coastal National
Wildlife Refuges.



Working Today to Build a Better Tomorrov Storm Fay, 2008

Institutional and Other Barriers Report

Document identifying institutional and other barriers to providing comprehensive protection to affected coastal areas. The report will include information on the performance of existing federal Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM) projects and recommendations for improvement.



FAAS will use SACS products in combination with other resources to develop actionable risk reduction strategies with stakeholders. FAAS will serve as examples of how vulnerabilities in other high risk locations can be addressed.





Duval Co., FL before Federal CSRM

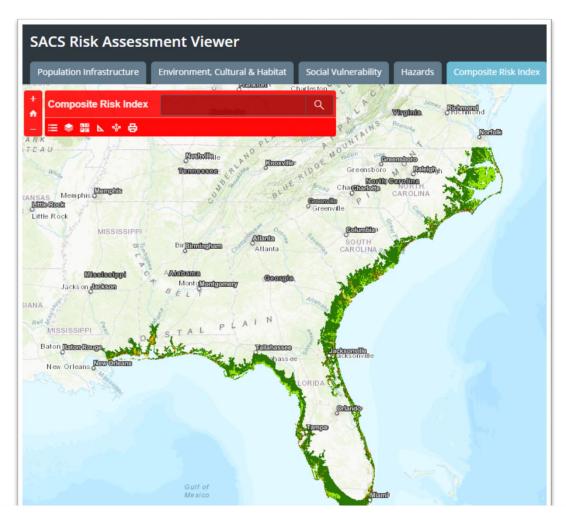
Duval Co., FL CSRM – post-Tropical



Tier 1 Risk Assessment



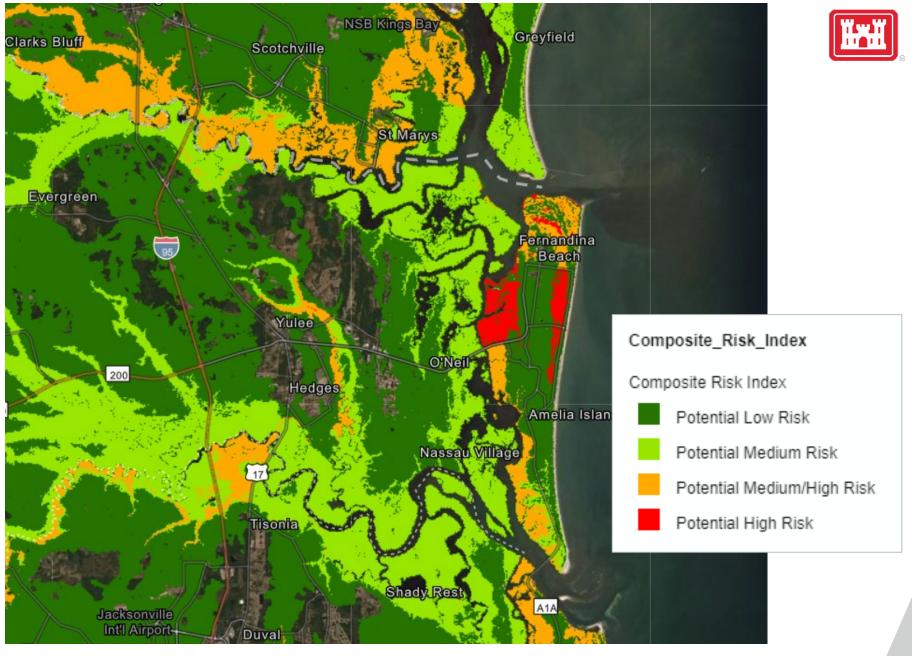
- Regional screening level analysis for identifying tidally influenced areas potentially at risk from storm surge inundation and sea level rise.
- Evaluates existing and future potential risks to exposed resources (population, infrastructure, environmental and cultural resources)
- Utilizes National Level Datasets
- Generally follows NACCS methodology



NOW AVAILABLE: https://sacs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=c54beb5072a04632958f2373eb1151cf



Tier 1 Risk Assessment:



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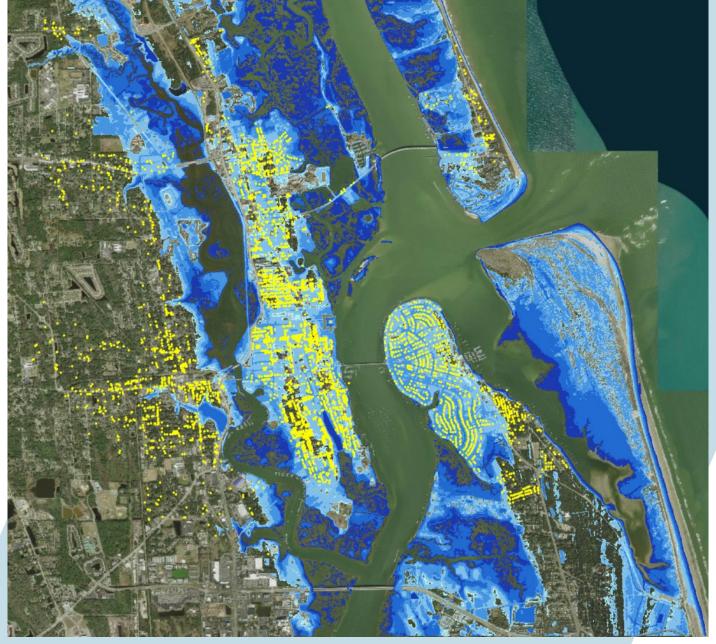
Moving on to Tier 2

Tier 2 is conducted at the state or territory scale.

Seeking additional information, including local/regional vulnerability assessments, additional hazard information, to refine the potential high risk areas from Tier 1.

Stakeholder input is essential to:

- refine Tier 1 potential high risk areas.
- identify existing/planned efforts to reduce risk.







SACS Field Workshops:



Workshop Goals:

- 1 Provide an update on progression of SACS
- 2 Gather local knowledge and feedback on:
 - Regional information
 - Stakeholder perception of institutional and other barriers
 - Draft focus areas and discuss next steps
- **Begin identifying potential partnering opportunities**

Florida Workshops:

- 1 9/17/2019: Northeast Florida
- 2 9/25/2019: Southwest Florida
- 3 9/26/2019: Southeast Florida
- 4 9/27/2019: Florida Panhandle (Mobile District)
- 5 10/3/2019: East Central Florida
- 14 Total Workshops for all of SAD



South Atlantic Coastal Study (SACS) Field Workshops:



Breakout Sessions

1

Existing and Future Conditions and Problems and Opportunities

Appendices

2

Draft Focus Areas

Focus Area
Action Strategies

3

Existing and Planned Risk Reduction Strategies and Projects

Geoportal

4

Institutional and Other Barriers to Reducing Risk

Institutional and Other Barriers Report





THANK YOU

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

https://www.sad.usace.army.mil/SACS/

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