VIRGINIA COASTAL RESILIENCE MASTER PLAN PHASE ONE, DEC 2021



ASCE Future Weather & Climate Extremes Series
Coastal Adaptation & Resilience in Virginia
September 8th, 2022

Matt Dalon, PE CFM
Resilience Planning Program Manager
Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
matt.dalon@dcr.virginia.gov



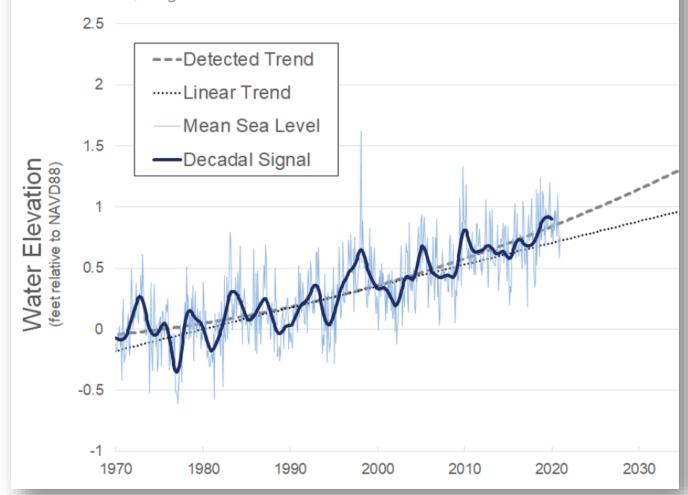


Agenda

- Why a CRMP?
- What We've Done
- What We've Learned
- What We're Doing
- What Lies Ahead

Observed Trends of Accelerating Sea Level Rise at Sewell's Point in Norfolk, Virginia

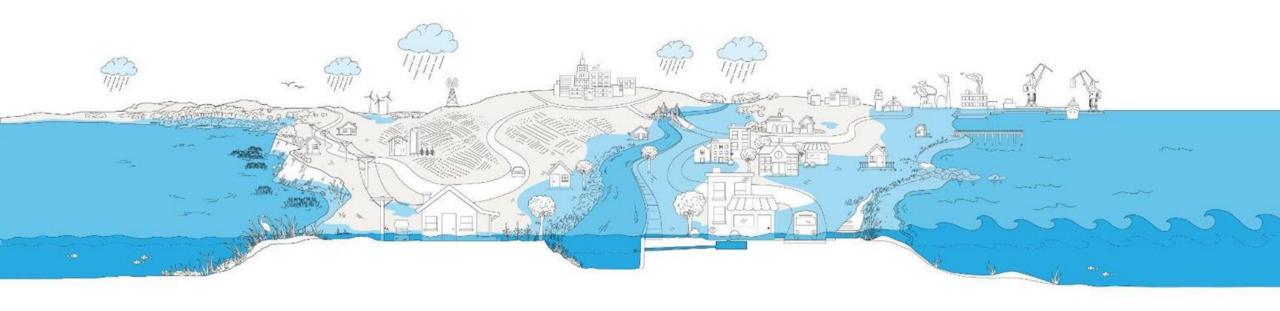
Adapted from Virginia Institute of Marine Science, 2019. Sea Level Rise Report Cards: Norfolk, Virginia.⁴⁴







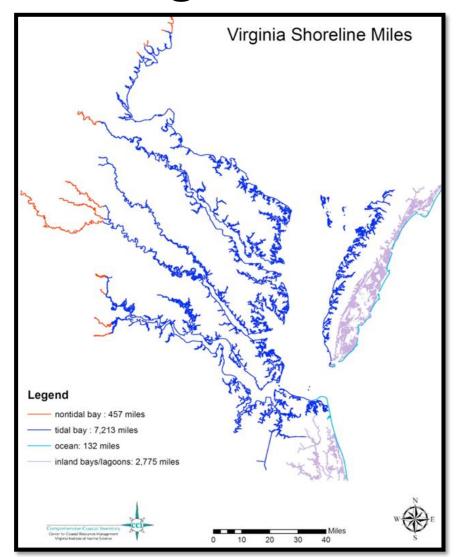
Why a Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Plan?

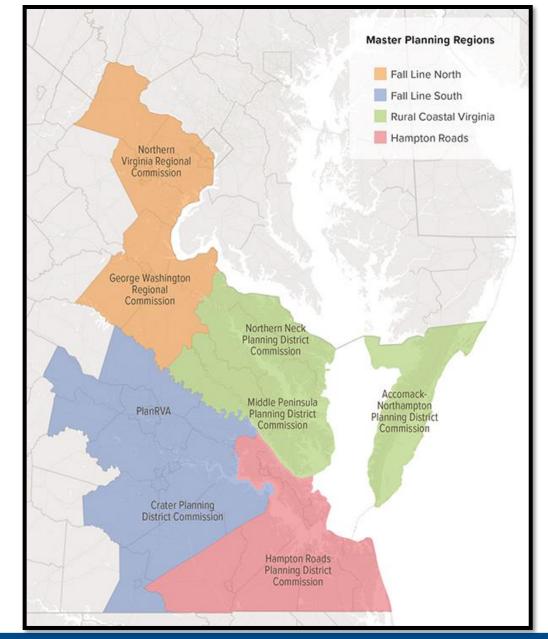






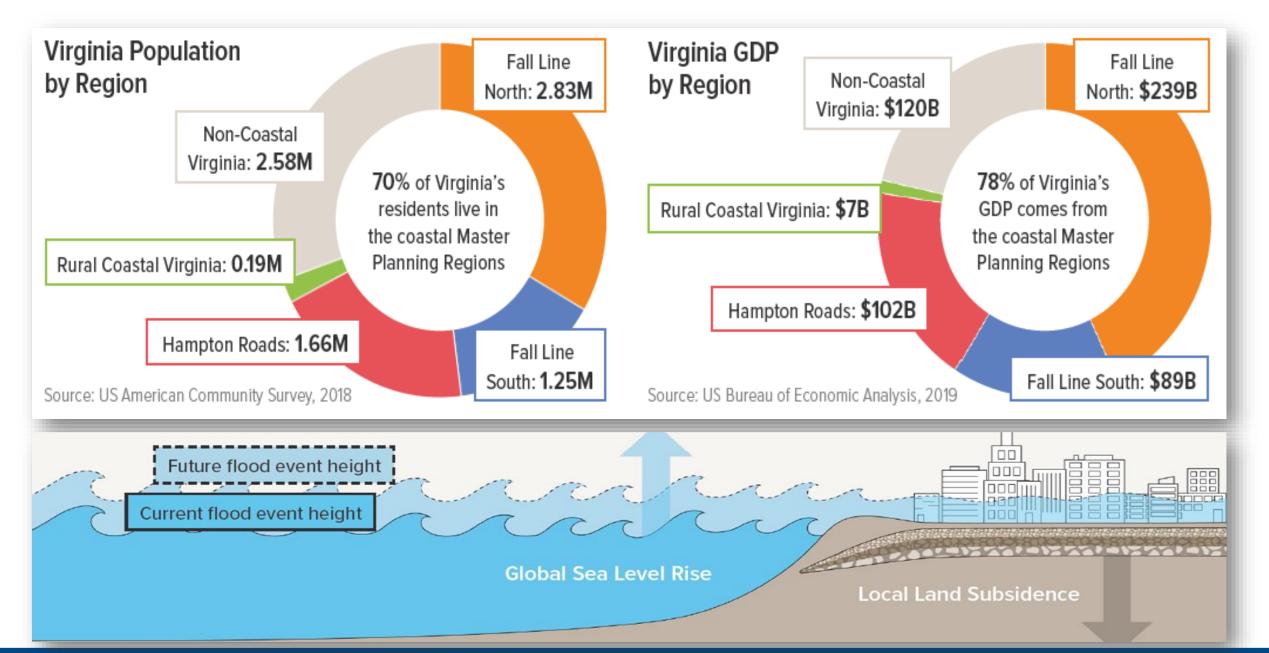
Coastal Virginia















A Continuation of Efforts

Since 2008, the Commonwealth has attempted to lead a coordinated planning process to fill unmet and emerging resilience needs. While the state has made headway, building upon the previous work of multiple administrations, commissions, and studies has proved challenging. These cumulative efforts underscore the need for a unified coastal resilience strategy in Virginia. This prior work leveraged the creativity and ingenuity of the many coastal communities involved and should be considered as we chart a path forward that is both holistic and inclusive.

2016

The Commonwealth Center for Recurrent Flooding Resiliency is established

2018/2019

Executive Orders 24 and 45 are signed to foster consistent and sustainable long-term action on climate change mitigation, including coastal resilience, setting state planning and elevation standards for state-owned buildings

2008

Resiliency Fund

Governor Kaine releases Climate Change Action Plan

The Evolution of the Shoreline

suffered from a lack of initial funding.

In 2016, the Virginia General Assembly created the Shoreline Resiliency Fund to provide revolving loans to local governments to help residents and businesses subject to recurrent flooding. However, the Fund

In 2020, the tides finally turned. The Commonwealth

from the power sector. The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative establishes annual caps, or allowances.

for cumulative carbon dioxide emissions from all participating states' electric power sectors. Each state auctions off these allowances to power producers.

The Virginia General Assembly recast the Shoreline Resiliency Fund as the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund and dedicated 45% of Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative auction funds to the new program. Grants and loans from the new fund will

joined the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, a marketbased initiative to reduce carbon dioxide emissions 2013

Recurrent Flooding Study for Tidewater Virginia is released by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science

2014

General Assembly establishes Legislative Joir Subcommittee on Coastal Flooding to review flood preparedness options

The Secure Commonwealth Panel is amended to the Secure and Resilient Commonwealth Panel and the Panel creates a Recurren Flooding Subcommittee

Governor McAuliffe appoints Virginia's first Chief Resilience Officer

2015

General Assembly passes legislation requiring all Hampton Roads Planning District Commission localities to address projected sea level rise and recurrent flooding in comprehensive plans

2018

General Assembly creates the position of Special Assistant to the Governor for Coastal Adaptation and Protection via § 2.2-435.11 to ensure a permanent focus on addressing coastal hazards

Governor Northam signs a transmittal letter to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that continues the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program in perpetuity and directs all state agencies to carry out duties consistent with the Program

ConserveVirginia initiative orought a new, datafriven approach to land conservation that identified nearly 545,500 acres of high priority natural wetlands and loodplains

2020

Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund replaces the Shoreline Resiliency Fund and is funded by Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) auction sales

Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Planning Framework is released, and state agencies begin initiating the implementation of resilience measures

Executive Order 71 is signed to establish the Virginia Coastal Resilience Technical Advisory Committee to advise the Commonwealth on the Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Plan

General Assembly codifier the Chief Resilience Office position via § 2.2-222.4

Next Steps

See Chapter 5 for future efforts and next steps.

2021

Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Plan Phase One is released

Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund offers \$35 millio through its two first grant cycles





VA Coastal Resilience Goals



Prioritize Projects



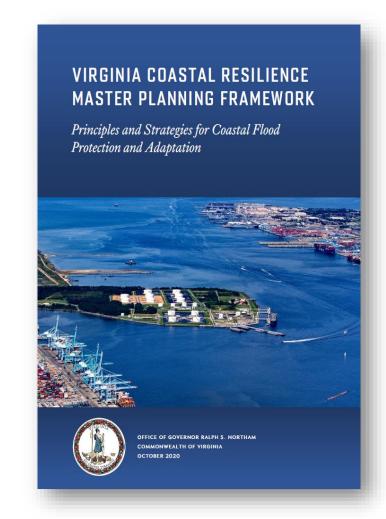
Financing Strategy



Incorporate Climate Change Projections



Coordinate Efforts



VA Coastal Resilience Principles



Best Available Science



Socioeconomics



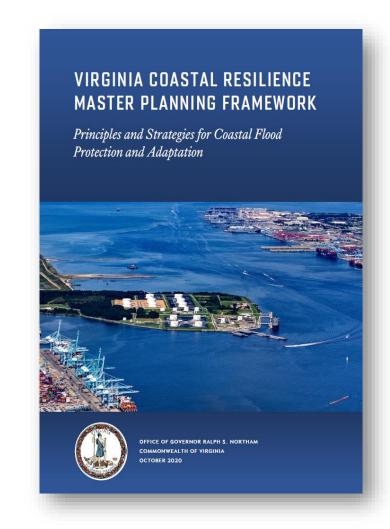
Nature-Based Solutions



Community and Regional Scale



Cost-Effective Solutions







What We've Done

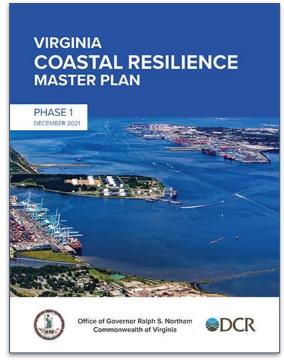






The Process





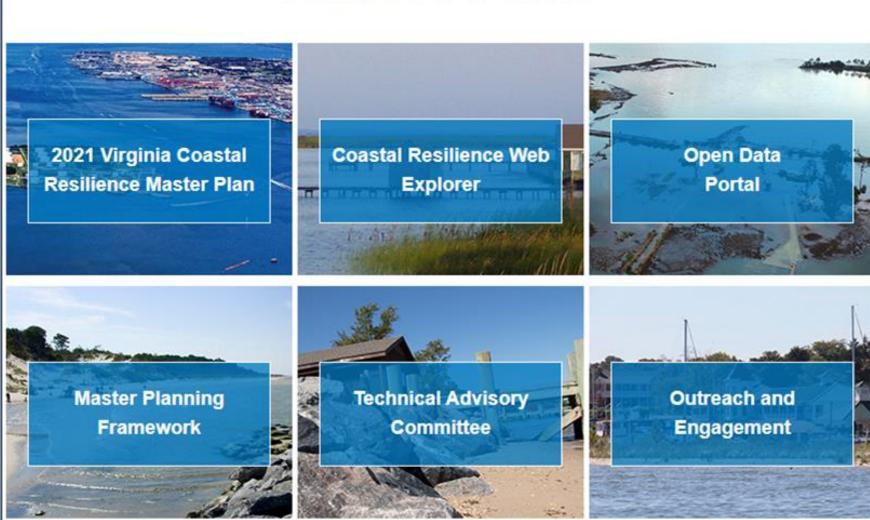


March 2021 December 2021





Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Plan

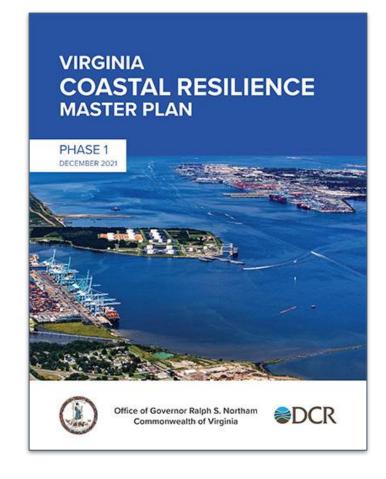






Phase 1 Accomplishments

- Determined the consequences of inaction.
- Established a project database.
- Identified where the Commonwealth can support.
- Built a foundation for planning and partnership.

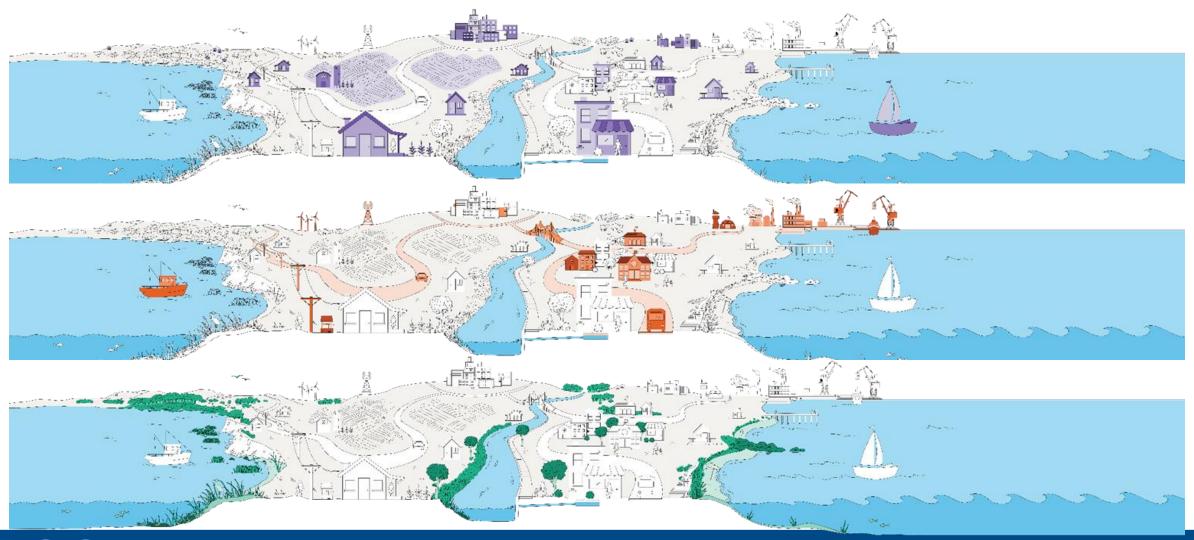








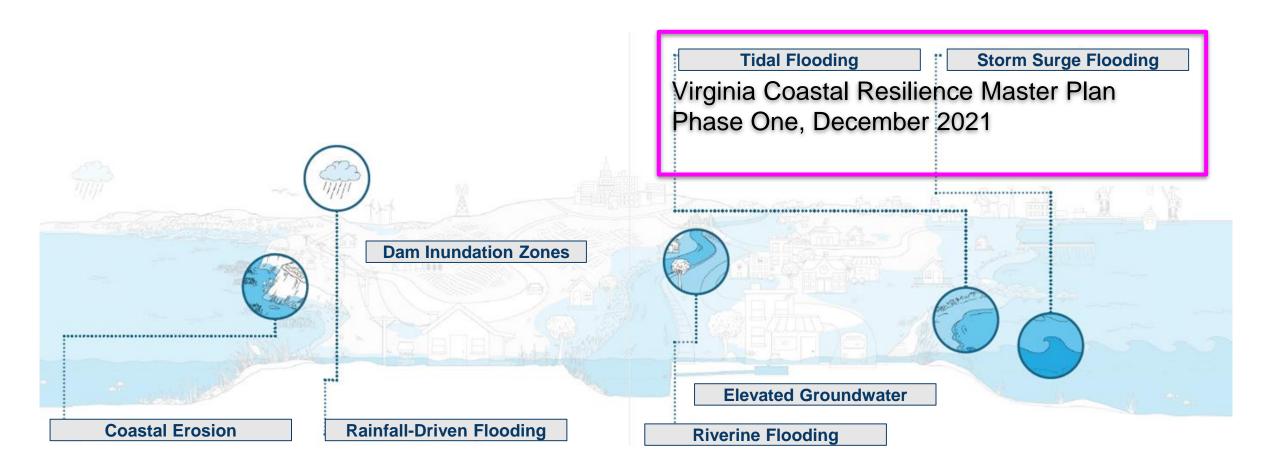
What We've Learned







Flood Hazards

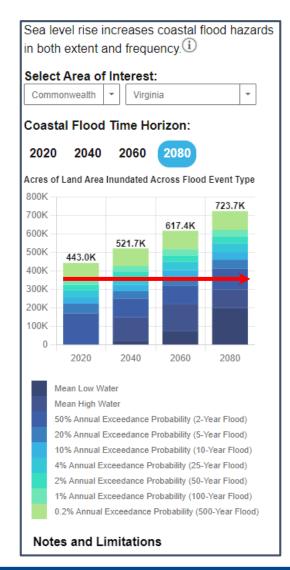


Compound Flooding





Coastal Flood Hazard with SLR [NOAA 2017 Int-High]











Coastal Flood Hazard == Total Flood Hazard











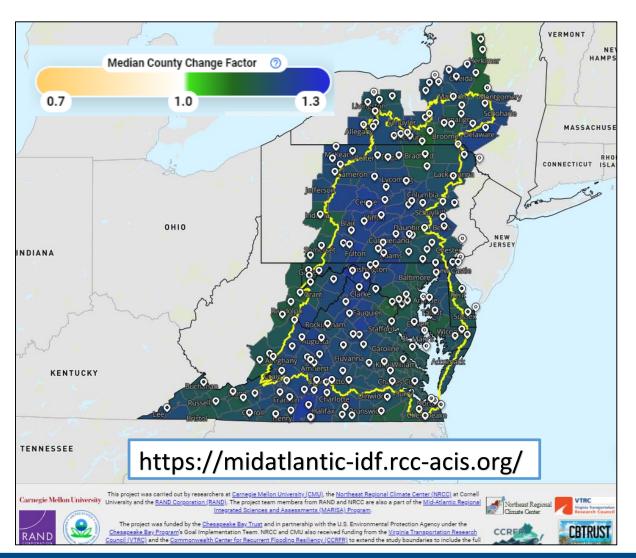
Master Plan Centralized Survey Results Flood Hazard Priority by Master Planning Region

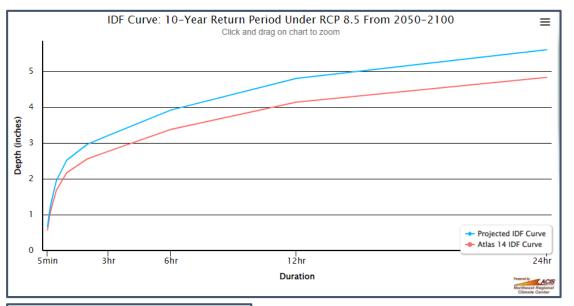
Hampton Roads (HRPDC)	Rural Coastal (NNPDC, MPPDC, A-NPDC)	Fall Line South (Crater PDC, PlanRVA)	Fall Line North (NVRC, GWRC)
1. Rainfall-Driven Flooding	1. Rainfall-Driven Flooding	1. Rainfall-Driven Flooding	1. Rainfall-Driven Flooding
2. Storm Surge Impacts	2. Tidal Flooding	2. Riverine Flooding	2. Riverine Flooding
3. Tidal Flooding	3. Coastal Erosion	3. Tidal Flooding	3. Coastal Erosion
4. Riverine Flooding	4. Storm Surge Impacts	4. Storm Surge Impacts	3. Tidal Flooding
5. Coastal Erosion	5. Groundwater	5. Coastal Erosion	5. Storm Surge Impacts
6. Groundwater	Impacts	6. Groundwater	6. Groundwater
Impacts	6. Riverine Flooding	Impacts	Impacts

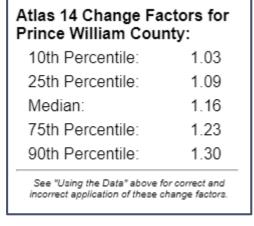




Rainfall-Driven Flooding



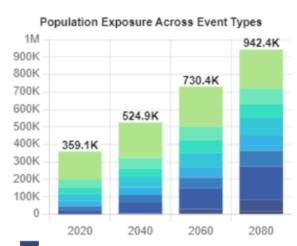








Coastal Flood Hazard Impacts



Mean Low Water

Mean High Water

50% Annual Exceedance Probability (2-Year Flood) 20% Annual Exceedance Probability (5-Year Flood)

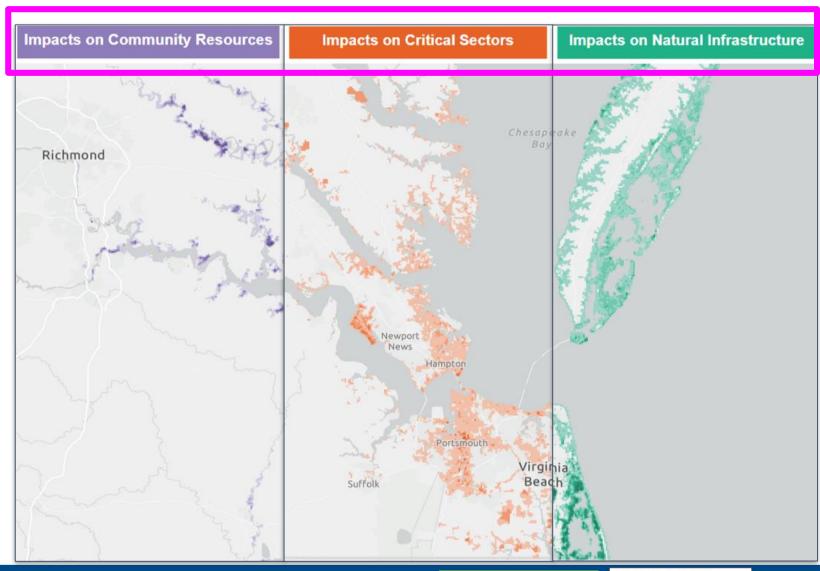
10% Annual Exceedance Probability (10-Year Flood)

4% Annual Exceedance Probability (25-Year Flood)

2% Annual Exceedance Probability (50-Year Flood)

1% Annual Exceedance Probability (100-Year Flood)

0.2% Annual Exceedance Probability (500-Year Flood)







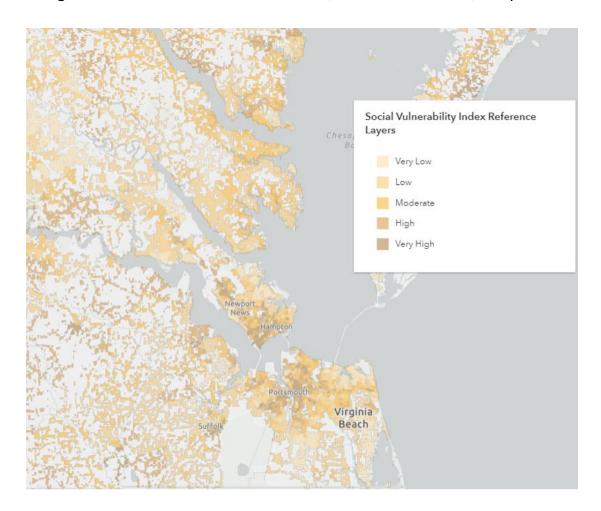


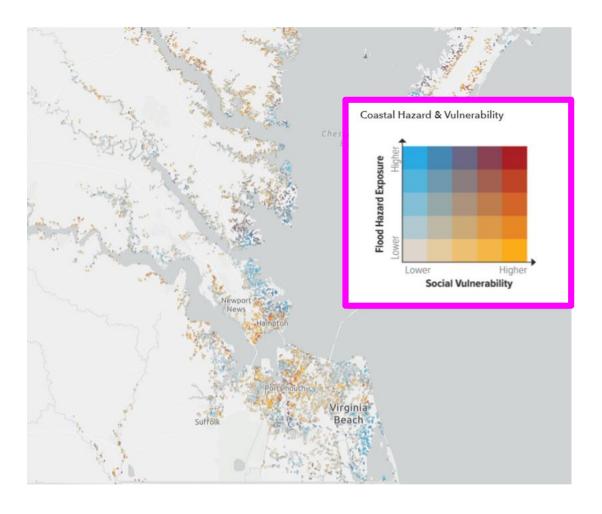




Community Context

Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Plan, Phase 1 Dec 2021, Chapter 2 Who We Are, Chapter 3 Community Vulnerabilities













Impact Summary

Projected Impacts by 2080 Under the No Action Scenario



Population Exposure to Major Floods +600,000 (+160%)



Building Exposure to Extreme Floods +200,000 (+\$5B AAL)



Roadway Exposure to Chronic Flooding +2,000mi (+460%)



Wetland Inundation 170,000ac (89% of existing)





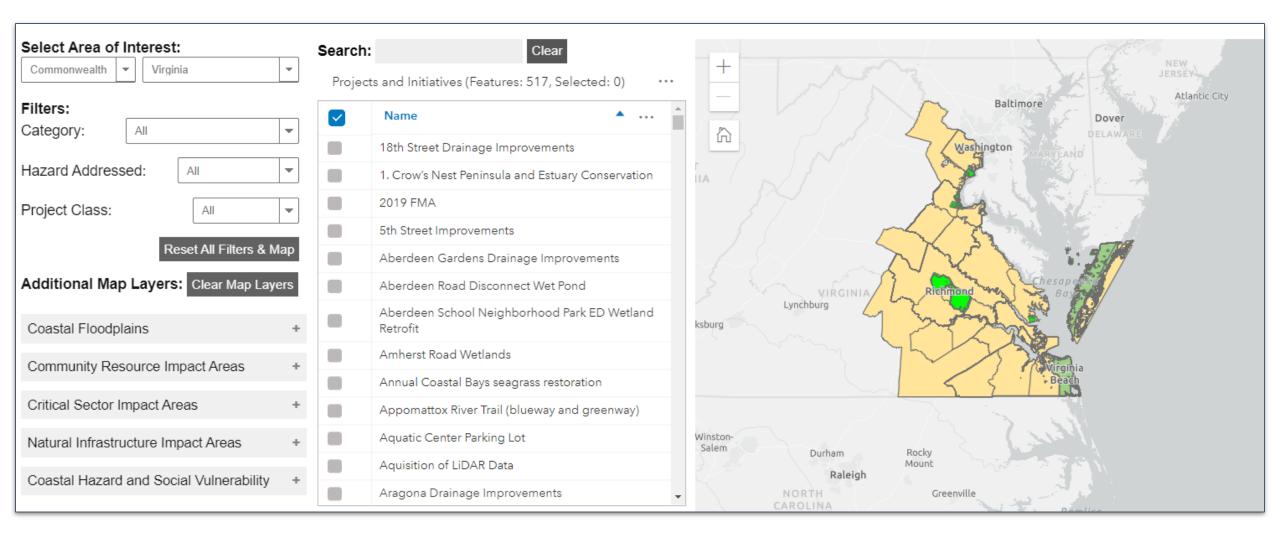
What We're Doing About It







Building Flood Resilience











Funding Flood Resilience

Name	Administering Office	Funding Source 💠 …	Funding Type 💠 …	Purpose
Addressing the Impacts of Multiple Stressors on Shellfish Aquaculture Through Research/Industry Partnerships	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	NOAA	Federal	Supports: establishing, continuing, and/or expanding collaboration between researchers and shellfish growers in order to a address how acidification and at least one other environmental stressor affects the U.S. shellfish aquaculture industry. Project multiple parameter physical, chemical, or biological observing systems and/or conduct multiple stressor experimental research priorities of this funding opportunity are to (1) build or strengthen relationships between the shellfish aquaculture industry adjuaculture research community (including university, industry, private sector, tribal, state, and/or federal scientists represent perspectives), (2) develop scientific knowledge on the impact of ocean and coastal acidification in combination with other shellfish aquaculture, and (3) create data products, tools, technologies, management practices, or other deliverables that an applicable to building resilience within the shellfish aquaculture sector.
Building Resilience Against Climate Effects: Implementing and Evaluating Adaptation Strategies that Protect and Promote Human Health	National Center for Environmental Health	CDC	Federal	Supports: the building and enhancement of the resilience of U.S. cities and states to the health impacts of climate change the overarching strategies. These strategies include 1) collaboration with stakeholders to create a Climate Impact Compendium data on local climate projections, health effects, social determinants of health, and current adaptive capacity; 2) implements evaluation of adaptation actions that address the threats identified in the Compendium; and 3) use and dissemination of evaluation actions and enhance understanding of effective climate resilience adaptations in public health and resilience.
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Tribal Climate Resilience Program	Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Trust Services, Tribal Climate Resilience Program	BIA	Federal	Supports: tribal resilience and ocean and coastal management and planning. The Tribal Climate Resilience Program suppor prepare for climate change impacts on tribal treat and trust resources, economies, infrastructure, and human health and safe of Available Funding: - Adaptation planning - Ocean and Coastal Management Planning - Capacity Building - Relocation, M or Protect-in-Place Planning - Internships and Youth Engagement









What Lies Ahead

GA Session 2022 HB 516 / SB551 codified the CRMP and the TAC and established the following milestones: [§10.1-602, §10.1-658, §10.1-659]

- Quarterly Coastal Resilience TAC Meetings, NLT Sept 2022
- Community Outreach and Engagement Plan, NLT Dec 2022
- Annual Flood Resilience Meeting, NLT July 2023
- Bi-Annual Status of Flood Resilience Report, NLT July 2023
- Virginia Coastal Resilience Master Plan, NLT Dec 2024
- Virginia Flood Protection Master Plan, NLT Dec 2026



QUESTIONS

Website:

dcr.virginia.gov/crmp/

AWS Open Data Portal:

https://registry.opendata.aws/vadcr-crmp-aws/

Email Questions or Comments to:

Flood.Resilience@dcr.virginia.gov





