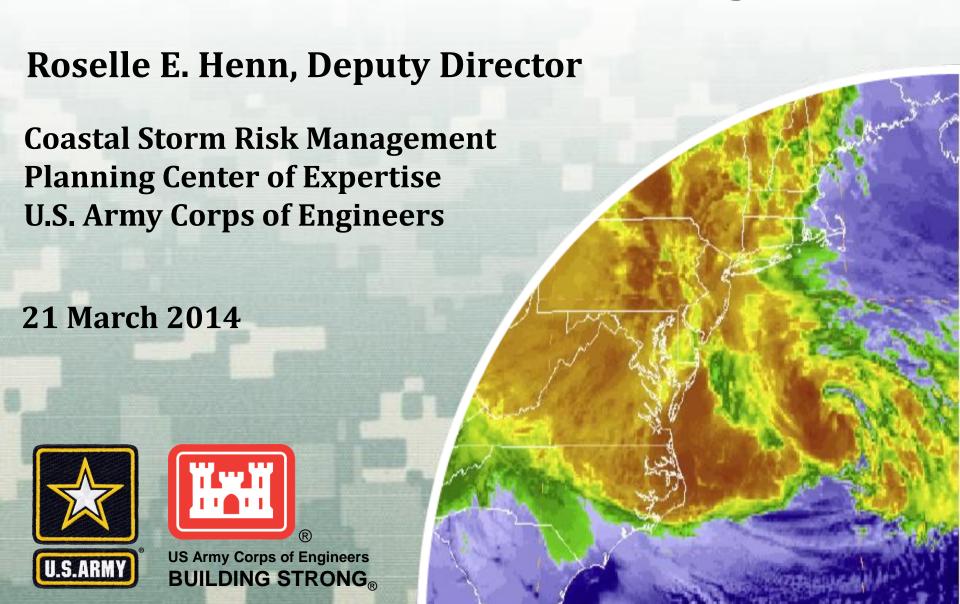
Coastal Resilience: The Challenge



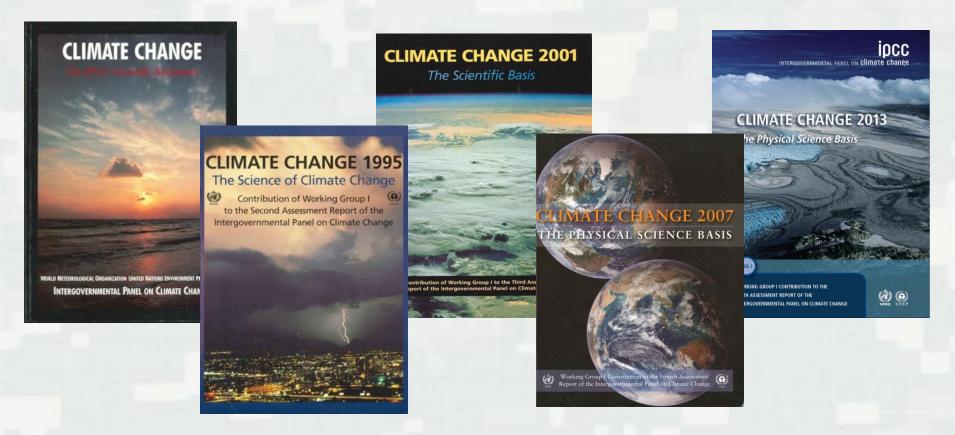
Coastal Resilience: The Challenge

- Global Trends
- The Northeast US Perspective: Sandy's Impact
- Hurricane Sandy Coastal Projects Performance Evaluation Study
- Coastal Storm Risk Reduction Measures
- Towards Coastal Resilience





Global Trends

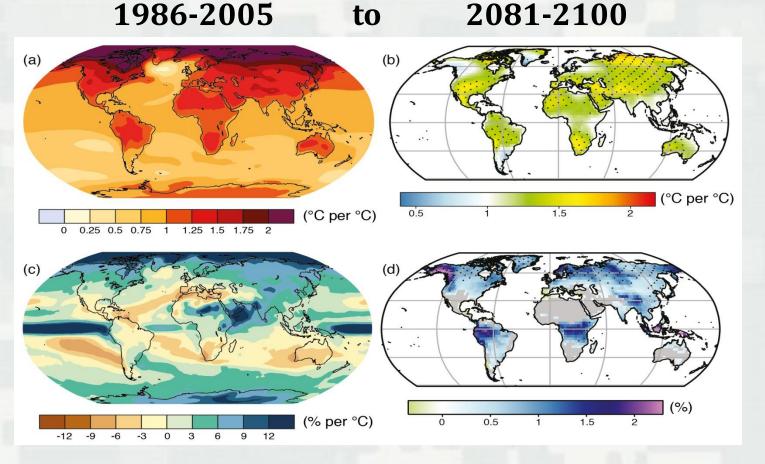


Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Assessment Reports 1990, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2013





Global Trends



Change in average surface temperature

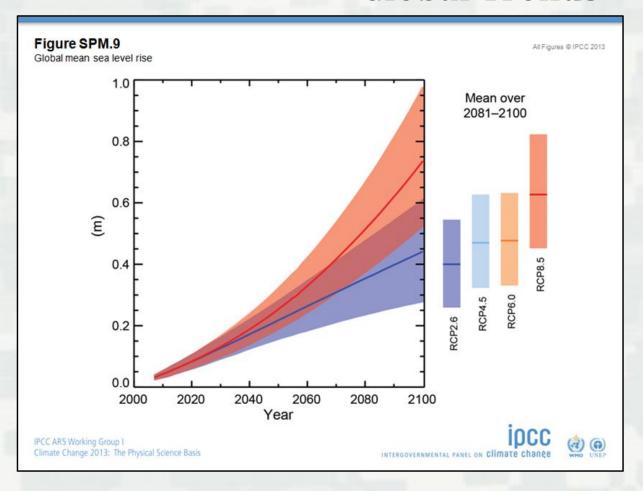
Change in average precipitation

- Surface temperature has successively increased over the last 3 decades more than any decade since 1850
- Contrast in precipitation will increase between wet to dry regions as well as seasonally





Global Trends



Projections of global mean sea level rise over the 21st century relative to 1986-2005



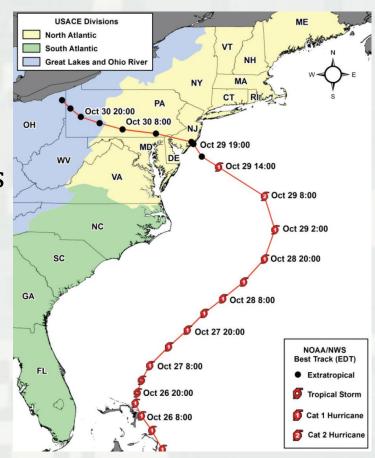






The Northeast US Perspective: Sandy's Impact

- Hurricane Sandy impacted the Atlantic coastline in October 2012
- Affected entire east coast; 26 States
 Florida to Maine, west to Great Lakes
- Greatest areas of impact NJ, NY, CT
- **286 lives lost** (159 in the US)
- **\$65B in damages** in the U.S.
- Extensive community dislocations continuing today in some area



Hurricane Sandy Track 26-29 Oct 12



Public Law 113-2, enacted 29 January 2013



The Northeast US Perspective: Sandy's Impact

USACE-NOAA Infrastructure Systems Rebuilding Principles (February 2013)

- Collaboration across multiple scales of governance (i.e., local, State, Tribal, and Federal) and with relevant entities outside the government to develop long-term strategies that promote public safety, protect and restore natural resources and functions of the coast, and enhance coastal resilience
- Improve coastal resilience by pursuing a systems approach that incorporates natural, social, and built systems as a whole
- Promote increased recognition and awareness of risks and consequences among decision makers, stakeholders, and the public

Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Strategy: Stronger Communities, A **Resilient** Region (August 2013)

North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study: Resilient Adaption to Increasing Risk (in progress; due January 2015)





Hurricane Sandy Coastal USACE Partnered Projects Performance Evaluation Study

- Record storm tides and waves throughout North Atlantic Division
- Widespread back-bay flooding throughout the Region
- Damages less where projects in place than locations without projects
- Greater consistency in specifying level of risk reduction is needed
- Projects performed as designed; better than expected
 - > Protective dunes and high storm berms performed well
 - > Damages at greater at project edges relative to project interior
- Findings support a strategy to implement a systems approach to comprehensive coastal protection





Coastal Storm Risk Reduction Measures

Structural

- > Storm surge barriers, levees, breakwaters, groins
- Beach fill, dunes

Natural and Nature-Based Features

- > Salt marshes
- Living shorelines, wetlands, oyster reefs,

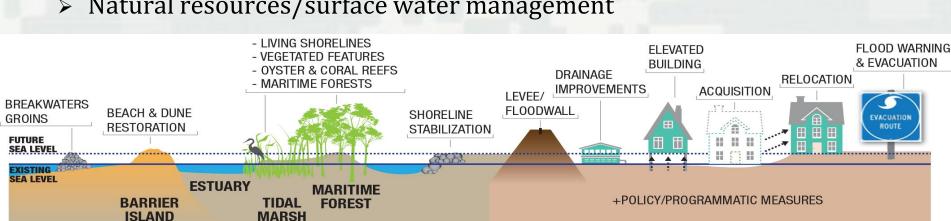
Non-Structural

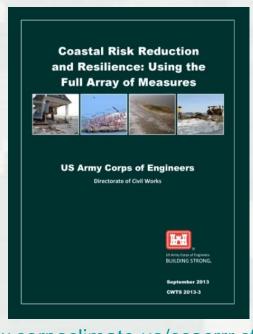
- Floodproofing, elevation, flood warning systems,
- Evacuation, Acquisition

Policy/Programmatic

http://www.corpsclimate.us/ccacrrr.cfm

- Floodplain management, land use planning
- State/Local Coastal Zone Policies, Flood Insurance Programs
- Natural resources/surface water management





The Challenge: Towards Coastal Resilience





The Risk Management Process National Research Council (2012) Disaster Resilience: A National Imperative



Peru, Chile, Bolivia

Oct 2013



Devon, Cornwall UK

Feb 2014