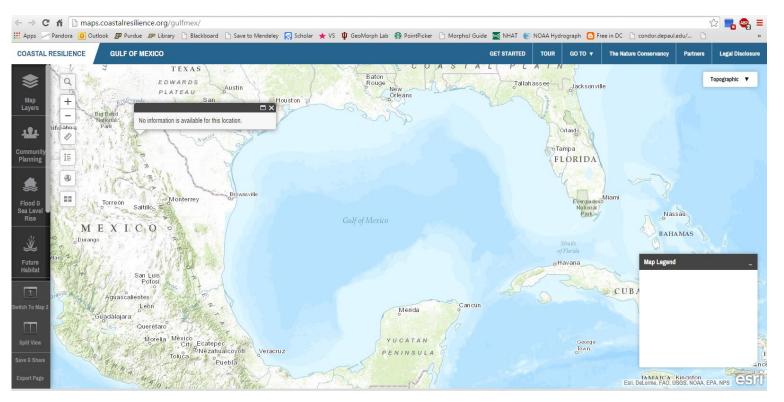
Bottom-Up Community Assessment Exercise: Galveston Bay, TX ASBPA Coastal Resilience Course

Goals

- Gain Familiarity with TNC Coastal Resilience Tool
- Demonstrate understanding of resilience concepts by applying them to a bottom-up planning study
 - Overview: resilience review, study area, community needs
 - Group breakouts
 - Group report outs

The Nature Conservancy Coastal Resilience Tool: Gulf of Mexico Region



Additional Regions Include: California, Connecticut, Southeast Florida, New Jersey, New York, and Washington



Resilience

prepare, resist, recover, adapt

- Community Humans have the capacity to learn and make conscious decisions to avoid future losses
- Ecological Resilience Ability to maintain same functioning without transitioning into a new state. In general, changes must be gradual for successful adaptation.
- Engineering Resilience The ability of a system to prepare for, resist, recover, and adapt to achieve functional performance under the stress of disturbances through time.

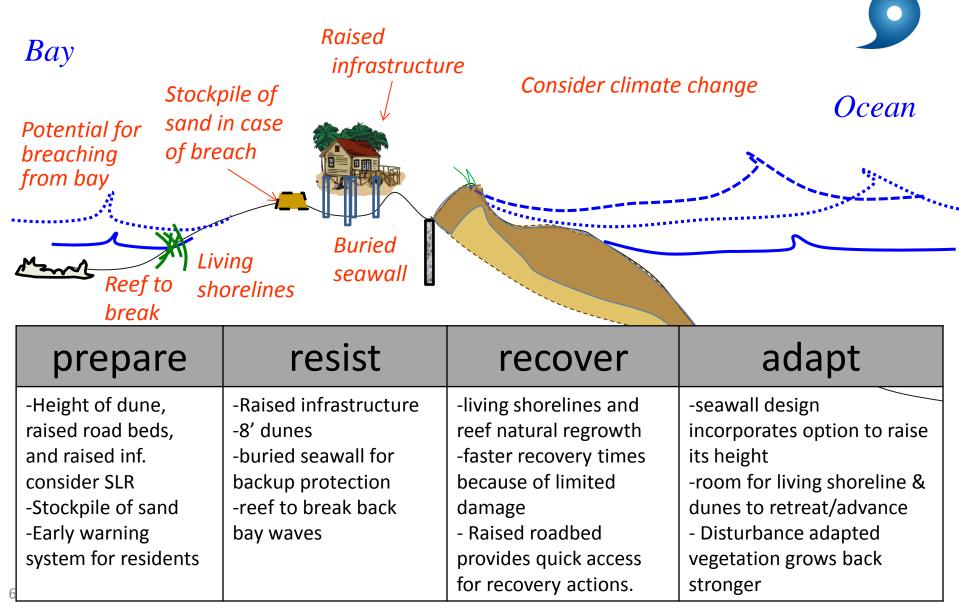
What is a resilient coastal system?

Hypothetical Example: Galveston, TX

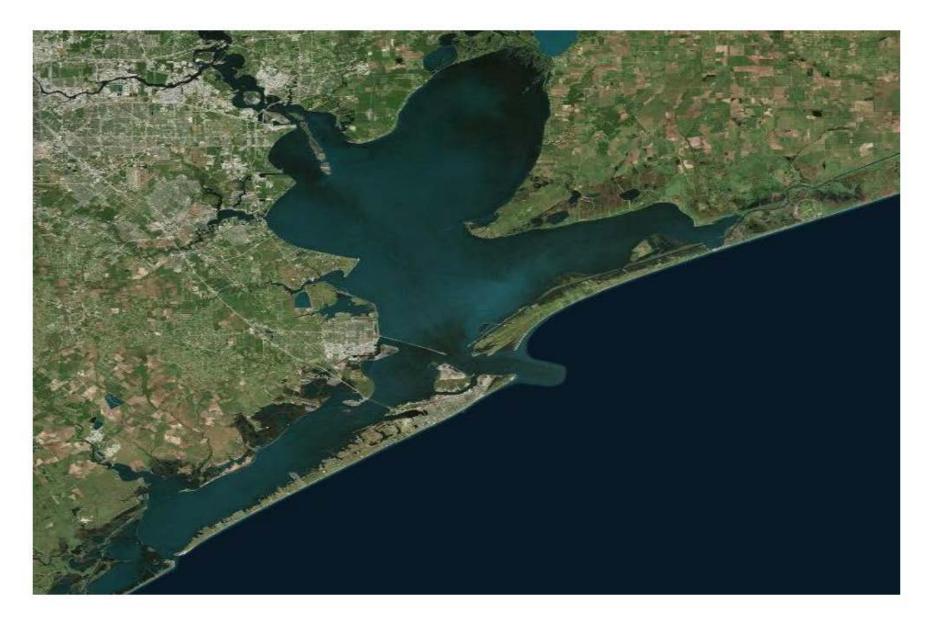


What is a resilient coastal system?

Hypothetical Example: Galveston, TX



Exercise Selection Process: Galveston Bay Area

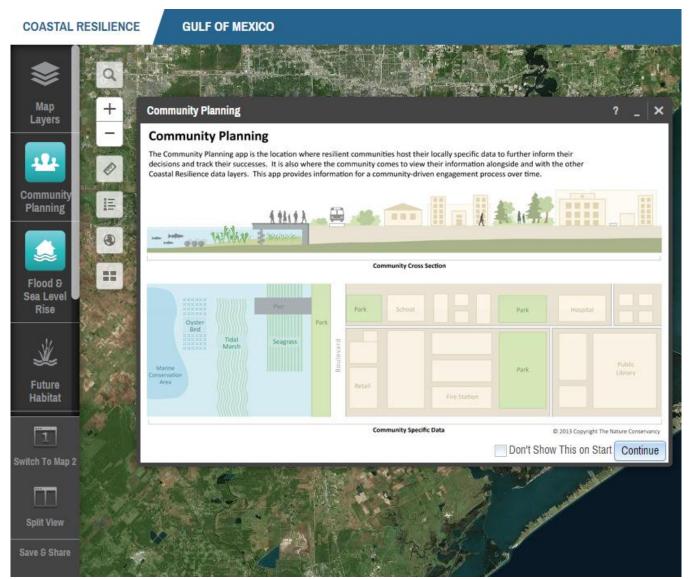


What is a resilient coastal system?

Hypothetical Example: Galveston, TX



Exercise Selection Process: Community Planning Tool



Community Planning = locally hosted data

Galveston Bay Area:

- Carbon sequestration and emission
- Carbon storage
- Community Risk & Resilience (incl SLR and storm surge projections)
- Fishery habitat
 change (ex. Blue
 crab, brown
 shrimp, red drum)
- Marsh conservation

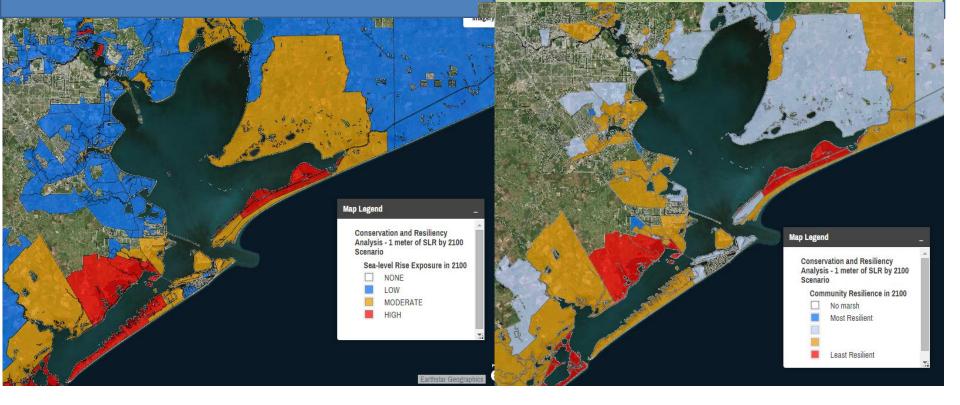
Community Planning Tool: Methods

- Sea Level Risk Exposure
 - Percentage of each block group in Galveston Bay that are potentially exposed to 1 m of SLR in the year 2100. Low (<5%), Moderate (5-10%), and High (>15%) based on percent of block area inundated
- Resilience Assessment
 - Combination of Community Risk Analysis, Marsh Viability Analysis to identify most or least resilient communities based on social vulnerability, exposure, environmental viability
 - High resilience = lower social vulnerability, less exposure to storm surge inundation, marsh systems that can maintain or increase in size with 1m of SRL by 2100.

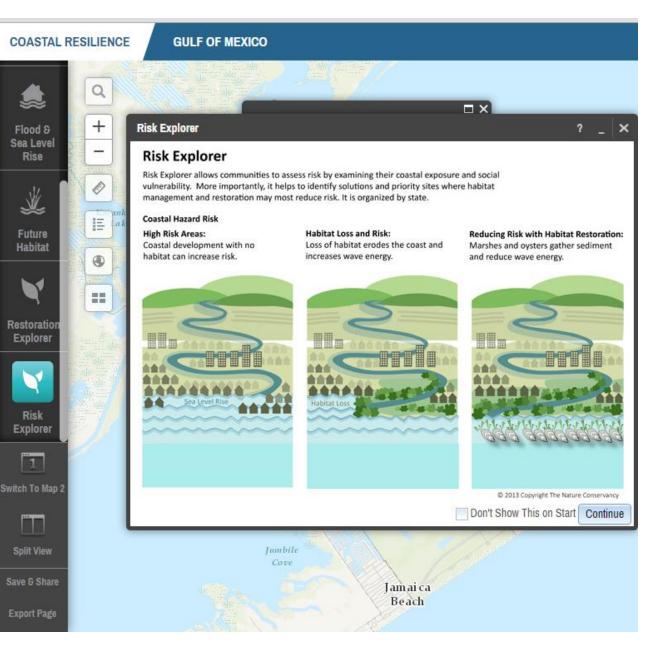
Community Planning Tool: Results

Sea Level Risk Exposure 1m by 2100

Resilience Assessment



Exercise Selection Process: Risk Explorer



TNC Defines Risk = Vulnerability X Exposure

- Scored with or without Sea Level Rise
- Can identify priority conservation areas
- Priority restoration areas for oyster reefs
- Vulnerability is scored using choice of social vulnerability variables:
 - Total pop'n
 - Older pop'n
 - Families in poverty

Risk Explorer: Methods

Calculating a Risk Score = Exposure x Vulnerability

- Exposure of coastline segment calculated by 7 biological and physical variables including goemorphology, habitats, SLR, relief, wind exposure, wave exposure, storm surge. Methods described in National Climate Assessment (2013).
- ii. Vulnerability is calculated using social vulnerability indicators from the American Community Survey's 2006-2010 summary file. User can chose of 3 social vulnerability variables.

Risk Explorer: Results



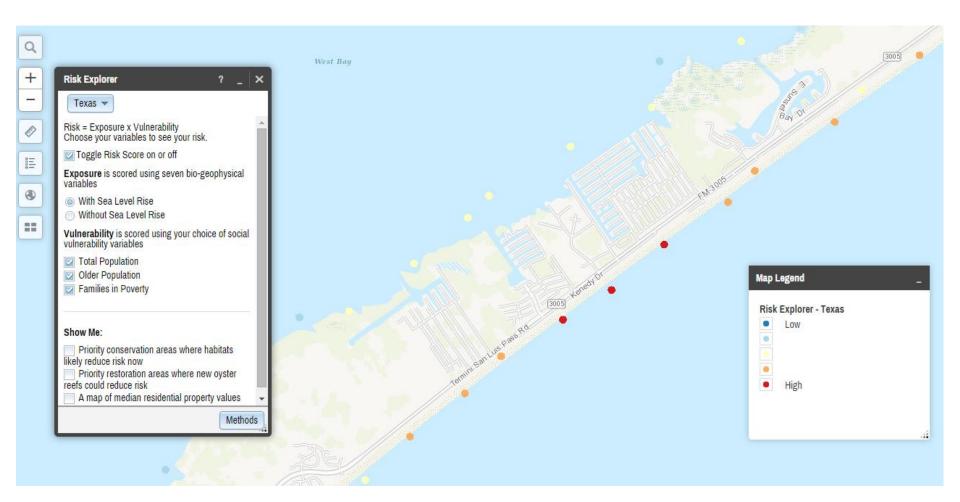
West Galveston Island Project Area



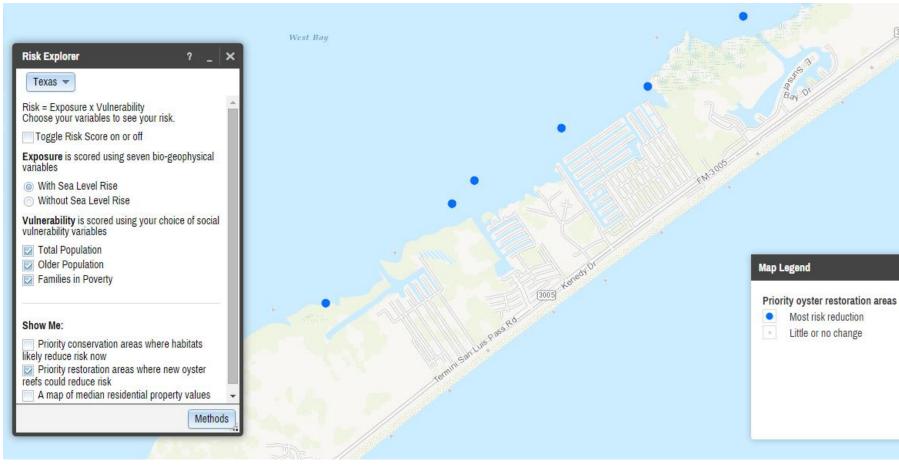
Neighborhood Association & TGLO Planning Needs

- Issues to be addressed:
 - Threat of back-bay flooding and storm surge
 - Environmental restoration
 - Beach erosion
 - Maintain public access
- Address 1 meter of SLR by 2100

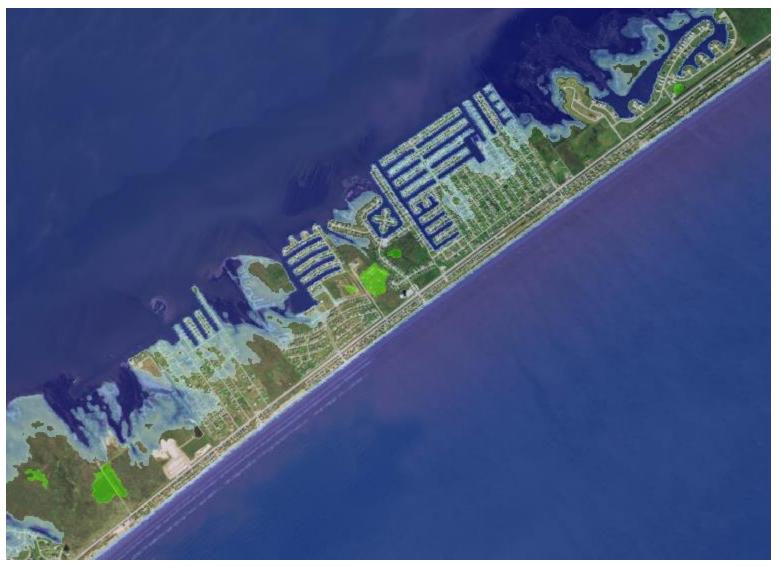
Risk Score



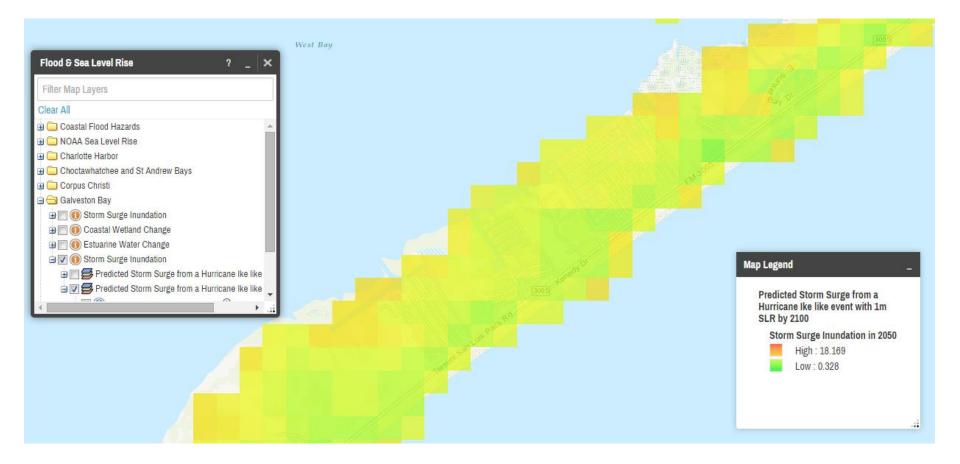
Priority Oyster Restoration Areas



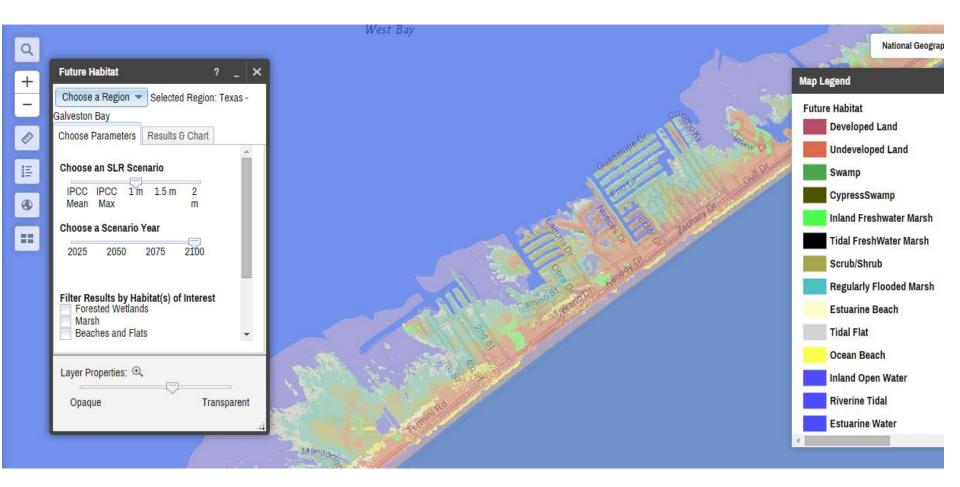
NOAA SLR Indicator – .9 m SLR



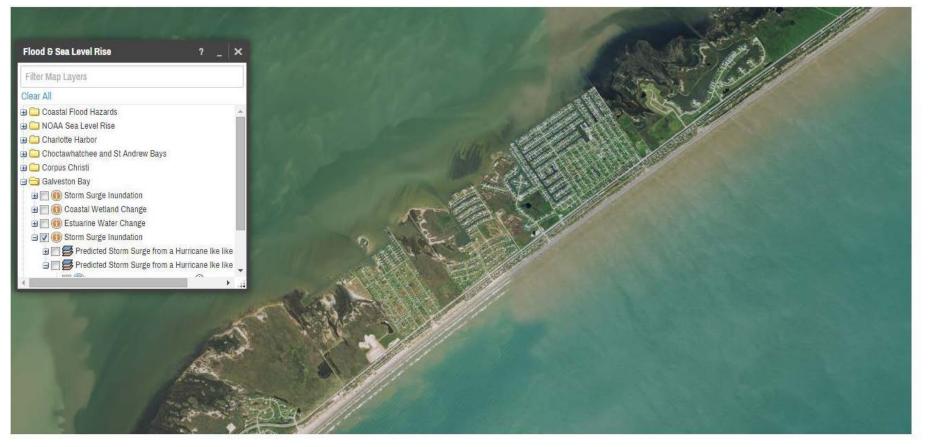
Predicted Storm Surge – with 1m SLR



Change in Habitat – 1 meter by 2100



Aerial Views of Area





Bay Harbor



Terramar



Sea Isle

