

# Collaborating with NOAA's Office for Coastal Management

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OFFICE FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

# **Maximizing Coastal Management Efforts “Since 2014”**

**The office catalyzes and influences a broad base of leaders, community residents, and coastal practitioners to ensure these aims:**

- Healthy coastal ecosystems
- Resilient coastal communities
- Vibrant and sustainable coastal economies

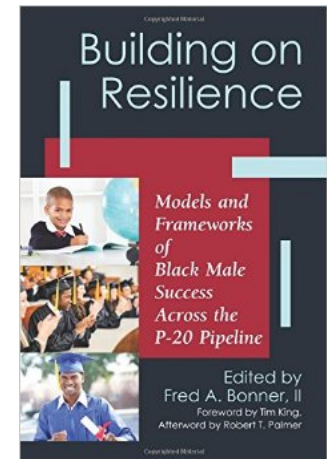


# Expertise Is Aligned with Constituent Needs

- Natural and social sciences
- Geospatial data, modeling, and tool development
- Coastal and ocean resource planning
- Policy, education, training, and technical assistance
- Convening, networking, facilitating, and communicating



# Resilience

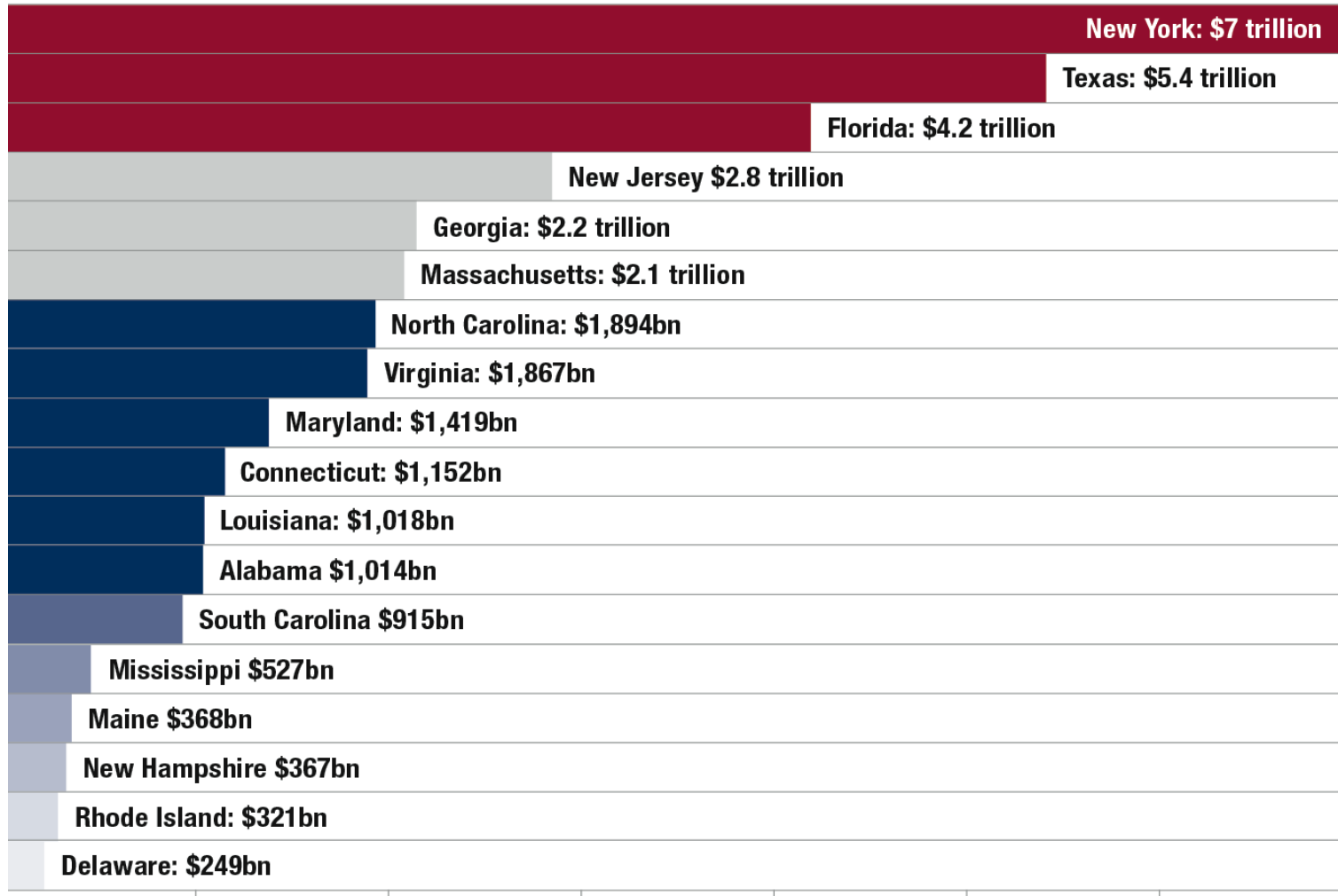


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# What Is at Stake?

## Insured Property Values in Coastal States, 2012



Source: Data from Clark and Co.

# Resilient Communities

- Coastal Lifelines at Risk
- Economic Disruption
- Vulnerable Ecosystems
- The State of Coastal Adaptation



# Sandy: A Turning Point?



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# Call to Action

## Achieve A More Resilient Nation

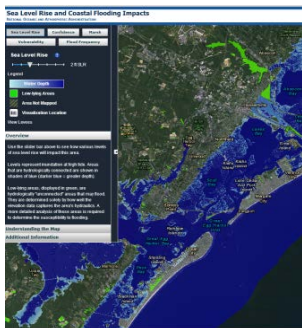
- National Academy of Sciences 2012 Report, *Disaster Resilience: A National Imperative*
- Presidential Policy Directive 8 on National Preparedness
- President's Climate Action Plan



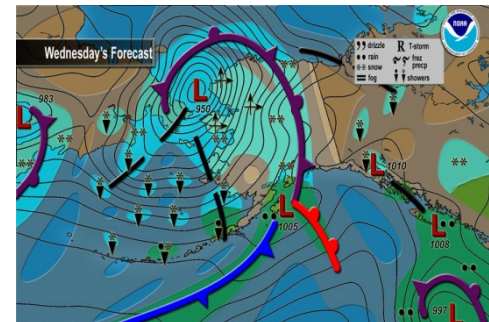


# Managing Risk: A Systematic Approach Planning for Long-Term Resilience

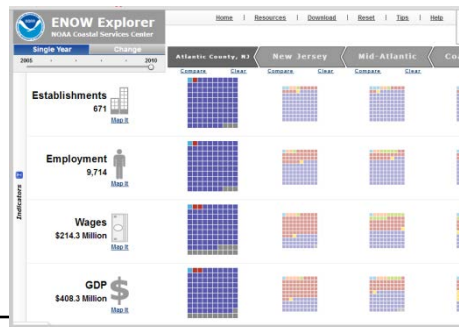
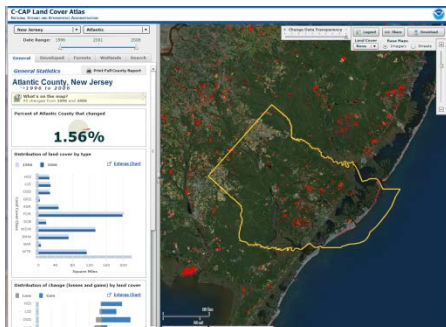
Promoting Resilience to  
Coastal Hazards and Climate



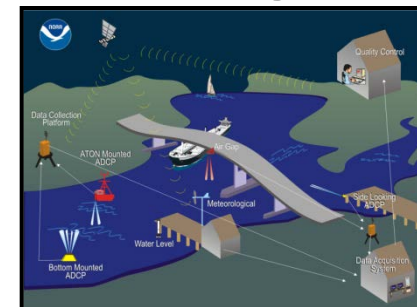
Building a Weather-Ready Nation



Supporting Community Livability



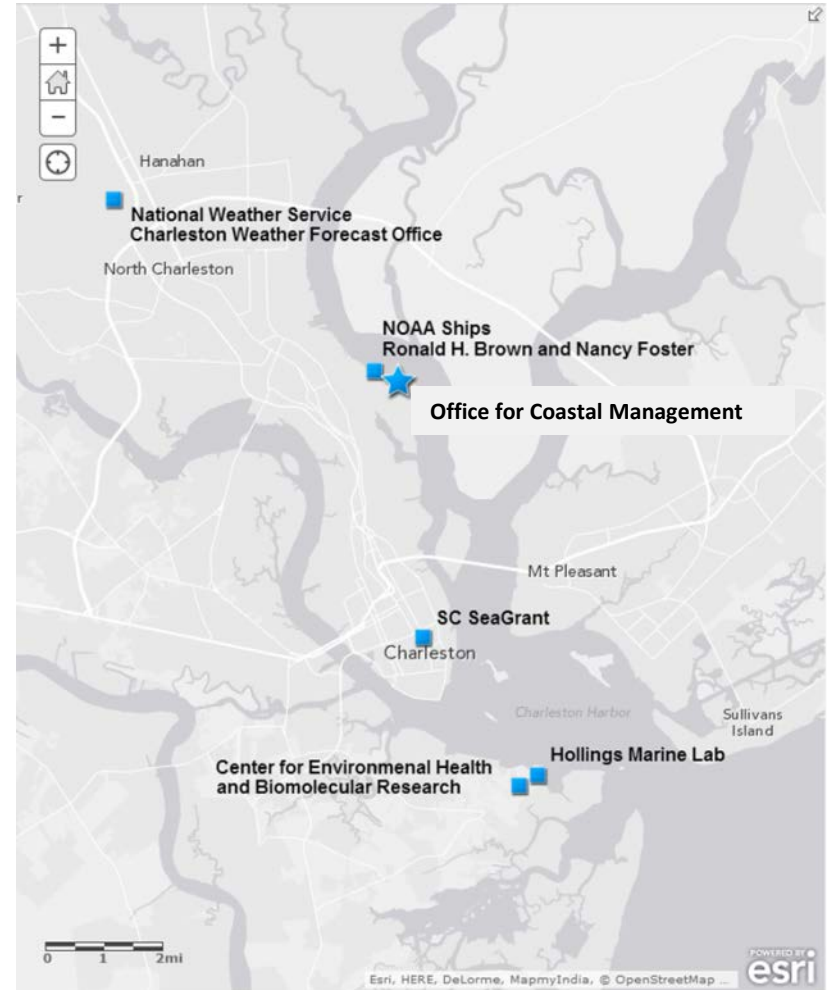
Ensuring Safe, Efficient, and  
Environmentally Sound Navigation



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# NOAA in the Charleston Area

- NWS Charleston Weather Forecast Office
- NOAA Ships Ronald H. Brown and Nancy Foster
- NOAA Office for Coastal Management
- South Carolina Sea Grant
- Center for Environmental Health and Biomolecular Research
- Hollings Marine Lab
- NESDIS National Environmental Information Service
- NMFS Office of Habitat Conservation



# NOAA Contributions to the NAS Resilient America Roundtable effort

- Office for Coastal Management
- Climate Program Office
- National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science
- Integrated Ocean Observing System
- Office of Program Planning and Integration
- Office of Habitat Conservation
- Sea Grant
- National Weather Service





# Motivation and Choices

- Is it sufficient to be incremental...OR...must we be ***transformative***?
- What does a ***culture of resilience*** look like?
- How does the role and sufficiency of ***science and technology*** drive decision making?



# Demo

**Russell Jackson**

Coastal Hazards Specialist

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Office for Coastal Management

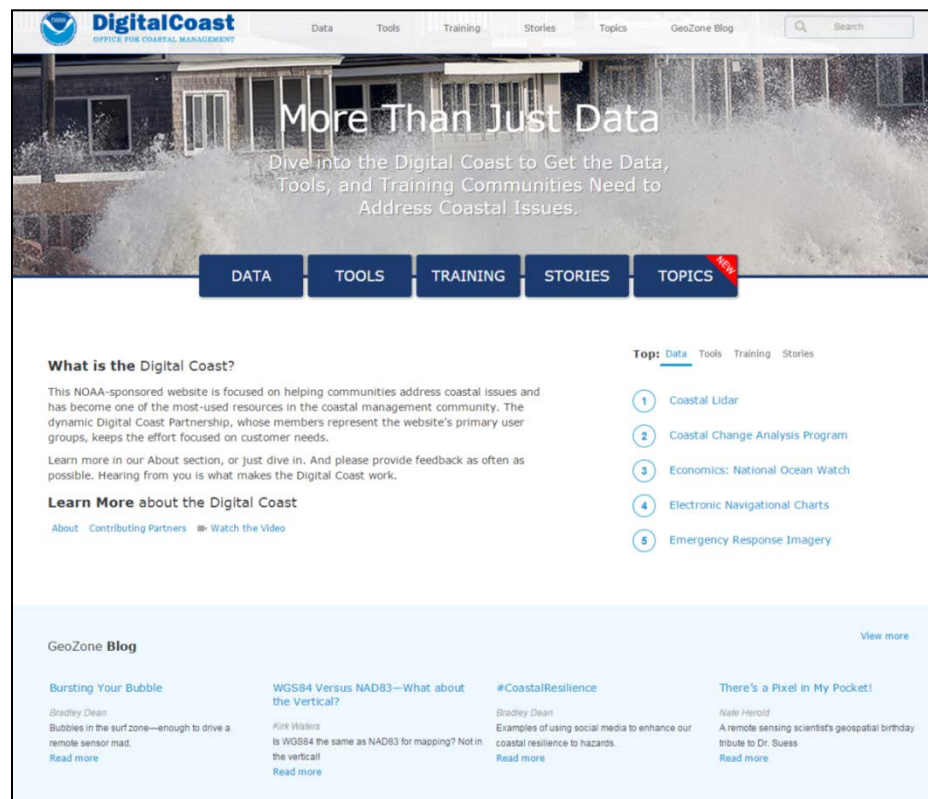


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# Digital Coast

- **Approach:** Bring the geospatial and coastal management communities together
- **Outcome:** A constituent-driven, integrated, enabling platform supporting coastal resource management that is used



<http://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/>



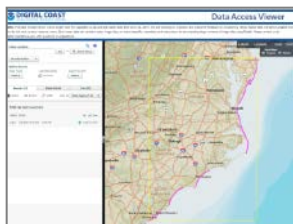
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# A Comprehensive Platform Facilitating Use and Application



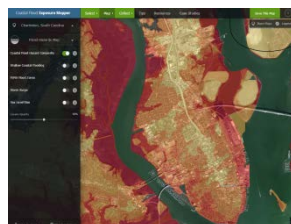
## DISCOVER

Information on coastal inundation impacts through the Coastal Inundation Toolkit



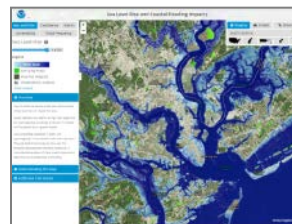
## DOWNLOAD

High-resolution digital elevation models via the Data Access Viewer



## MAP

Create coastal flood exposure maps to share with stakeholders via the CFEM



## ANALYZE

Potential sea level rise impacts with the SLR Viewer



## LEARN

How to map inundation through in-person training



## SHARE

Outcomes with others through Stories from the Field

DATA

INFORMATION

ACTION



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# Decision Support Tools: Coastal County Snapshots

## Flood Exposure Snapshot

### Charleston County, South Carolina

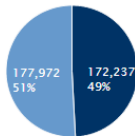
COASTAL COUNTY SNAPSHOTS  
www.coast.noaa.gov/snapshots/

#### People + Floodplains = Not Good High-Risk Populations + Floodplains = Even Worse

The more homes and people located in a floodplain, the greater the potential for harm from flooding. Impacts are likely to be even greater when additional risk factors (age, income, capabilities) are involved, since people at greatest flood risk may have difficulty evacuating or taking action to reduce potential damage.

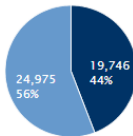
Based on [2010 U.S. Census records](#) and [2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-year Summary File data](#).

Population  
Total: 350,209

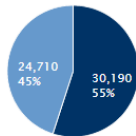


Inside FEMA Floodplain Outside FEMA Floodplain

Population over 65  
Total: 44,721



Population in Poverty  
Total: 54,900



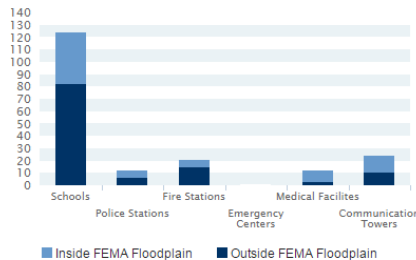
#### Community Infrastructure + Floodplains = Bad News

39% of critical facilities and 41% of road miles (1273 miles) in Charleston County, South Carolina, are within the floodplain.

Hospitals, Roads, Schools, Shelters. These facilities play a central role in disaster response and recovery. Understanding which facilities are exposed, and the degree of that exposure, can help reduce or eliminate service interruptions and costly redevelopment. Incorporating this information into development planning helps communities get back on their feet faster.

Based on [Critical Facilities](#) from FEMA HAZUS.

#### Critical Facilities in FEMA Floodplain

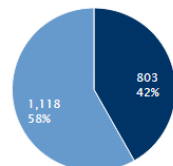


#### Increasing Development in Floodplains = More People in Harm's Way Loss of Natural Buffers = Less Protection

A county with more natural areas (wetlands, forests, etc.) and less development within floodplains typically has lower exposure to flooding. A county that monitors land cover changes within the floodplain will detect important trends that indicate whether flood exposure is increasing or decreasing. Armed with this information, local leaders can take steps to improve their safety and resilience.

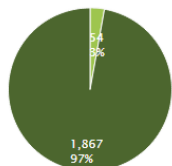
Based on [NOAA Land Cover Data](#).

Amount of Land Converted to  
Development 2001-2006 (acres)  
Total: 1,921



Inside FEMA Floodplain  
Outside FEMA Floodplain

Type of Land Converted to  
Development 2001-2006 (acres)  
Total: 1,921



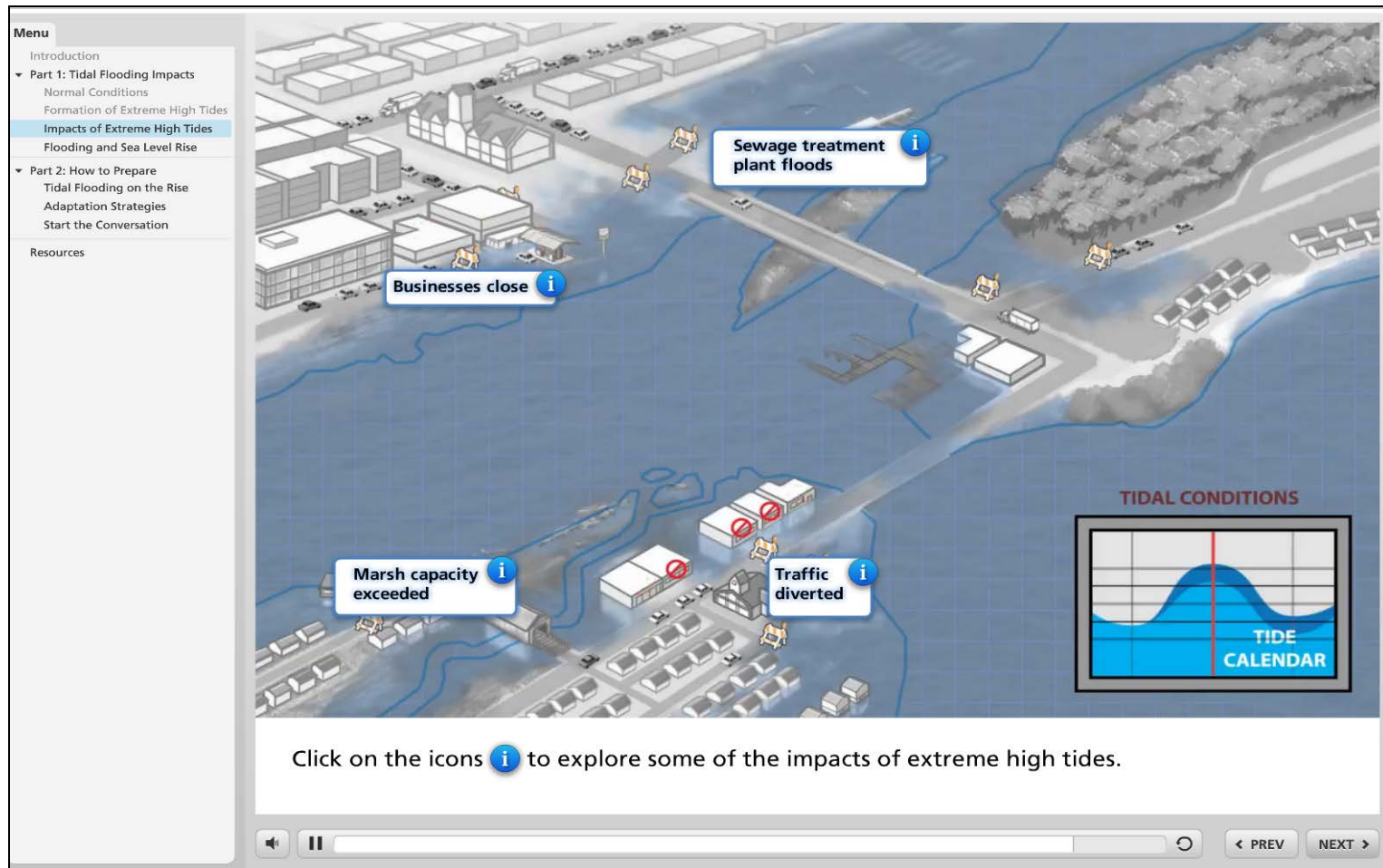
Agricultural Areas  
Natural Areas

## Uses:

- Finding demographic information
- Understanding exposure and resilience to flooding for populations both in out of the floodplain
- Identifying economic reliance on coastal resources
- Making comparisons across counties
- Getting downloads that can serve as handouts and education aids

# Visualizations

## Tidal Flood Impacts





# Visualizations

## Storm Surge Fast Draw







## Historical Hurricane Tracks

Contributing Partners: NOAA Office for Coastal Management

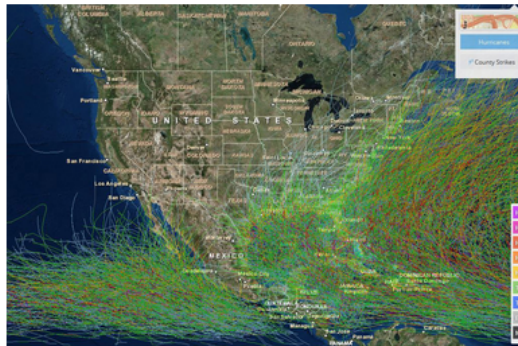
[Overview](#)[In Action](#)[Launch Now](#)

Use this interactive tool to see historical hurricane tracking information.

### Features

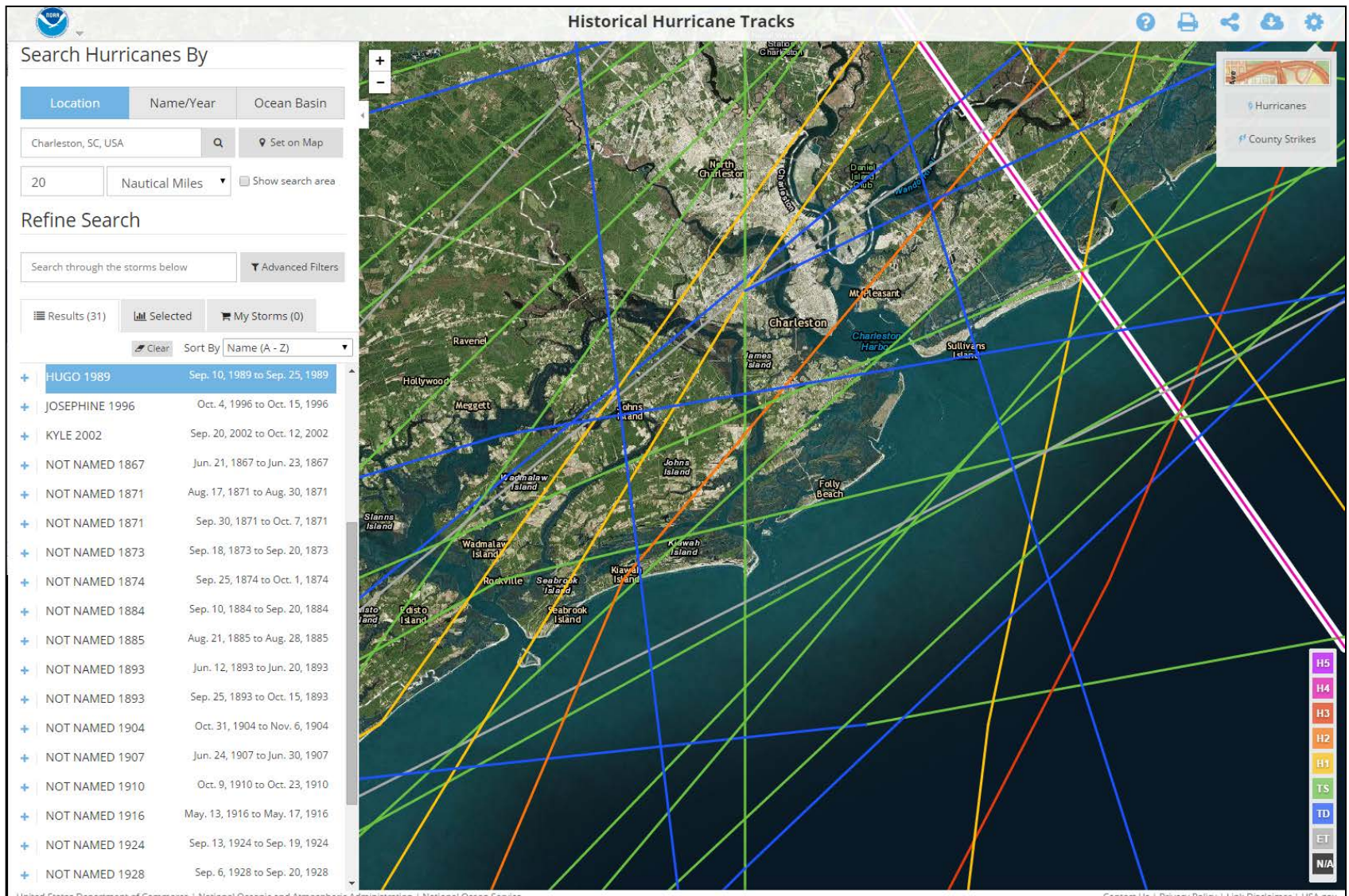
- **Search and display** hurricane data by storm name, latitude and longitude coordinates, or geographic region
- **View** coastal population data and hurricane strike data for coastal counties from Maine to Texas
- **Access** National Hurricane Center storm reports for the Atlantic and East-Central Pacific Basins
- **Share** specific storm tracks with a unique link

[Access previous version](#)

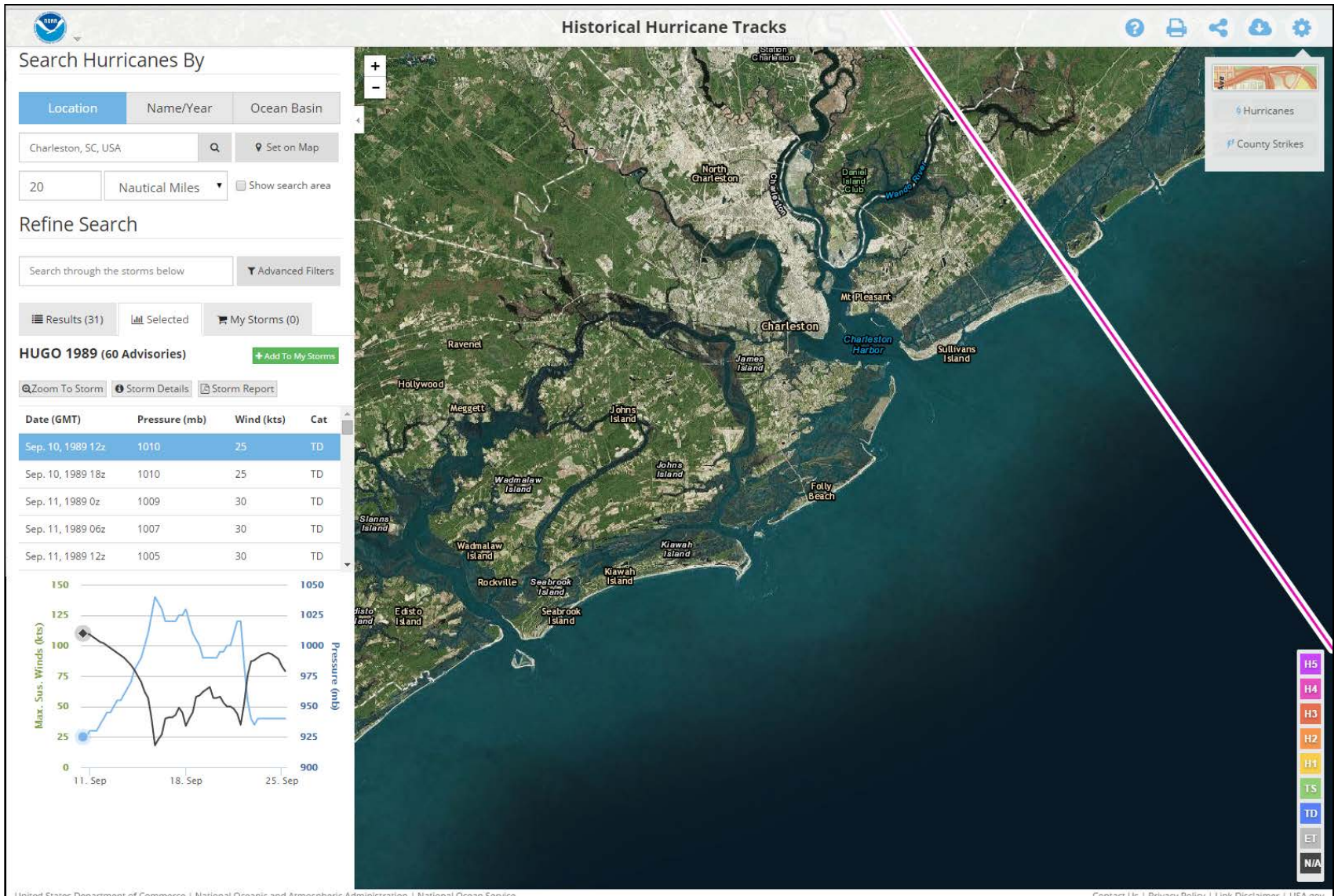


### Hurricane Planning and Response

Data, tools, and additional resources you need to get ready for the next big storm









# Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper

Contributing Partners: NOAA Office for Coastal Management

[Overview](#)[Support](#)[Get It Now](#)

This tool supports users undertaking a community-based approach to assessing coastal hazard risks and vulnerabilities by providing maps that show people, places, and natural resources exposed to coastal flooding. This product is based on knowledge and experiences the Office for Coastal Management has in community-based risk and vulnerability assessments.

*The current geography includes the East Coast and Gulf of Mexico.*

## Features

- **Allows** users to select a location and explore maps that show people, places, and natural resources exposed to coastal flood hazards
- **Creates** a collection of maps to download or share online to communicate flood exposure
- **Provides** guidance for using the maps to engage community members and stakeholders in conversations about potential coastal flood impacts
- **Offers** access to map services and tips on using them in an online mapping platform



## Related Data

- [Coastal Change Analysis Program](#)
- [Regional Land Cover](#)
- [Spatial Trends in Coastal Socioeconomics](#)

## Related Training

- [Climate Adaptation for Coastal Communities](#)
- [Coastal Inundation Mapping](#)
- [Introducing Green Infrastructure for Coastal Resilience](#)
- [Roadmap for Adapting to Coastal Risk](#)

## Related Tools

- [C-CAP Land Cover Atlas](#)
- [Sea Level Rise Viewer](#)



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



## 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 Roadmap for Adapting to Coastal Risk approach to assessing coastal hazard risks and vulnerabilities.



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

Select a section below to view maps showing flood hazards or different aspects of community exposure to those flood hazards.

First-time user? Starting with Flood Hazards is a good idea.



### Flood Hazards

Flooding events are among the more frequent, costly, and deadly hazards that can impact coastal communities. There are two types:

- Short-term (episodic) – Temporary flooding caused by extreme conditions, including storm surge, tsunamis, inland flooding, and shallow coastal flooding.
- Long-term (chronic) – Flooding caused by a rise in relative sea level or some other change in conditions.



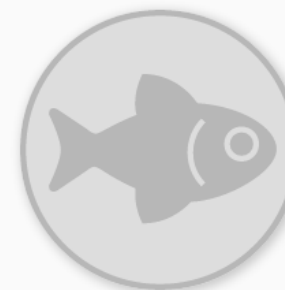
### Societal Exposure

Understanding the populations that live in or near coastal flood-prone areas is an important information need, since residents who are elderly, who live in high-density areas, or who are impoverished may merit special considerations.



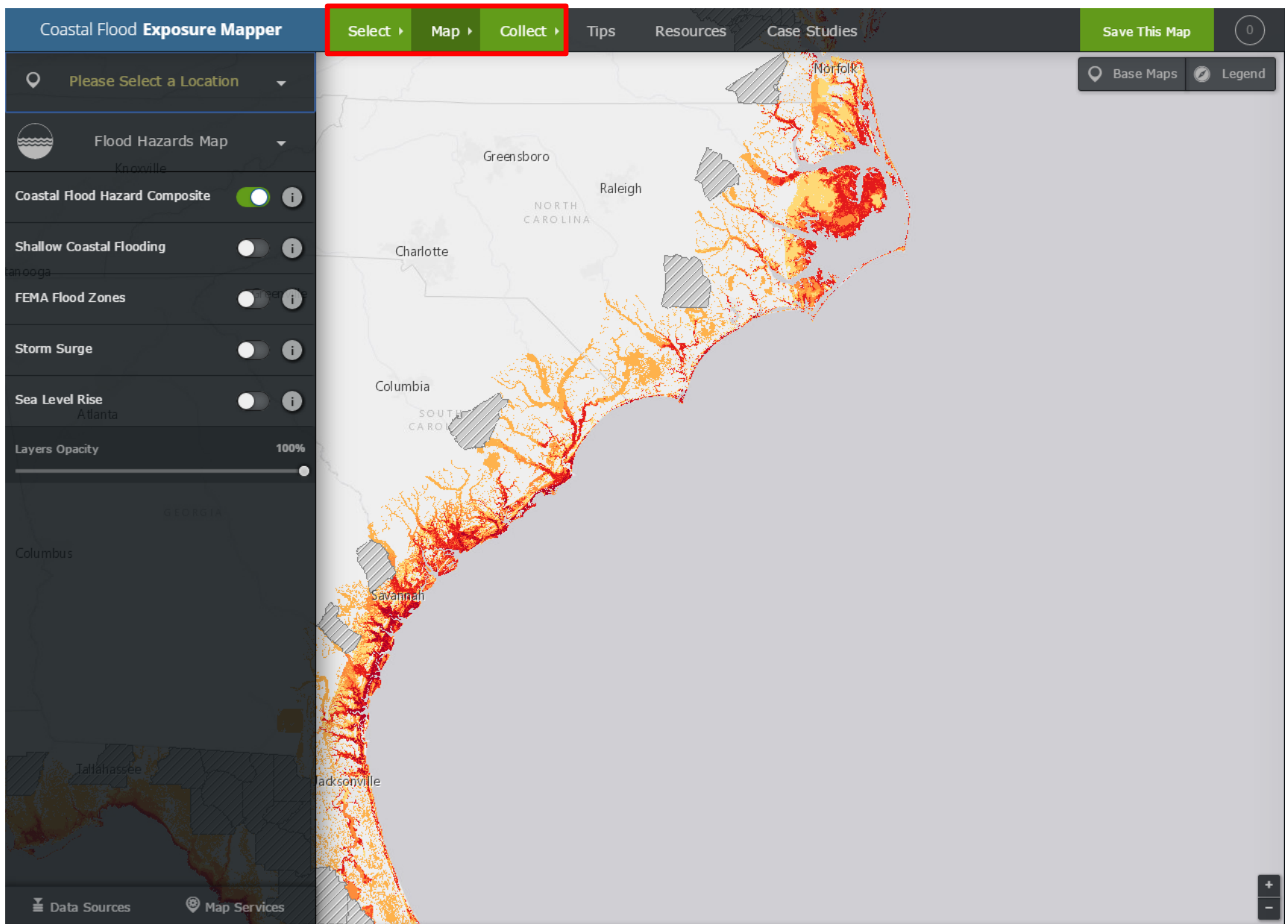
### Infrastructure Exposure

Community infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and water and sewer systems, can be damaged by coastal flooding. Communities should first assess infrastructure vulnerabilities and associated environmental and economic issues to determine what steps are needed to protect these assets.

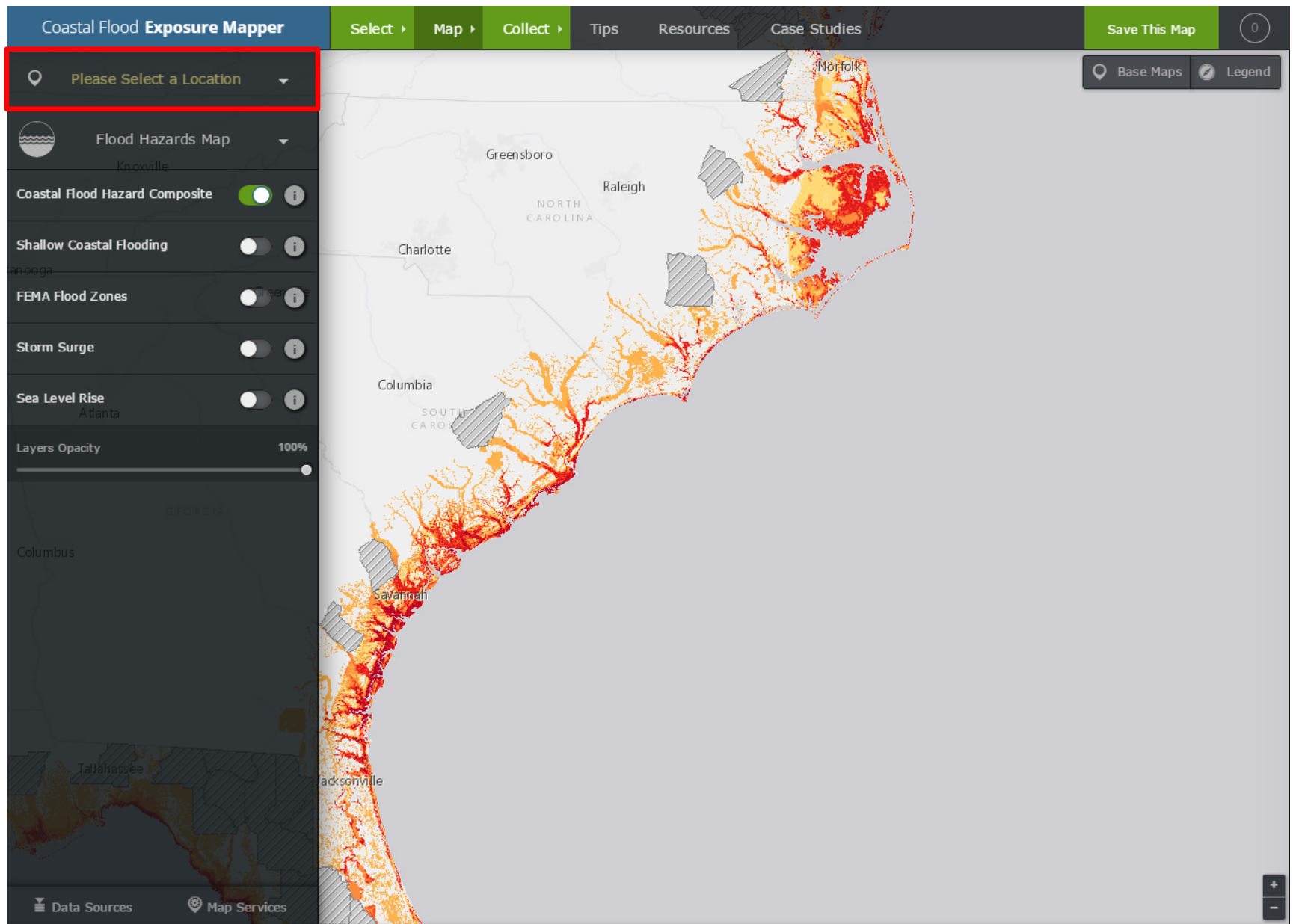


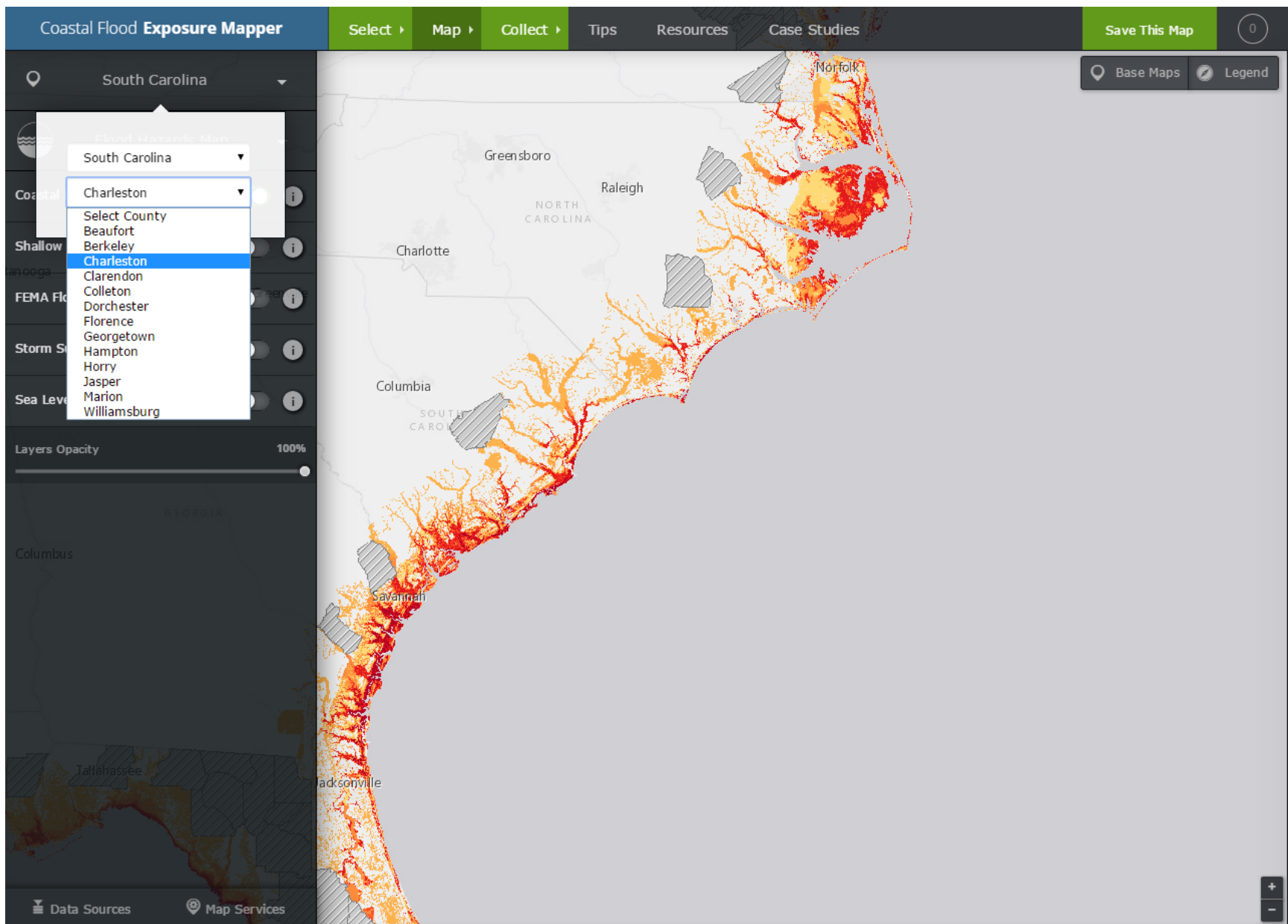
### Ecosystem Exposure

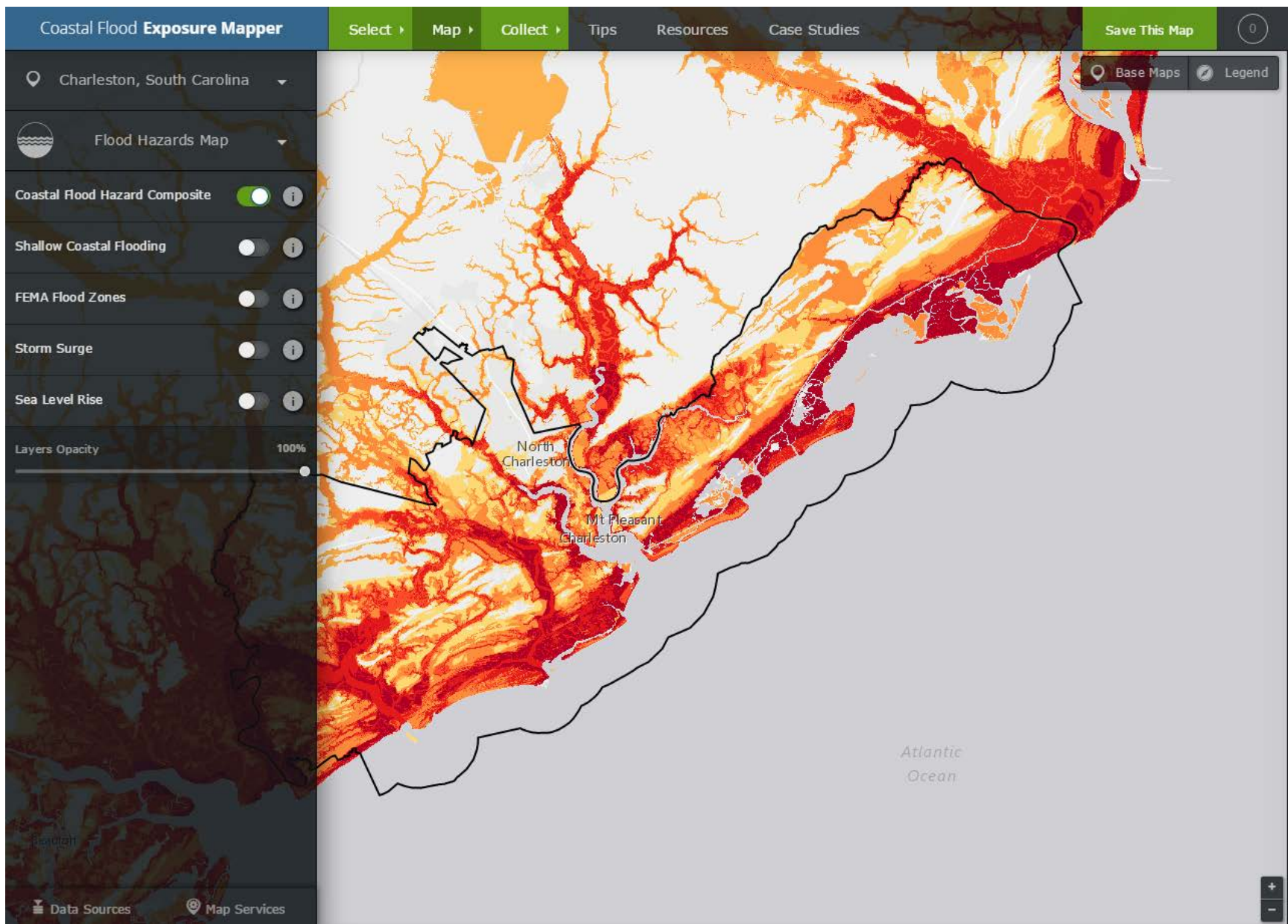
Natural areas provide important benefits to coastal communities, including hazard protection, flood storage, water quality maintenance, fisheries support, and recreational opportunities. Communities can increase resilience by protecting natural areas along the coast that are exposed to flooding and adjacent inland areas.



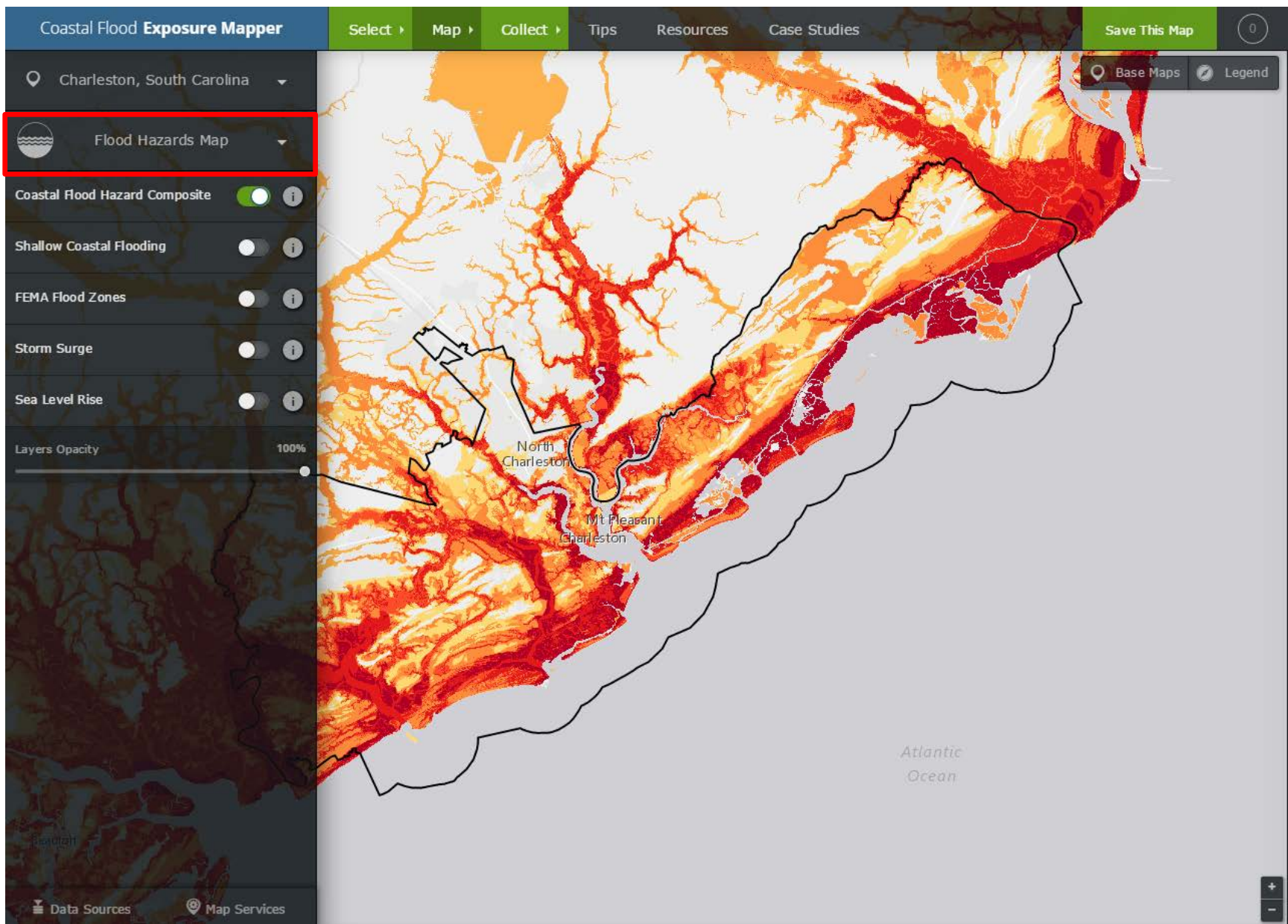


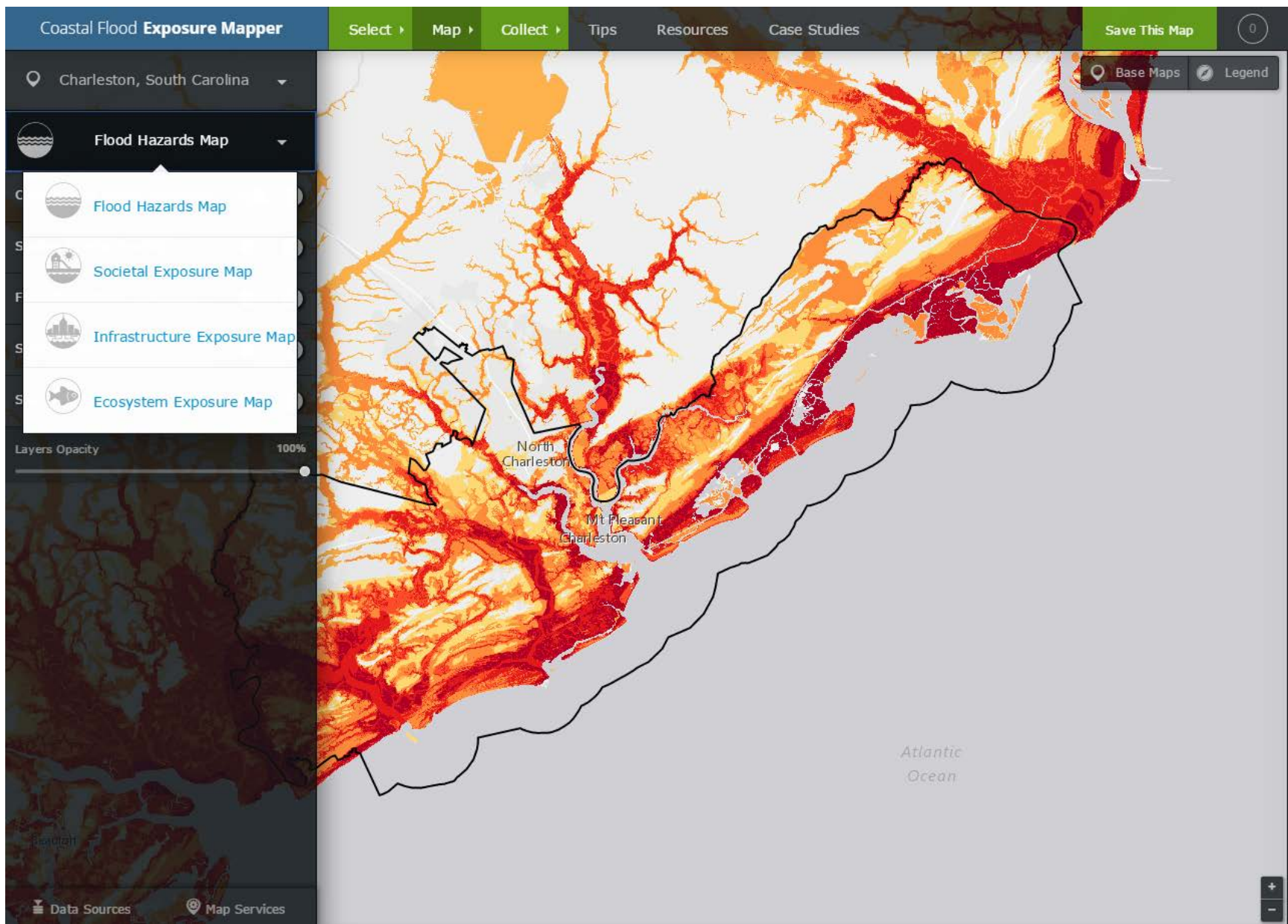




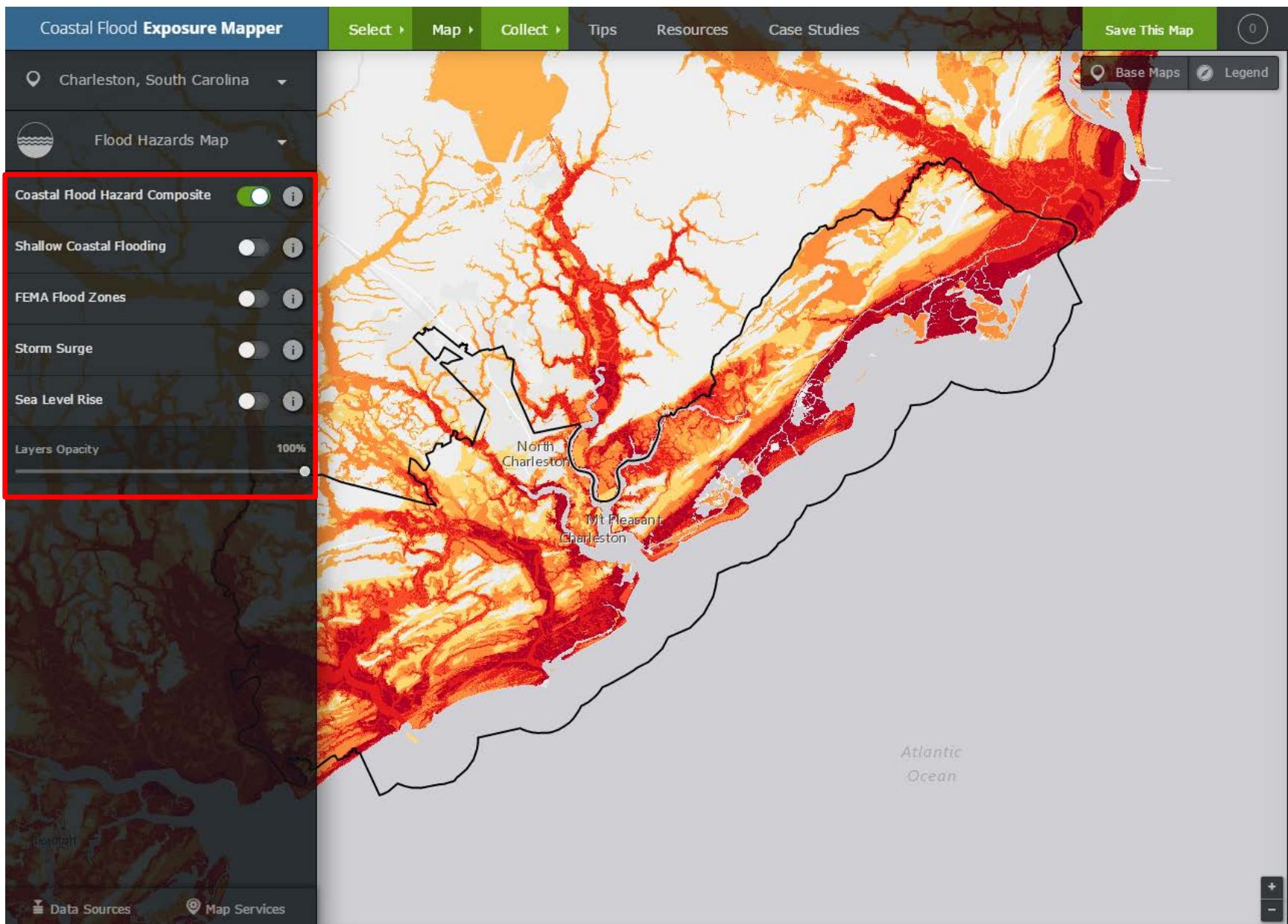


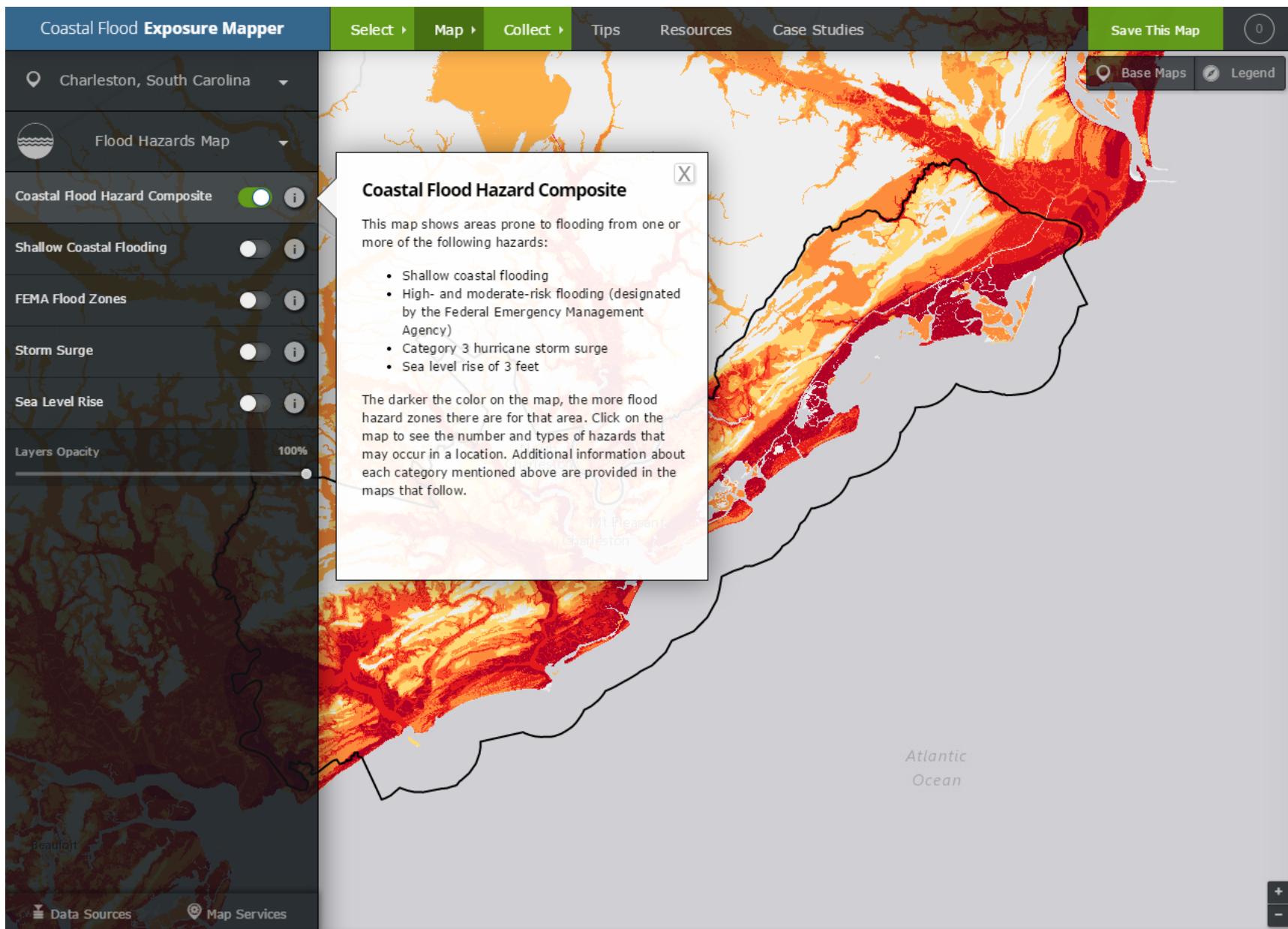




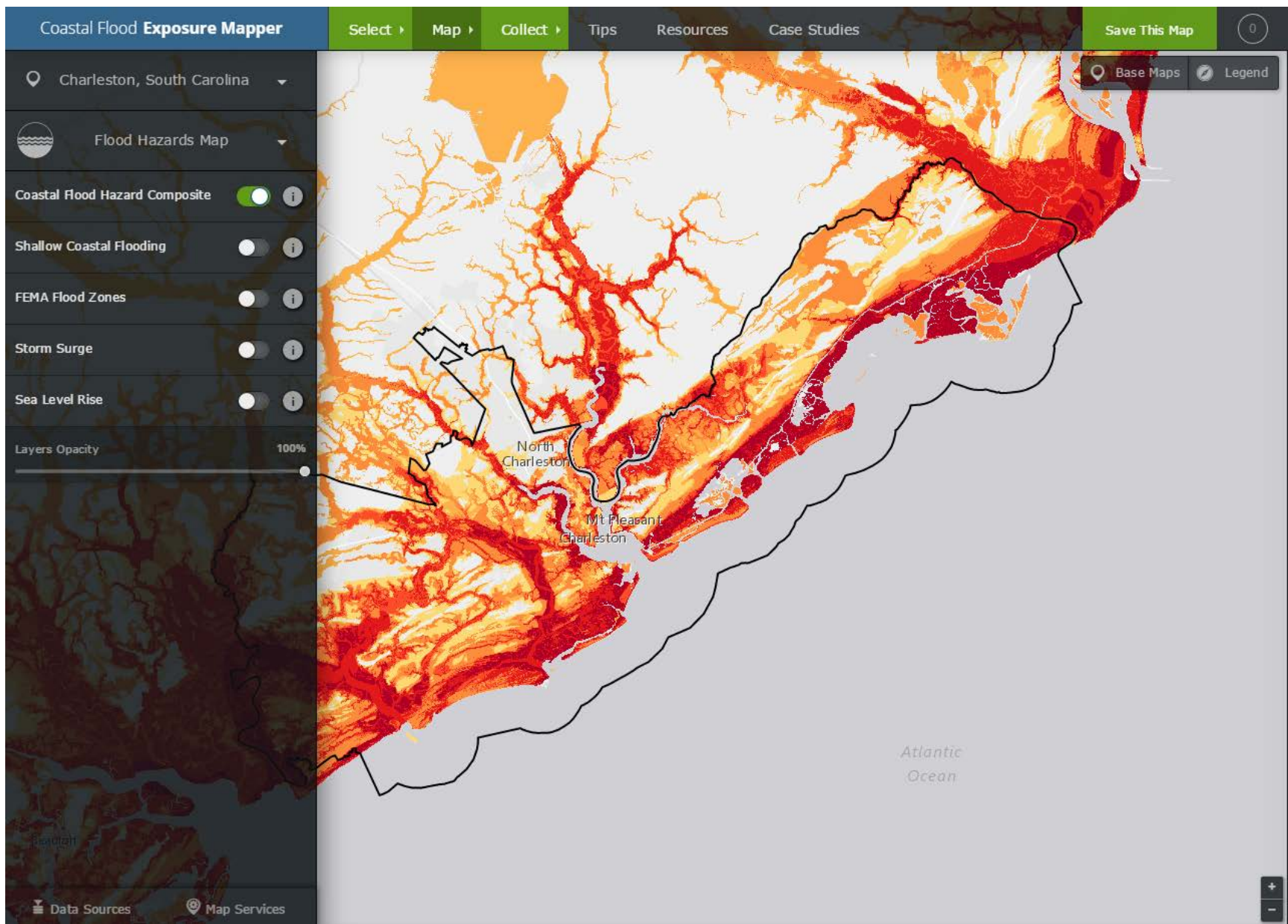


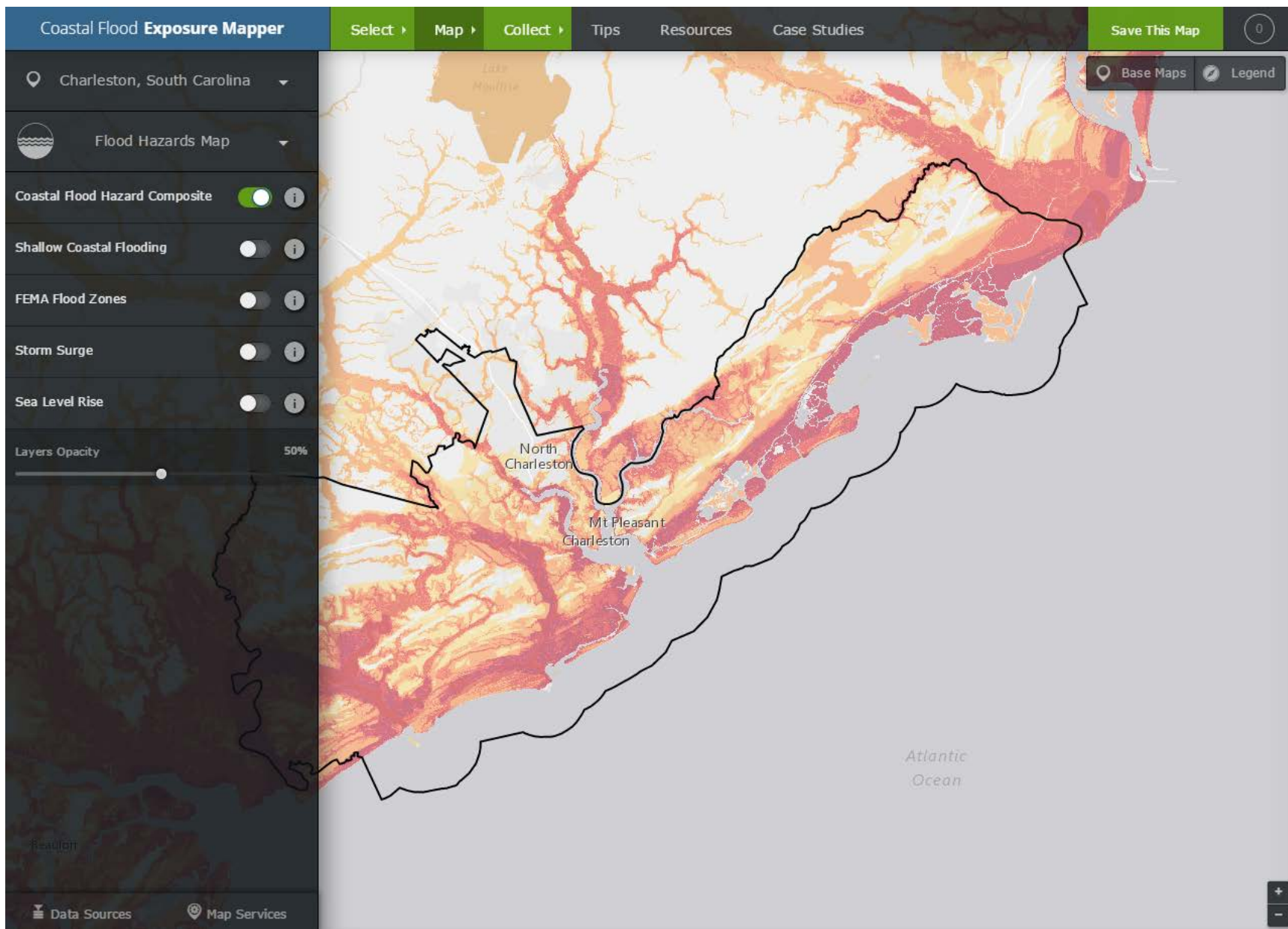




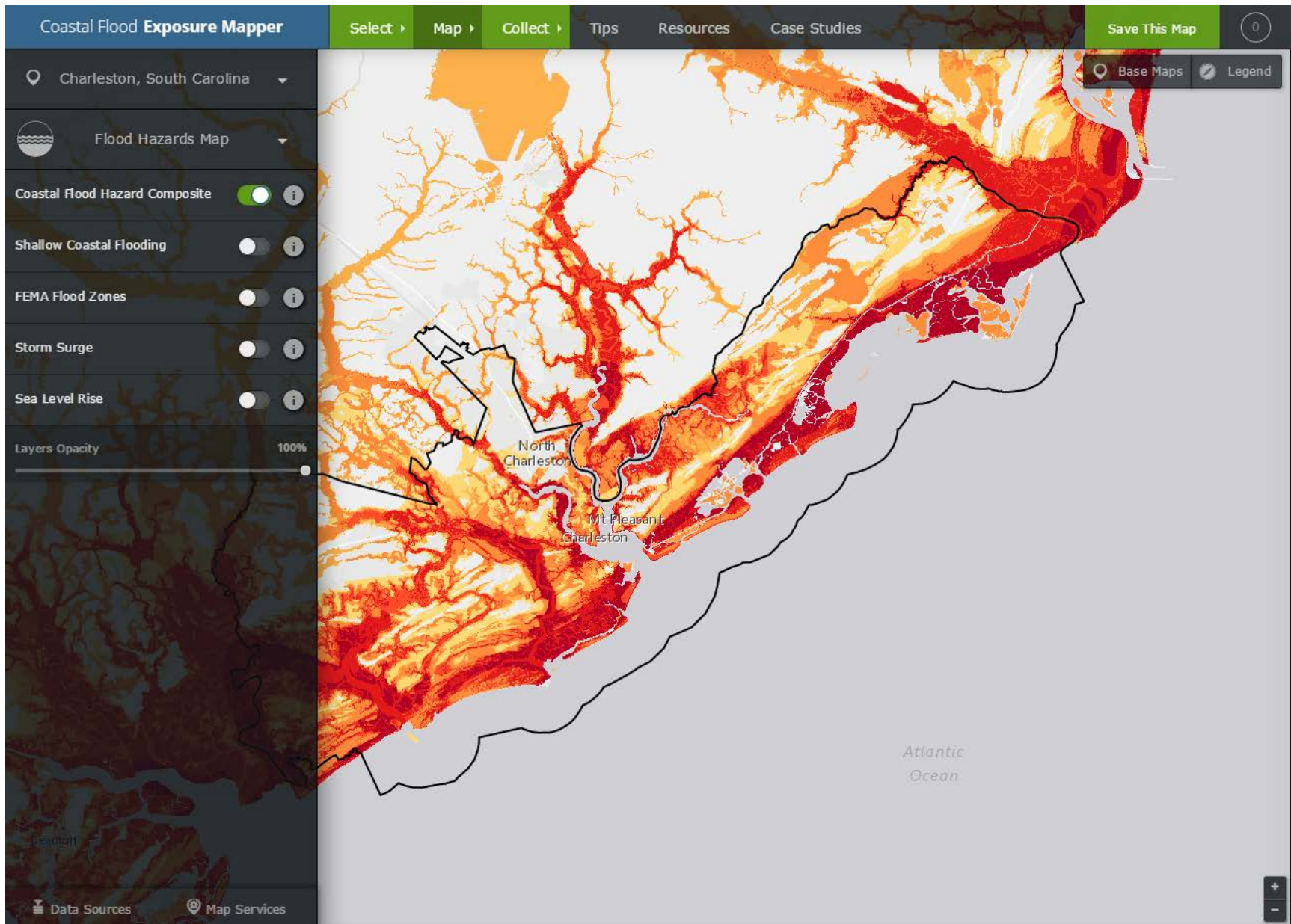


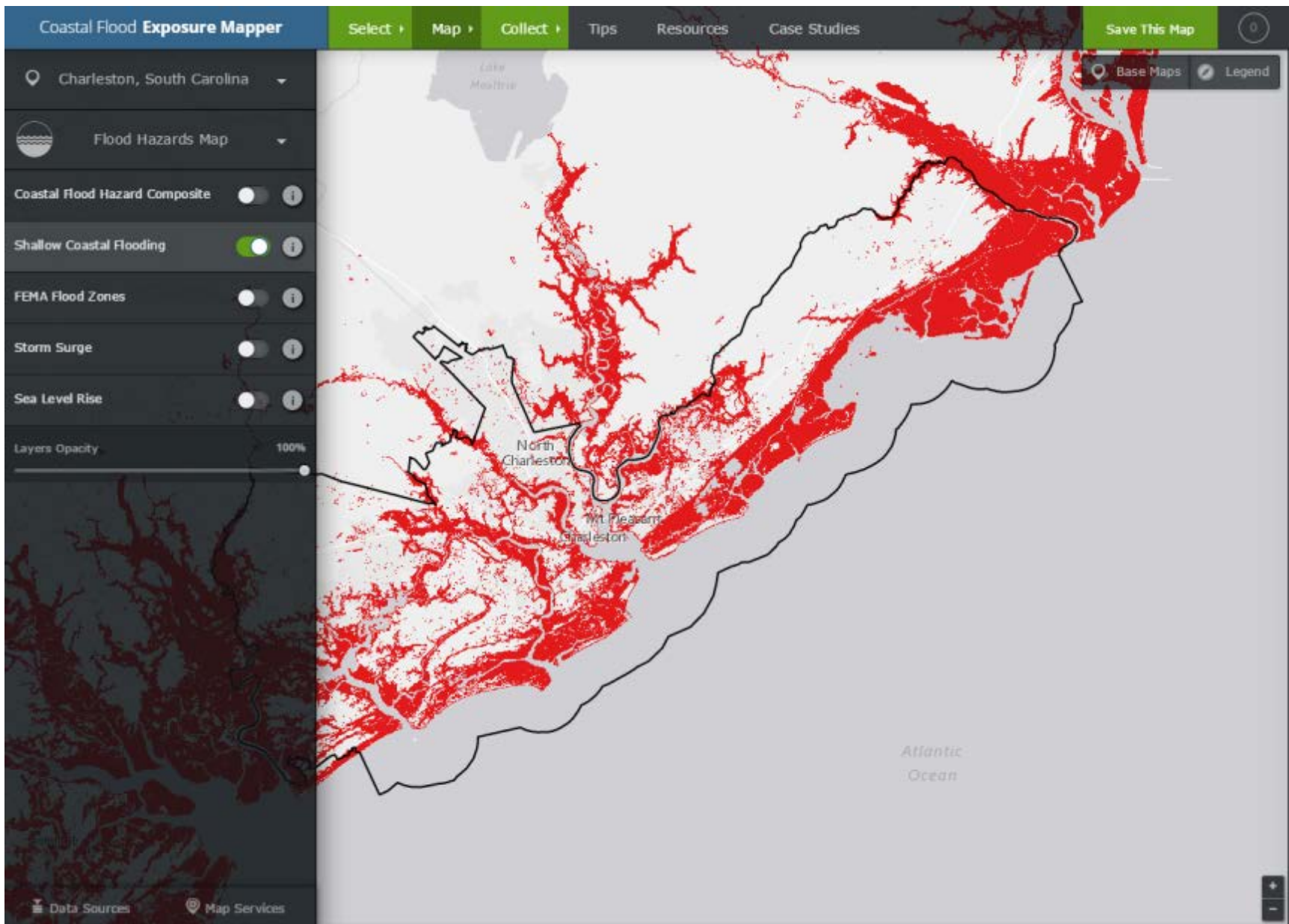




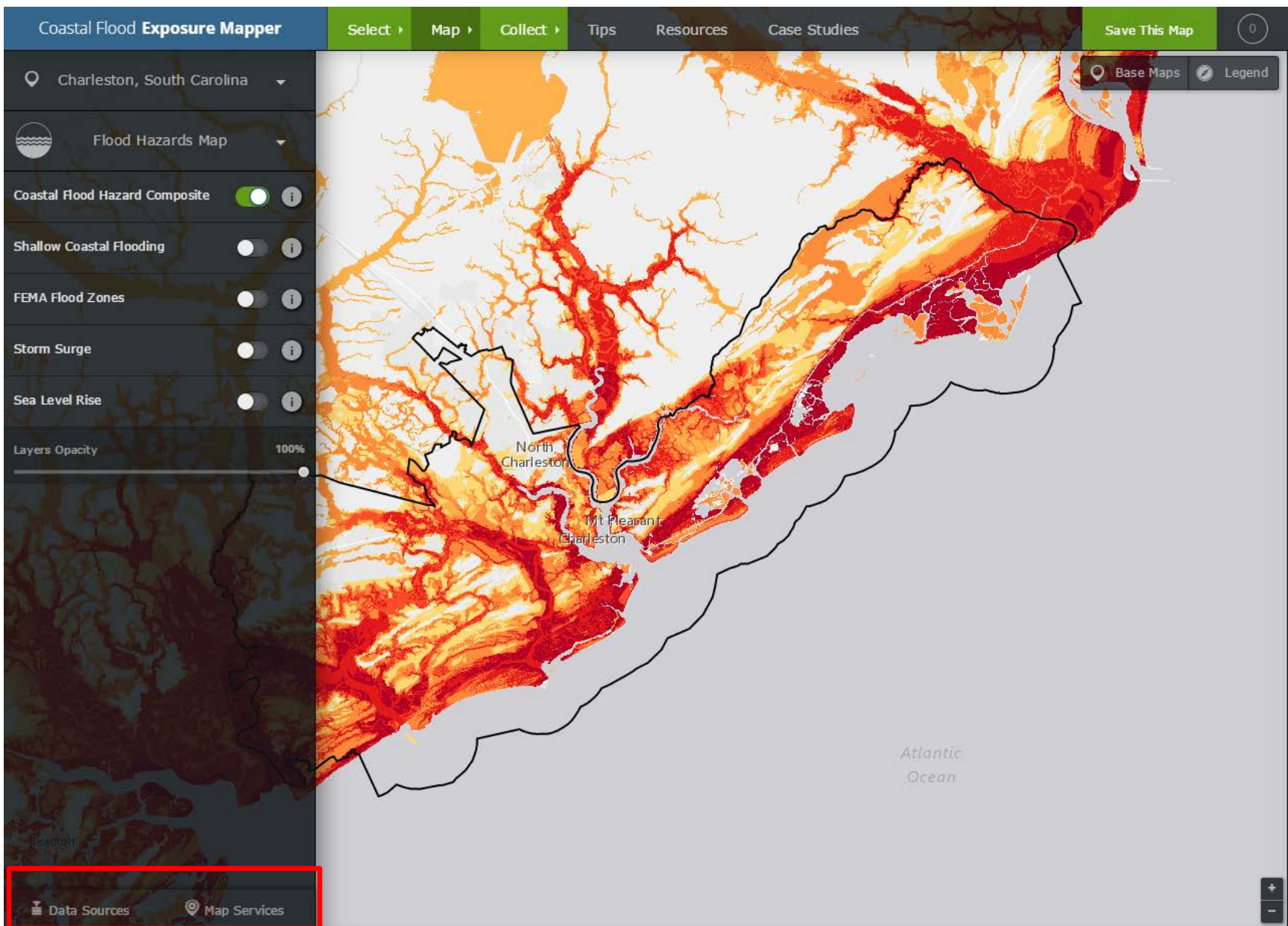












## Exposure Data and Information

This page provides information on the data used in the Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper, map services available for use in ArcGIS Online or other online mapping platforms, and instructions on using map services within ArcGIS Online. [Click here](#) to directly access all map services.

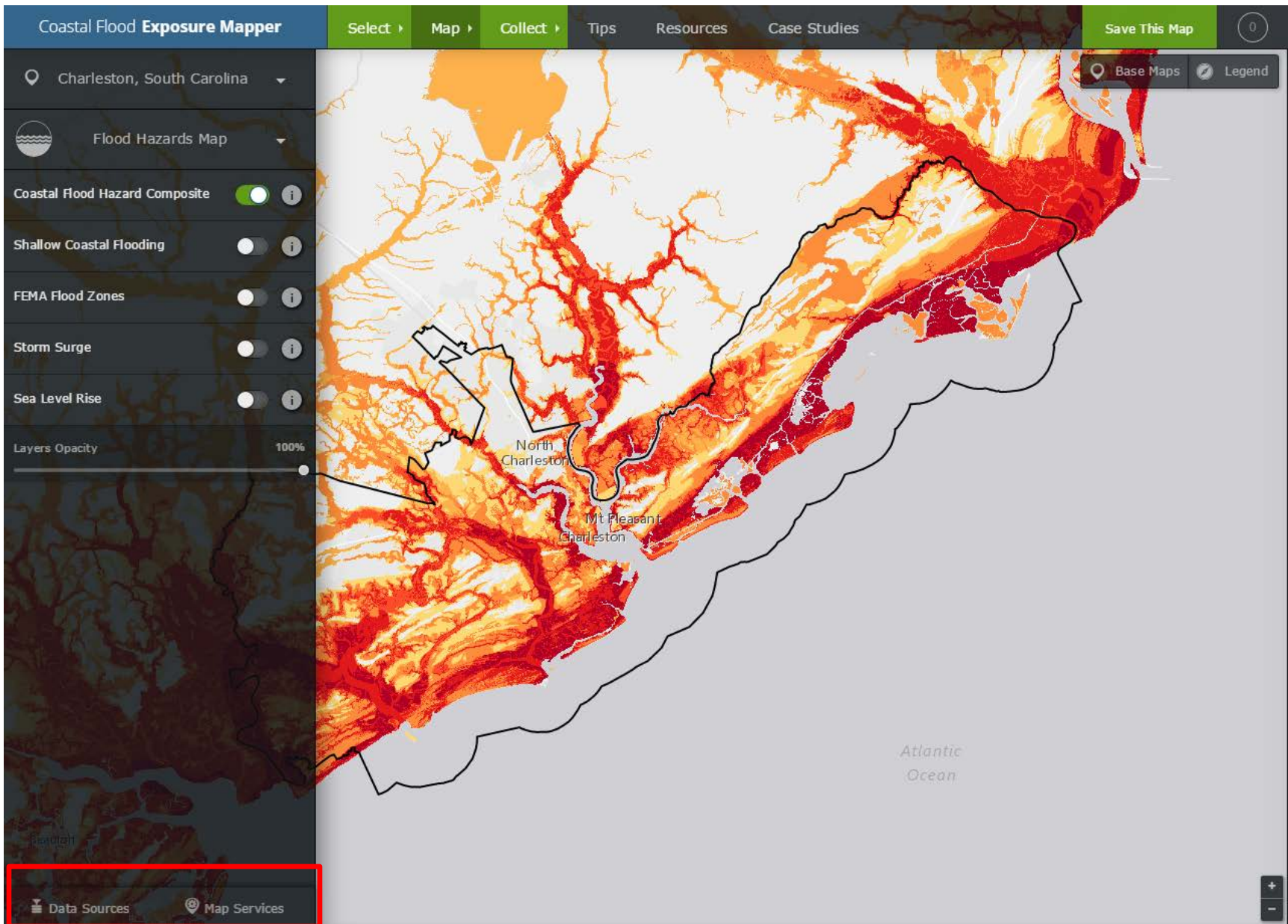
### Flood Hazards

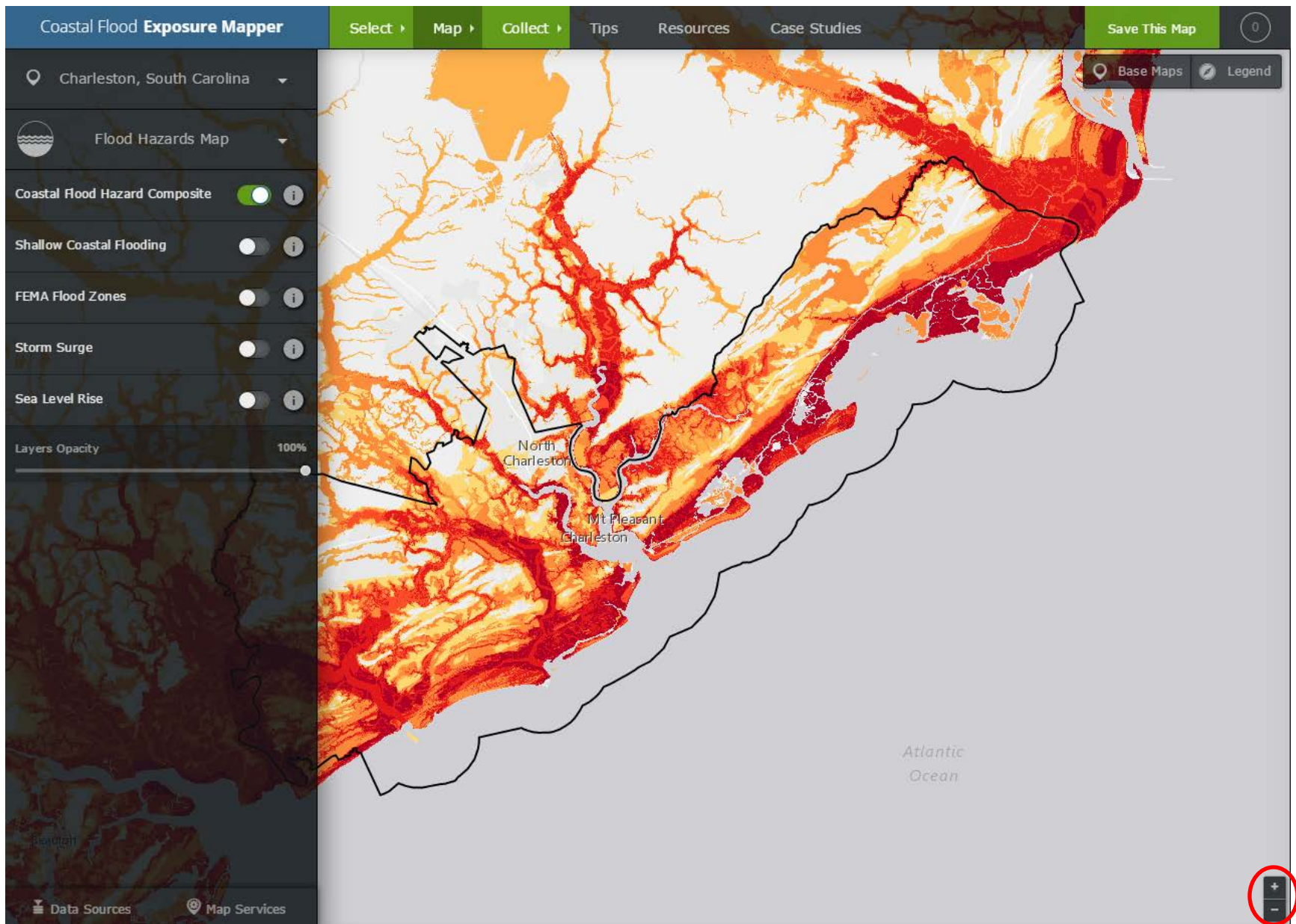
Name	Description	Where to Get It		Significance
		Map Service	Authoritative Source	
Coastal Flood Hazard Composite	Spatial extents of multiple flood hazard data sets combined. Flood hazard data sets include shallow coastal flooding, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood data (V zones, A zones, and 500-year zones treated as individual layers), storm surge for Category 3 hurricane, and sea level rise of three feet above mean high tide.	<a href="#">Coastal Flood Hazard Composite Map Service</a>	<a href="#">Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper</a>	Provides a quick visual assessment of areas most prone to flood hazard events.
Shallow Coastal Flooding	Areas that flood when coastal flood warning thresholds are exceeded. Derived from the flood frequency layer within the Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts Viewer.	<a href="#">Shallow Coastal Flooding Map Service</a>	<a href="#">Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts Viewer</a>	Areas subject to shallow coastal flooding.
FEMA Flood Zones	Digital FEMA flood data. The data represent the digital riverine and coastal flood zones available as of June 2014 and are a combination of Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Q3 flood data.	<a href="#">FEMA Flood Zones Map Service</a>	<a href="#">FEMA's Map Service Center</a>	Areas at risk from flooding.
Storm Surge	Areas of near-worst-case storm surge flooding scenarios for coastal areas along the Gulf of Mexico and Continental U.S. Atlantic coasts. Data were derived from <a href="#">storm surge inundation maps created by the National Hurricane Center (NHC)</a> Storm Surge Unit with the Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model.	<a href="#">Storm Surge Map Service</a>	<a href="#">National Hurricane Program Center Storm Surge Unit</a>	Areas at risk from storm surge.
Sea Level Rise	Sea level rise inundation scenarios ranging from zero to six feet above mean higher high water (MHHW). Derived from data created for the Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts Viewer.	<a href="#">Sea Level Rise Map Service</a>	<a href="#">Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts Viewer</a>	Areas likely to be inundated by sea level rise.

### Step-by-Step Instructions for Using Registered Services in ArcGIS.com

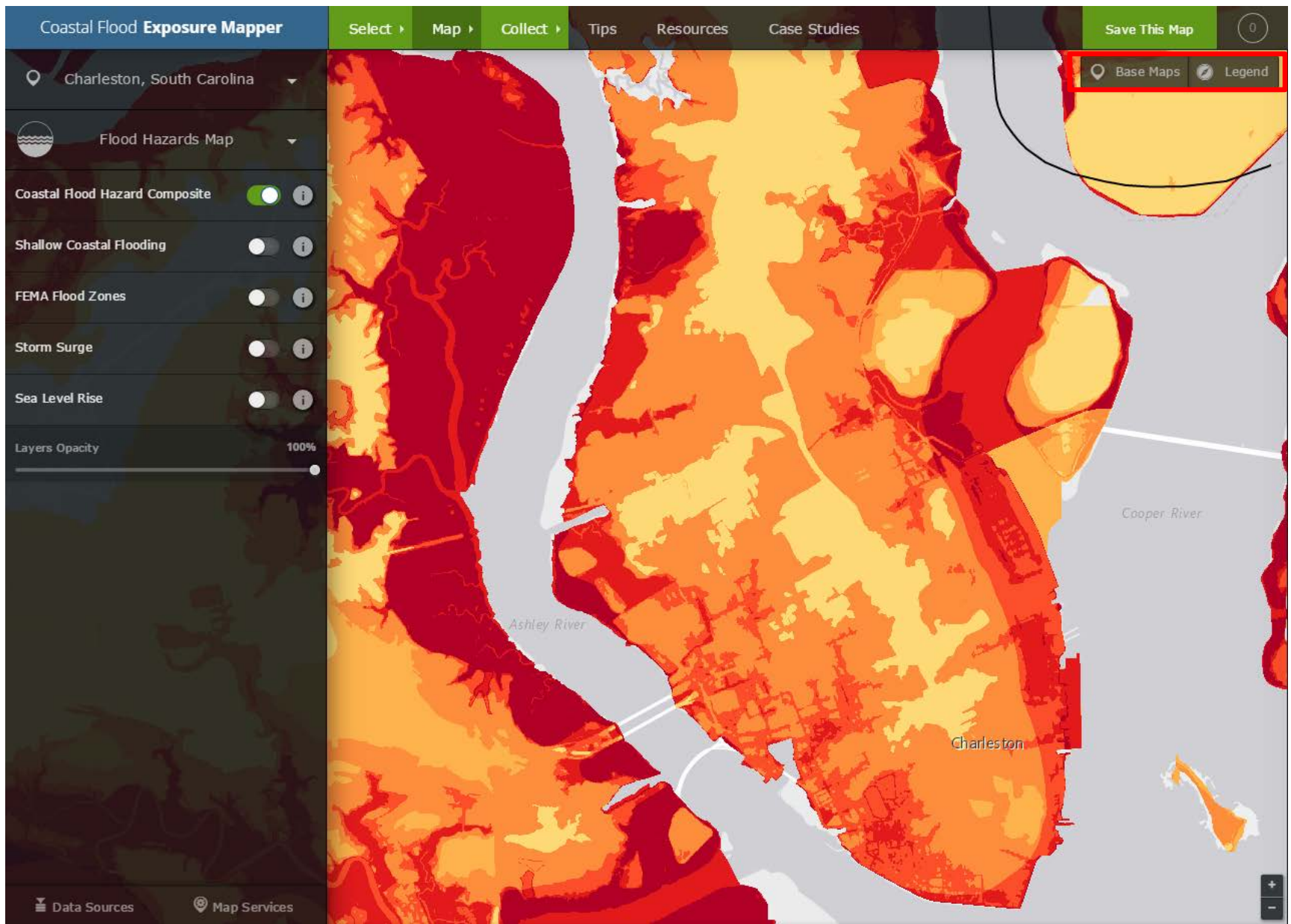
1. Setup
  - Go to [ArcGIS.com](#)
  - Click Sign In
  - If needed, register for new account
2. Build a Map
  - Click the MAP button in the top banner
  - Click the Basemap button
  - Select a basemap from the available options
3. Add a Layer From ArcGIS Online
  - Click the Add drop-down list
  - Select Search for Layers
  - In Find: type a keyword to search (example: Hurricane Evacuation Routes)
  - Click Add to get layers to appear in the map
  - Click Done Adding Layers when finished
4. Add a Layer that is not published to ArcGIS Online
  - Go to the ArcGIS Service Directory where you can find services (example: Coastal Service Center, [www.coast.noaa.gov/ArcGISPUB/rest/services](http://www.coast.noaa.gov/ArcGISPUB/rest/services))
  - Browse to the REST page for the service you want (example: Social Vulnerability Block Groups, [www.coast.noaa.gov/ArcGISPUB/rest/services/sovi/sovi\\_blockgroups/Ma...](http://www.coast.noaa.gov/ArcGISPUB/rest/services/sovi/sovi_blockgroups/Ma...))
  - Copy the URL for the map service (example: same URL as previous step)
  - In your arcgis.com map, click Add
  - Click Add Layer from Web
  - In URL: paste path to the map service from earlier step
  - Click Add Layer

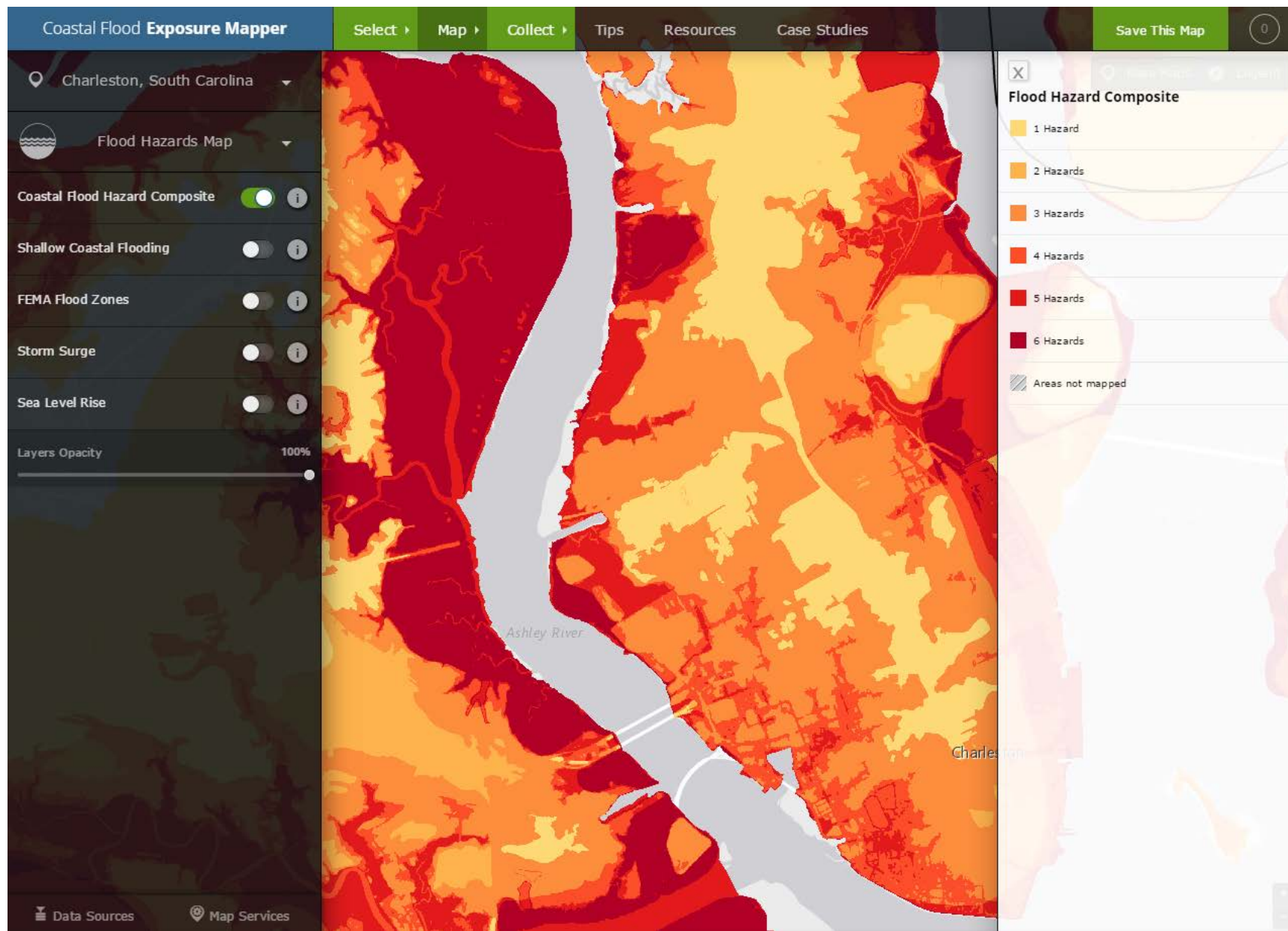




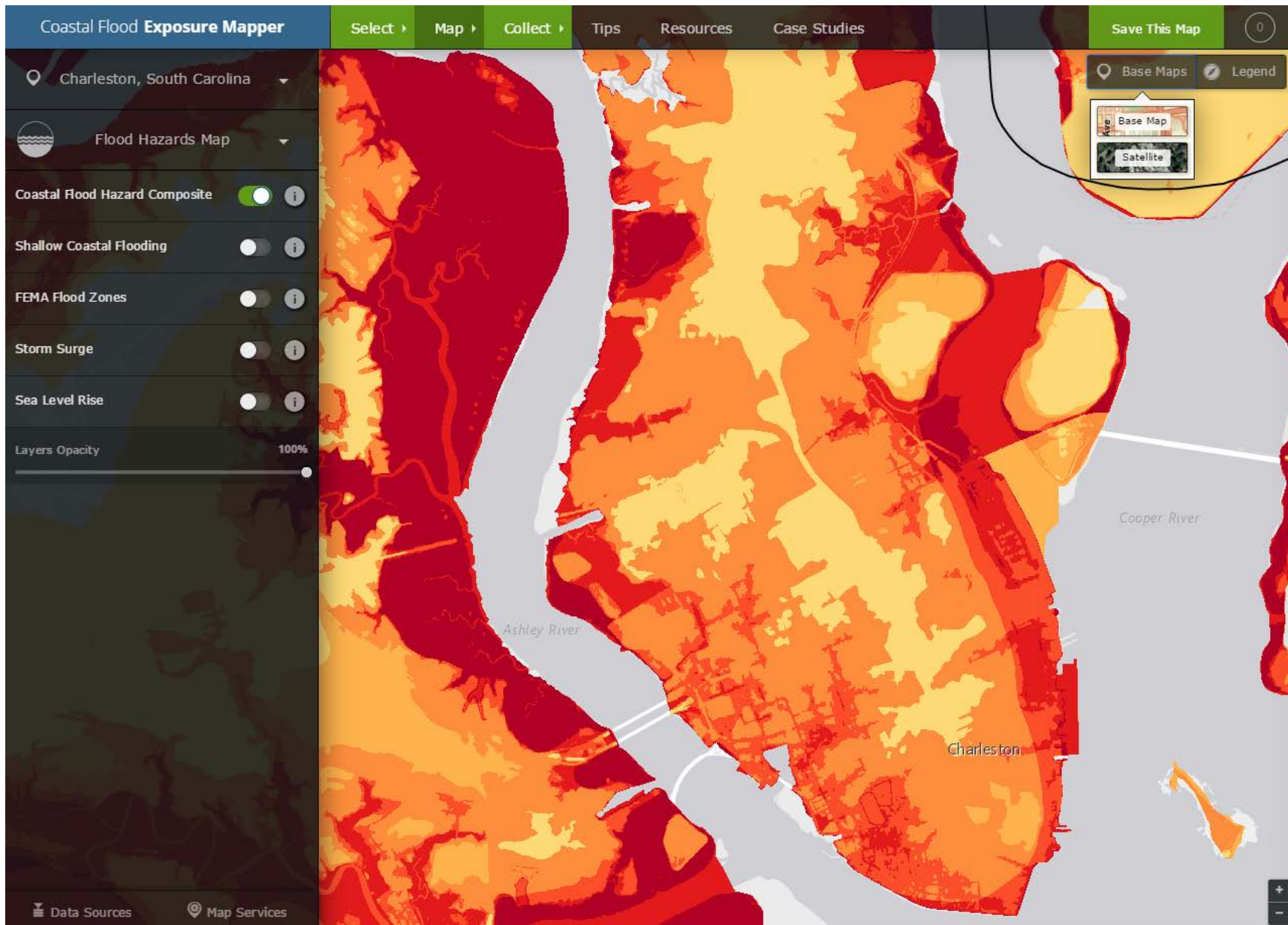


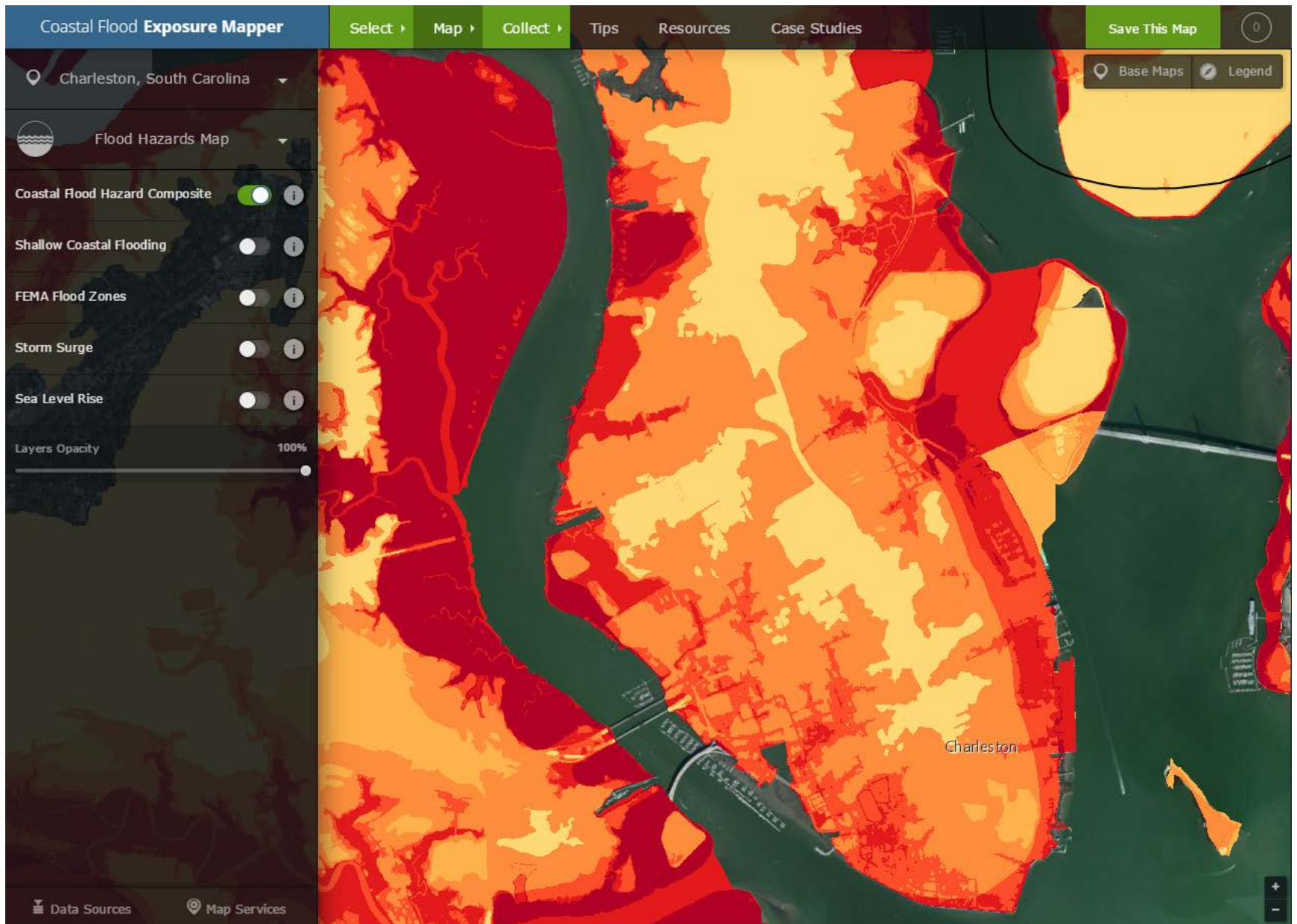




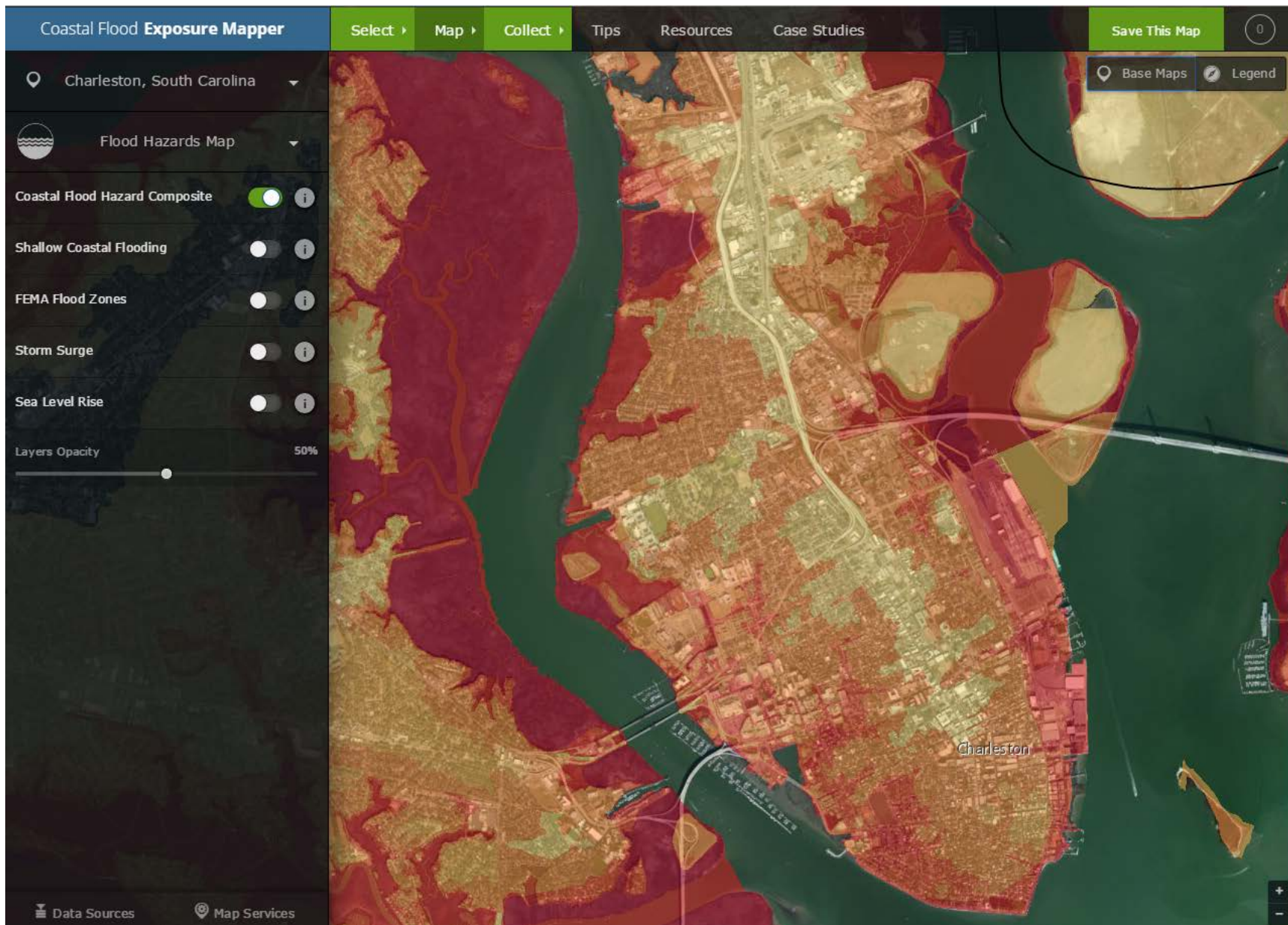


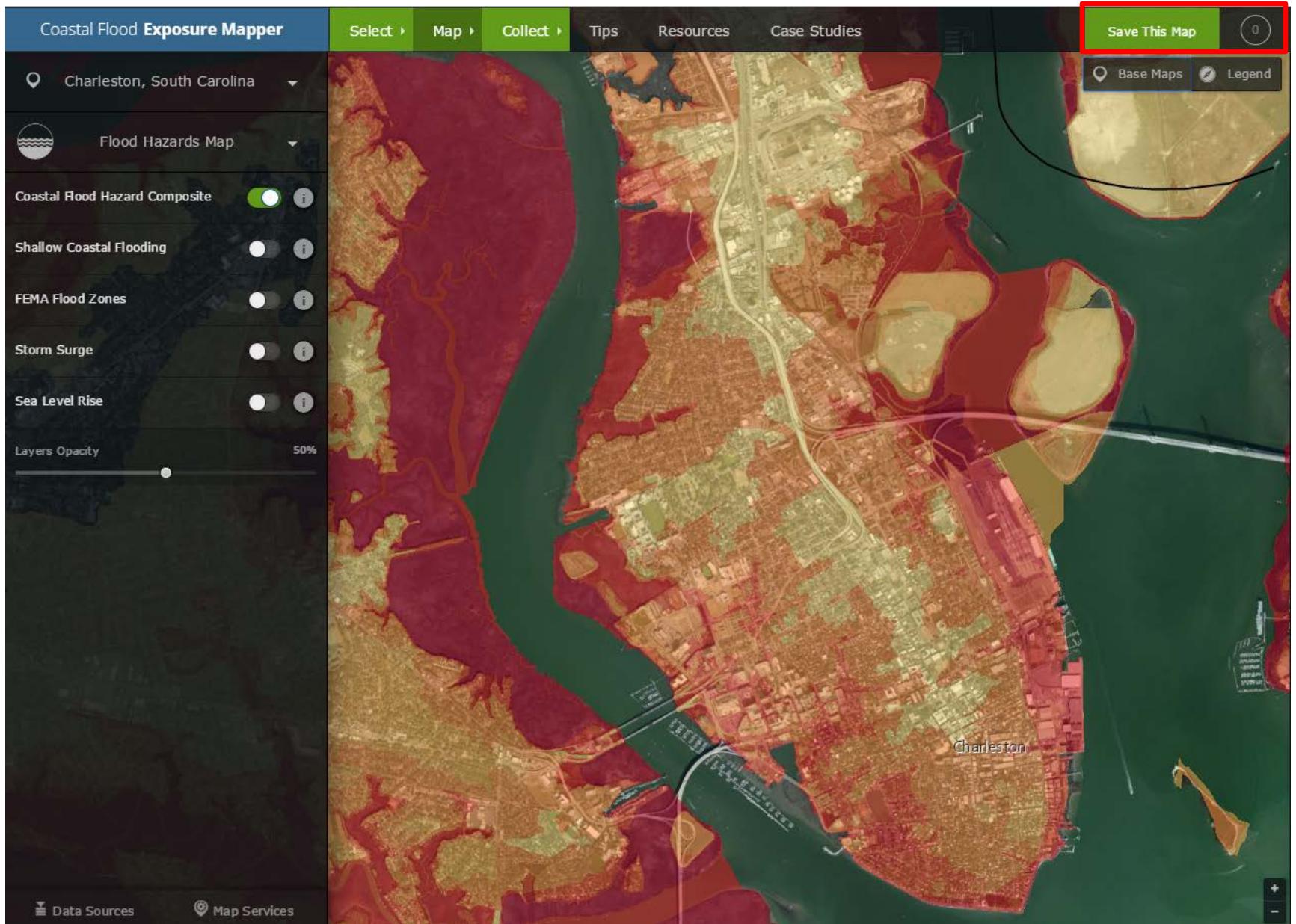




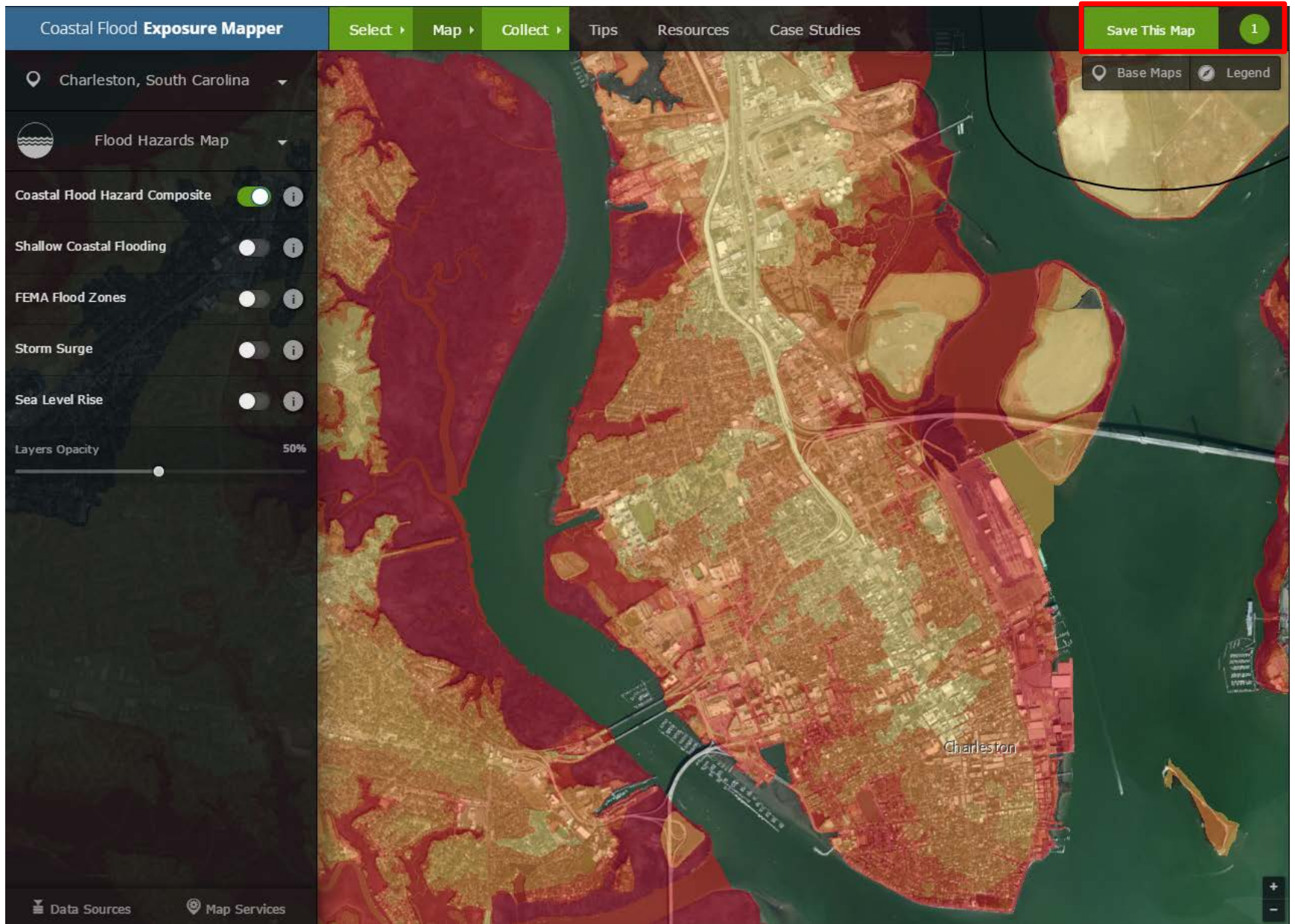


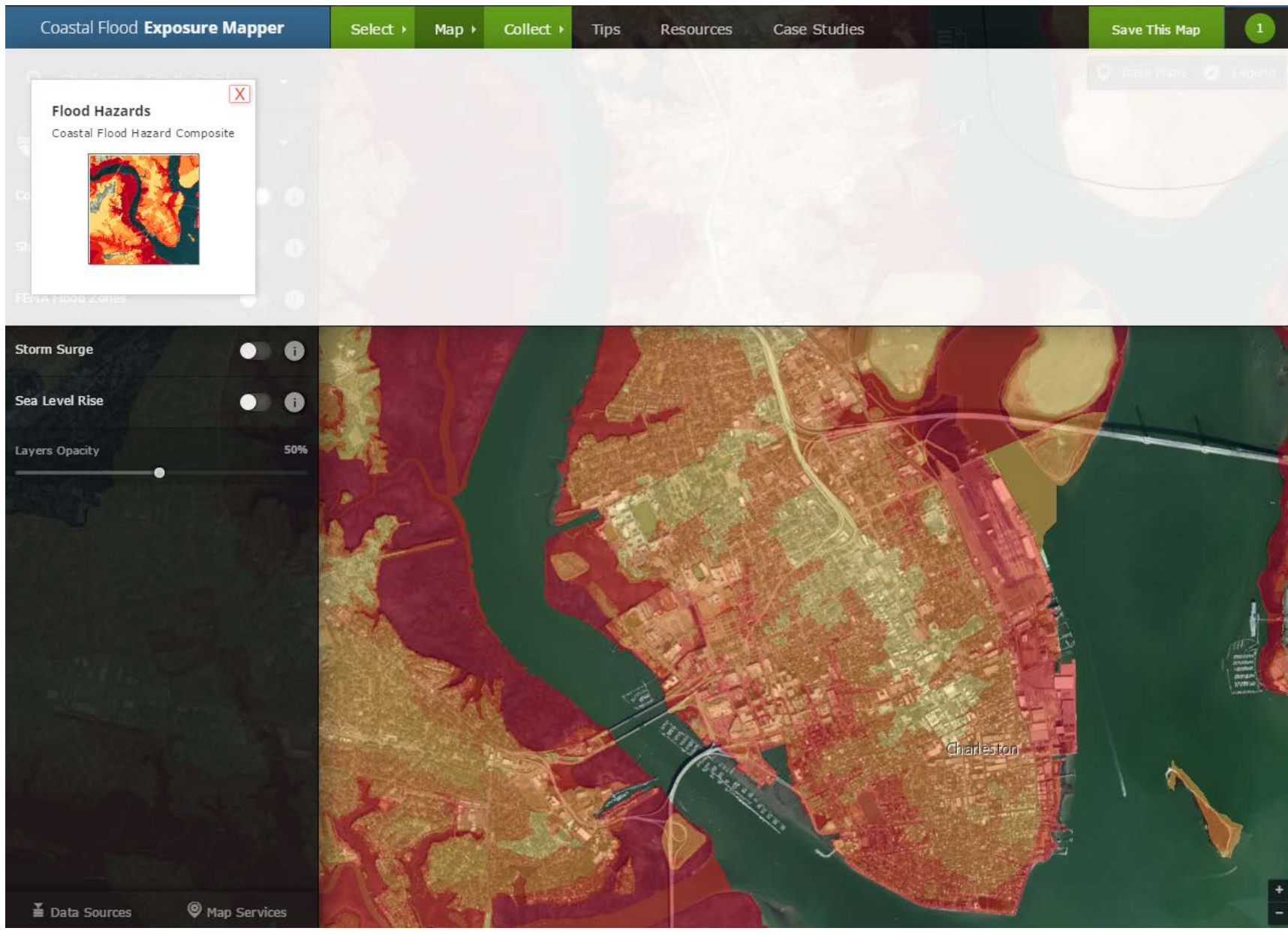




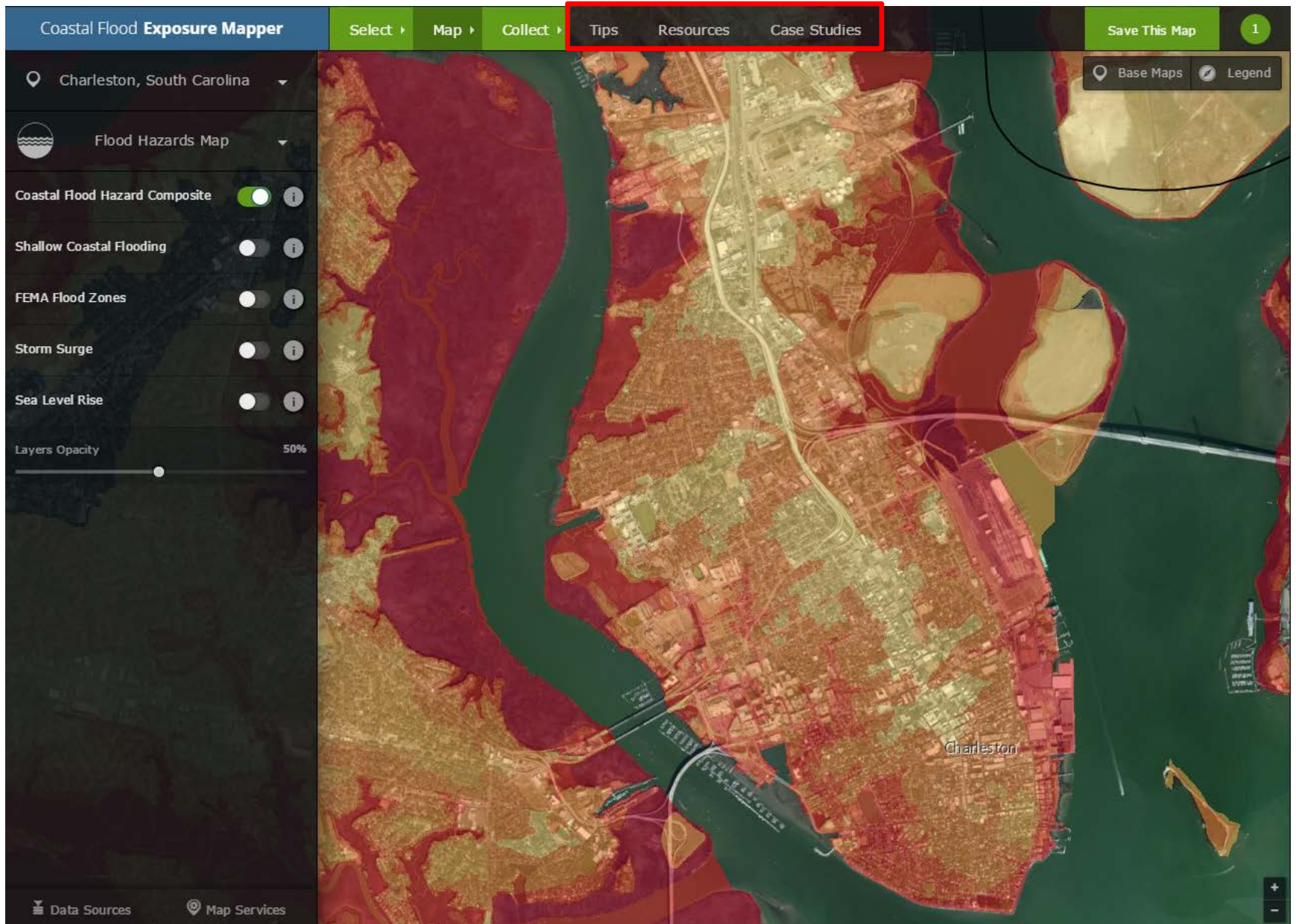












# Tips, Resources, and Case Studies



## Tips for Using These Maps in Your Community

### Stakeholders

When communities come together to assess hazards and their impacts on society, infrastructure, and the environment, solutions can be found that are win-win strategies for multiple sectors.

The map data and the discussions spurred from these maps are valuable and applicable to a variety of community planning processes—from comprehensive land-use to hazards mitigation and conservation planning.

- Need ideas on who to include? [Download a participants checklist.](#)
- Need ideas on how to engage stakeholders? [Download guidance on stakeholder engagement.](#)



## Case Studies

The following case studies illustrate how communities are assessing their risks and vulnerabilities to hazards. These examples emphasize the importance of diverse stakeholders, local knowledge and experience, hazard risk and community exposure maps and photographs, and facilitated discussions to identify hazard impacts.

### [Building Community Resilience on Long Island, New York](#)

To help the Town of Southold update and enhance its comprehensive plan, the Nature Conservancy, the Association of State Floodplain Managers, and the NOAA Office for Coastal Management provided a one-day workshop on the [Roadmap for Adapting to Coastal Risk](#) approach for assessing and planning for hazards and climate change vulnerabilities. During this workshop, the town was able to understand the benefits of considering future risks from climate change in its planning and of better connecting its hazards resilience strategy and comprehensive plan.



## Resources

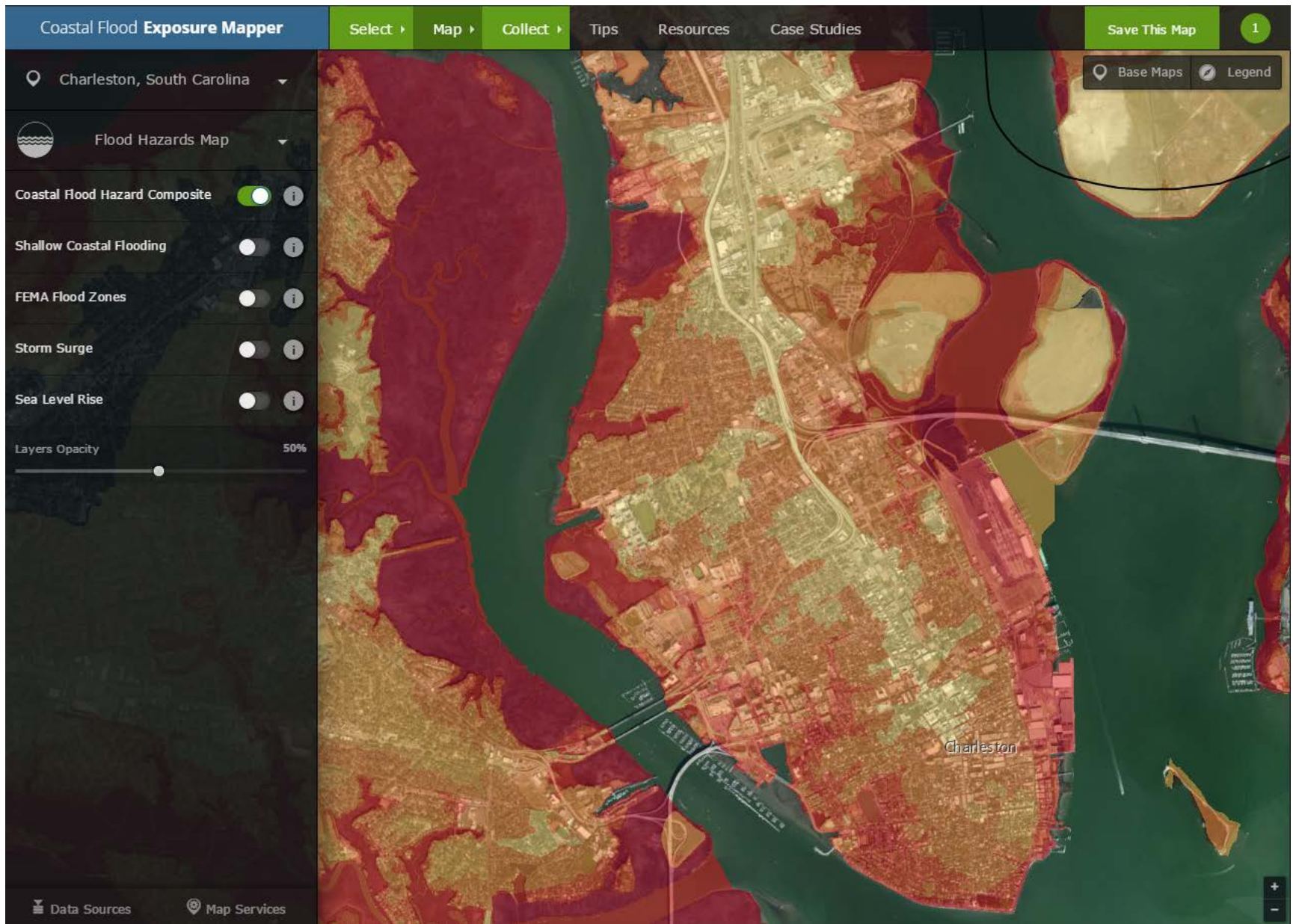
### Flood Hazards

Use these resources to explore relevant hazards, climate trends, and potential impacts as a starting point in assessing community risks and vulnerabilities.

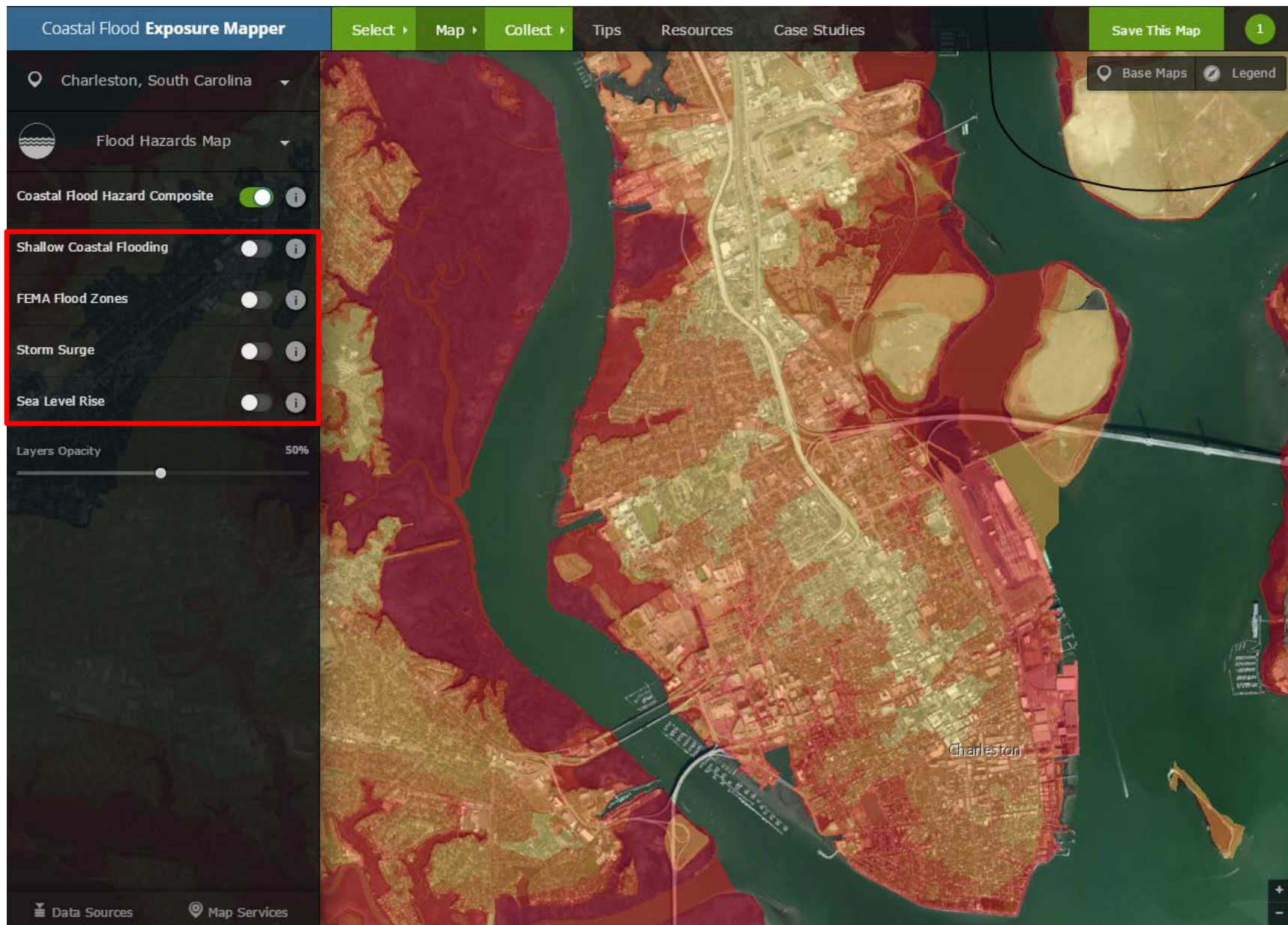
### [Coastal Inundation Mapping](#)

This two-day instructor-led course offers a combination of lectures and hands-on exercises to give students a better understanding of coastal inundation issues and mapping methods using a geographic information system (GIS).

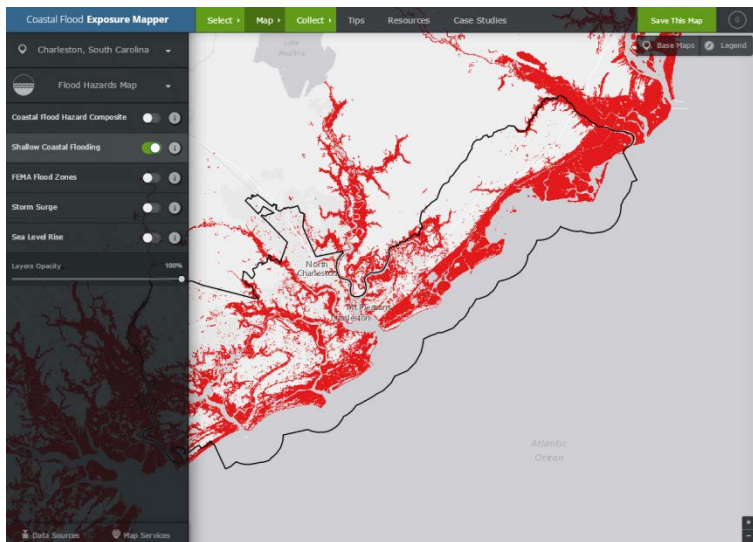




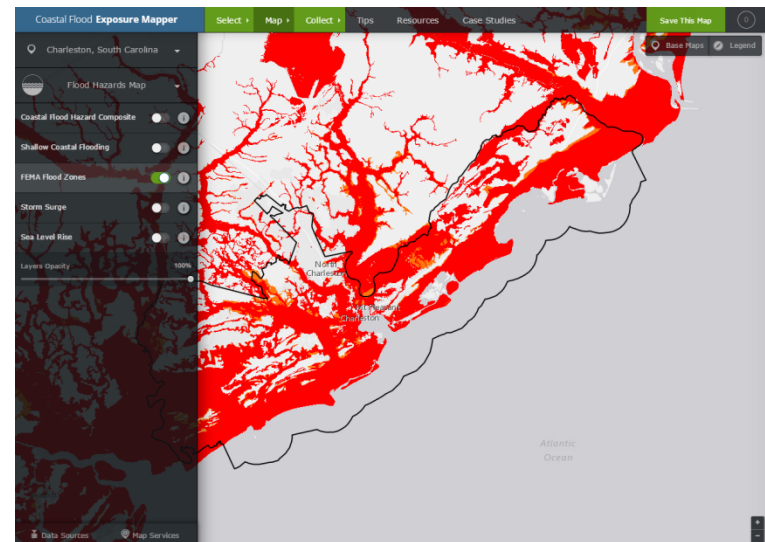




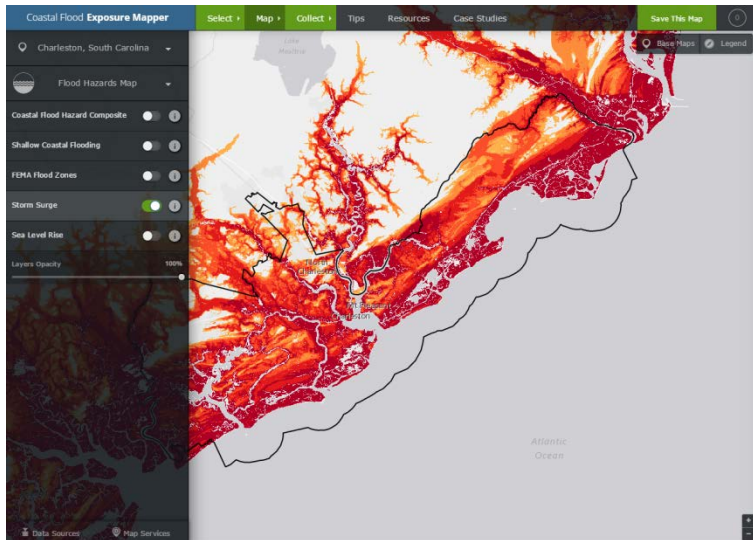
## Shallow Coastal Flooding



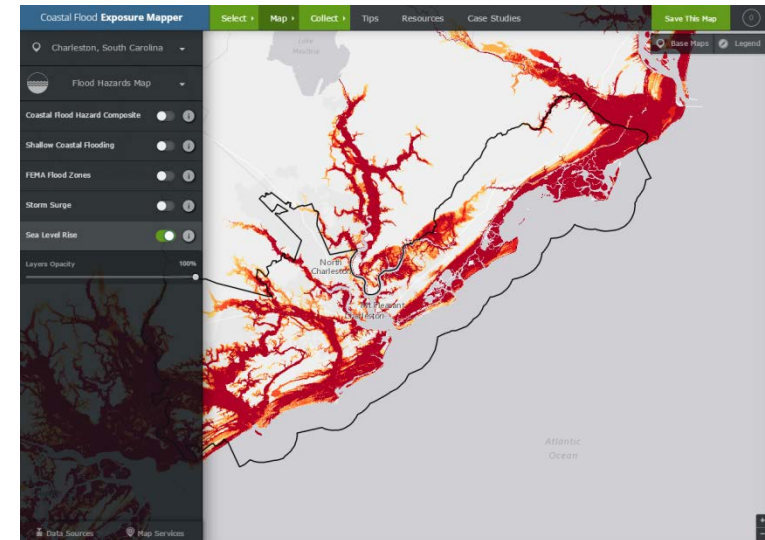
## FEMA Flood Zones



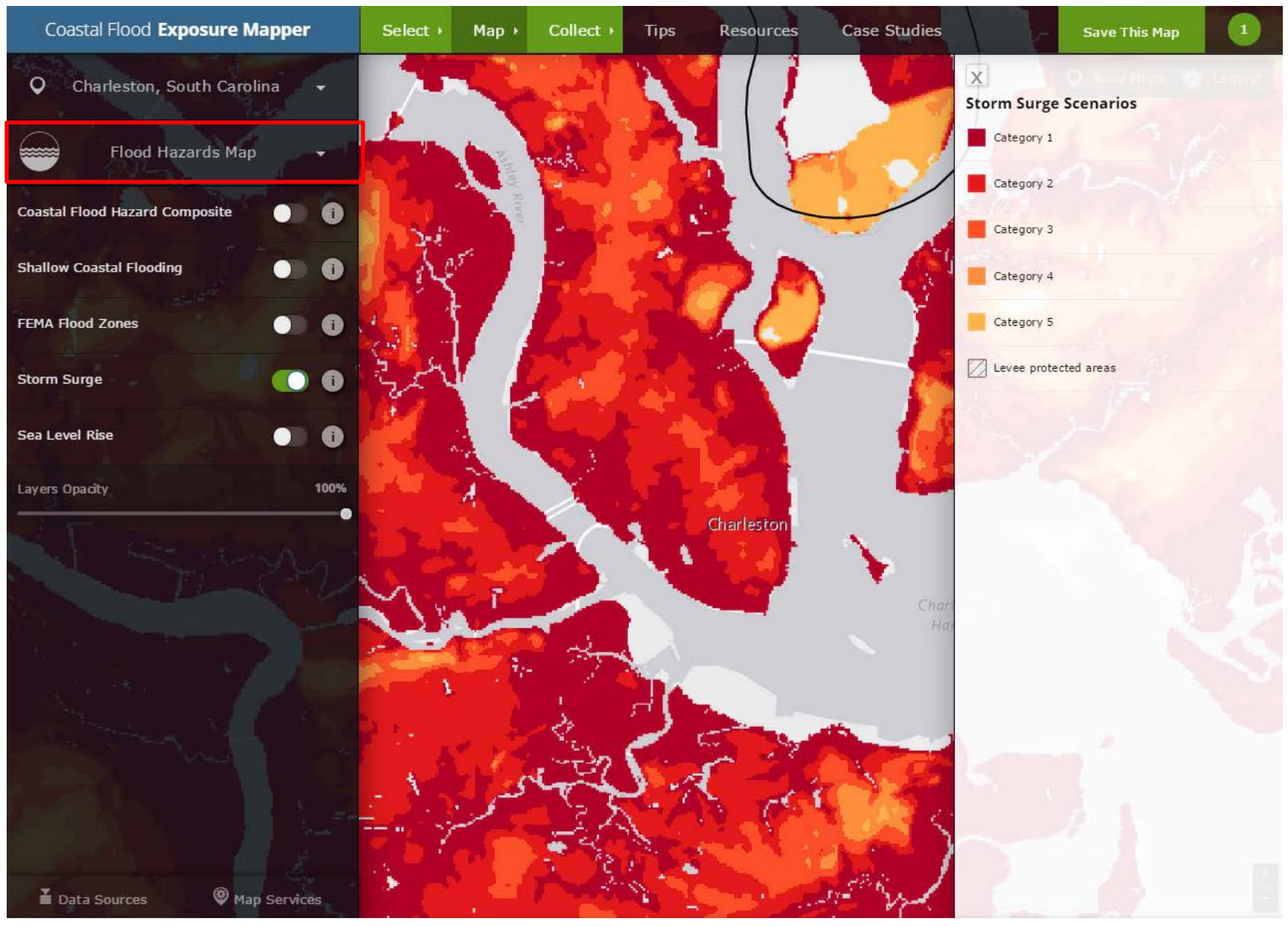
## Hurricane Storm Surge



## Sea Level Rise



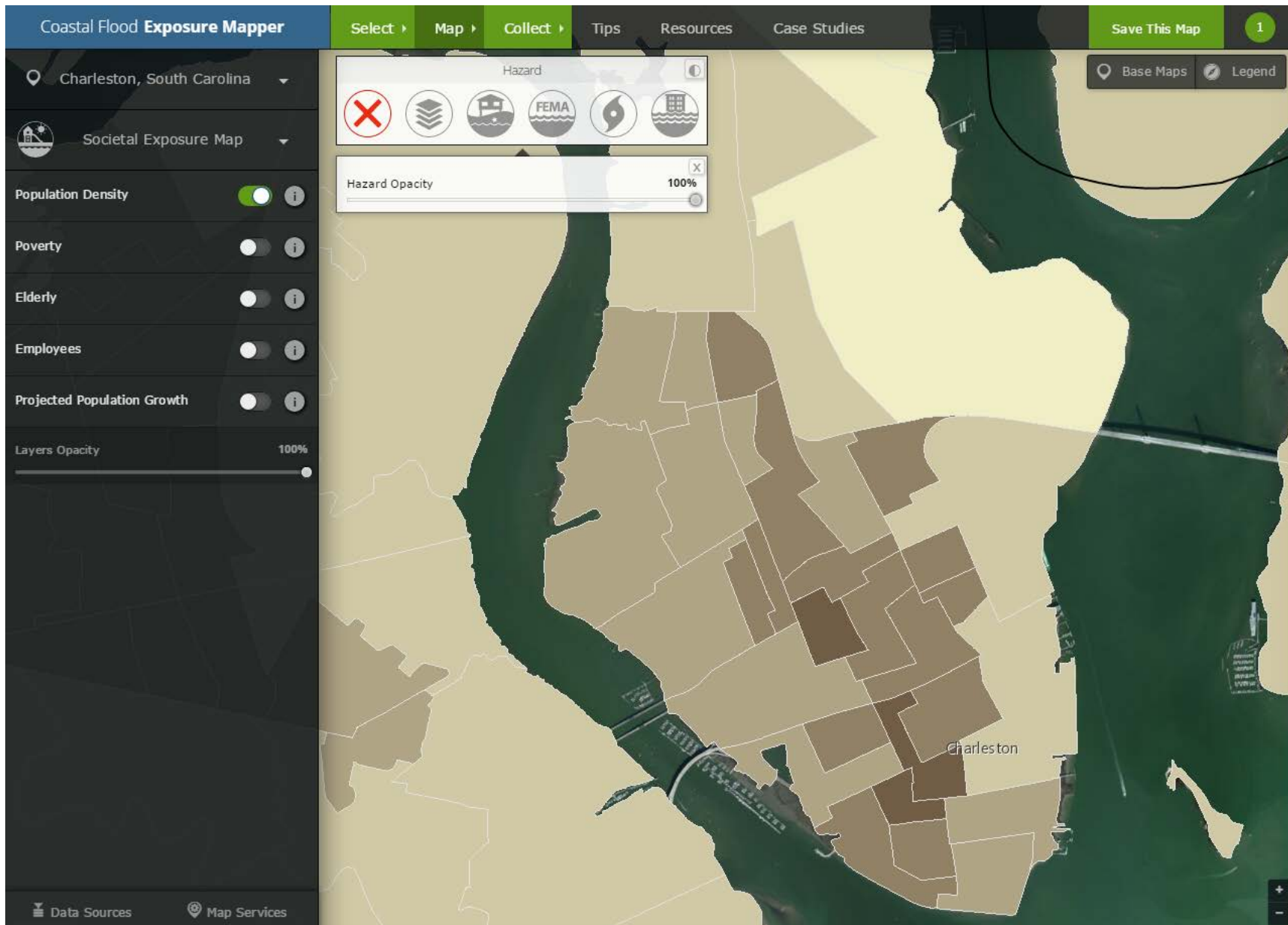


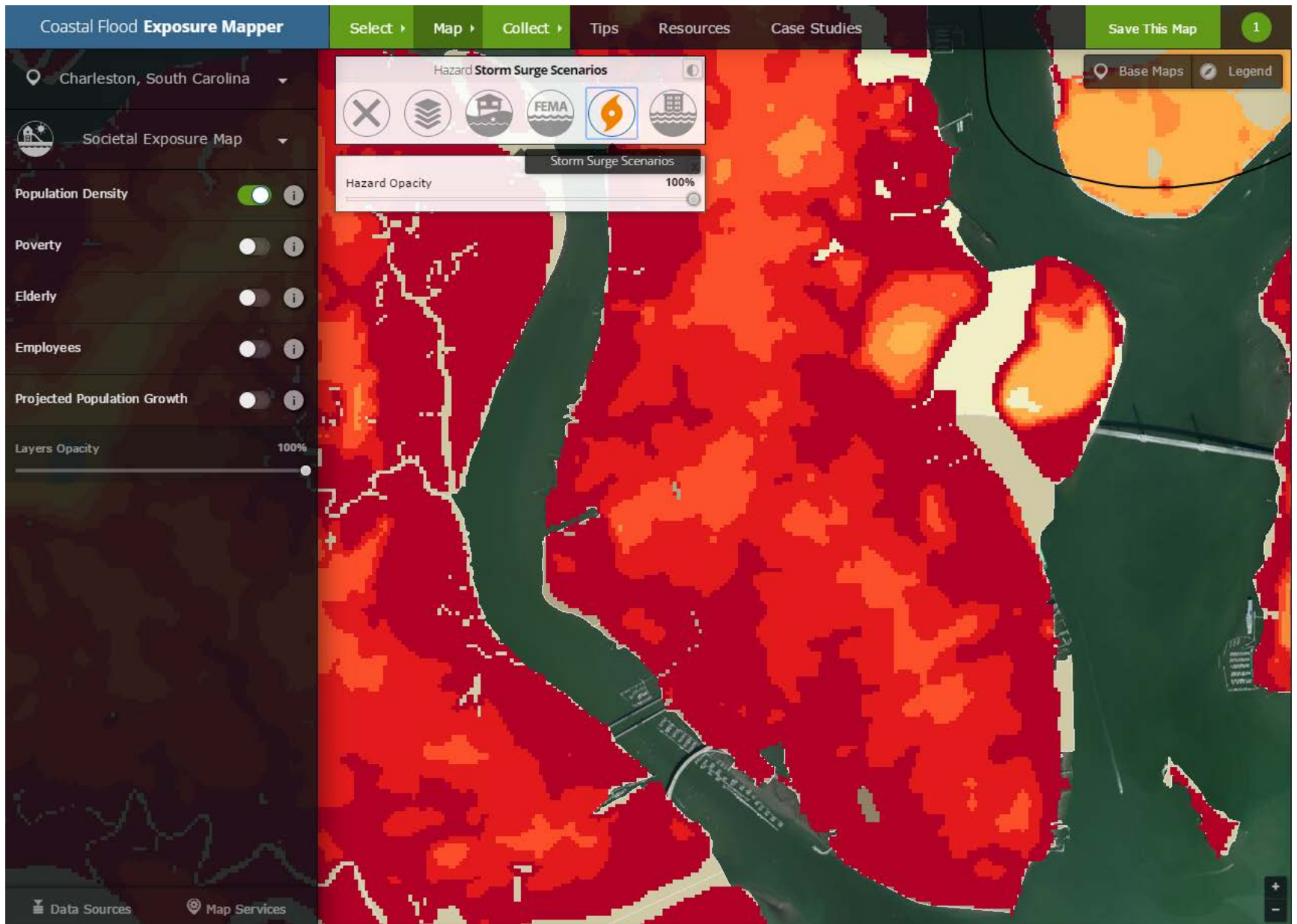




# Societal Exposure Maps

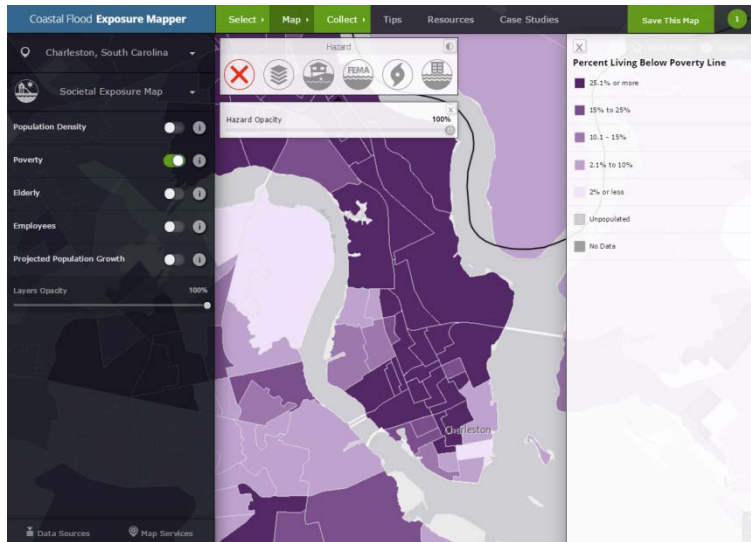




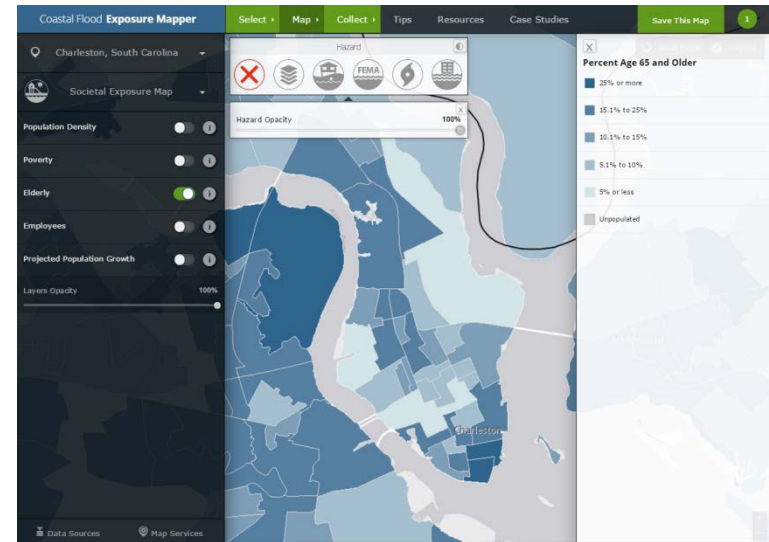




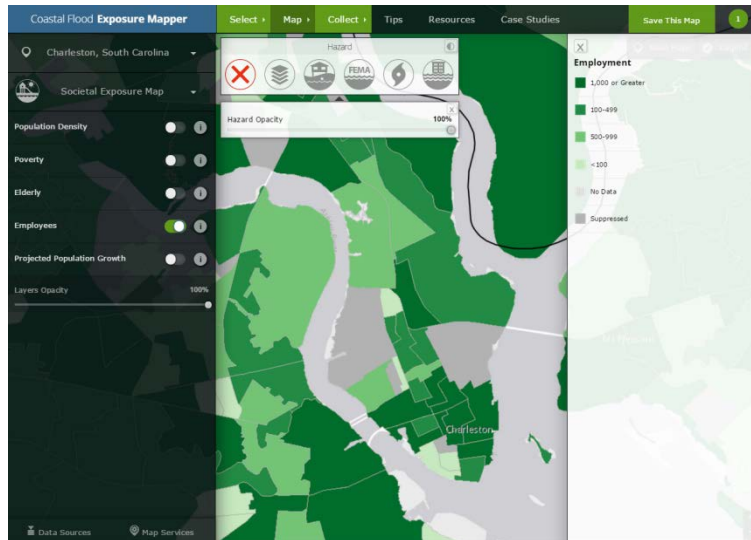
## Poverty



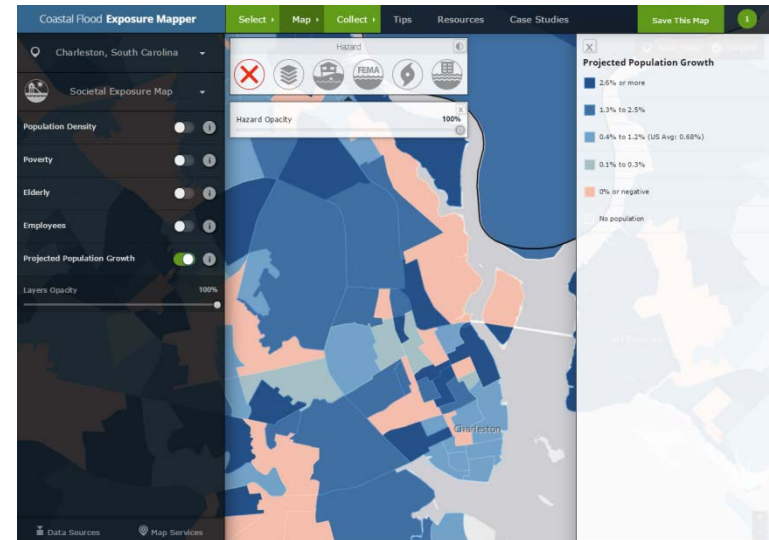
## Elderly



## Employment



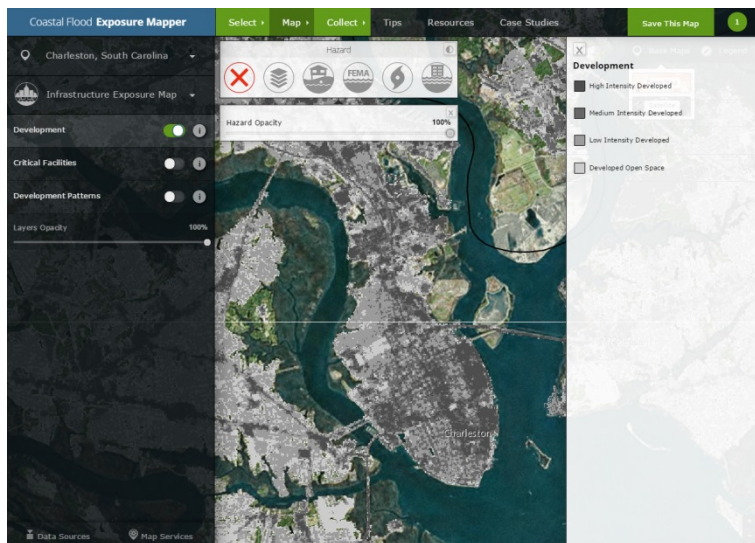
## Projected Population Growth



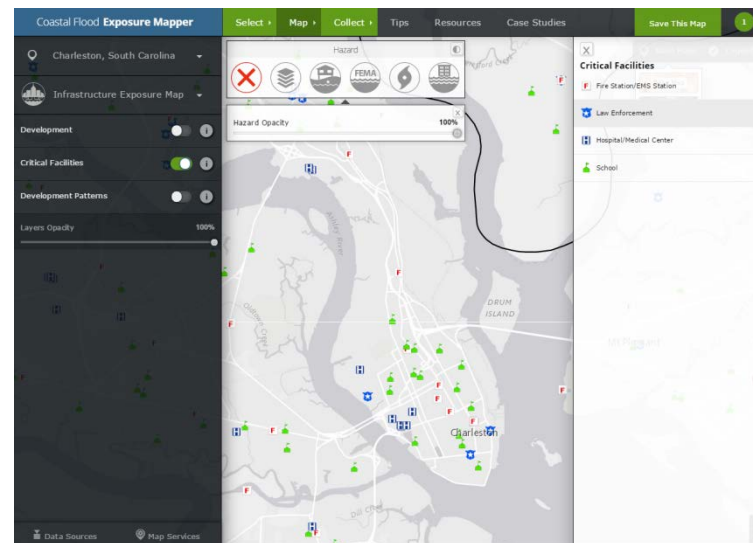
# Infrastructure Exposure Maps



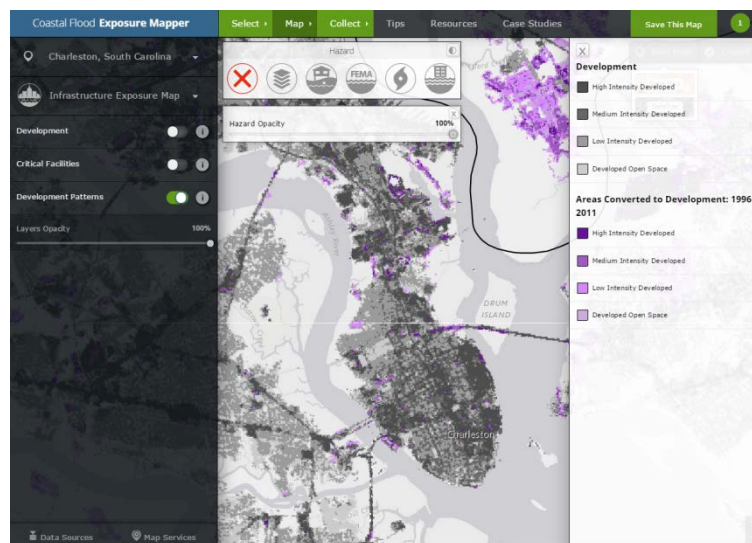
## Development



## Critical Facilities



## Development Patterns

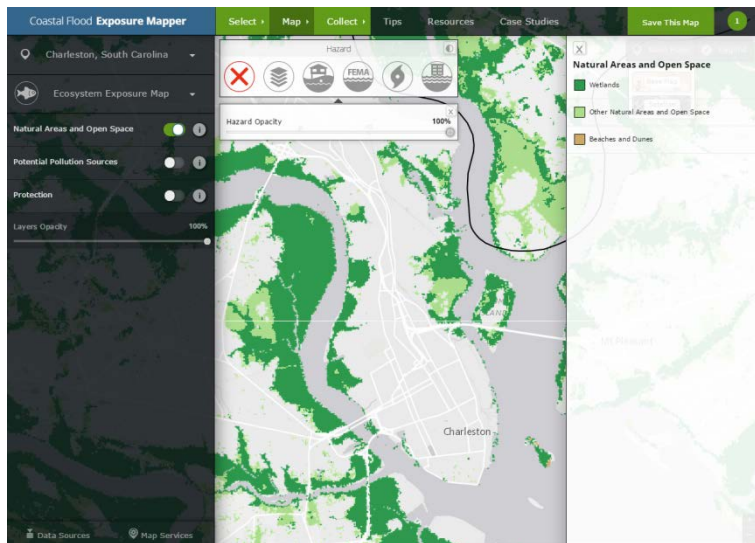




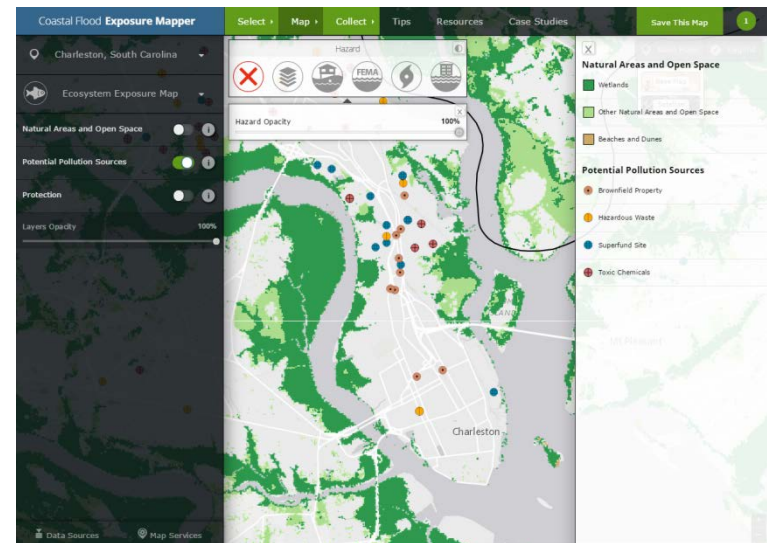
# Ecosystem Exposure Maps



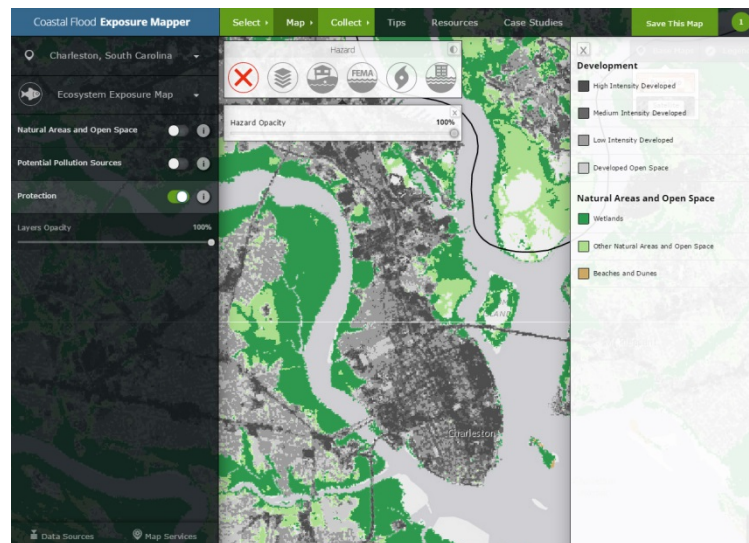
# Natural Areas and Open Space



# Potential Pollution Sources



# Natural Protection



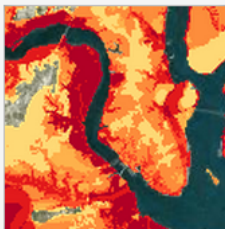
## Collect and Share Your Maps

Download and print these maps or copy the link to share online with colleagues or in a community workshop.

Important: These maps will not be saved once you leave this site. To ensure your work is safe, either create and download a PDF or save and share the map URLs.

Tips for using these maps

Coastal Flood Hazard Composite



View Map

Map URL

<http://go.usa.gov/3aXxd>

Population Density

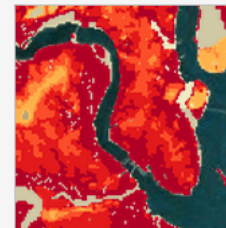


View Map

Map URL

<http://go.usa.gov/3aXCw>

Population Density



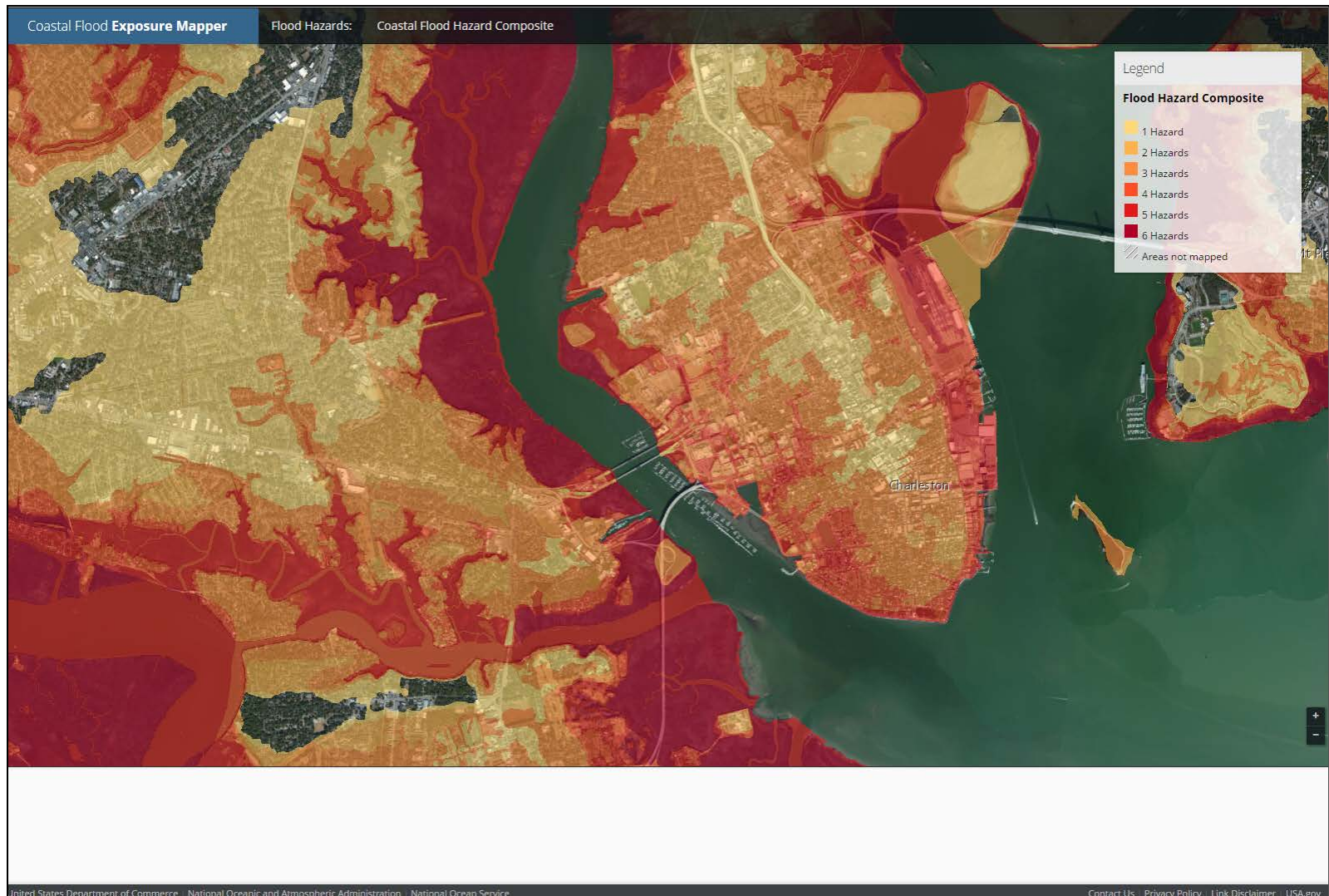
View Map

Map URL

<http://go.usa.gov/3aXCe>


Print Maps





# Available via NOAA Digital Coast

[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slr](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slr)

**DigitalCoast**  
OFFICE FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

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## Sea Level Rise Viewer

Contributing Partners: NOAA Office for Coastal Management

Overview

In Action

Support

Get It Now

Launch Viewer

Select a geography and use the slider bar to simulate various sea level rise scenarios (from one to six feet above the average highest tides) and the corresponding areas that would be impacted by flooding. Click the camera icons for pictures that depict how local landmarks could be affected. Additional tabs provide information about marsh impacts, nuisance flood frequency, and social and economic data.

Maps are not currently available for Alaska and Louisiana due to the accuracy of existing elevation data, the hydraulic complexity of the coast, and gaps in vertical datum transformation.

### Data Updates

### Features

- **Models** potential marsh migration due to sea level rise
- **Examines** how tidal flooding will become more frequent with sea level rise
- **Enables** access through mobile devices
- **Produces** shortened URLs for easy map sharing through email and social media
- **Provides** access to Web map services and underlying geospatial data
- **Offers** supporting documents and information on sea level rise mapping

### Acknowledgments

The NOAA Office for Coastal Management acknowledges the [many organizations](#) that helped guide the development of this tool.

### Videos

[Tool Overview](#)  
[First Time Tips](#)

### Digital Coast Webinar Series


**Mapping and Visualizing Sea level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts**  
[View recorded webinar](#)

### Related Data

- [Coastal Lidar](#)
- [Social Vulnerability Index \(SOVI\)](#)

### Related Training

- [Climate Adaptation for Coastal Communities](#)
- [Coastal Inundation Mapping](#)



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# Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts Viewer

*[coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slr](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slr)*

- **Displays** potential future sea levels
- **Provides** simulations of sea level rise at local landmarks
- **Communicates** the spatial uncertainty of mapped sea levels
- **Models** potential marsh migration due to sea level rise
- **Overlays** social and economic data onto potential sea level rise
- **Examines** how tidal flooding will become more frequent with sea level rise

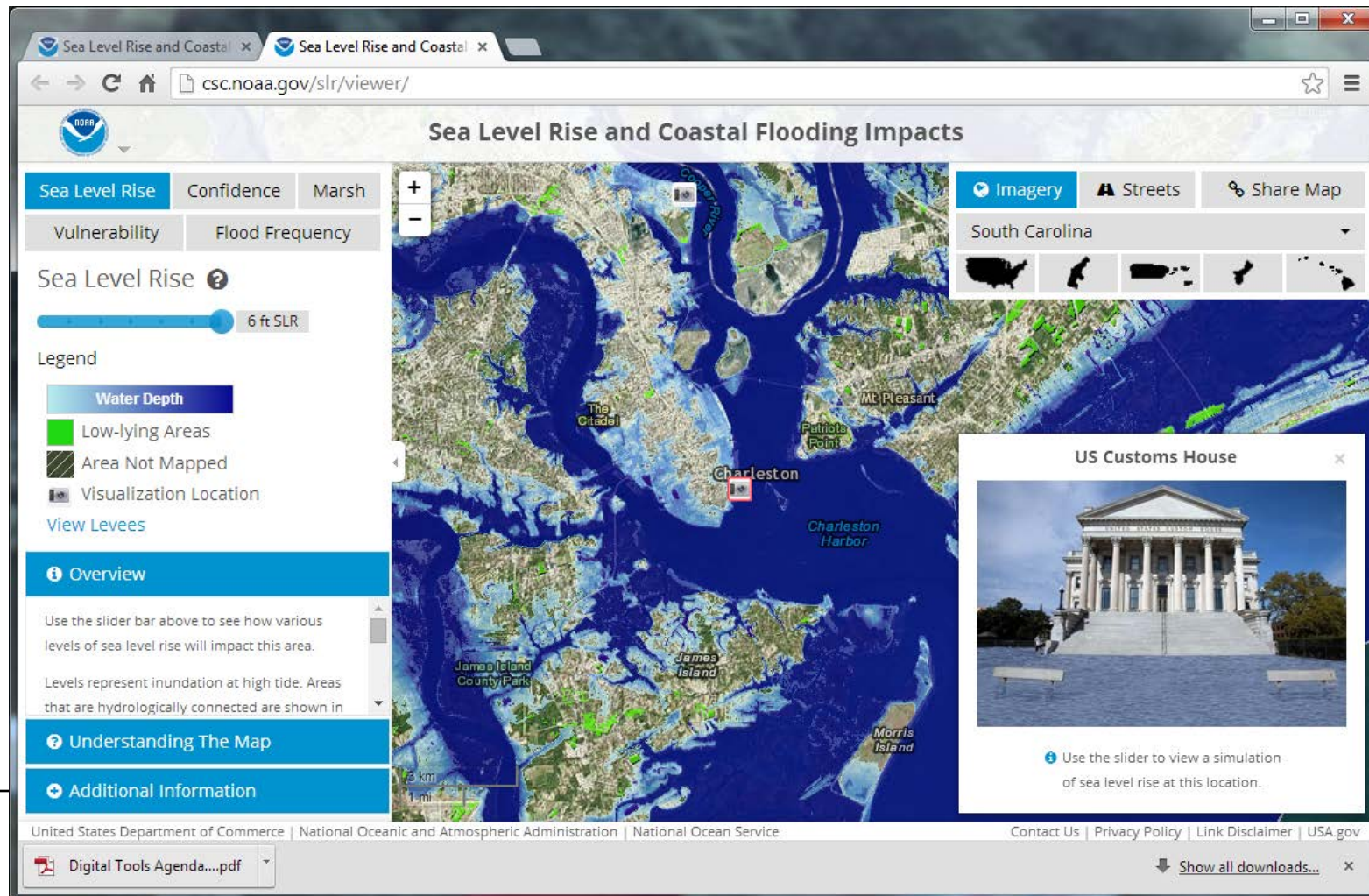


OFFICE FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION



# Impacts of Sea Level Rise

Visualize impacts for mean higher high water (MHHW) 6-foot SLR scenarios overlaid on aerial imagery, street map, and terrain map. Photos of SLR on individual structures will illustrate site-specific impacts.





## Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts

Sea Level Rise

Confidence

Marsh

Vulnerability

Flood Frequency

## Sea Level Rise ?

Current MHHW

## Legend

## Water Depth

Low-lying Areas

Area Not Mapped

Visualization Location

[View Levees](#)

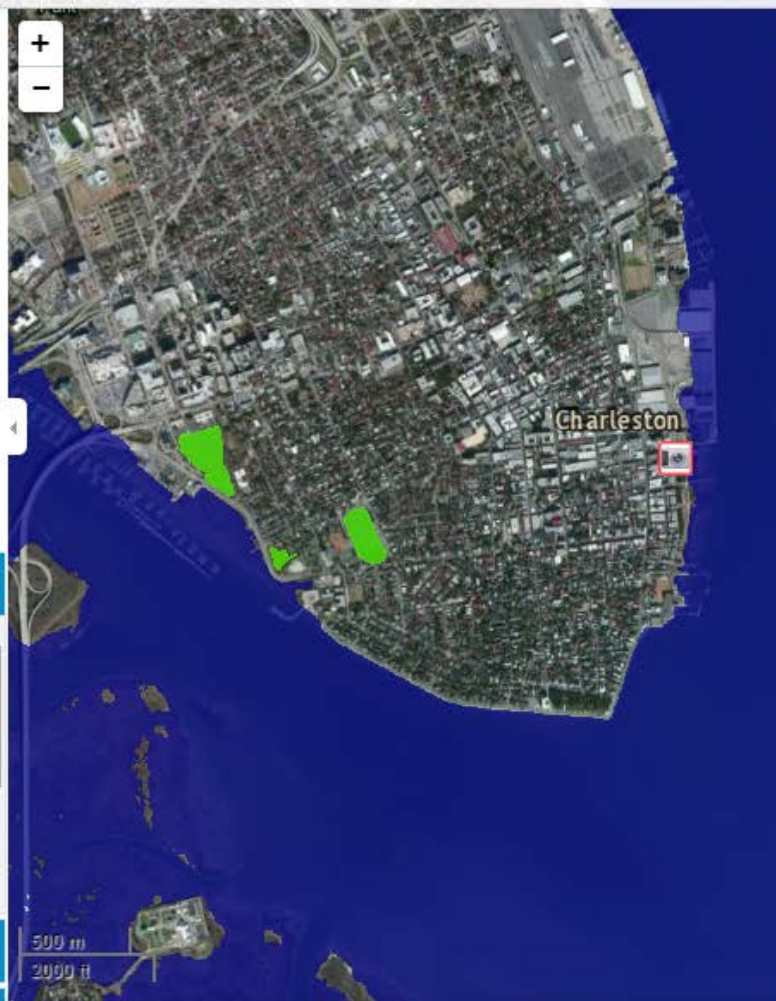
## Overview

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).

Low-lying areas, displayed in green, are hydrologically "unconnected" areas that may

## Understanding The Map



Imagery

Streets

Share Map

South Carolina



## US Customs House



Use the slider to view a simulation of sea level rise at this location.







## Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts

Sea Level Rise

Confidence

Marsh

Vulnerability

Flood Frequency

## Sea Level Rise ?

1 ft SLR

## Legend

## Water Depth

Low-lying Areas

Area Not Mapped

Visualization Location

[View Levees](#)

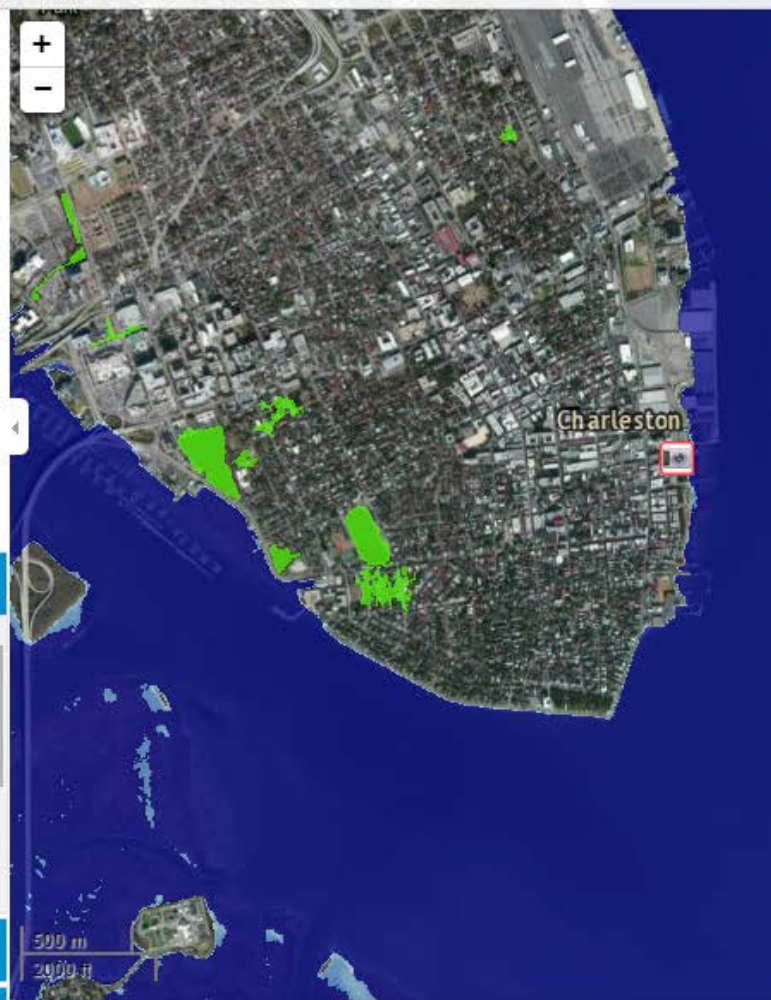
## Overview

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## Understanding The Map



Imagery

Streets

Share Map

South Carolina



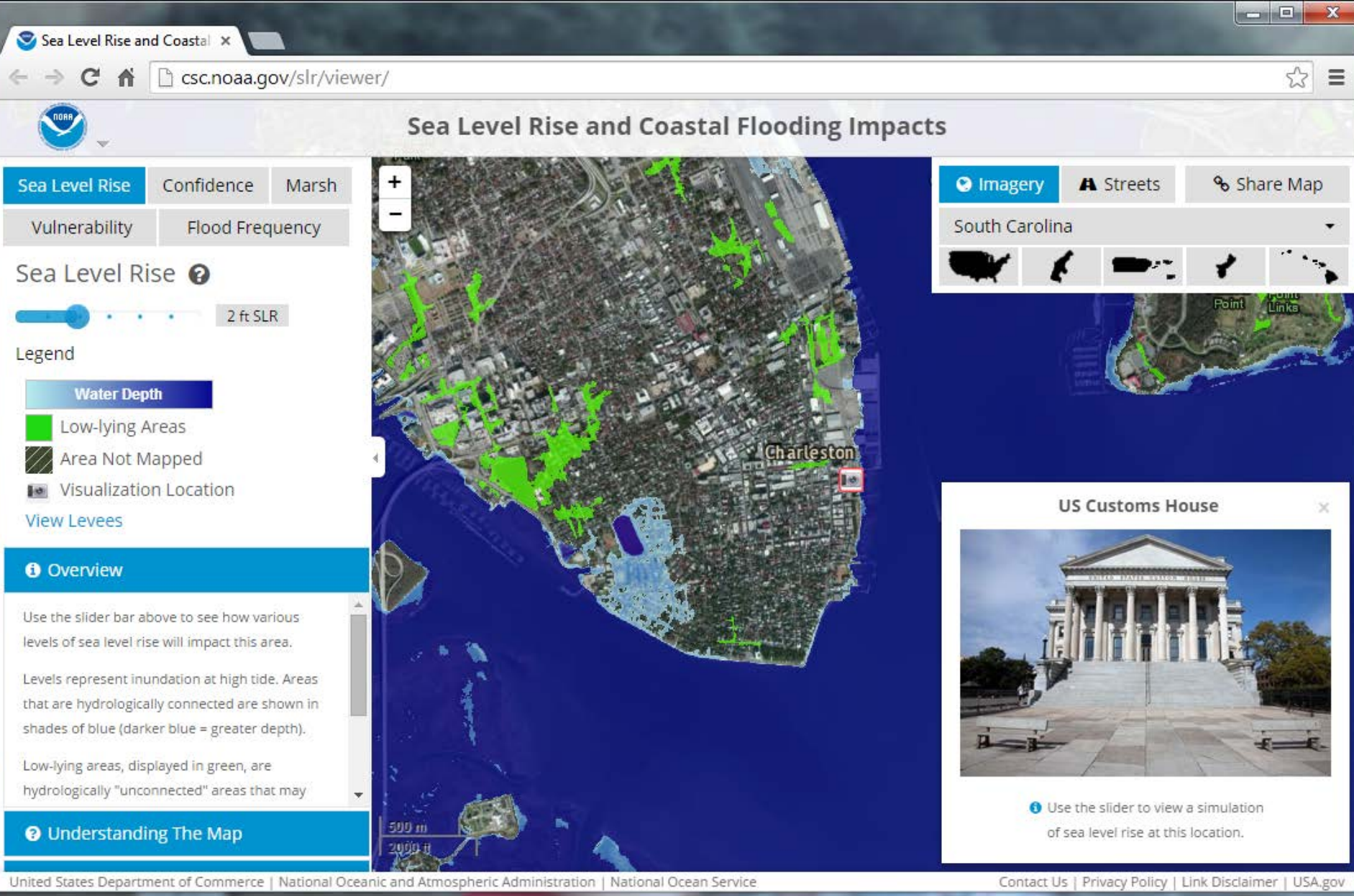
## US Customs House



Use the slider to view a simulation of sea level rise at this location.









## Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts

Sea Level Rise

Confidence

Marsh

Vulnerability

Flood Frequency

Sea Level Rise ?

3 ft SLR

Legend

## Water Depth

Low-lying Areas

Area Not Mapped

Visualization Location

View Levees

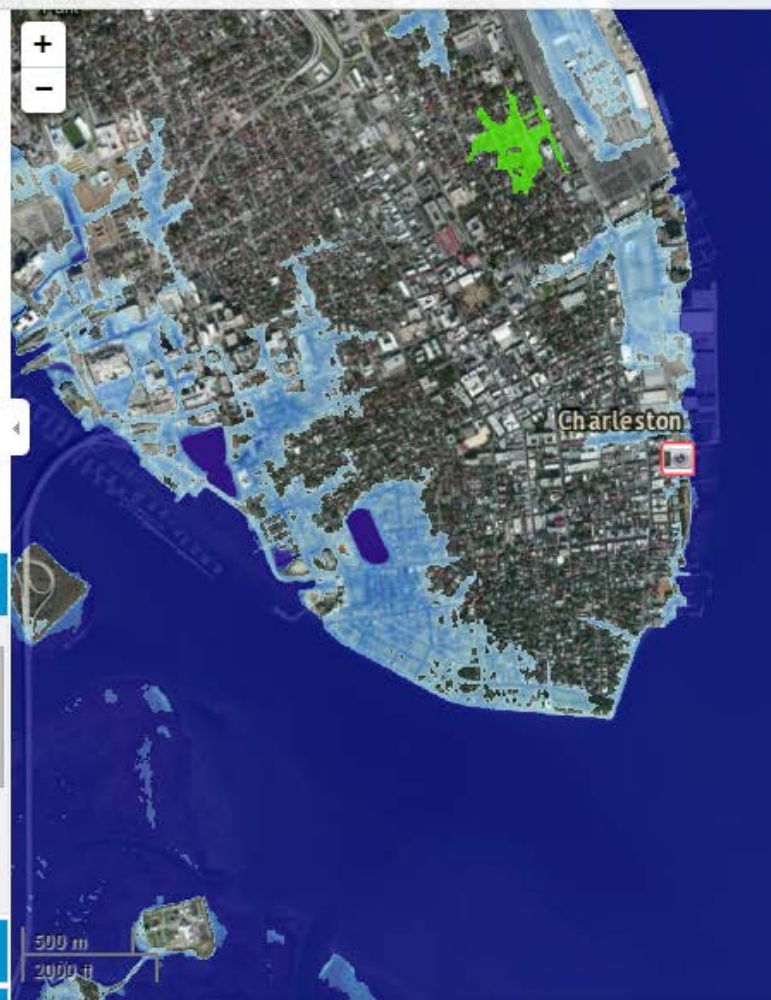
## Overview

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).

Low-lying areas, displayed in green, are hydrologically "unconnected" areas that may

## Understanding The Map



Imagery

Streets

Share Map

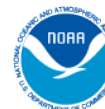
South Carolina



## US Customs House



Use the slider to view a simulation of sea level rise at this location.







## Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts

Sea Level Rise

Confidence

Marsh

Vulnerability

Flood Frequency

## Sea Level Rise ?

4 ft SLR

## Legend

## Water Depth

Low-lying Areas

Area Not Mapped

Visualization Location

[View Levees](#)

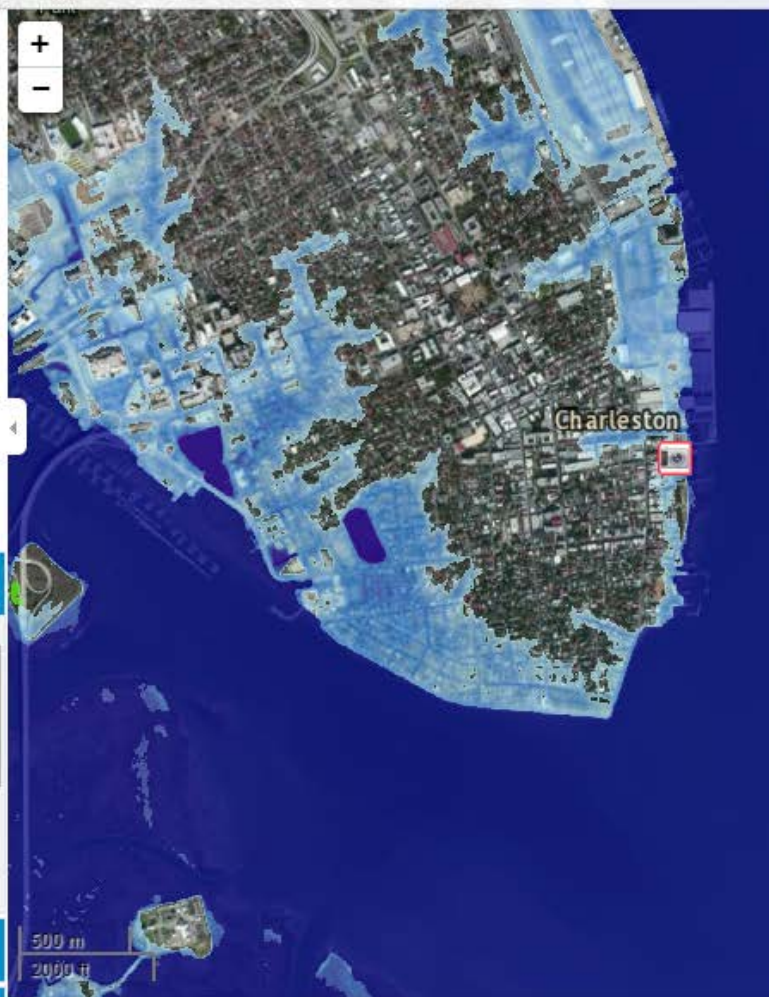
## Overview

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).

Low-lying areas, displayed in green, are hydrologically "unconnected" areas that may

## Understanding The Map



Imagery

Streets

Share Map

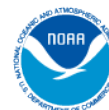
South Carolina



## US Customs House



Use the slider to view a simulation of sea level rise at this location.







## Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts

Sea Level Rise

Confidence

Marsh

Vulnerability

Flood Frequency

## Sea Level Rise ?

5 ft SLR

## Legend

## Water Depth

 Low-lying Areas Area Not Mapped Visualization Location[View Levees](#)

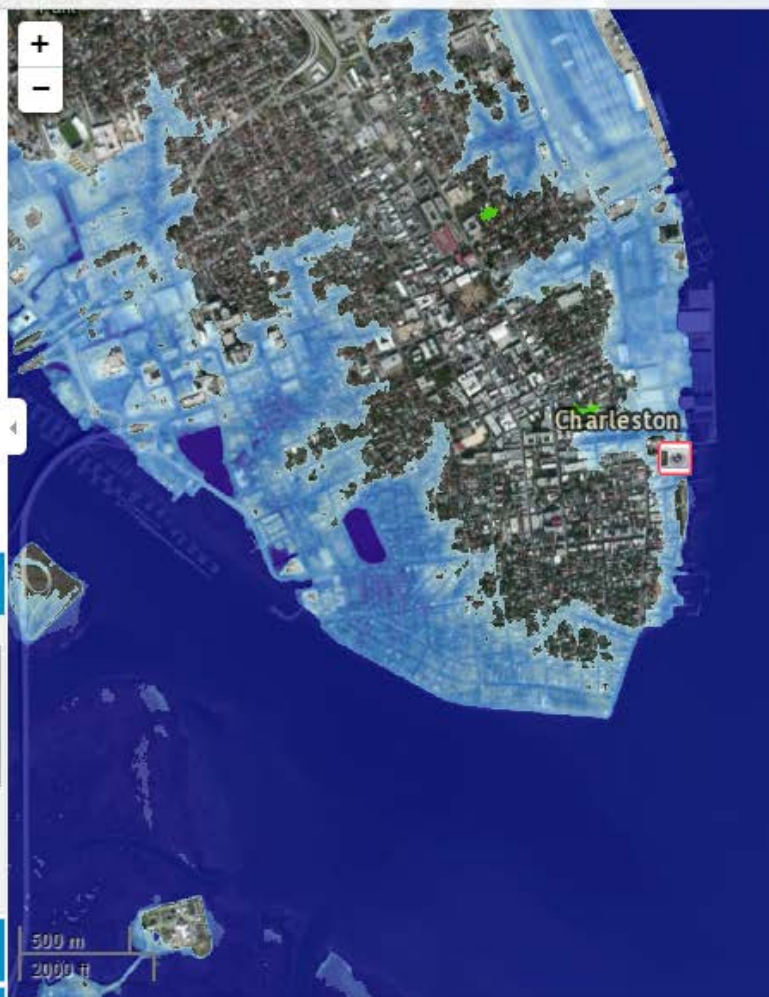
## Overview

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).

Low-lying areas, displayed in green, are hydrologically "unconnected" areas that may

## Understanding The Map



Imagery

Streets

Share Map

South Carolina



## US Customs House



Use the slider to view a simulation of sea level rise at this location.





## Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts

Sea Level Rise

Confidence

Marsh

Vulnerability

Flood Frequency

## Sea Level Rise ?

6 ft SLR

## Legend

## Water Depth

Low-lying Areas

Area Not Mapped

Visualization Location

[View Levees](#)

## 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).

Low-lying areas, displayed in green, are hydrologically "unconnected" areas that may

## Understanding The Map



Imagery

Streets

Share Map

South Carolina



## US Customs House



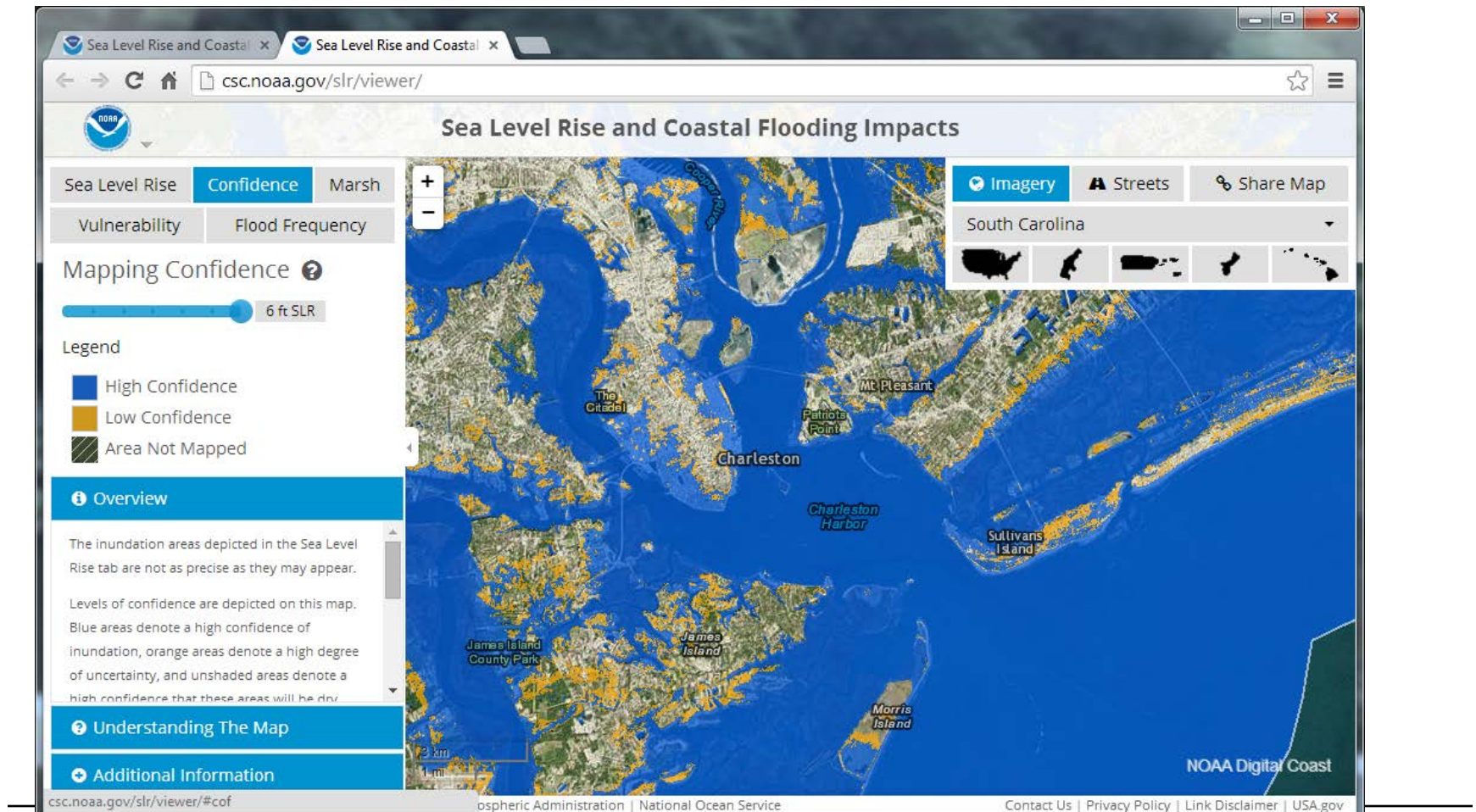
Use the slider to view a simulation of sea level rise at this location.





# Communicate Mapping Confidence

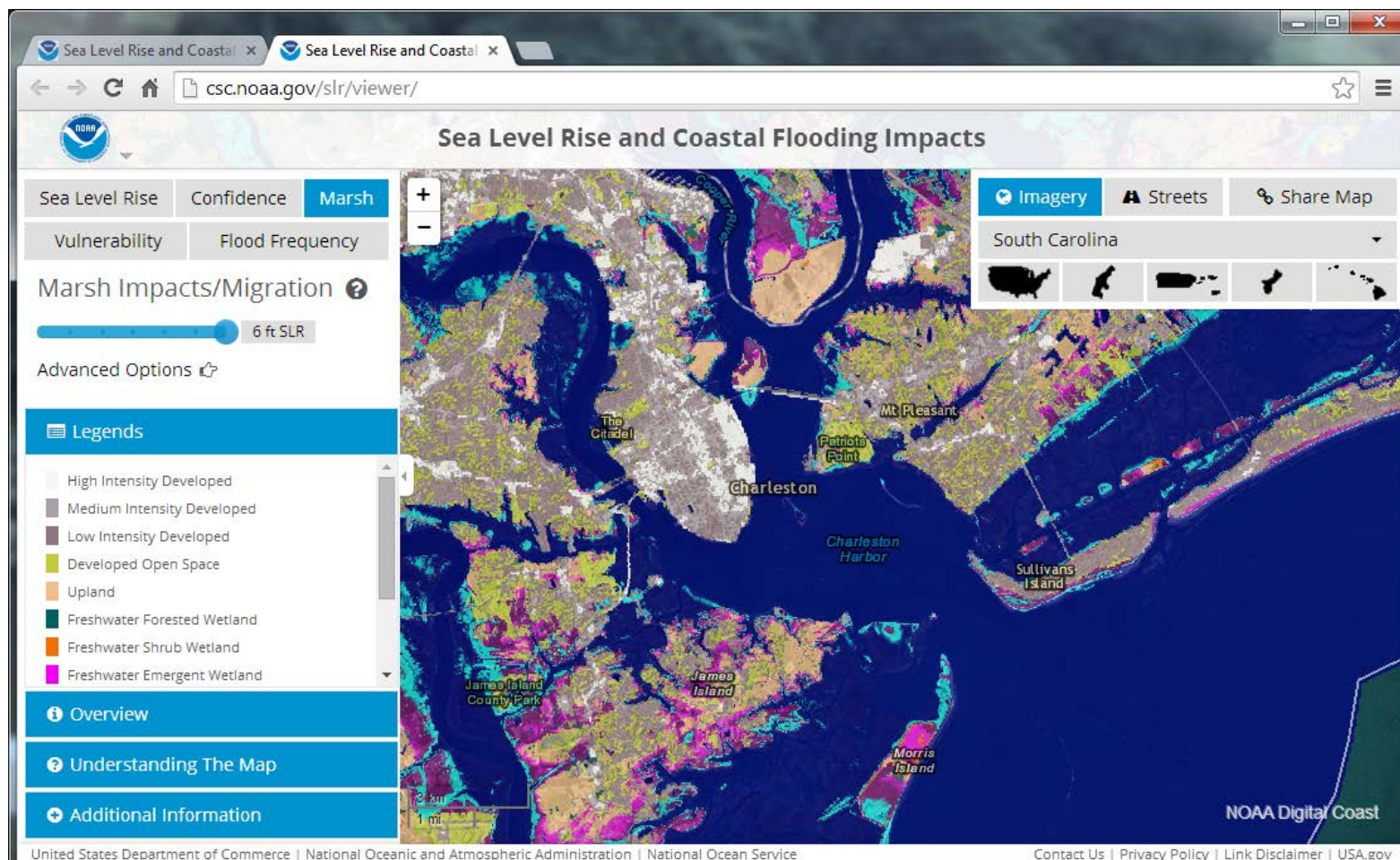
Visualize the mapping confidence of inundation area based on uncertainty of elevation data and MHHW tidal surface.





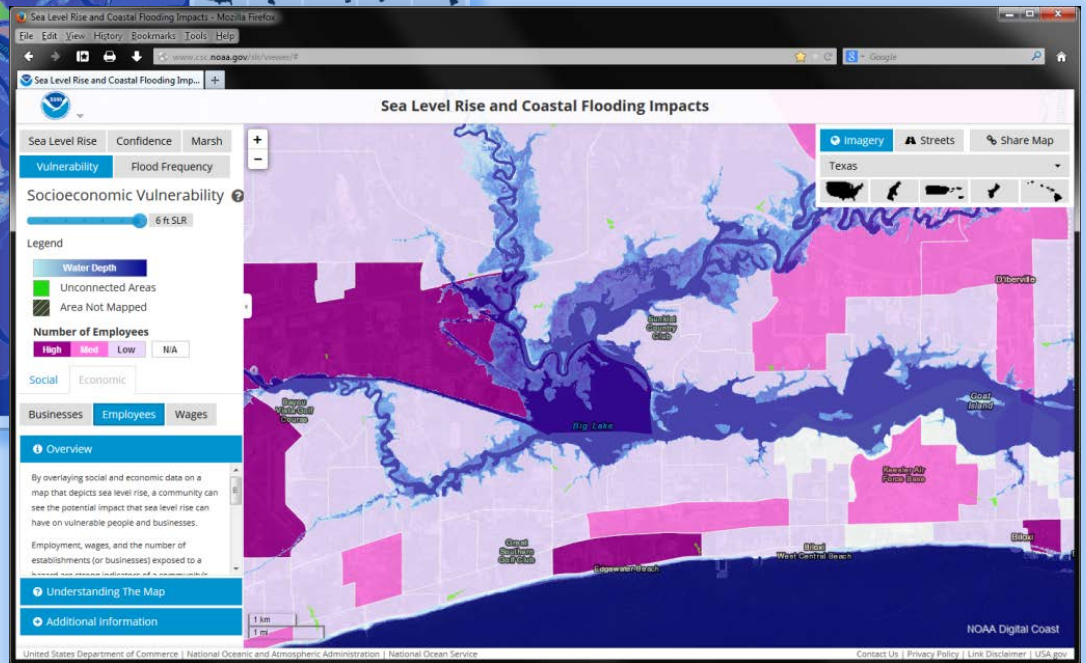
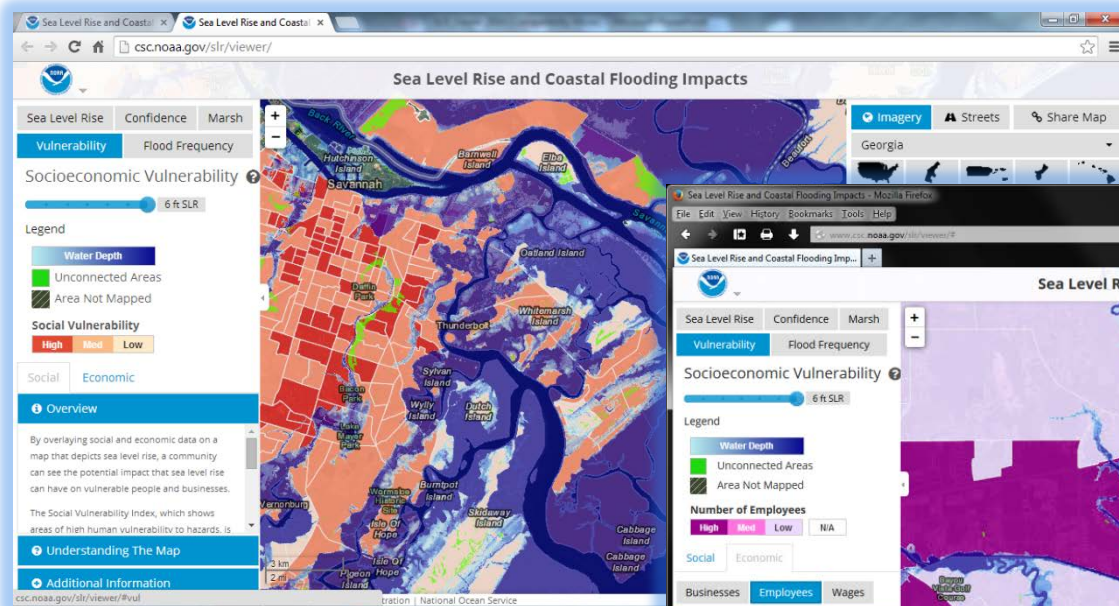
# Visualize Marsh Impacts

Visualize the impacts of SLR scenarios on marshes using Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) data.



# Social and Economic Vulnerability

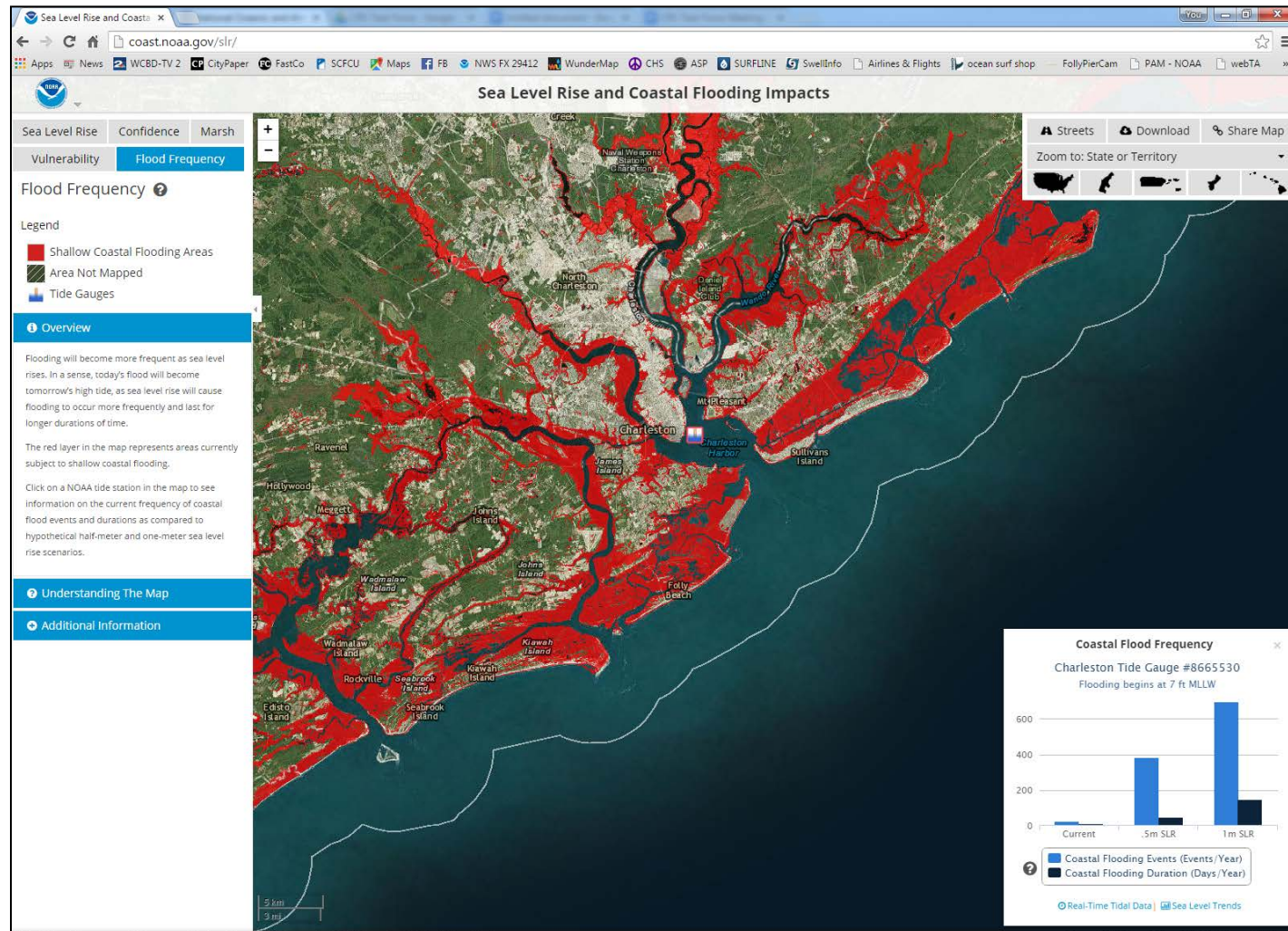
Include Social Vulnerability Index (SOVI) from University of South Carolina and data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) showing impacts on society and economy.





# Coastal Flood Frequency

Communicate that today's flood is tomorrow's high tide. Use three years of observed water level data at National Ocean Service National Water Level Observation Network (NWLON) stations to show increased frequency of everyday flooding.



Current MHHW = 23/2 0.5m SLR = 382/46 1m SLR = 695/149



# **Not Waiting for a Disaster to Achieve Better Resilience Today**



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