



PBC – Assessing and Adapting to Climate Risks



Joint WRTF WAB – May 9



Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerability Assessment

Project Scope

- County's unincorporated area and western municipalities
 - County's "Critical" Assets defined by Florida Statute
 - Measures potential climate threat impacts
 - Identifies the levels that people, property, and natural resources may be affected
- Government Buildings
 - Lift Stations
 - Fire Stations
 - Schools
 - Child Care Centers
 - Senior & Assisted Living Facilities
 - Mobile Home Parks
 - Medical Facilities
 - Hospitals
- Law Enforcement Facilities
 - Courthouses
 - Ground Storage Tanks
 - Low-income Housing
 - Historic Structures
 - Transportation Methods (bus routes, streets, evacuation routes)

Funded by \$1,300,000 in Grants



Climate Threats Assessed

**Coastal Erosion:**

The permanent removal of sand from shorelines and coastal lands due to wind, waves, and longshore currents.

**Drought:**

A period of abnormally dry weather due to a rainfall deficit

**Extreme Heat:**

A period of hotter and more humid temperatures than average for a specific location at that time of year.

**Non-Coastal/Inland Flooding:**

Temporary inundation of normally dry land due to excessive precipitation rates.

**Severe Storm:**

Tornadoes, hurricanes, tropical storms, and other weather events that bring excessive rainfall and wind that produce higher and stronger storm surges.

**High Wind:**

Events with sustained wind speeds that are powerful enough to down trees and powerlines, damage property, and knock debris loose.

**Wildfire:**

An uncontrolled fire that begins in an undeveloped area but the spread of which threatens nearby communities, populations, and critical assets.

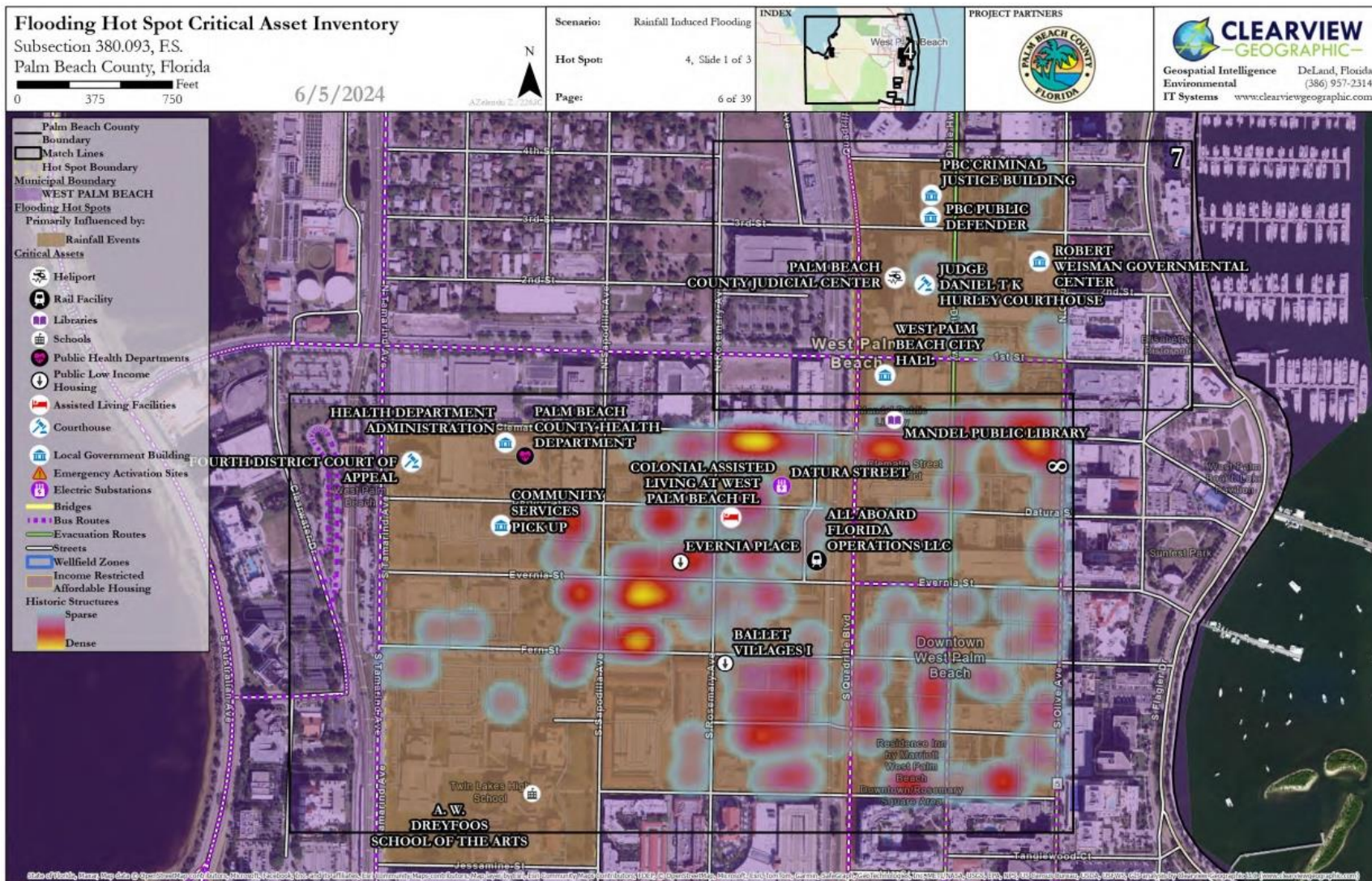
**Flooding:**

- Sea Level Rise
- Tidal Flooding
- Storm Surge
- Rainfall
- Compound Flooding



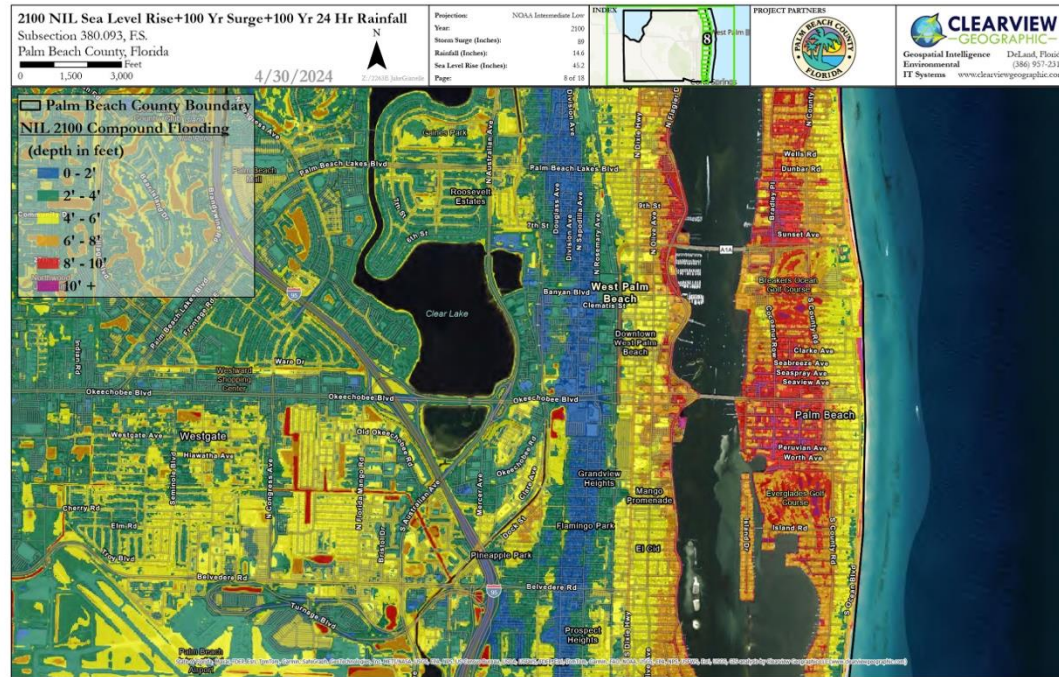
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VA Output

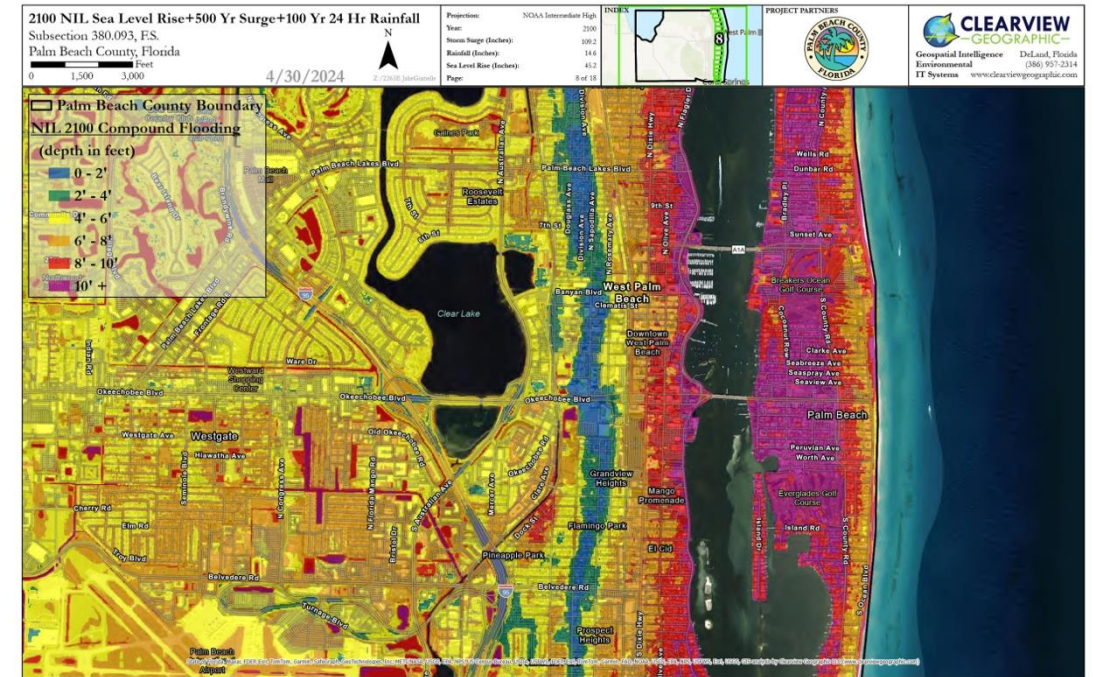


Vulnerability Assessment

Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge + Rainfall



2100 NIL SLR + 100 Yr. Storm Surge + 100 Yr. 24-Hr Rainfall
 SLR: 45.2 inches / SS: 89 inches / Rainfall: 14.6 inches



2100 NIL SLR + 500 Yr. Storm Surge + 100 Yr. 24-Hr Rainfall
 SLR: 45.2 inches / SS: 109.2 inches / Rainfall: 14.6 inches



Vulnerability Assessment

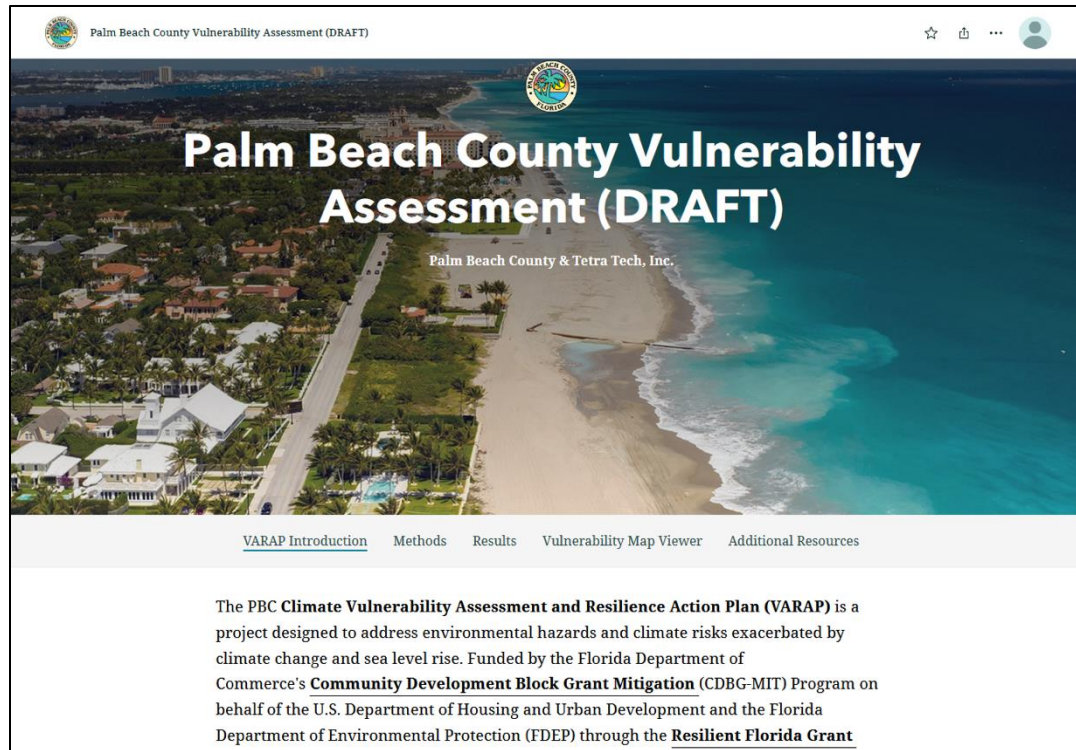
Top Assets of Concern

- Parks & Natural Areas
- Roads & Bridges
- Water and Wastewater Infrastructure
- Government Facilities
- Emergency Response Facilities
- Utility & Communications Infrastructure

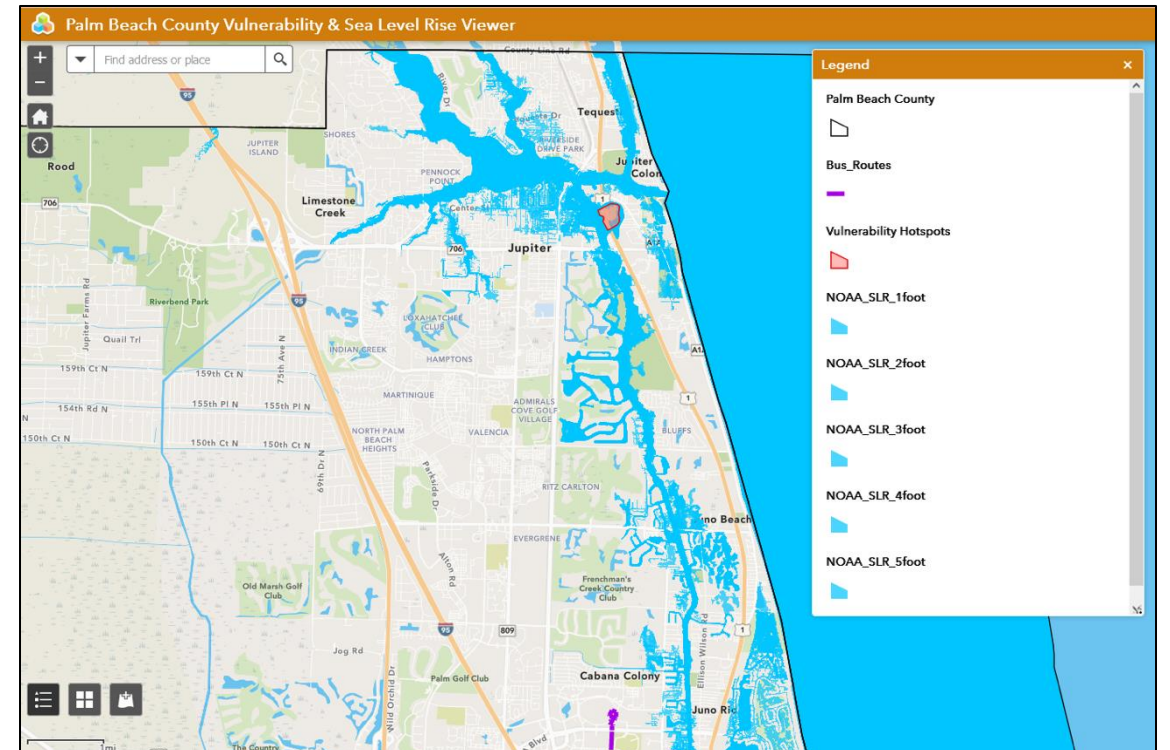


GIS Map Tool & Data Dashboard

➤ PBC VARAP StoryMap



➤ PBC Vulnerability & SLR Viewer



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A scenic view of a city skyline at sunset. In the foreground, a wooden boardwalk with a metal railing leads towards the water. The water reflects the golden light of the setting sun. In the background, several modern buildings are visible, including a large, curved building on the left and several tall, rectangular buildings on the right. The sky is a mix of blue and orange, with scattered clouds.

Adaptation

Resilience Action Plan

Project Scope

- Informed by VA:
 - **Extreme Flooding**
 - **Extreme Heat!**
- Policy recommendations
- Scoring Matrix
- 30 Priority Projects



Palm Beach County Resilience Action Plan Community Workshop

Palm Beach County is hosting community workshops to explain the goals and outcomes of the Resilience Action Plan and to gather input from residents. Join us to learn more about the County's efforts to prepare for climate challenges and help shape a stronger, more resilient future for our community.

Resilience Action Plan

Goals

- 1. Address Climate Hazards:** Mitigate impacts on County assets and communities.
- 2. Improve Infrastructure Resiliency:** Reinforce and retrofit infrastructure to withstand climate stressors, ensuring service continuity and minimizing recovery costs.
- 3. Deliver Environmental Benefits:** Promote environmental health through green infrastructure and habitat conservation to enhance resilience and improve air quality.
- 4. Ensure Equity and Safeguard Vulnerable Populations:** Focus on targeted interventions to protect vulnerable populations, ensuring equitable access to resilience resources and support.
- 5. Streamline Implementation of Adaptation Measures and Operational Efficiency:** Prioritize feasible and cost-effective adaptation solutions to simplify implementation and reduce operational burdens.

Resilience Action Plan

Adaptation Project Types: Natural Resources

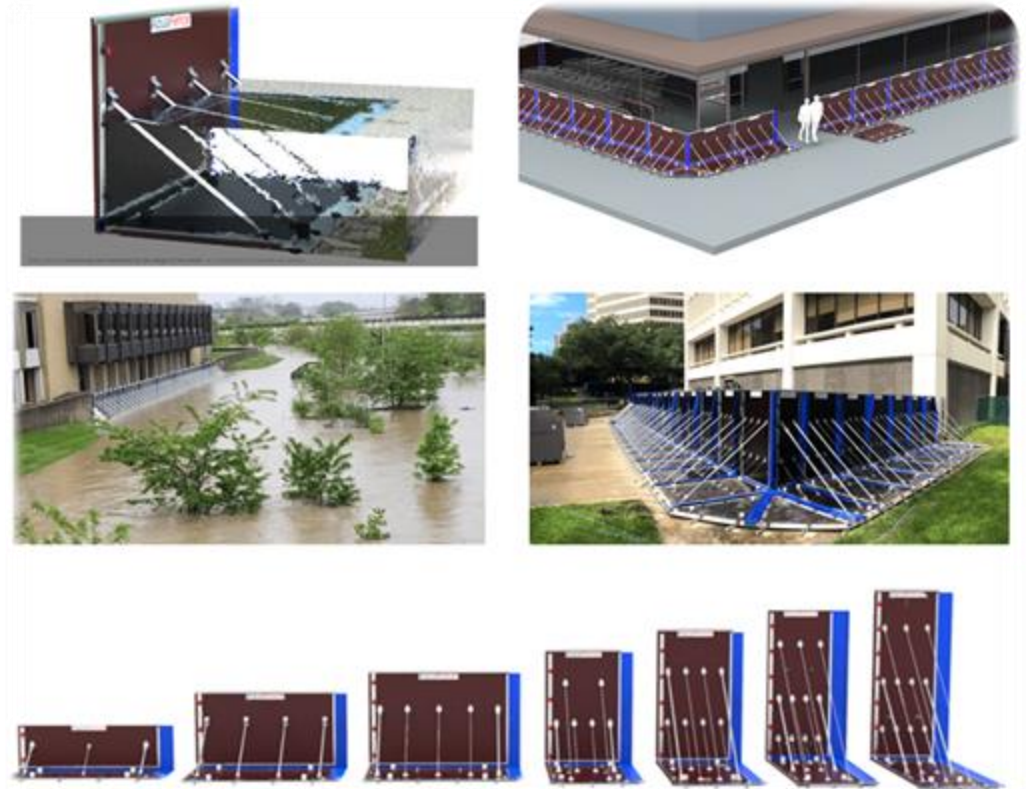
- Sky glow limit
- Shoreline ordinance
- Coastal redevelopment policy
- Groundwater consideration within Code
- Seawall replacement/installation Living shoreline creation
- Mangrove island creation
- Dune stabilization and planting
- Beach nourishment, sand transfer, and shoreline protection
- Canopy expansion & tree donation sites



Resilience Action Plan

Adaptation Project Types: Community Facilities

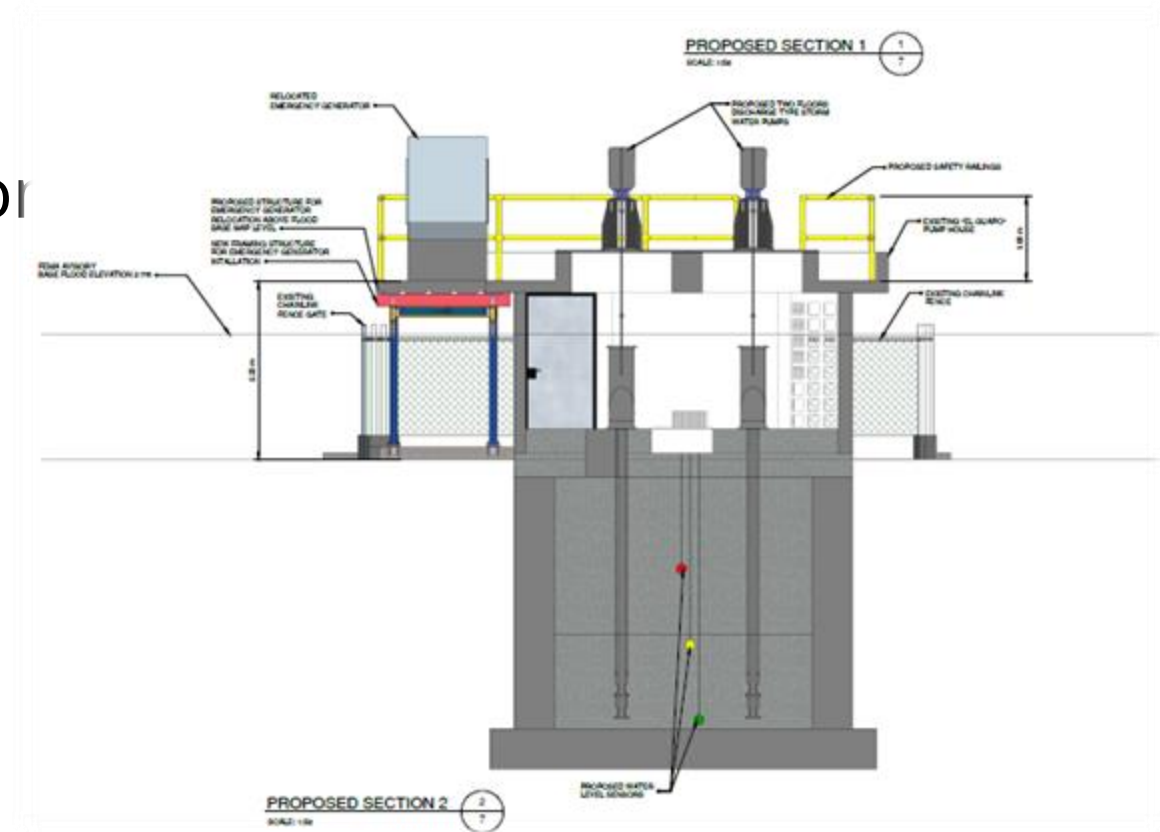
- Shade structure replacement and expansion
- Multipurpose field house
- Resilience hub
- Shelter upgrades
- Harden government and community facilities
- Construct water play structures



Resilience Action Plan

Adaptation Project Types: Infrastructure & Utilities

- Septic to sewer
- Lift and pump station rehab/elevation
- Facility hardening and expansion
- Stormwater management/improvements
- Stormwater master plan
- Drainage improvements for frequently flooded residential areas and roads



Resilience Action Plan

Scoring Matrix – SAMPLE

Category	Resilience Goals	Metrics	Value	Value (Column D)	Weight	Score	Weighted Score
Engineering	Structural v. Non-Structural Strategies	Type of Strategy	1: Non-Structural Strategy , this adaptation strategy involves policy, planning, codes, and/ or education/awareness 2: Structural Strategy , this adaptation strategy involves physical modifications to the asset 3: Mixed method , this adaptation strategy involves both structural and non-structural components		100%		0
	Adaptive to Multiple Climate Threats	Yes/No	1: No , the adaptation strategy only addresses one climate threat or the ability to address multiple threats is undetermined 2: Yes , the adaptation strategy addresses multiple climate threats		100%		0
	Asset Lifespan	Time to End of Life Cycle	1: The adaptation strategy is being applied to a asset with a life cycle of > 15 years 2: The adaptation strategy is being applied to a asset with a life cycle of > 30 years 3: The adaptation strategy is being applied to a asset with a life cycle of > 50 years		100%		0
	Future Adaptability/Adaptive Capacity	Yes/No	1: No , the adaptation strategy can not be modified in the future to further accommodate expected climate conditions, or its capacity for adaptation is uncertain 2: Yes , the adaptation strategy can be modified to accommodate expected future climate conditions		100%		0
Environmental	Net Zero GHG Emissions	Time to Meet	1: The adaptation strategy will contribute to net zero GHG emissions in PBC within a >50 year time frame 2: The adaptation strategy will contribute to net zero GHG emissions in PBC within a <30 year time frame 3: The adaptation strategy is being applied to a building/facility with a life cycle of <15years		100%		0
	Flood Reduction	Level of Flood Reduction	1: This adaptation strategy will provide a low level of flood reduction 2: This adaptation strategy will provide a medium level of flood reduction 3: This adaptation strategy will provide a high level of flood reduction		100%		0
	Ecosystem/Habitat/Water Quality	Yes/No	1: No, this adaptation strategy will not improve ecosystem/habitat/water quality in PBC, or the effect is uncertain 2: Yes, this adaptation strategy will improve ecosystem/habitat/water quality in PBC		100%		0
	Nature Based Solution	Yes/No	1: This adaptation strategy is not a NBS 2: This adaptation strategy is a NBS (ex: green infrastructure, living shoreline, restoration, etc)		100%		0

Capital Planning

Resiliency Checklist

- All County Capital Construction Projects have to do a “mini” VA to disclose likely climate risks and what, if anything, they are doing to address that in the project scope.
- Use the SEFL Regional Climate Change Compact Unified Sea Level Rise Projection
- Complete an Office of Resilience Checklist
- Demonstrate how a County Building complies with State Green Building Statute F.S. 255.2575 by providing a completed green building scorecard.

Capital Planning – Resiliency Checklist

1. Sea Level Rise and Flooding

How will this project adapt to rising sea levels, flooding, and storm surges?

- ☐ Build on partially elevated areas
- ☐ Check valves or non-return valves
- ☐ Elevated flood wall or flood gate
- ☐ Flood barriers (passive or active)
- ☐ Flood-damage resistant materials
- ☐ Living shoreline
- ☐ Raising land
- ☐ Reduced paved surfaces
- ☐ Utility elevation
- ☐ Foundation flood vents
- ☐ Elevated finished first floor
- ☐ Relocate structure
- ☐ Dune restoration or beach nourishment
- ☐ Wetlands restoration or retention pond
- ☐ Floodable park or water square
- ☐ Increased plantings and other nature-based infrastructure

Adaptation Funding Strategy

Implementation Projects

- P&R- Ocean Inlet Park Resiliency Improvements (\$7.5M)
- EPW- Country Club Acres Drainage Improvements (\$1.4M)
- EPW- Englewood Estates Drainage Improvements (\$1M)



Country Club Acres

Adaptation Funding Strategy

Implementation Projects *(cont.)*

- WUD - Western Region North Wastewater Treatment Facility
- WUD - Western Region Wastewater Treatment Facility

Additional Funding

- EPW - Australian Ave.
(Requesting \$4M; has already received \$13.3M)



Western Region Wastewater Treatment Facility



THANK YOU!



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