

Building Resilience and Measuring Success in the Wake of Hurricane Sandy

Department of the Interior's Approach to Achieving Coastal Resilience in the Wake of Hurricane Sandy December 6, 2016

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DOI Recovery and Historic Preservation Projects

Goals:

- Repair and rebuild facilities
- Reopen public lands and facilities
- Support local economies
- Improve resilience to future storm events
- Preserve damaged historic resources





E.B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (Photos: USFWS)



Jacob Riis Bathhouse Yard – Gateway National Recreation Area (Photo: NPS) Packing Ellis Island after Hurricane Sandy (Photo: NPS)

Solar Panel Installation (Photos: USFWS)



DOI Resilience Program Key Considerations

- Build Resilience through Projects
 - > Scale/scope of projects (site/region)
 - Community and Ecological
- Fill knowledge gaps/science needs
- Measure project performance/benefits
 - Implement ecological and socio-economic metrics
 - Analyze results across projects
- Identify best practices (what worked/what didn't and why)
- Apply lessons learned to future projects/conservation frameworks
 - Where to focus future efforts
- Communicate Results

Resilience:

The ability to anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to changing conditions and withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruptions (Executive Order 13653).



DOI Resilience Program Overarching Goals

- 1. Reduce the impacts of coastal storm surge, wave velocity, sea level rise and associated natural threats on coastal and inland communities.
- 2. Strengthen the ecological integrity and functionality of coastal/inland ecosystems to protect communities and to enhance fish and wildlife and their associated habitats.
- 3. Enhance our understanding of the impacts of storm events and identify cost effective, resilience tools that help mitigate for future storms.



Marsh migration



DOI Communications

Hurricane Sandy Web Map

- DOI-sponsored online mapping tool featuring resilience projects
- Displays interactive map of projects with embedded bureau websites and story maps including: FWS, NPS, BOEM, USGS, BLM, BSEE and NFWF
- Serves as a centralized source of information for collaborative efforts to build a more resilient coast in the face of future storms





Key Takeaways

- Plan for future conditions
- Use science to inform project planning
- Coordinate across landscape and with partners
- Plan for pre and post project monitoring
- Plan upfront for project/program evaluation
- Establish ecological and socio-economic metrics early and require data collection for projects
- Replicate and adapt resilience framework











Thank you













Long Island National Wildlife Refuge Complex (Photo: USFWS)

