


# ADAPTATION PLANNING FRAMEWORK

1. Context
2. Vulnerability Assessment
3. Adaptation Strategies
4. Implementation

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- Guiding principles and motivations
  - Planning area and geographic context
  - Define community participation opportunities and public engagement approach

# 1. CONTEXT

## Adaptation Planning Framework



Three controls determine vulnerability:

- Exposure – baseline risk in terms of the spatial extent and level of exposure
- Sensitivity – degree of impact if exposed
- Adaptive Capacity – ability to adjust, repair, or respond to exposure

## 2. VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

### Adaptation Planning Framework

## Classifications of Adaptation Strategies:

- Protection – structurally defensive measures that directly protect vulnerable structures, mostly unaltered
- Accommodation – alter physical design of vulnerable structures to allow the structure or land use to stay in place with modification
- Managed Retreat – voluntary, incentivized, or gradual retreat where protection or accommodation will not be efficient or effective
- Avoidance – guiding new development away from areas that are subject to coastal hazards through policy and/or incentives


# 3. Adaptation Strategies

## Adaptation Planning Framework

- Roles/Responsibilities/Coordination
- Funding options
- Prioritization
- Scheduling/Timelines
- Monitoring and evaluation


## 4. Implementation

### Adaptation Planning Framework



The boundary for the City of Jacksonville  
Adaptation Action Area should be defined  
by, or take into consideration, the following:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



The following demographic, socioeconomic, and/or development data should be considered when identifying the land uses, buildings, resources, and people most affected by potential sea level rise:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_