

Northeast Florida Regional Council
Military Installation Readiness Review



Unified Resilience Assessment Standard for the Region

JULY 2025



Contents

1	Executive Summary.....	1-1
2	Unified Resilience Assessment Standard for the Region	2-1
2.1	Introduction and Background	2-1
2.2	Process Intent	2-1
2.3	Goals of the Unified Resilience Assessment Standard for the Region	2-1
2.3.1	Agreement on Standardized Resilience Assessment Process.....	2-2
2.3.2	Alignment with Previous Assessments.....	2-3
2.3.3	Alignment with Federal and State Requirements	2-3
2.3.4	Blueprint for Decision-Making.....	2-10
2.3.5	Establishing a Benchmark for Applicability in Other Regions	2-14
3	References	3-1

Figures

Figure 2-1.	The Path to Concurrence	2-2
Figure 2-2.	NEFRC's History of Resilience Work.....	2-3
Figure 2-3.	Defining the Value Proposition for Regional Resilience.....	2-4
Figure 2-4.	City of Jacksonville Future Land Use Map	2-8
Figure 2-5.	Clay County 2045 Future Land Use Map.....	2-9
Figure 2-6.	Standardized Resilience Assessment Process for Infrastructure Assets	2-11
Figure 2-7.	Standardized Resilience Assessment Process for Military Communities	2-12
Figure 2-8.	Example Natural Hazards, Artificial Hazards, and Infrastructure Failures.....	2-13
Figure 2-9.	Defining a Region	2-13



1 Executive Summary

The Northeast Florida Military Installation Readiness Review is identifying hazards of concern and analyzing the vulnerabilities and risks related to installations' ability to carry out missions. The goal is to mitigate the vulnerabilities and risks outside installation fence lines in the surrounding communities. The planning project is funded by an Office of Local Defense Community Collaboration (OLDCC) grant that states: "the Department of Defense (DoD) installations have not consistently assessed risks from extreme weather and climate change effects or consistently used climate projections to anticipate future climate conditions and potential impacts on community infrastructure upon which the installations depend." Pursuant to the Jacobs contract, this Technical Memorandum #6: Unified Resilience Assessment Standard for the Region (including the Standardized Resilience Assessment Process) is OLDCC Deliverable A. This deliverable meets the original date in the grant and contract. Since the grant timeline amendment to match the contract timeline was approved after the contract was signed, Jacobs had committed to delivering this memorandum by the original July 31 deadline. Presentation of the methodology to a Technical Advisory Committee will take place in September 2025, pursuant to the agreed upon 18-month process.

This Technical Memorandum provides the framework for assessment for development of adaptation strategies. The Unified Resilience Assessment Standard for the Region with its standardized resilience assessment process serves as a guide to:

- Define the need for and support agreement among installations and communities on a unified regional approach to resilience assessments.
- Incorporate military priorities and community values into one standard.
- Align the process for vulnerability and risk assessment with the prior work done by Northeast Florida Regional Council.
- Assess climate and other natural hazard vulnerabilities and associated risk to mission critical assets that fall within the regional organizing pillars of environment, infrastructure, quality of life, and economic resilience.
- Align the approach and standards to local and regional conditions
- Document the desired outcomes of the unified approach.



2 Unified Resilience Assessment Standard for the Region

2.1 Introduction and Background

U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) installations use the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) as design standards that provide criteria related to the well-being, construction, safety, and maintenance of capital projects. However, as a national standard, the UFC does not address localized hazards or unique conditions at the regional or installation level. Additionally, each military department within the DoD has a different set of guidance documents and approach to analyzing vulnerability and risk from climate and extreme weather hazards. At the regional and local community level, cities and counties use varying climate projections and evaluation metrics for determining risk and differing design standards for building resilience.

Because hazards know no boundaries, resilience planning and action is more successful with cooperation and coordination across jurisdictions for assessment, analysis, and implementation. Regional cooperative planning is a model that has been successful in Northeast Florida for many years and serves as the foundation for the Northeast Florida Military Installation Resilience Review (NORTHEAST FLORIDA MIRR).

This Technical Memorandum (TM) summarizes the approach used to screen assets and evaluate asset vulnerabilities and risk. The standardized resilience assessment process promotes alignment among the multiple guidance documents of military departments within the DoD, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) requirements, and local guides and standards, where practicable, to best position military installations to receive much-needed regional support and funding.

2.2 Process Intent

The intent of the Unified Resilience Assessment Standard for the region is to build regional consensus on the process to assess risks and evaluate vulnerability that is grounded in mission assurance for the local installations, reflects the values of the community, and builds upon existing resilience-focused efforts. By prioritizing mission assurance through the local lenses of environment, infrastructure, quality of life, and economic resilience, the process for evaluating vulnerabilities will be standardized for the region, and unifies previous studies led by the Northeast Florida Regional Council (NEFRC) and regional partners.

2.3 Goals of the Unified Resilience Assessment Standard for the Region

The goals of this Unified Resilience Assessment Standard for the Northeast Florida Region and the MIRR include:

- Create a consistent, standardized process for assessing vulnerability and risk that correlates with the NEFRC's prior vulnerability and resilience assessments.



- Promote consensus from installation and community stakeholders on the factors and steps for assessing risk and resilience (including hazards, climate projections, local conditions, and planning horizons to assess risk).
- Align the vulnerability assessment process with federal and state guidance, where applicable, to ensure that future adaptation projects built from the results are eligible for multiple funding avenues.
- Create a blueprint for decision-making (i.e., methodology framework) that can be replicated across the region.
- Position MIRR projects for grants through the Resilient Florida Grant Program
- Establish a regional benchmark for future regional assessment.

2.3.1 Agreement on Standardized Resilience Assessment Process

To facilitate agreement among stakeholders on the components, metrics, and the overall process of the Unified Resilience Assessment Standard for the region, the project team is researching the requirements and best practices at the state, region, community, military department, and installation levels. The approach to building concurrence begins with understanding and aligning the process with the existing requirements, regional practices, and important assets in the study areas.

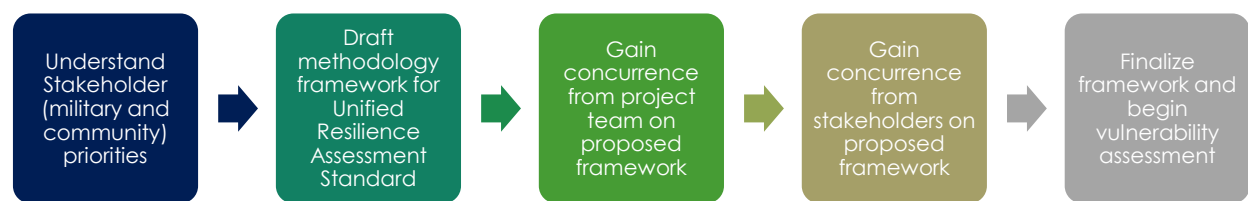
Path to Concurrence

The project team facilitated cooperative and open communication between the stakeholders representing the installations, cities, counties, and utilities during the project kickoff and data collection workshops. Open dialogue encouraged stakeholders to communicate with each other and the project team about the hazards they face, the relationships held between them, ongoing efforts, and coordination.

This open dialogue confirmed that the hazards prioritized by installations in the region were similar to the priority hazards of the cities, counties, service providers, and other regional partners.

In July 2025, the Northeast Florida MIRR Project Team developed the general approach for gaining stakeholder consensus on the Unified Resilience Assessment Process (Figure 2-1). The team will continue to refine the individual components of the process, to present and discuss with the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) in September, after June and August site visits. The team will begin the vulnerability assessment upon consensus on this approach.

Figure 2-1. The Path to Concurrence



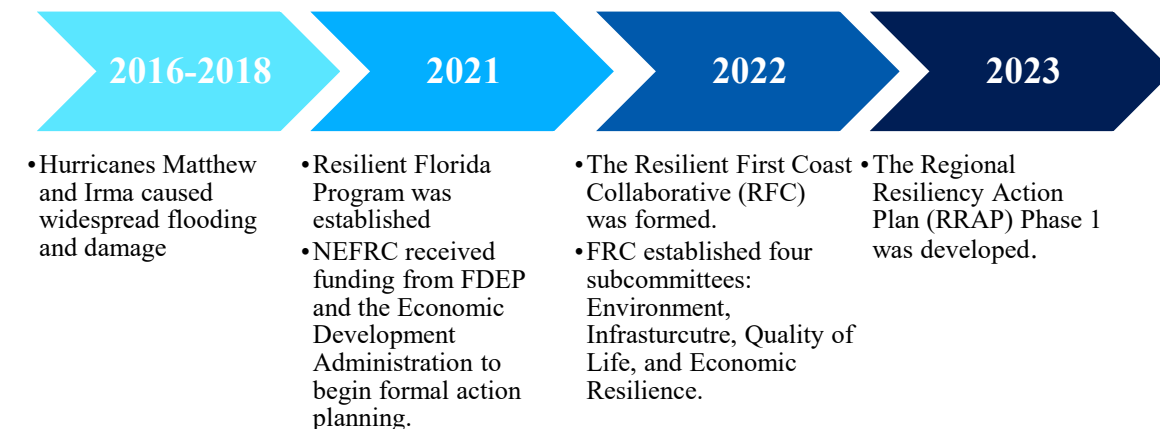
2.3.2 Alignment with Previous Assessments

Resilient First Coast (RFC) is the regional resilience collaborative for Northeast Florida, which includes Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, Putnam, and St. Johns counties.

It is a formal partnership to work together to improve the resilience of the region, comprised of local governments, businesses, non-profit organizations, academia, and federal/ state agencies. The First Coast Northeast Florida Regional Resiliency Action Plan (RRAP) – Phase 1, developed by the Northeast Florida Regional Council (NEFRC) in collaboration with the Resilient First Coast (RFC) Collaborative, outlines a comprehensive and forward-looking strategy to address the region’s growing vulnerability to climate change impacts such as flooding, sea level rise, extreme heat, and other environmental hazards. Building on the foundation of previous NEFRC assessments, the RRAP introduces a more expansive and inclusive framework centered around four pillars: Environment, Infrastructure, Quality of Life, and Economic Resilience. These pillars reflect an evolution from earlier models and emphasize a holistic, equity-driven approach to resilience planning.

The plan identifies key drivers of vulnerability across environmental, infrastructural, and socio-political dimensions, and it aligns closely with Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standards while also exceeding them in areas such as socioeconomic analysis and nature-based solutions. The RRAP is designed as a living document to guide action over a five-year horizon, with Phase II focused on translating its goals into measurable actions, supported by vulnerability assessments, metrics, and funding strategies.

Figure 2-2. NEFRC's History of Resilience Work



To support vulnerability analysis, NEFRC developed the Supplemental Manual for Vulnerability Assessments in Northeast Florida (NEFRC 2024). The manual serves as a guidance document for conducting VAs in the region. The first edition was published in 2023, with a subsequent edition coming out each year since. A third edition is slated to be published in fall 2025.

2.3.3 Alignment with Federal and State Requirements

DoD Requirements

Historically, DoD installations have not consistently assessed risks from extreme weather and climate change effects. Likewise, they have not consistently used climate projections to



anticipate future conditions and potential impacts on surrounding community infrastructure upon which the installations depend. However, for more than a decade now DoD and department policies, plans, and strategies, United States Federal Executive Orders, updates to the UFC, and other DoD decisions regarding resilience planning, design, and investment have been occurring, with a goal of addressing future natural hazard threats. Most recently in March 2025, the White House issued Executive Order (EO) 14239, Achieving Efficiency Through State and Local Preparedness, which emphasizes that national resilience and preparedness are best achieved through empowered state and local leadership.

The DoD has also been updating its design requirements: between 2017 and 2020, five UFCs have been updated to include climate change considerations. This update requires installations to evaluate and incorporate how climate change will affect their facilities inside the fence line. A review of design standards relevant to this study is important in identifying opportunities for enhancement to these standards and guiding documents for supporting community infrastructure to reduce risk and build resilience for military installations and their missions.

Building upon the 2021 Climate Adaptation Plan and five Lines of Effort, the DOD developed a list of discrete actions which will be taken through 2027 as part of the Department's implementation plan. For example, UFC 2-100-01: Installation Master Planning includes master planning processes and products, including energy and climate resilience requirements.

State of Florida Requirements

Climate resilience in Florida has gained momentum in the last few years with the creation of a state Resilience Office and a Chief Resilience Officer, a new position dedicated to resilience and with more than \$2 billion dollars in resilience grants available to local governments. While now vacant, over the last few years the office has produced a great deal of material in support of local and regional resilience efforts. In 2022 and updated in 2024, the state issued the Standardized Vulnerability Assessment: Scope of Work Guidance (FDEP 2022) to ensure local government vulnerability assessments meet the requirements of the Florida statute for prioritizing state funding and to maximize the value of funding provided by FDEP's Resilient Florida Grant Program. This MIRR vulnerability assessment process aligns with that guidance. Northeast Florida communities continue to be very successful in securing state funding to build infrastructure and community resilience. It is anticipated that projects identified in this MIRR will be eligible and well-positioned to secure state grant funding.

Figure 2-3. Defining the Value Proposition for Regional Resilience



In May 2024, Governor DeSantis signed House Bill 1557 into law, which modifies the Resilient Florida Grant Program. Previously, state law required that vulnerability assessments evaluate the intermediate-low and intermediate-high SLR scenarios. The new statute changes this, mandating that vulnerability assessments review the intermediate-low and intermediate scenarios. This creates a discrepancy where the new statute does not meet the accepted notion that SLR trends are matching the intermediate-high curve. This unified assessment methodology will meet state requirements and exceed them based on the region's values, incorporating a variety of hazard scenarios. In addition, the bill outlined different planning horizons. Starting in 2025, VAs are required to utilize the 2050 and 2080 planning horizons. Additional information can be found in the forthcoming Hazard Scenarios TM.

Information and Guidance Sources (Used to Inform Methodology)

Some of the federal, regional and state information, data, and guidance used to inform the process include:

- **DoD, Department of the Army, and Department of the Navy**

Over the last few years, the Department of Defense (DoD) has developed a suite of policies and technical standards to integrate climate resilience into military planning, infrastructure, and operations. The 2021 Climate Adaptation Plan emphasizes the strategic importance of climate-informed decision-making and resilient infrastructure. Supporting this, the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) series provides detailed guidance: UFC 1-200-02 mandates sustainable building practices; UFC 2-100-01 embeds resilience into installation master planning; UFC 3-201-01 and 3-201-02 address civil engineering and landscape architecture with a focus on environmental durability; and UFC 3-400-02 (2024) introduces updated engineering weather data to reflect future climate conditions.

- UFC 1-200-02, High Performance and Sustainable Buildings (DoD 2025)
- UFC 2-100-01 Installation Master Planning (DoD 2022, to be updated 2024-2027)
- UFC 3-201-01 Civil Engineering (DoD 2022, to be updated 2024-2027)
- UFC 3-201-02 Landscape Architecture (DoD 2021)
- UFC 3-400-02 Engineering Weather Data (DoD 2024)

- **State of Florida**

Florida's statewide resilience planning framework is anchored by tools and guidance from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), including the Adaptation Planning Guidebook (2018) and the Standard Vulnerability Assessment Scope of Work Guidance (2024), which standardize how local governments assess climate risks using 2040 and 2070 planning horizons and NOAA-based sea level rise projections. The Sea Level Impact Projection (SLIP) Tool supports compliance with state law by modeling sea level rise impacts on coastal infrastructure. These resources are complemented by House Bill 1557, which expands the Resilient Florida Program, mandates a statewide vulnerability assessment, and enhances regional coordination through planning councils and estuary partnerships.



Together, these initiatives provide a consistent, science-based foundation for climate adaptation and resilience planning across Florida.

- FDEP Adaptation Planning Guidebook (FDEP 2018)
- FDEP GIS Standards for Planning Grants (FDEP 2025)
- FDEP Standard Vulnerability Assessment: Scope of Work Guidance (FDEP 2024)
- FDEP Sea Level Impact Projection Study (SLIP) Tool (FDEP n.d.)
- House Bill 1557

■ **Regional/local**

Northeast Florida has developed a regionally coordinated framework for resilience and long-range planning that integrates military, municipal, and community priorities. The region's efforts include the *Northeast Florida Regional Resiliency Action Plan* and a *Manual of Standardized Methodologies* to guide consistent vulnerability assessments. Jacksonville has advanced its resilience agenda through the *Resilient Jacksonville* strategy and the work of the City Council's Special Committee on Resiliency, while Clay County has aligned its Strategic Master Plan with similar goals. Transportation and mobility are addressed through the *North Florida TPO's Long Range Transportation Plan* and *JTA's Move 2027 Strategic Plan*, ensuring that infrastructure investments support both climate adaptation and economic growth. Together, these initiatives reflect a unified, forward-looking approach to resilience, sustainability, and regional prosperity.

- *Northeast Florida Regional Resiliency Action Plan (NEFRC 2024)*
- *Manual of Standardized Methodologies, Reporting, and Resource for Vulnerability Assessments in Northeast Florida (NEFRC 2025)*
- *Jacksonville - City Council Special Committee on Resiliency (City of Jacksonville, FL 2021)*
- *Resilient Jacksonville (City of Jacksonville, FL 2023)*
- *Clay County Strategic Master Plan (Clay County, FL 2024)*
- *Long Range Transportation Plan (North Florida Transportation Planning Organization 2024)*
- *Move 2027 Five-Year Strategic Plan (Jacksonville Transit Authority 2022)*

■ **Land Use Planning**

Land use decisions shape the physical and social landscape of communities, influencing exposure to climate hazards, the effectiveness of mitigation strategies, and the equitable distribution of resources. The RRAP emphasizes the importance of aligning resilience goals with local and regional land use frameworks, including comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, and growth management policies. This alignment ensures that future development patterns support resilience by directing growth away from high-risk areas such as floodplains and low-lying coastal zones, while encouraging compact, mixed-use development in safer, strategically located areas.

Incorporating future land use into resilience planning also begins with a critical assessment of existing future land use maps across the region. This assessment helps identify inconsistencies between planned development and areas of known vulnerability, such as flood-prone zones

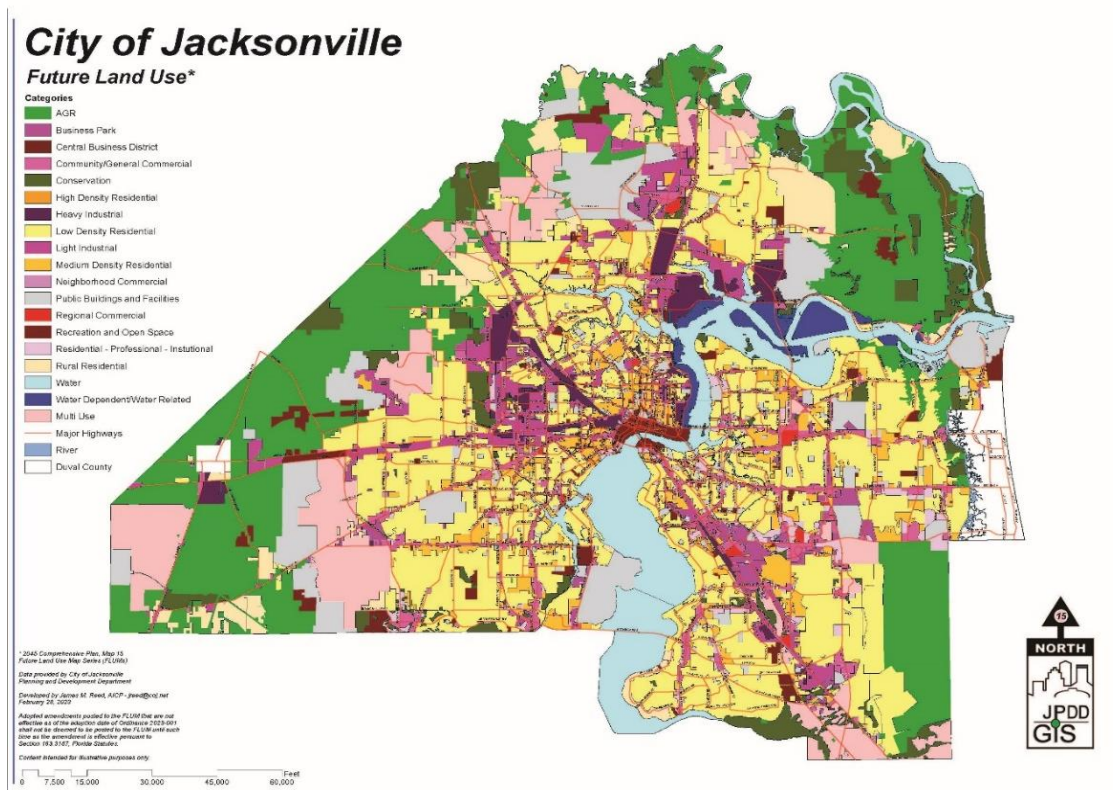


and sea level rise projections. By evaluating these maps through a resilience lens, planners can pinpoint opportunities to revise land use designations, enhance protective zoning, and prioritize conservation in ecologically sensitive areas. The following Comprehensive Plans were completed in 2024:

- **Jacksonville 2045 Comprehensive Plan (City of Jacksonville, FL 2024)**
 - Goal 1, Objective 1.5 of the Jacksonville Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Element (FLUE) explicitly focuses on environmental protection and climate resilience. It includes policies to protect aquifer recharge areas, floodplains, and other sensitive lands. It also promotes low-impact development and the integration of natural features into site design, while requiring compliance with federal and state floodplain regulations.
- Several land use categories in Jacksonville’s 2045 Comprehensive Plan directly or indirectly supports resilience.
- › The Conservation (CSV) category plays a central role by protecting wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, and coastal ecosystems.
 - › The Recreation and Open Space (ROS) category contributes through green infrastructure and passive flood mitigation.
 - › The Agriculture (AGR) category supports resilience by preserving rural land and limiting sprawl.
 - › Coastal High Hazard Areas (CHHA) and Adaptation Action Areas (AAA), integrated across multiple categories, impose stricter development standards to reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise.
 - › The Multi-Use (MU) category, when implemented with environmental safeguards, can promote compact, resilient development.



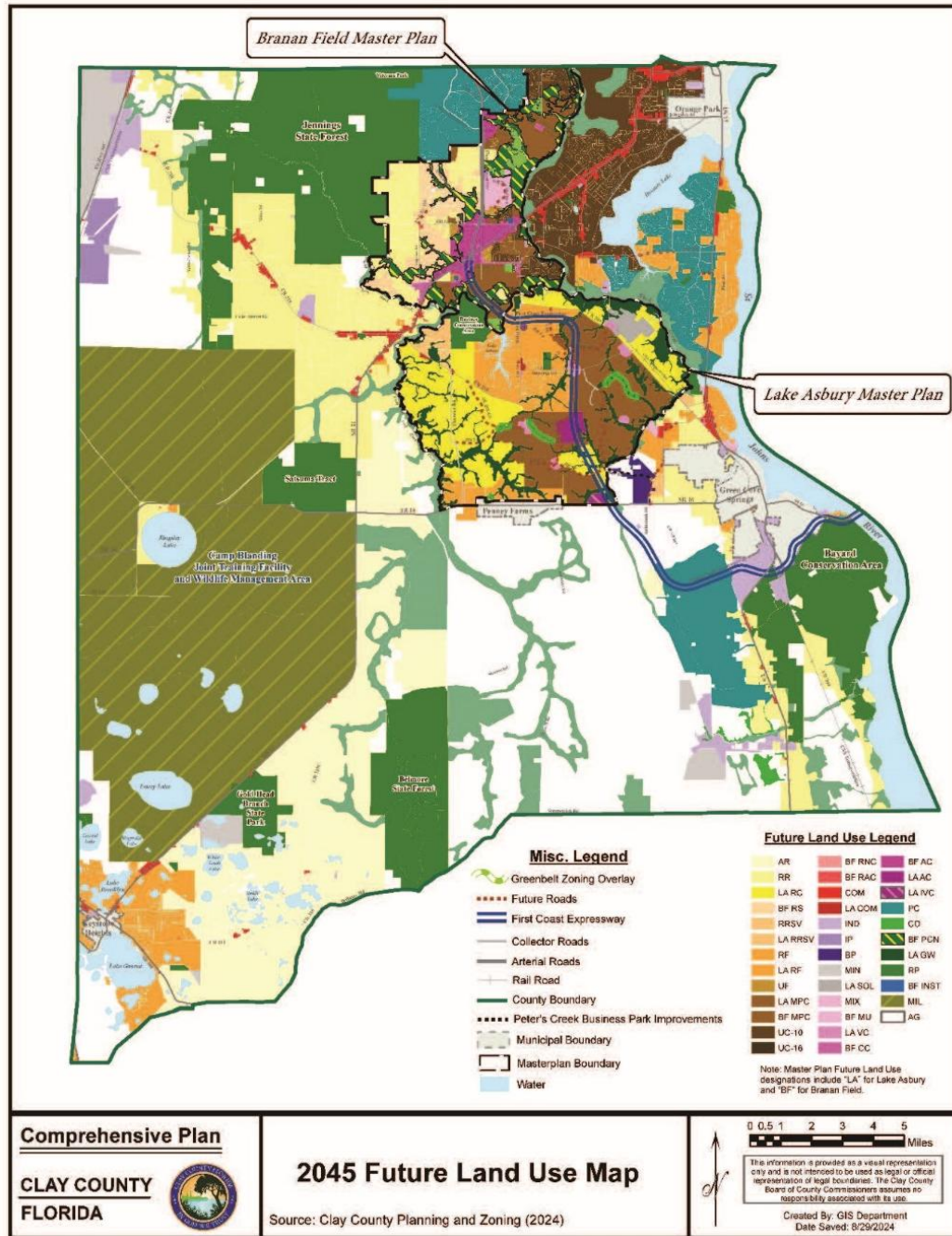
Figure 2-4. City of Jacksonville Future Land Use Map



Source: City of Jacksonville 2024

- › Urban Priority Area (UPA) and Urban Area (UA) designations encourage infill and transit-oriented development, reducing emissions and infrastructure strain.
- **Clay County 2045 Comprehensive Plan (Clay County, FL 2024)**
 - Clay County Comprehensive Plan FLU Objective 1.1 and Policies 1.1.1–1.1.15 focus on the protection of floodplains, wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, native vegetation, and wildlife habitats, and regulate development in flood-prone areas.

Figure 2-5. Clay County 2045 Future Land Use Map



Source: Clay County 2024

- The Plan promotes climate and environmental resilience through several land use designations. The Conservation (CO) and Recreation/Preservation (RP) categories offer the strongest protections by limiting development and preserving natural systems like wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, and wildlife habitats. Rural designations—Agriculture (AG), Agriculture/Residential (AR), and Rural Residential (RR)—maintain low densities and require clustering and open space to buffer development and protect sensitive lands. Transitional categories like Rural Reserve (RRSV) and Rural Fringe (RF) allow slightly higher densities but mandate significant open space and vegetated buffers.

2.3.4 Blueprint for Decision-Making

The Northeast Florida MIRR Project Team developed an approach that incorporates the requirements from the OLDCC grant and state of Florida and the values and vision of NEFRC. The result is a Standardized Resilience Assessment Process that provides an understanding of the outside-the-fence-line risks threatening both military installations and communities (Figure 2-6 and Figure 2-7). The following subsections detail the separate components of this proposed process.

Assets, Military Personnel, and Threats

An asset is a key element of vulnerability assessment and risk analysis. For MIRR vulnerability assessments, the determination for criticality is based on those assets, facilities, and systems required to support military installation operations and mission assurance. While many assets and systems may not be considered critical, if critical assets are dependent on them, they too may be considered critical. DoD uses an agency-wide definition of critical assets, delineated in the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program. As part of the broader defense strategy, critical assets are identified through collaboration between military installations and the surrounding community. These assets, along with the infrastructure and systems that support them, are then evaluated through mission lens screening, prioritized by sector, and assigned a regional or local scale.

Military personnel are distributed throughout the region; as a result, it is important to understand the risks to military personnel and the communities in which they live. Resilient communities support resilient installations; for example, if military personnel are unable to leave their homes because of roadway flooding, there is a cascading impact to installation readiness. Military communities will be defined by location based on housing costs and will be evaluated for vulnerability to hazards and risks. The locations of military communities will be defined during the analysis.



Figure 2-6. Standardized Resilience Assessment Process for Infrastructure Assets

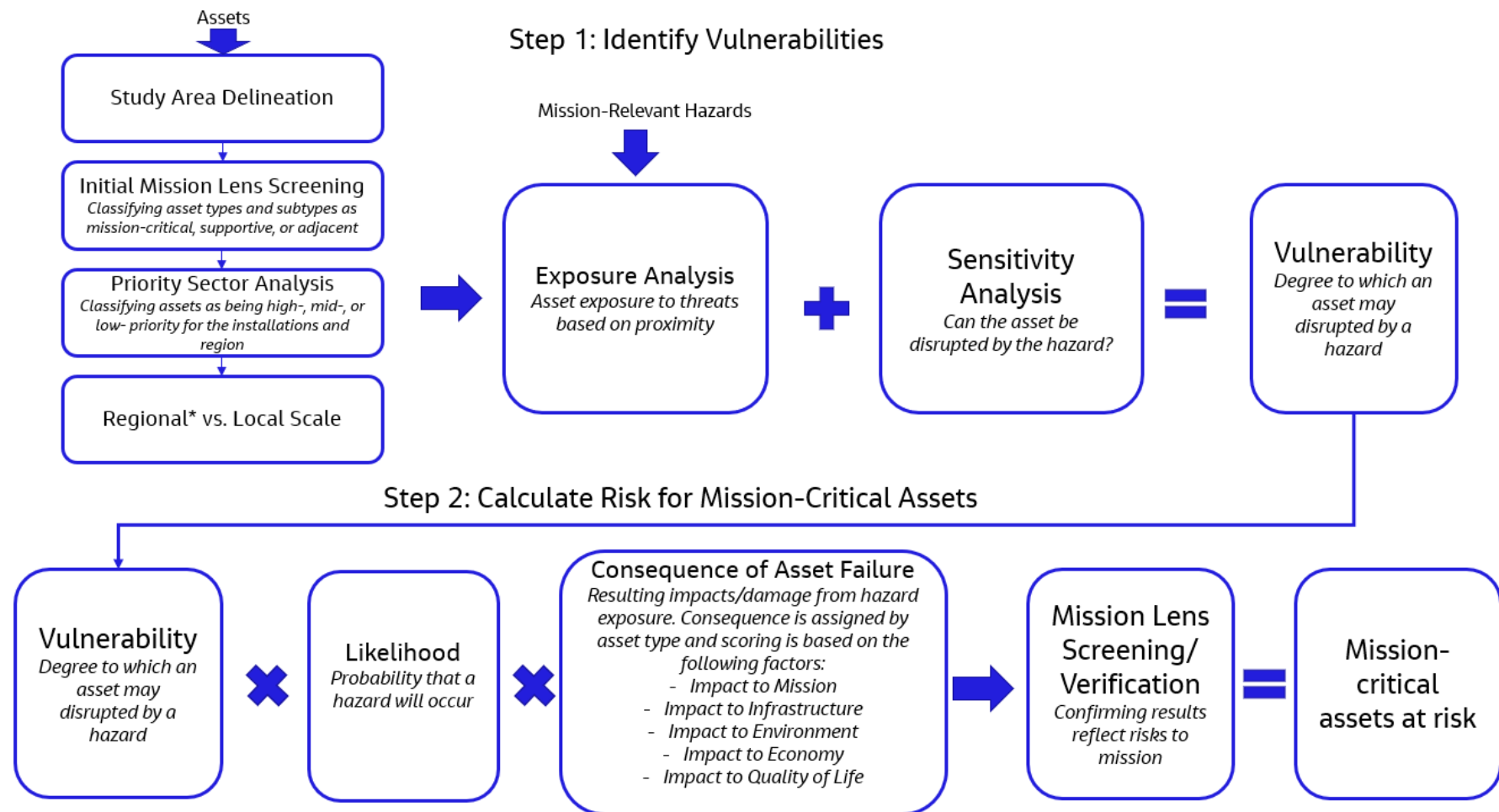
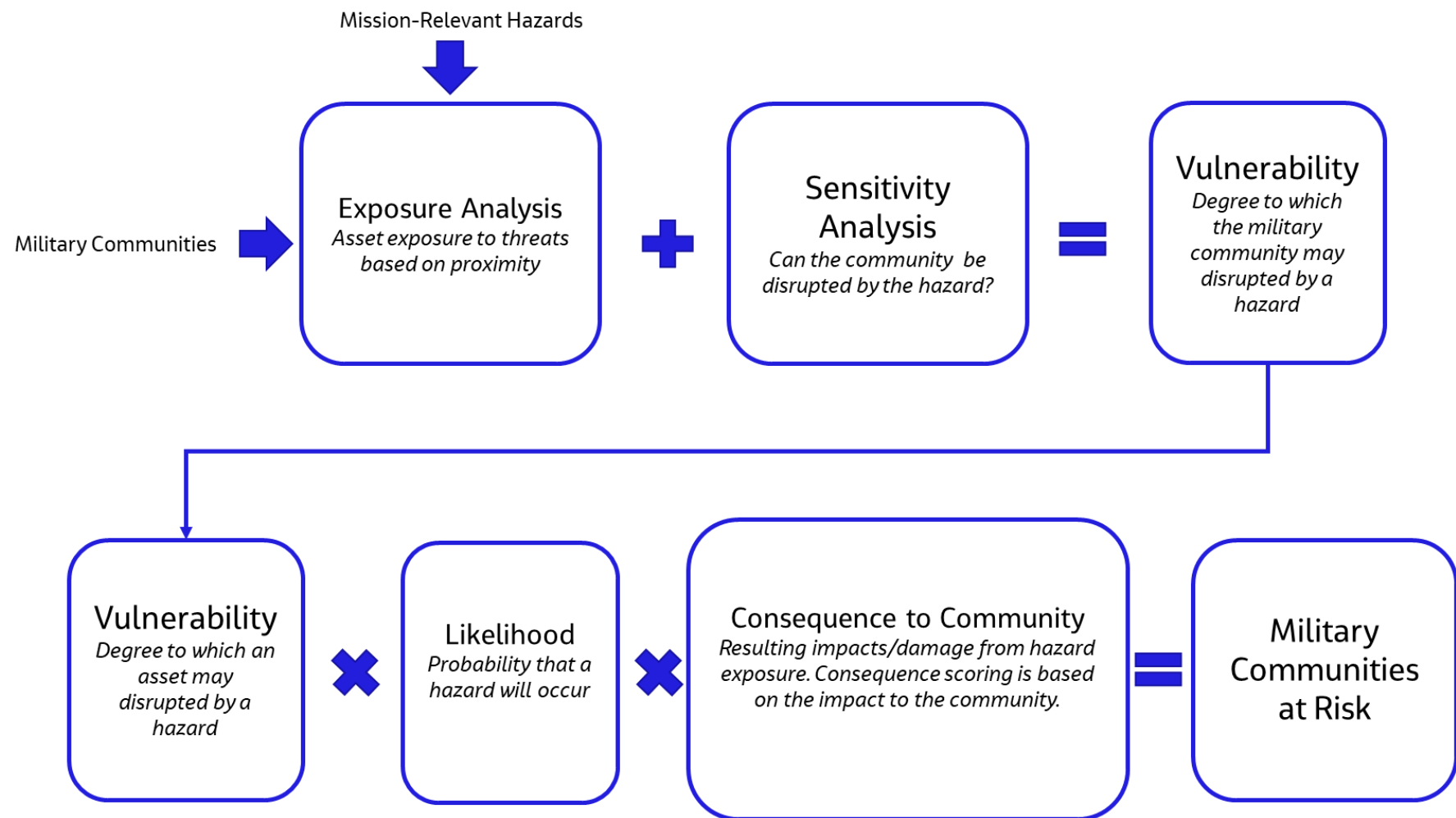


Figure 2-7. Standardized Resilience Assessment Process for Military Communities



Hazards are a mixture of natural hazards, artificial hazards, and infrastructure failures that can impact the installations (Figure 2-6). Hazards can be viewed and analyzed at different scales and are described in the forthcoming TM 4: Threat and Hazards Analysis.

Mission Lens Screening

The mission lens screening identifies the assets' relevancy to the installation's mission, pursuant to the grant requirement. Additional information on the Mission Lens Screening can be found in the upcoming TM 3: Priority Analysis.

Priority Sector Analysis

While the mission lens screening incorporates installation priorities, the priority sector analysis looks at community priorities, with a focus on environment, infrastructure, quality of life, and economic resilience. This process and the results will be defined further in the forthcoming TM 3: Priority Analysis and TM 4: Threat and Hazards Analysis.

Figure 2-8. Example Natural Hazards, Artificial Hazards, and Infrastructure Failures



Regional vs. Local Scale

After the project kickoff meeting and stakeholder engagement workshops, the Northeast Florida MIRR Project Team realized that multiple levels of analysis would be required to adequately assess the shocks and stressors facing the installations. Delineations of the regional and local scales for assets and hazards are under development and can be found in the TM 2: Data Collection and Gap Analysis (Figure 2-7).

Vulnerability Assessment

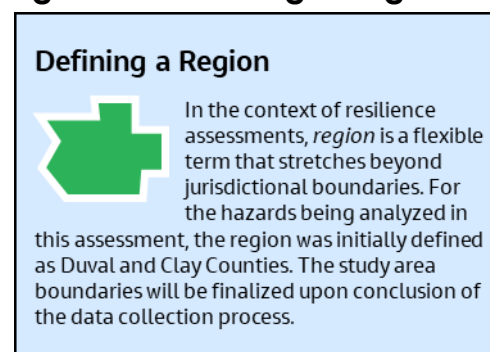
The vulnerability assessment process is focused on both 1) facility/asset vulnerabilities and 2) military community vulnerability to applicable climate and natural hazards to identify points of failure that may cause mission impacts, service interruption, impacts to access, or damage to DoD facilities, assets, or supporting infrastructure. The process for analyzing community and asset vulnerability follow a similar process. The vulnerability score is based on the following equation:

$$\text{Vulnerability} = \text{Hazard Exposure} + \text{Sensitivity}$$

These terms are further defined as follows:

- **Hazard Exposure.** The proximity of the asset or community to the hazard (for example, asset inside of the 100-year flood zone).

Figure 2-9. Defining a Region



- **Sensitivity** (also referred to as impact analysis). The potential for disruption of the asset or community by the hazard.

For the vulnerability assessment, the following evaluations were conducted to quantify or qualify each asset:

- **Exposure analysis.** To identify areas where military communities and mission-critical assets are exposed to each hazard, an exposure analysis is conducted by mapping the extent of each hazard and comparing these to asset/community locations to determine the proximity of the assets to each hazard.
- **Sensitivity.** To determine the impact of the hazard on the assets, the asset/facility sensitivity to each hazard is identified; note that asset/facility sensitivity varies by hazard. For flood-related hazards, the asset sensitivity/impact is determined based on the depth of flood inundation for each scenario evaluated.

During these analyses, asset vulnerability scores are calculated, and assets and community areas are ranked, with those identified as vulnerable included in the next step, risk analysis.

Risk Analysis

The risk analysis is performed after the vulnerability assessment. Risk will be analyzed for the selected assets included in the inventory within each study area. The analysis focuses on the most vulnerable community assets with implications for mission-critical infrastructure, as determined by the vulnerability assessment. Risk is defined as the likelihood of the hazard occurring multiplied by the consequence of the hazard affecting the asset/community and by the vulnerability score, and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Risk} = (\text{Likelihood}) \times (\text{Consequences}) \times (\text{Vulnerability})$$

Event Likelihood. The probability that the event will occur and impact the asset/community (for example, the likelihood of a flood event).

Vulnerability. The degree to which exposure and sensitivity causes asset failure or impact/service interruptions to the asset or community.

Consequence. For assets, consequence is defined as the effect of asset failure or service disruption, including the impact on the ability of the installation to execute its mission, the impact on the asset itself, and the impacts on the environment, infrastructure, quality of life, and the economy. For military communities, consequence is defined as the severity of hazard impacts on personnel readiness and the community.

Asset risk scores undergo one final mission lens screening to confirm that the risks affect mission assurance. Scores will then be used to inform adaptation interventions, for which the mechanisms for development will be described in forthcoming Regional Planning Guidelines for Adaptation Strategies.

2.3.5 Establishing a Benchmark for Applicability in Other Regions

The framework and process developed for the Northeast Florida MIRR project is intended to be replicable for future assessments by other military installations and communities across the region. Building on DoD and industry-leading best practices from Northeast Florida, this



framework will set the standard for building military and regional resilience. While future methodologies may differ, all methodologies should continue to prioritize community values and concerns.

Desired Outcomes

The project team continues to refine the vulnerability and risk assessment methodology. The following outcomes will indicate successful implementation of the Unified Resilience Assessment Standard:

- Stakeholders approve of the proposed framework during and after the summer TAC workshops
- The proposed framework incorporates community priorities and results reflect the intersection of mission assurance and community resilience.
- The vulnerability assessment complies with Resilient Florida Grant Program requirements.
- The vulnerability assessment aligns with the Regional Collaborative's prior work and incorporates information wherever feasible.

Creating this fully aligned baseline for the development of the adaptation strategy ensures that the proposed infrastructure and policy interventions are aligned and deconflicted between the multiple jurisdictions in which they will be implemented. Additionally, through this process, the feasibility of obtaining funding for design, permitting, and construction is greatly increased.

Outcomes of the general approach defined here will be shown in forthcoming TMs 3 and 4 as well as in TAC meetings in fall 2025.

In the context of resilience assessments, *region* is a flexible term that stretches beyond jurisdictional boundaries. The region for this assessment will be finalized upon conclusion of the site visits, but it is anticipated to include (at least) portions of Duval and Clay counties.



3 References

Northeast Florida Regional Council. 2024. *Regional Resiliency Action Plan*. April.

Northeast Florida Regional Council. 2025. *Manual of Standardized Methodologies, Reporting, and Resources for Vulnerability Assessments in Northeast Florida*. August.

City of Jacksonville, FL. 2021. *City Council Special Committee on Resiliency: Final Report*. Jacksonville, FL.

City of Jacksonville, FL. 2024. *Jacksonville 2045 Comprehensive Plan*. Jacksonville, FL.

City of Jacksonville, FL. 2023. *Resilient Jacksonville*. Jacksonville, FL.

Clay County, FL. 2024. *Clay County 2025 Comprehensive Plan*. Green Cove Springs, FL.

Clay County, FL. 2024. *Clay County Strategic Master Plan 2024–2028*. Green Cove Springs, FL.

North Florida Transportation Planning Organization. 2024. *2045 Long Range Transportation Plan: Path Forward*. Jacksonville, FL.

Jacksonville Transportation Authority. 2022. *Move 2027: Five-Year Strategic Plan*. Jacksonville, FL.

Executive Order (EO) 14239 of March 18, 2025. “Achieving Efficiency Through State and Local Preparedness.” Federal Register. No. 2025-04973 (March 21, 2025).

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). 2018. *Florida Adaptation Planning Guidebook*. June.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). 2022. *Standardized Vulnerability Assessment: Scope of Work Guidance*. Prepared by Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection and Taylor Engineering, Inc.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). 2025. *GIS Standards for Planning Grants*. Prepared by Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection. January.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). n.d. “Sea Level Impact Projection Study Tool.” Accessed March 15, 2024. <https://floridadep-slip.org/>

U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment. 2024. Department of Defense Climate Adaptation Plan 2024–2027. Report submitted to the White House Council on Environmental Quality.

U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). 2021. Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) Landscape Architecture. Document No. UFC 3-201-02. February 9.

U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). 2022. Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) Installation Master Planning. Document No. UFC 2-100-01. April 8.

U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). 2022. Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) Civil Engineering. Document No. UFC 3-201-01. December 20.



U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). 2022. United Facilities Criteria (UFC) High Performance and Sustainable Building Requirements. Document No. UFC 1-200-02. June 1.

U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). 2024 Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) Engineering Weather Data. Document No. UFC 3-400-02. January 9.

