

S.C. Sea Grant Consortium

Town of Bluffton Resilience Planning Analysis







April 24, 2025



Overview

- Lowcountry Hazards Center and S.C. Sea Grant Consortium
- Community Engagement
- Policy and Planning
- Mapping and Modeling
- Recommendations

NATIONAL SEA GRANT

34 Programs Nationwide



THE CONSORTIUM IN SOUTH CAROLINA

9 Member Institutions



HOW WE WORK

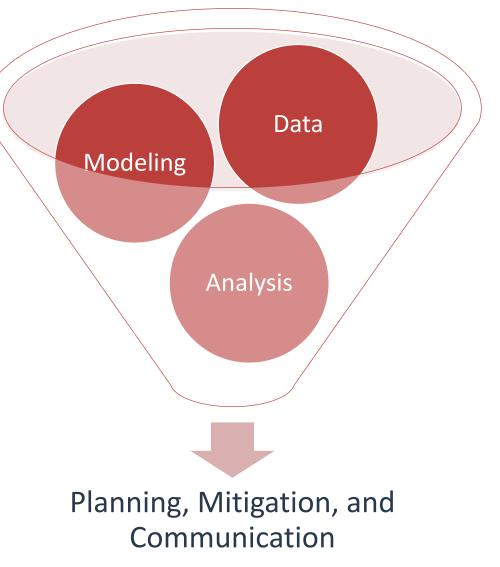
- Community engagement and outreach
- Provide information and skills
- Fellowships and internships
- Educator professional development

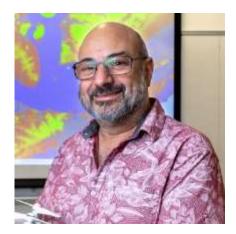
Administration Communications and Marine Extension PARTNERSHIP Education Workforce Development, Fellowships, and Internships

Research and

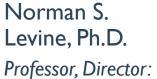
College of Charleston – SC Sea Grant Partnership

- Science
- Students
- Co-Production









Santee Cooper GIS Laboratory and Lowcountry Hazards Center

College of Charleston

Project Team

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S.C. Sea Grant Consortium/College of Charleston

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S.C. Sea Grant Consortium



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Coastal GIS Specialist

S.C. Sea Grant Consortium/College of Charleston





Town of Bluffton **Coastal Flooding Public Input Opportunities**



About the Study

The Town of Bluffton, working with the S.C. Sea Grant Consortium and the College of Charleston, is undertaking a Resiliency Analysis. The public is invited to help us document past floods and assist researchers in understanding how flooding occurs in the Town. For more information on the project, please visit https://www.scseagrant.org/communityflooding-survey/

Public Input Opportunities

 Share your experience by completing the online Bluffton Flood Observations Survey. This survey can be found using the website below or the OR Code provided:

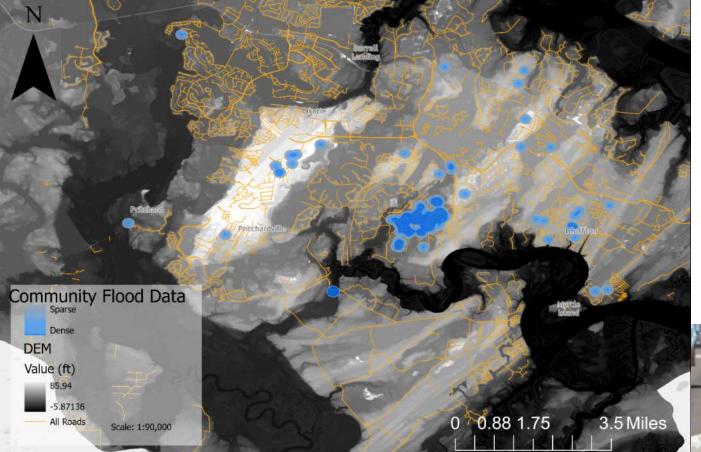
https://arcg.is/10a5Sn Attend one of the three drop-in events. detailed below.



Community Engagement

- Three public engagement events at locations throughout town
 - Bluffton Rotary Community Center
 - Pritchardville Elementary School
 - Historic Bluffton Arts & Seafood Festival
- Residents mapped flood hotspots using Survey123 online survey and at events • Deployed signs in flood-prone areas

TELL US ABOUT FLOODING IN YOUR COMMUNITY



- 85 survey responses
 - Paper, in-person, online
- Hotspots of current

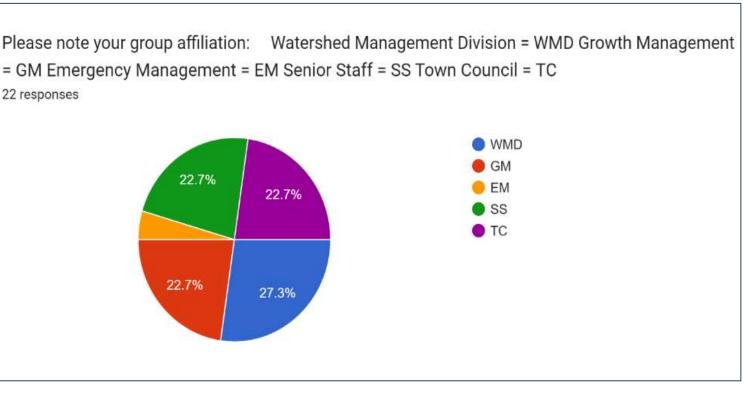
flood issues





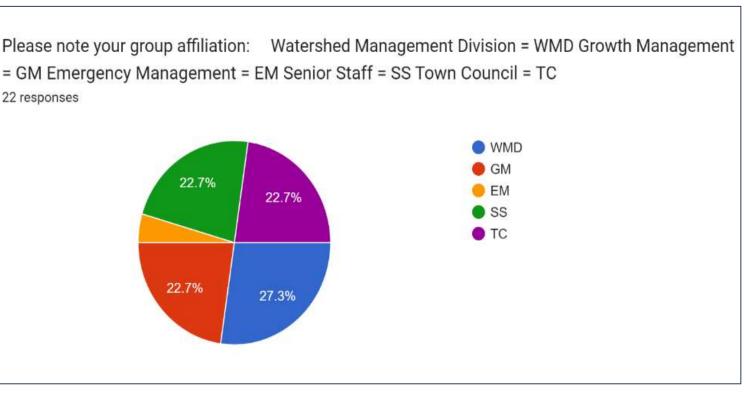
Resilience Concerns

- Conducted survey of Town staff from multiple departments and Town Council to determine greatest needs/concerns
- Highest concerns:
 - Water Quality
 - Evacuation Routes
 - Wetland Loss
 - Flooding Inundation
 - Green/Blue Space
 - Rainfall Runoff
 - Storm Frequency and Inten



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Policy and Planning

- Partnered with National Sea Grant Law Center to conduct review of local wetland protection ordinances
- Conducted review of policy and land acquisition options to strengthen resilience

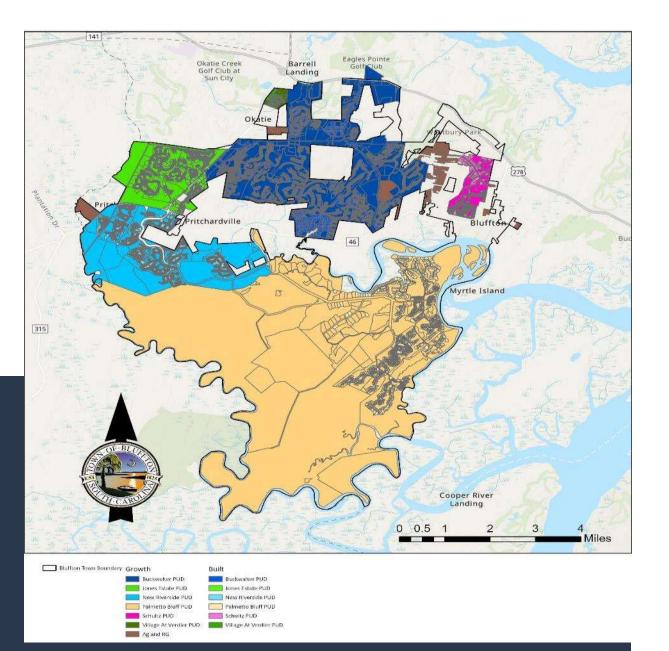
Mapping and Modeling





Bluffton Development Agreements

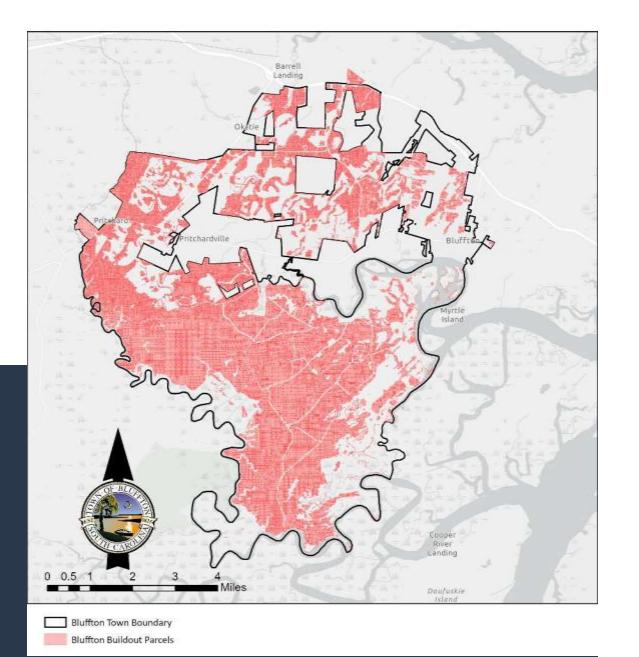
- Development Agreement: a legal binding agreement between local government(s) and property owner(s) for the long-term development of large tracts of land
- Purpose:
 - Plan for future to include the maximum build out and includes general uses, density and general site layout
 - Vested right for term of the agreement...
 - Reservation or dedication of land for public purposes...
- Referred to as Planned Unit Development agreements (PUDs)



Planned Unit Development Agreements (PUDs)

Remaining Residential Dwelling Units (as of 12/31/24):

- Buckwalter: 2,176
- Jones Estate: 413
- New Riverside: 724
- Palmetto Bluff: 2,515
- Shultz Tract: 66
- Village at Verdier: 9
- Total: 5,903

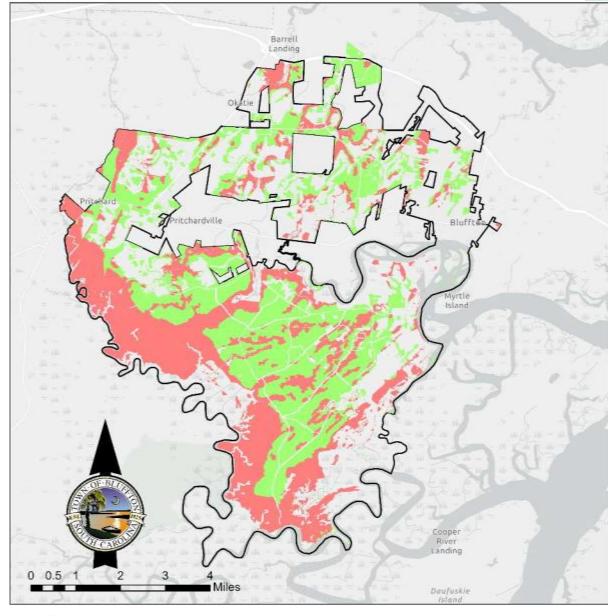


Buildout Analysis

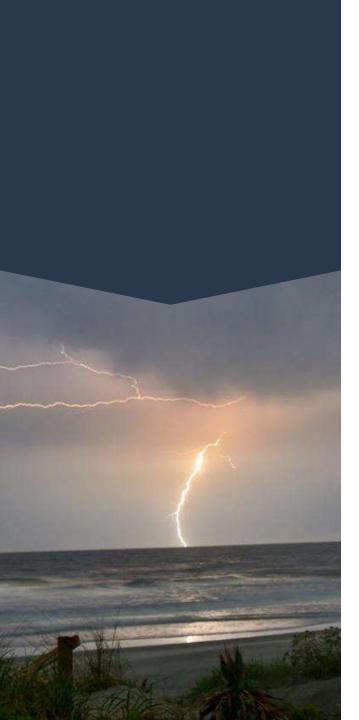
- Simulates subdivision of all developable parcels (>5 acres) into maximum development density
- Density from PUD agreements
- Removed SCDES critical area, water features, rights of way
- Resulted in 99,423 potential parcels
 - Far exceeded 5,903 remaining for development
- Used to analyze risk based on areas of development

Flood Risk

- Utilized First Street Flood Model from SC Office of Resilience
- Flood model that incorporates:
 - Rainfall
 - Riverine Flooding
 - Coastal Storm Surge
- Year 2023 and 2053 conditions
- Overlaid with <u>current</u> and future potential (buildout) development



Bluffton Town Boundary Flooding 1 in 100 yr 2023 No Flooding Flooding



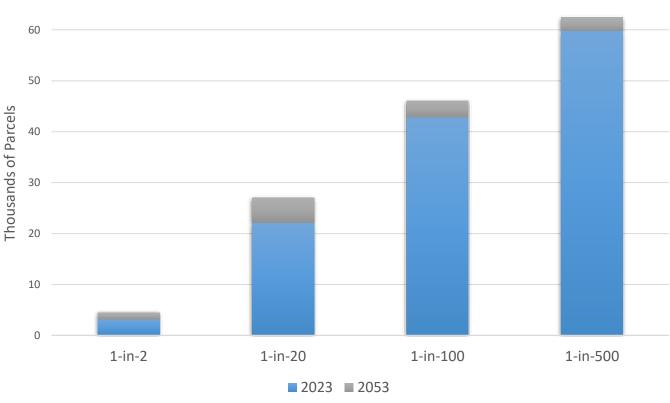
Damage Assessment

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Depth-Damage Curves
- Percentage of damage from different flood depths depending on size of home
- Average home value from 2021 U.S. Census Bureau estimates
- Reveals damages avoided based on location of development



US Army Corps of Engineers

Buildout Parcel Vulnerability



Vulnerability of Buildout Parcels

- Large increase in vulnerability as flood event size increases
- Future conditions increase flood vulnerability
 - Greatest % increase for smaller events
- 63% of buildout parcels were flooded by the largest flood event leaving 37,000 dry parcels

Pritchardville

2023 Flooding 1 in 100 years No Flooding

Policy Scenarios

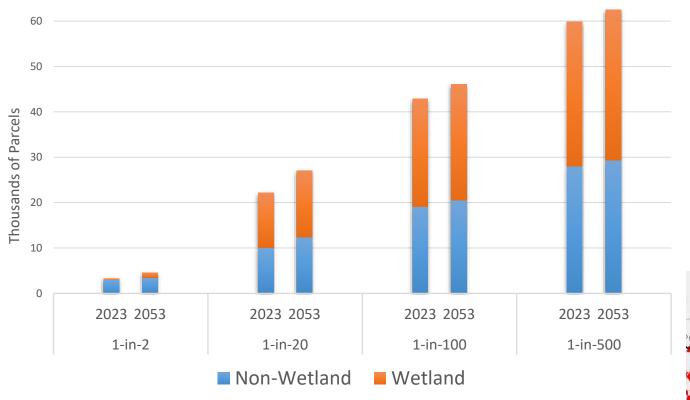
Forested Wetlands Protections

- Wetlands store, hold and filter water during storm events
- Calculated flood coverage and damages within and outside of wetland areas

Elevation-Based Zoning

- Lower elevations tend to accumulate water first during storm events
- Categorized low, moderate, and high elevation groups for each PUD
- Calculated flood coverage and

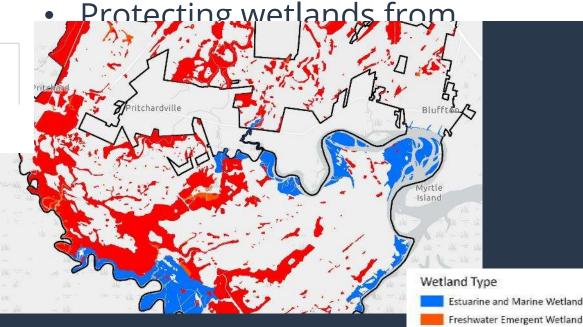




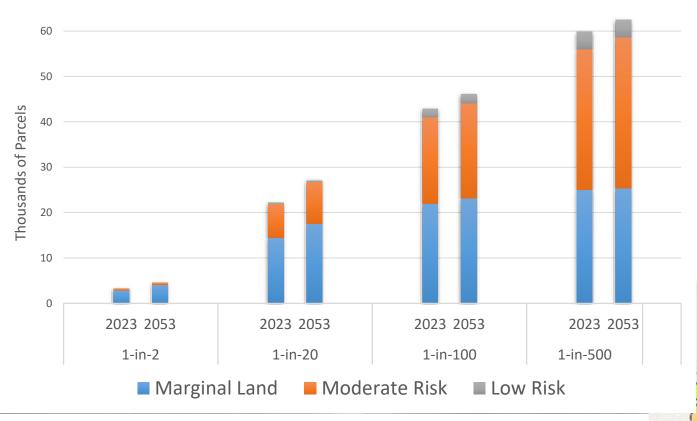
Wetlands - Buildout Parcel Vulnerability

Forested Wetlands Vulnerability

- Over half of vulnerability comes from wetland parcels for all but smallest event
- Wetland parcels held \$1.84 billion worth of modeled damages for the 1-in-100 storm event with 2023 conditions



Freshwater Forested \ Shrub Wetland



Elevation Group Vulnerability

Marginal/Moderate Risk parcels held \$3.51 billion worth of modeled damages for the 1-in-100 storm event with 2023 conditions

- Low Risk contain 0-6% of flooded parcels and damages for any scenario
 - Prioritizing development on higher

Myrtle Island

Elevation Suitability Marginal Land Moderate Risk Lower Risk

Elevation Groups - Buildout Parcel Vulnerability

Ability to Reach PUD Agreements

Forested Wetlands

Planned Unit Development	Non-Wetland Available	Remaining Dwelling Units	Proportion Non-Wetland
Buckwalter	10,960	2,176	504%
Jones Estate	4,597	413	1,113%
New Riverside	10,408	724	1,438%
Palmetto Bluff	28,335	2,515	1,127%
Shultz Tract	604	66	915%
Village at Verdier	200	9	2,222%

 ✓ Able to reach remaining dwelling units with Non-Wetland parcels

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Elevation Groups

Planned Unit Development	Remaining Dwelling Units	Low Risk Available	Proportion Low Risk
Buckwalter	2,176	2,923	134%
Jones Estate	412	1,045	254%
New Riverside	724	2,880	398%
Palmetto Bluff	2,515	8,976	357%
Shultz Tract	66	176	267%
Village at Verdier	9	40	444%

 ✓ Able to reach remaining dwelling units with Low Risk parcels



Strengthen Wetlands Protection: Consider adopting stricter wetland protection policies to preserve sensitive areas and reduce future flood vulnerability. Options include:

- Implementing overlay zoning districts (e.g. marsh migration overlay zoning)
- Expanding the Preserve District



Implement Elevation-Based Zoning: Introducing elevation-based zoning would reduce flood risks by ensuring new development occurs in safer, higherelevation areas.

 This strategy has been successfully adopted by other municipalities, such as the City of Charleston, SC, and the City of Norfolk, VA.



Update Flood Management Policies: Bluffton should update its floodplain management policies, potentially aligning them with successful models from other regions, like Hilton Head Island, SC, to ensure that new developments adhere to stricter flood protection standards.

• For example, Bluffton's 2021 flood damage ordinance, which does not restrict development within flood hazard areas, could be adapted to provide wetlands protection



Consider strengthening local financial incentive and land acquisition programs

- Strengthening the Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) program
- Investigate land acquisition programs and build public-private and nonprofit partnerships (e.g. Nature Conservancy, Open Land Trust)
- Bolster existing land acquisition fund (e.g. fees from real estate development transactions or development agreements)
- Use tax abatement or other financial discounts for development in less vulnerable areas
- Require impact fees for development in floodprone areas







