

Virginia Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM) Feasibility Study Update

City Council Briefing

LJ Hansen | April 21, 2026



Agenda

- Stormwater Overview & Purpose of Briefing
- Background & Study Evolution
- New USACE Requirements
- Early Actionable Element Recommendation
 - *Candidate Options*
 - *Staff Recommendation*
 - *Element Benefits*
- Funding Overview
- Timeline
- Next Steps

Stormwater Elements Overview

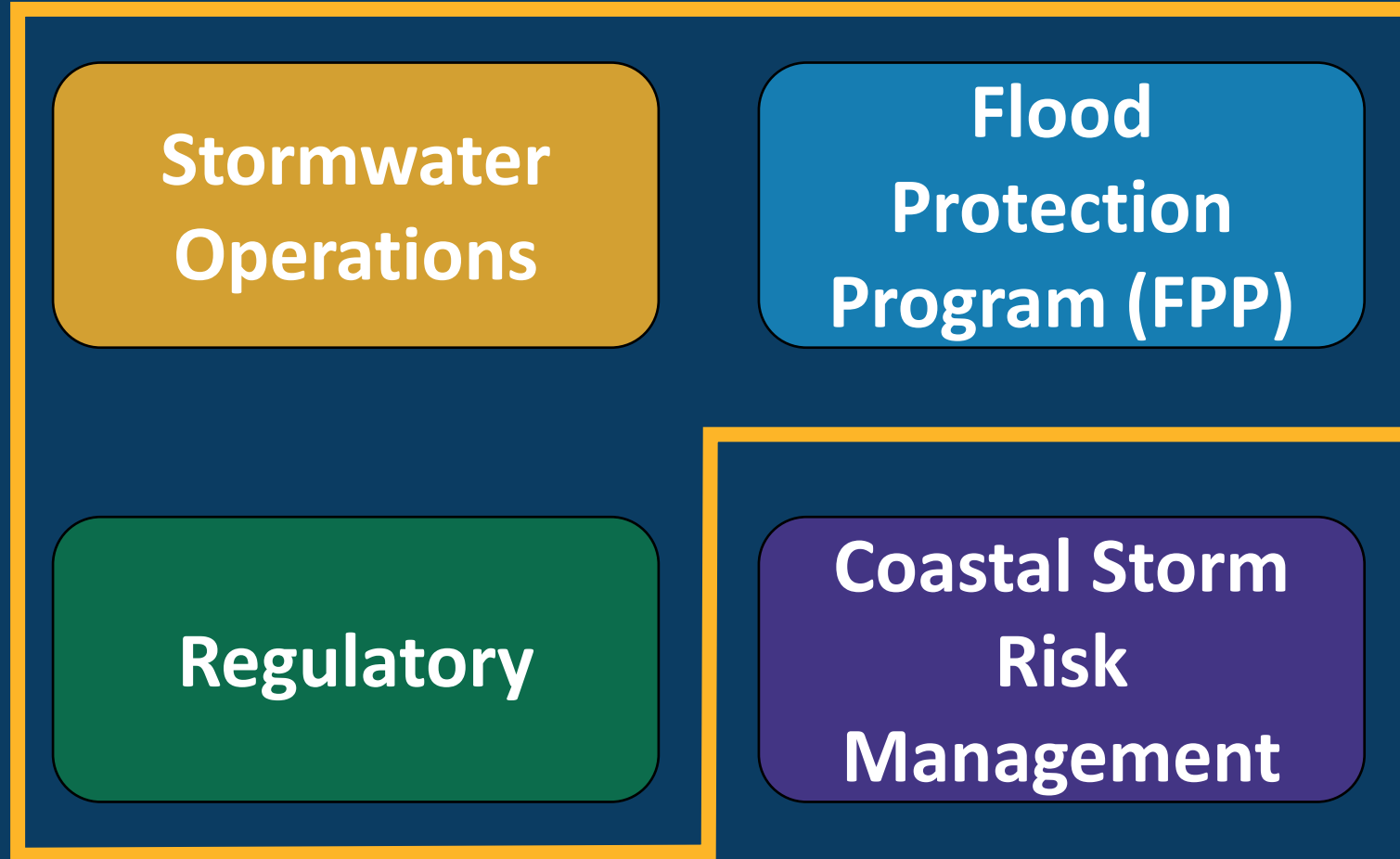
**Stormwater
Operations**

**Flood
Protection
Program (FPP)**

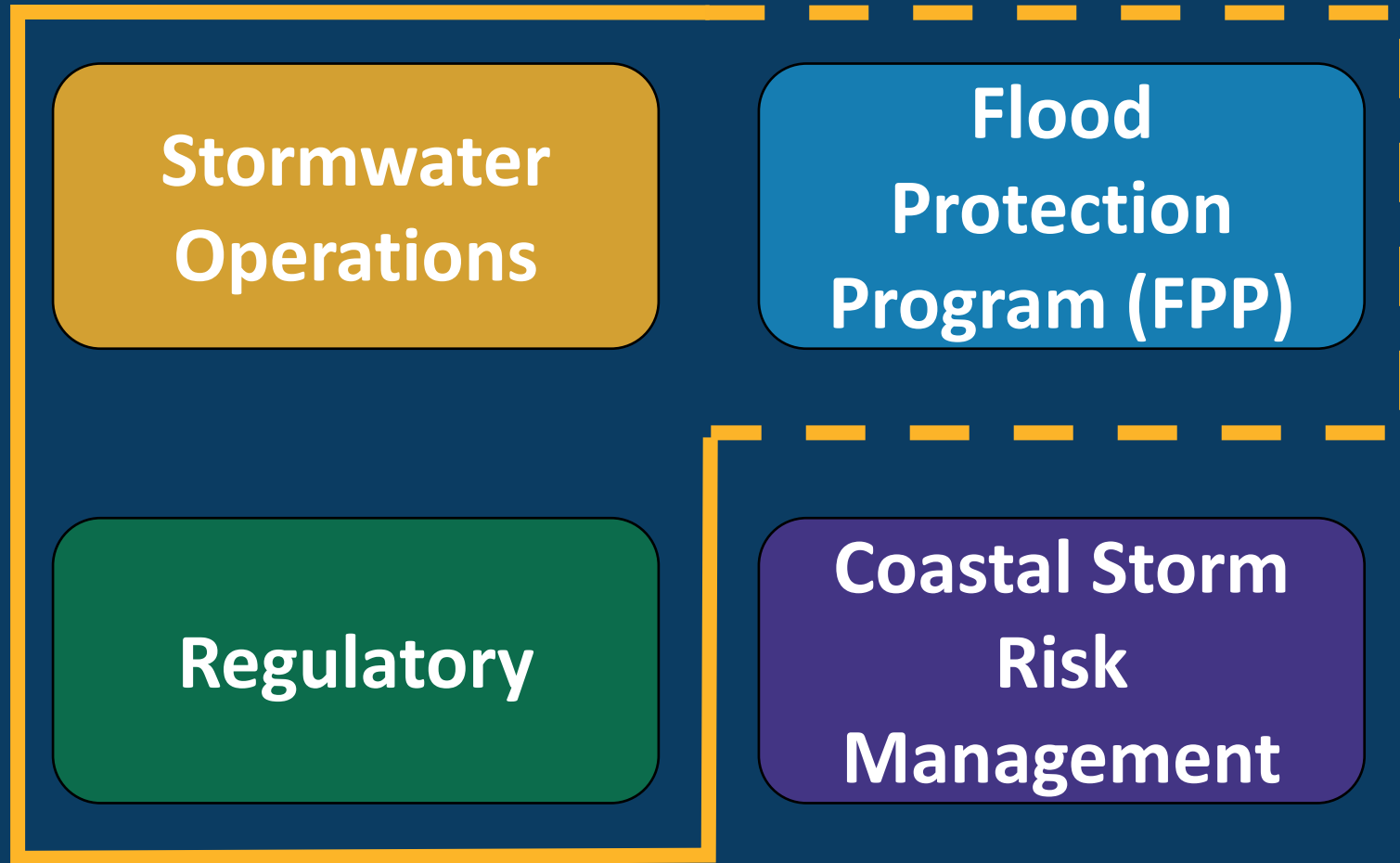
Regulatory

**Coastal Storm
Risk
Management**

Stormwater Fund (ERU)



2.5¢ Real Estate Dedication (Stormwater Lockbox)



4.1¢ Real Estate Dedication (Flood Protection Lockbox)

Stormwater
Operations

Flood
Protection
Program (FPP)

Regulatory

Coastal Storm
Risk
Management

Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM)

Stormwater
Operations

Flood Protection
Program (FPP)

Regulatory

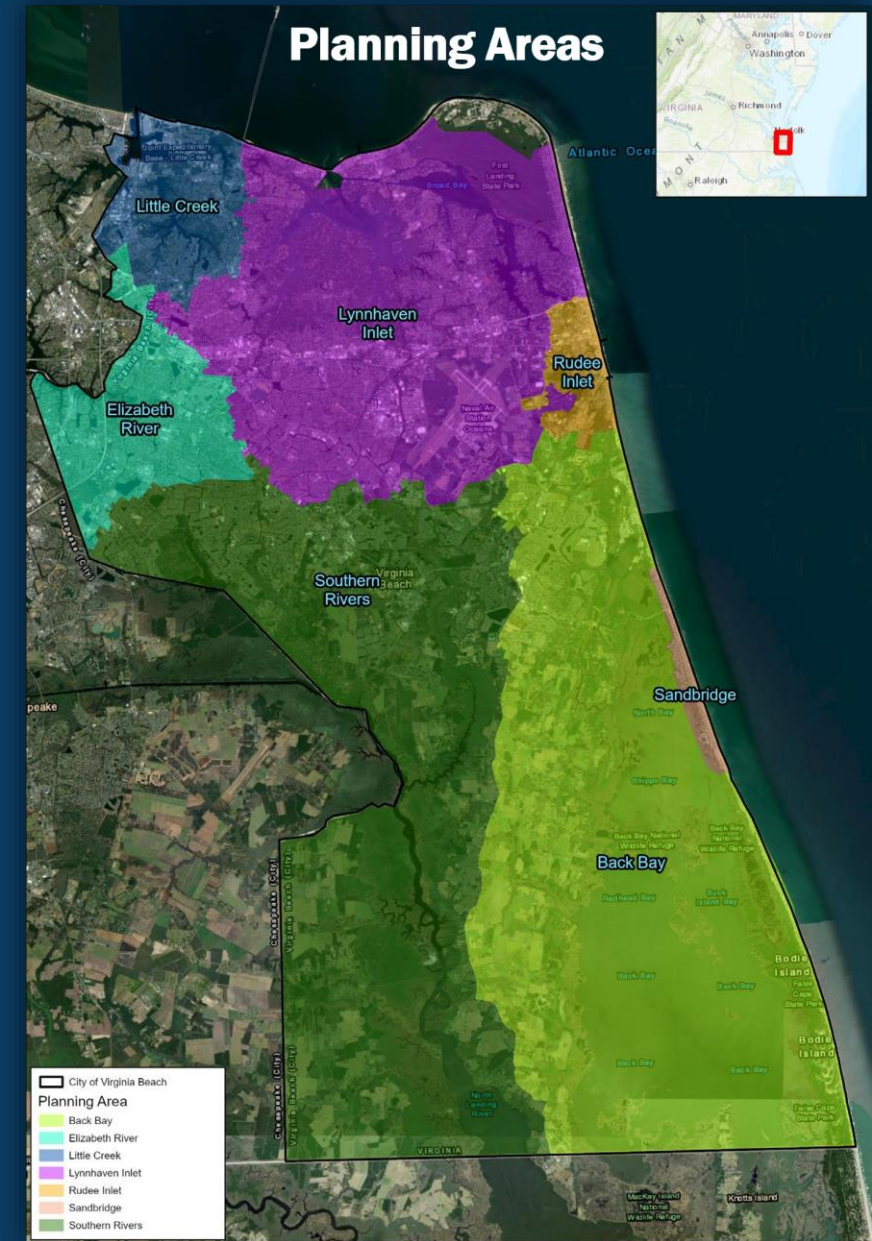
Coastal Storm Risk
Management

Purpose of Briefing

- Update City Council on CSRM Study status and new USACE requirements
- Explain the need to select one **Early Actionable Element** to maintain study schedule
- Present staff's recommended Early Actionable Element
- **Request City Council concurrence to advance the recommended element.**

Background

- Study is the first step to getting federal funding assistance – “New Start”
- Study focuses exclusively on coastal storm inundation – not recurrent rainfall (Flood Protection Program)
- Evaluates long-term coastal storm risks across 6 Planning Areas
- Develops strategies for protecting life and property over a 50-year horizon
- Incorporates sea level rise and storm surge modeling



Study Evolution

- 2022 (July): Study launched under USACE “SMART” framework:
 - 3-year limit
 - \$3M cap (\$1.5M City Share)
 - 3 levels of Corps engagement throughout (District, Division, & Headquarters)
 - Chief’s Report signed at ~10% design
- 2023 (Jan): Reclassified as “Complex” due to interconnected flooding
 - Budget increased to \$5.5M, schedule extended to Spring 2026
- 2023 (Jun): Revised Headquarters Direction
 - More Robust modeling, geotechnical work, and Class 3 cost estimate
 - Total cost now \$13.5M (6.67M City Share), completion extended to Spring 2028

SMART – Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Risk-Informed, Timely

New USACE Requirements

- *Early Actionable Element Requirement*

- 35% design maturity required before the Chief's Report can be signed
- Must include Class 3 cost estimate
- Only one structural measure in a planning area can advance initially

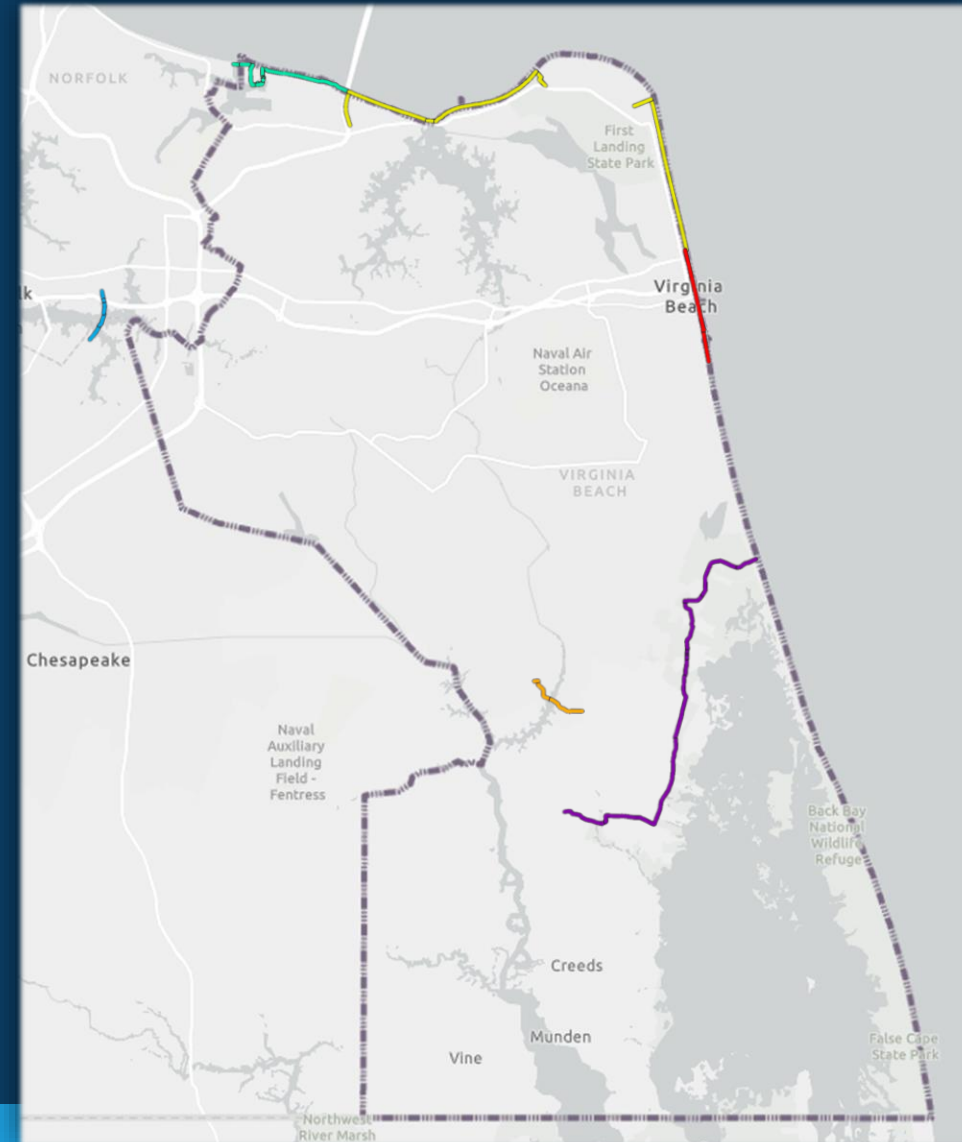
- *What This Means for Virginia Beach*

- USACE Norfolk District cannot advance all structural options simultaneously
- City must identify one **Early Actionable Element** to keep the CSRM Feasibility Study on schedule
- All remaining options remain part of the comprehensive plan for advancement in later phases under existing authority

Early Actionable Element – Candidate Options

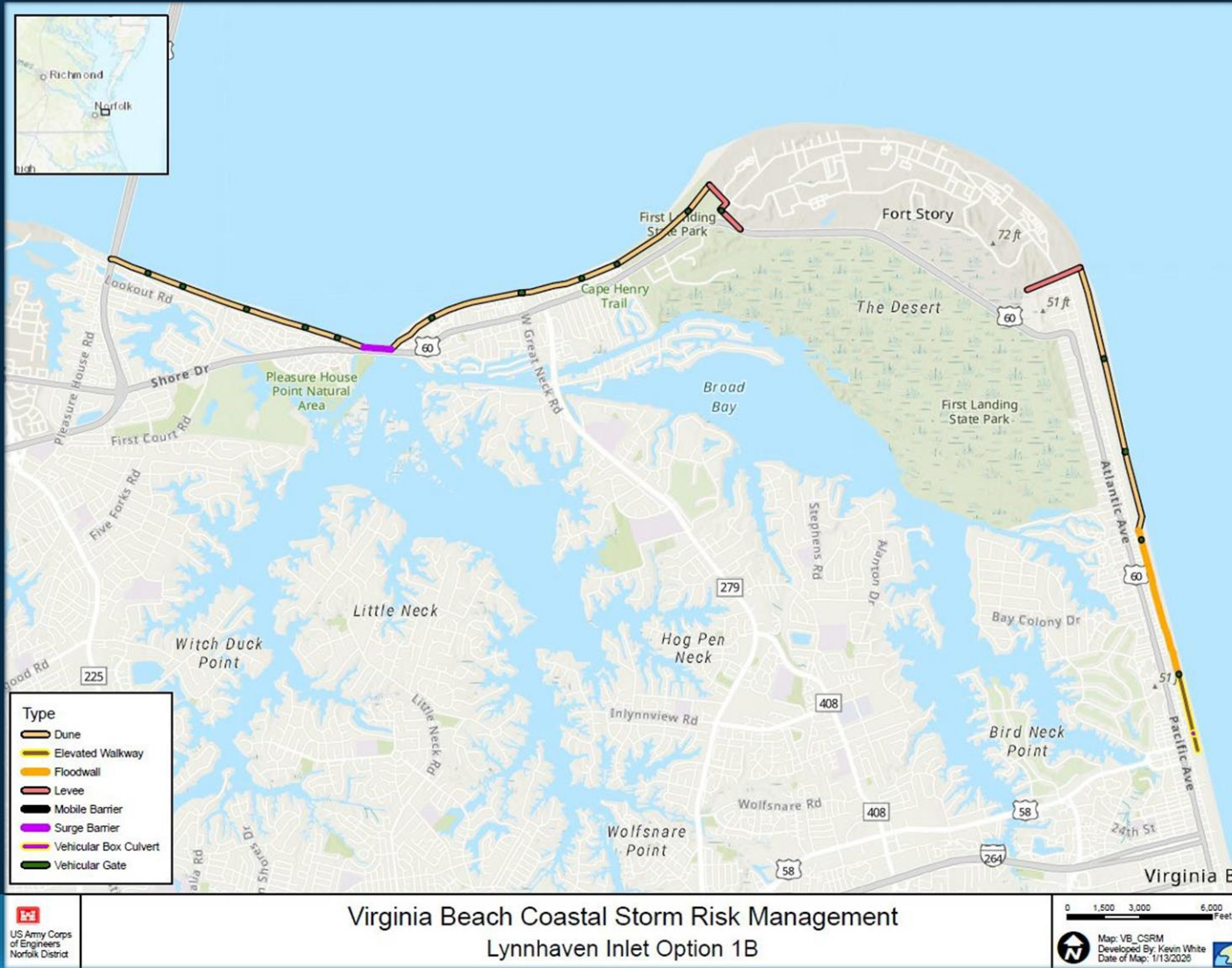
Six Candidate Planning Area Locations:

- Back Bay
- Elizabeth River
- Little Creek
- Lynnhaven Inlet
- Rudee Inlet + Oceanfront Floodwall
- West Neck Creek



Staff Recommendation

Recommended Early Actionable Element: Lynnhaven Inlet Surge Barrier

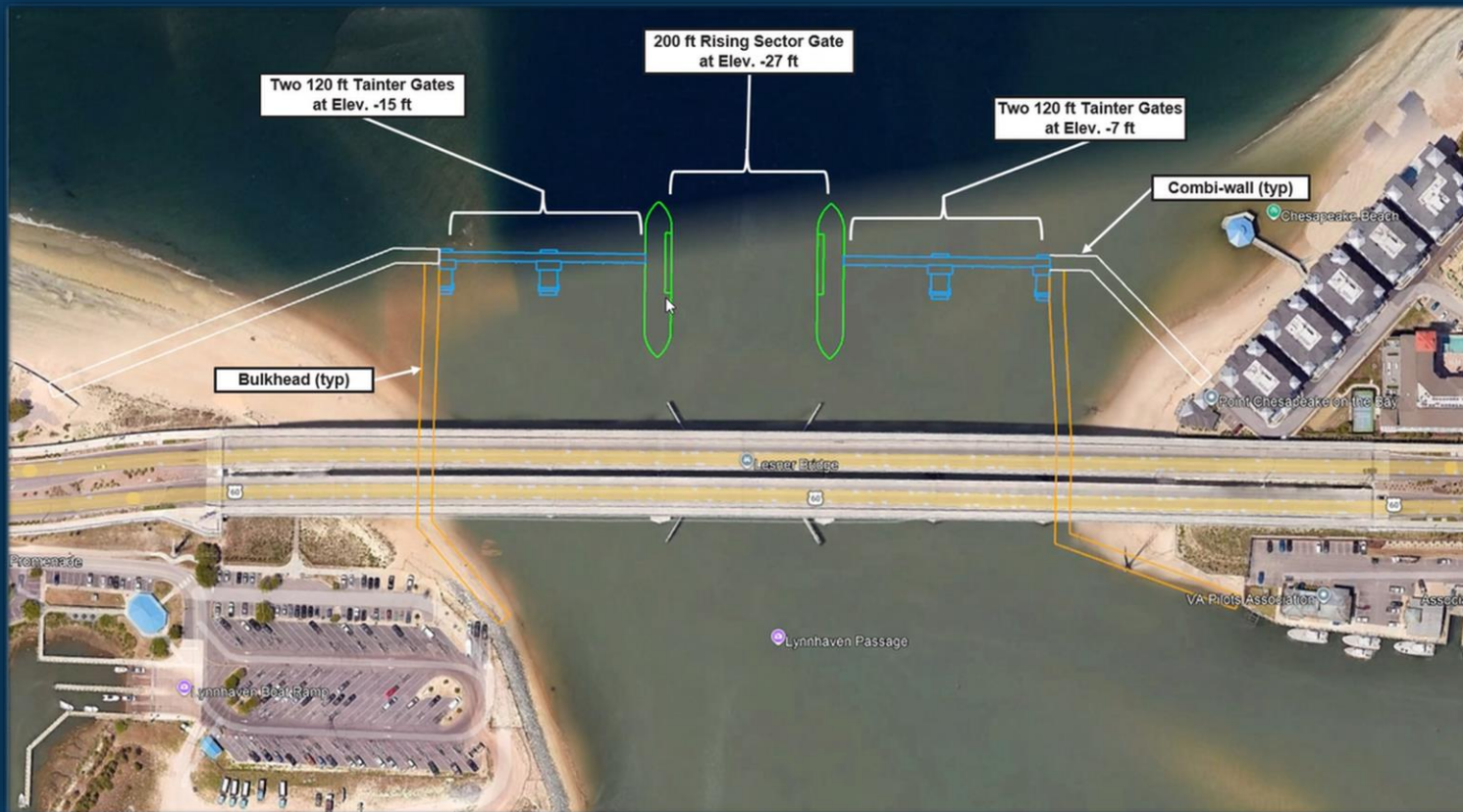


Recommendation based on:

- Lynnhaven inlet and connected waterways affects a large area with a significant population, experiencing some of the greatest impacts from flooding
- A surge barrier here would have the potential to afford immediate benefit and protection

Staff Recommendation

Recommended Early Actionable Element: Lynnhaven Inlet Surge Barrier



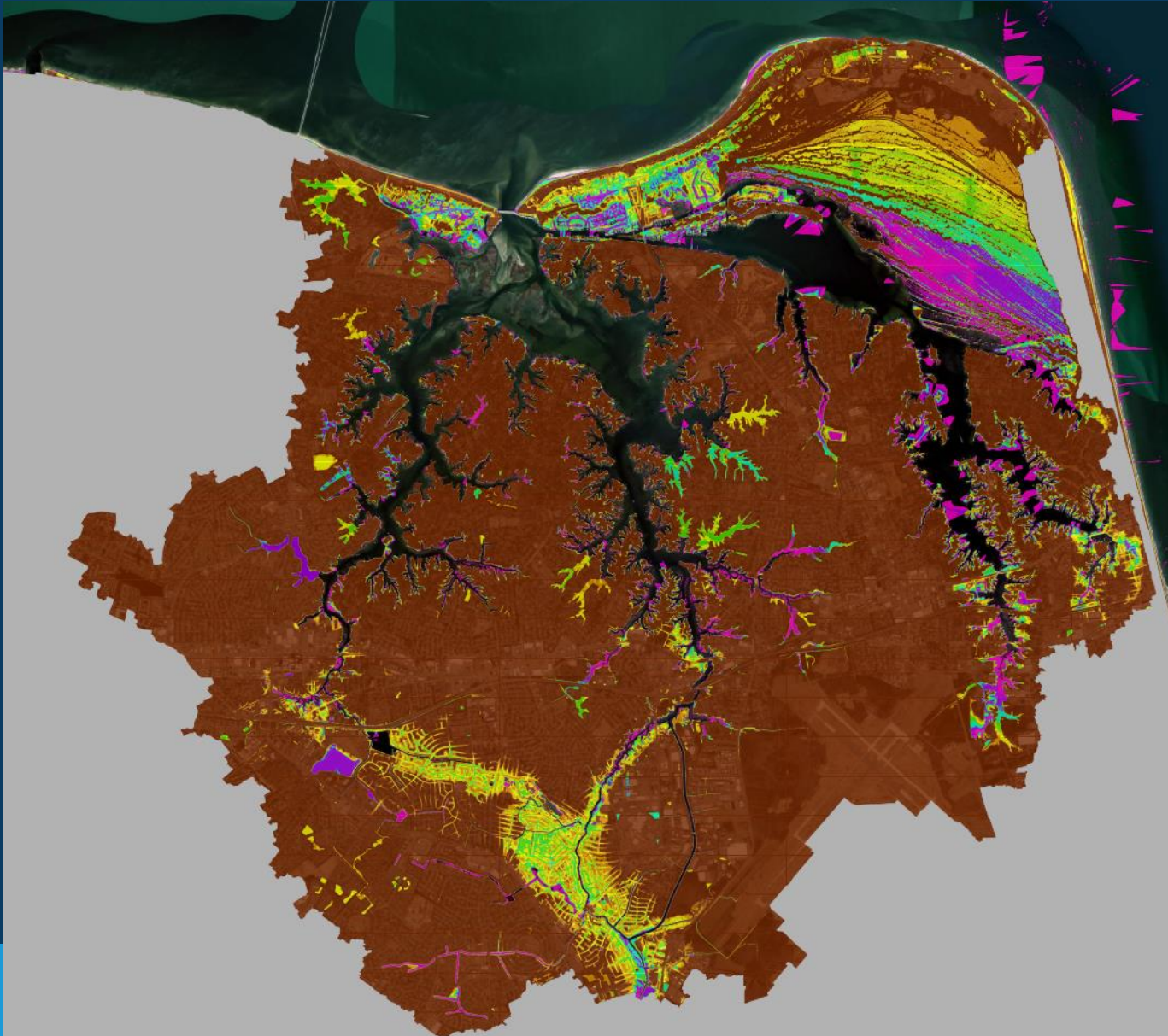
- Surge barrier across Lynnhaven Inlet with a rising sector gate and Tainter gates
- Floodwalls and fortified dunes along bay and ocean sides
- Ultimately creates continuous Chesapeake Bay → Fort Story protection line

Lynnhaven Inlet Storm Surge Barrier Concept

High-risk Interior Neighborhoods



High-risk Interior Neighborhoods

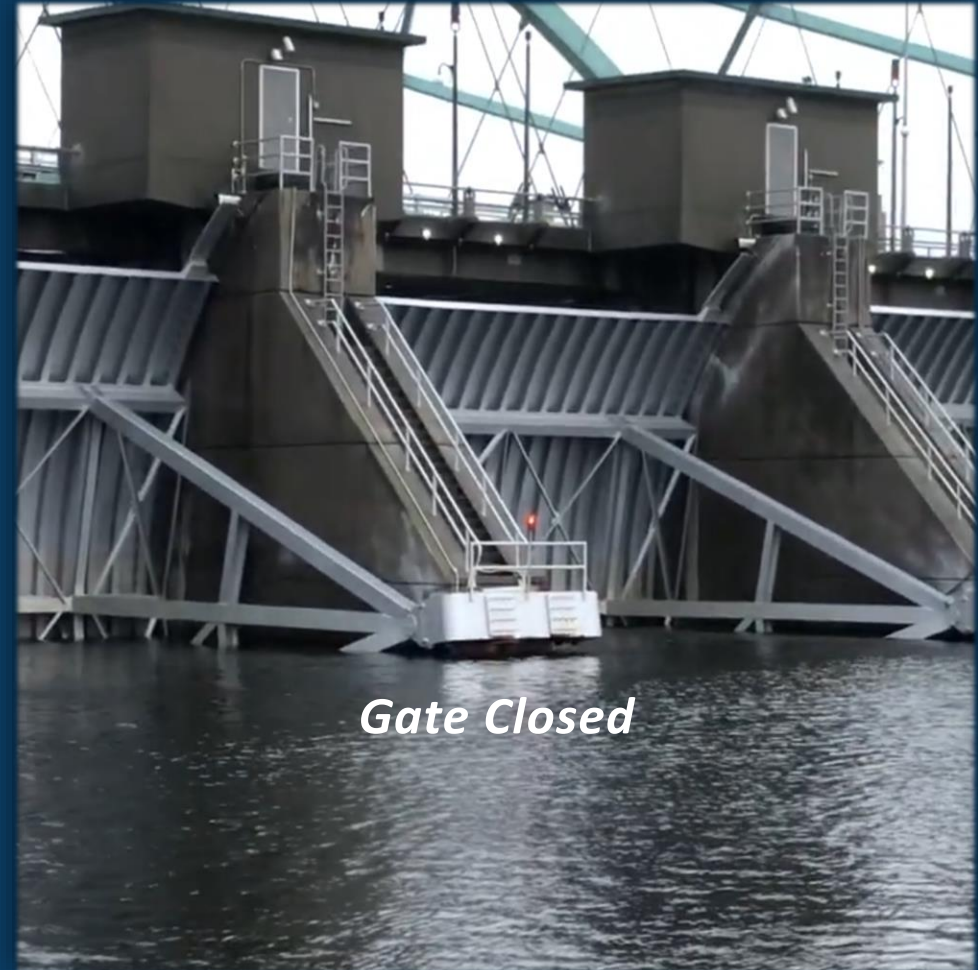


- Lynnhaven Inlet is the source of tidal flooding for much of the City
- Affecting tidal levels in:
 - Central Resort
 - Bay Colony
 - Great Neck
 - Town Center
 - Windsor Woods/Princess Anne Plaza

Lynnhaven Inlet Storm Surge Barrier Concept



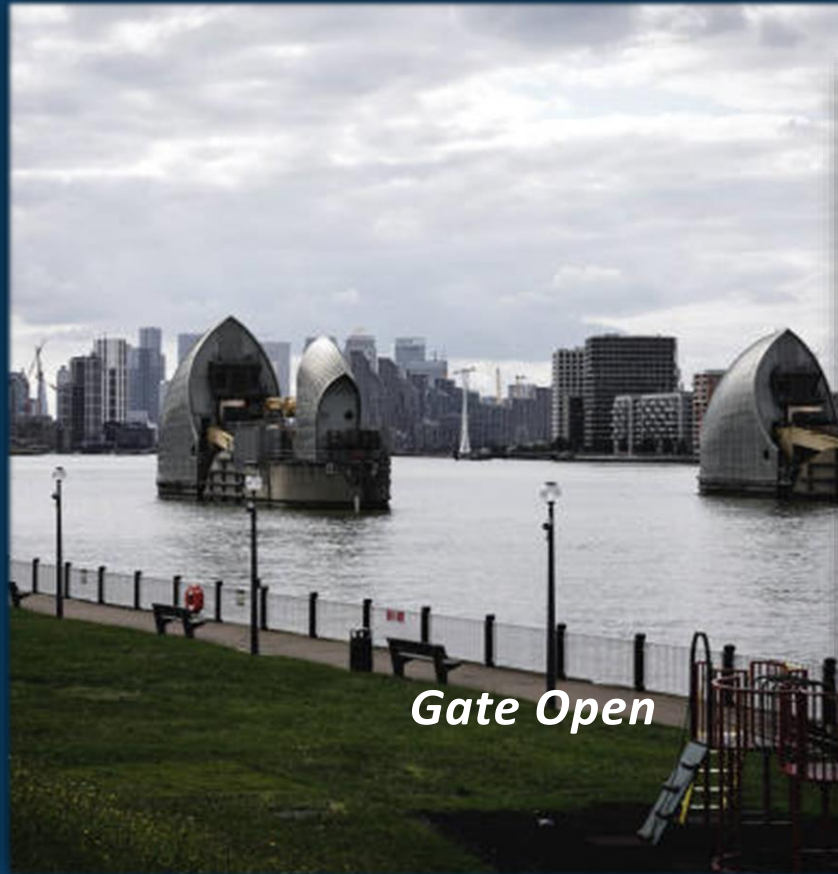
Gate Open



Gate Closed

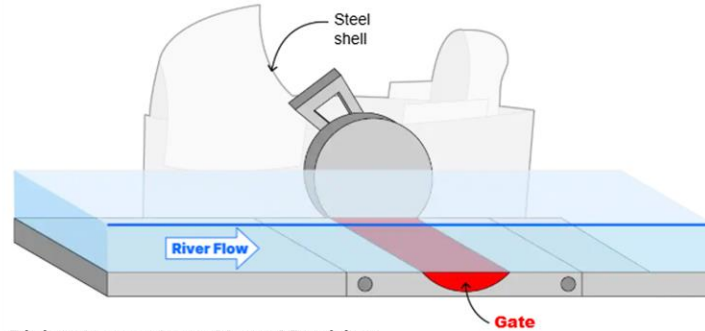
Example of Tainter gates – Fox Point Hurricane Barrier, Providence, Rhode Island

Lynnhaven Inlet Storm Surge Barrier Concept

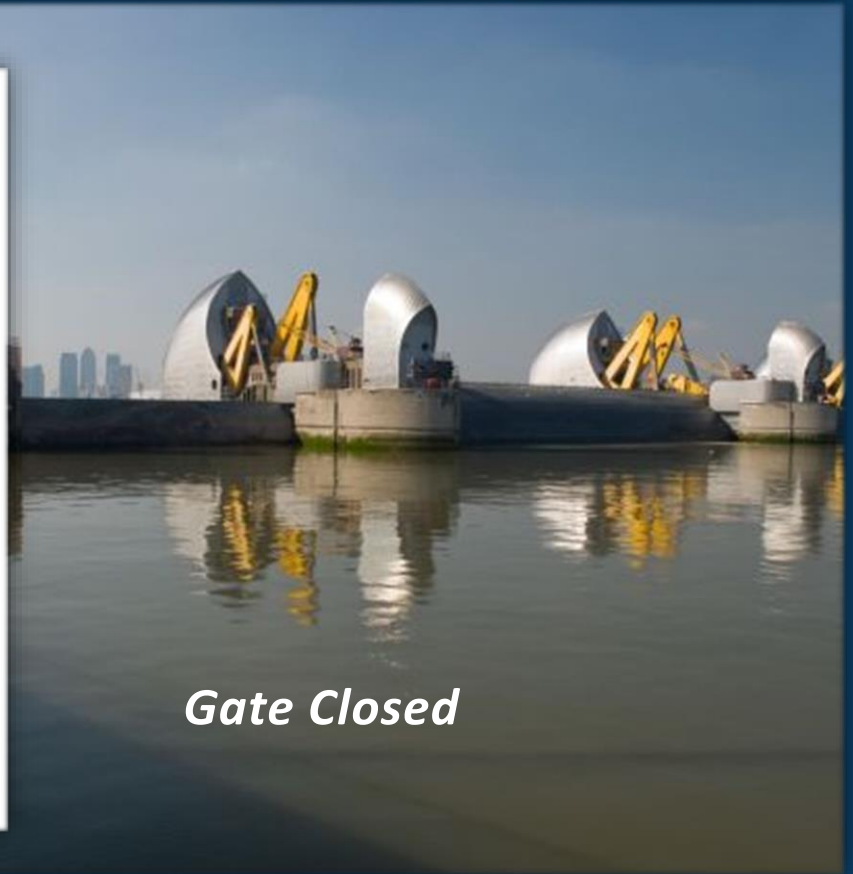
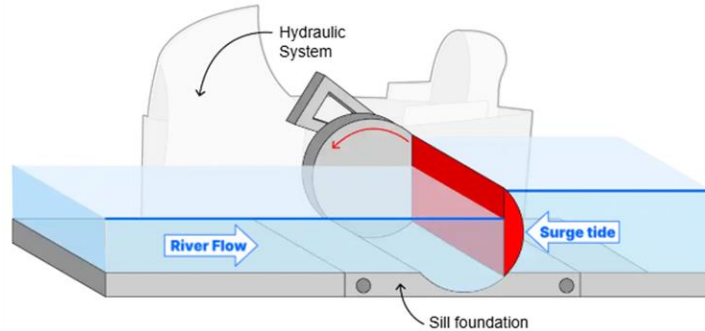


Gate Open

Rising Sector Gate Open Position



Rising Sector Gate Closed Position



Gate Closed

How the Gates Might Be Utilized – Very Preliminary



PRELIMINARY CLOSURE INFORMATION



Closure Threshold is the forecasted water level for which operation of a storm surge barrier is authorized:

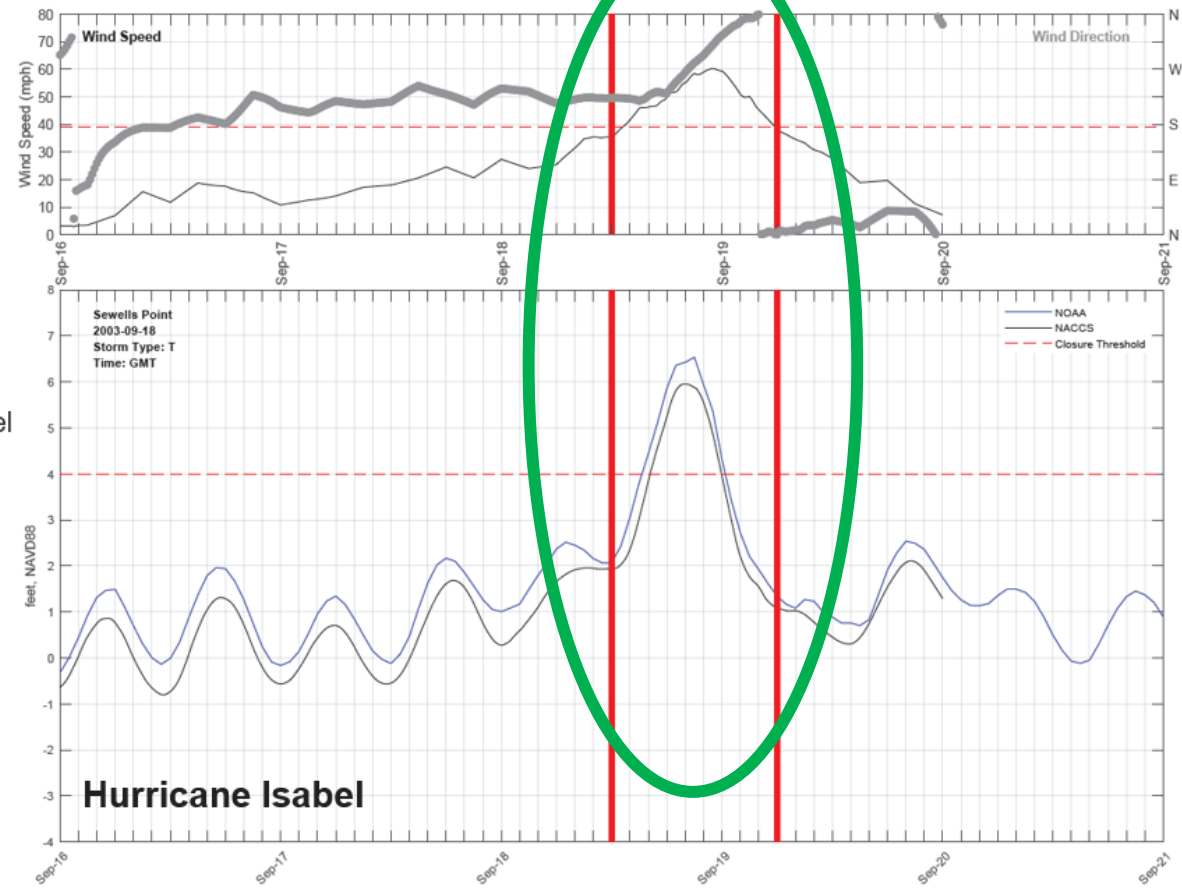
- 4 feet NAVD88 (preliminary)

Closure Timing

- Gates will remain open until navigation has cleared or until the following conditions are met:
 - Gates will begin closing 2 hours before water level are forecasted to exceed closure threshold.
 - Gates will close if the site experiences tropical storm force winds (39 mph).
 - Gates will close at the lowest water surface elevation practicable to increase the storage capacity of the basin.

Reopening Timing

- Gates will reopen after the storm passes on falling tide when the head difference on the gates is < 1 foot.



Hurricane vs Nor'easter

5



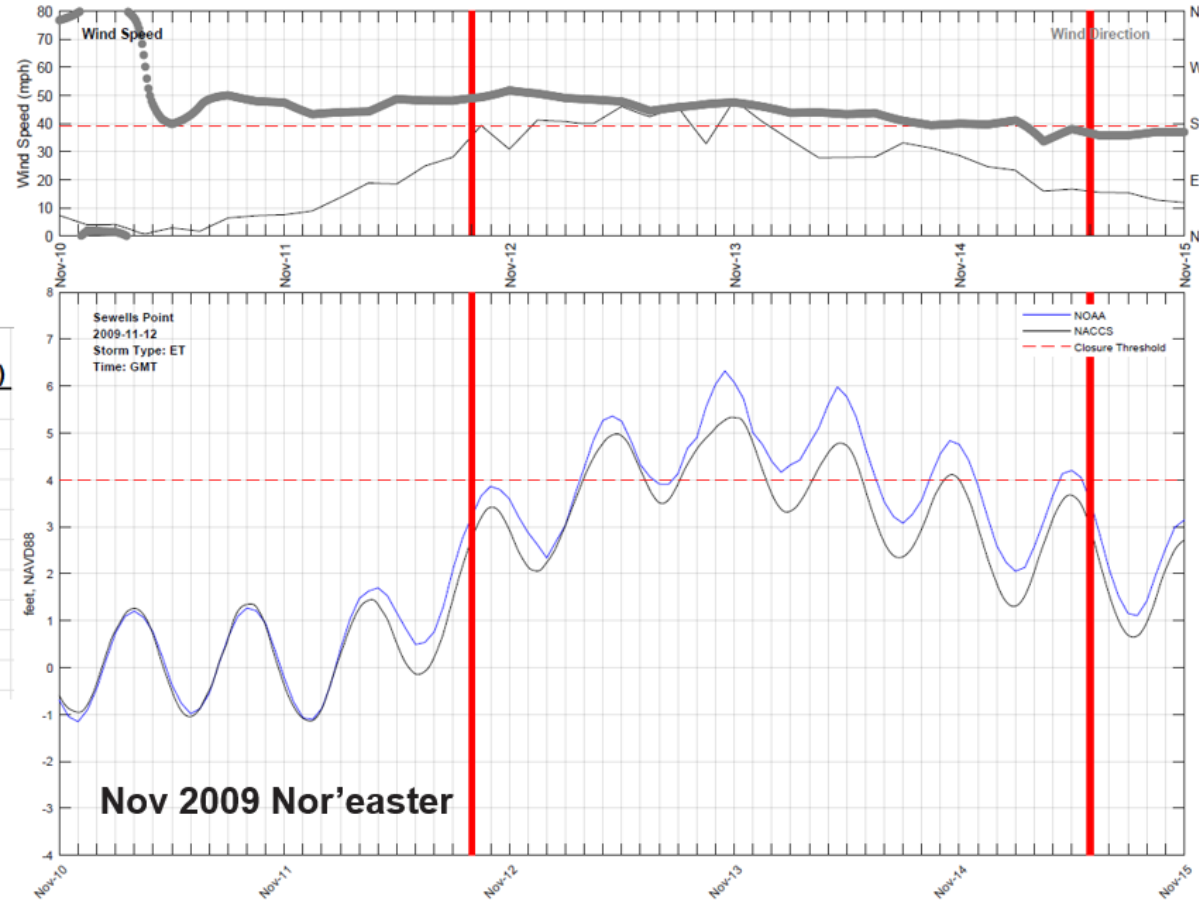
HISTORICAL STORMS - CLOSURES



Top Ten	Date	Type	feet, NAVD88	Closure Duration (Hours)
1	8/23/1933	Hurricane	6.41	14
2	9/18/2003	Hurricane	6.28	18
3	11/12/2009	Nor'easter	6.12	66
4	8/28/2011	Hurricane	5.95	26
5	3/7/1962	Nor'easter	5.61	44
6	10/29/2012	Hurricane	5.19	54
7	9/18/1936	Hurricane	5.11	20
8	11/22/2006	Nor'easter	5.02	14
9	2/5/1998	Nor'easter	4.97	52
10	10/7/2006	Nor'easter	4.91	50

Closure Duration (Hours)

Storm Type	Average	Min	Max
Hurricane	26.4	14	54
Nor'easter	45.2	14	66



Closure Frequency – Very Preliminary

6



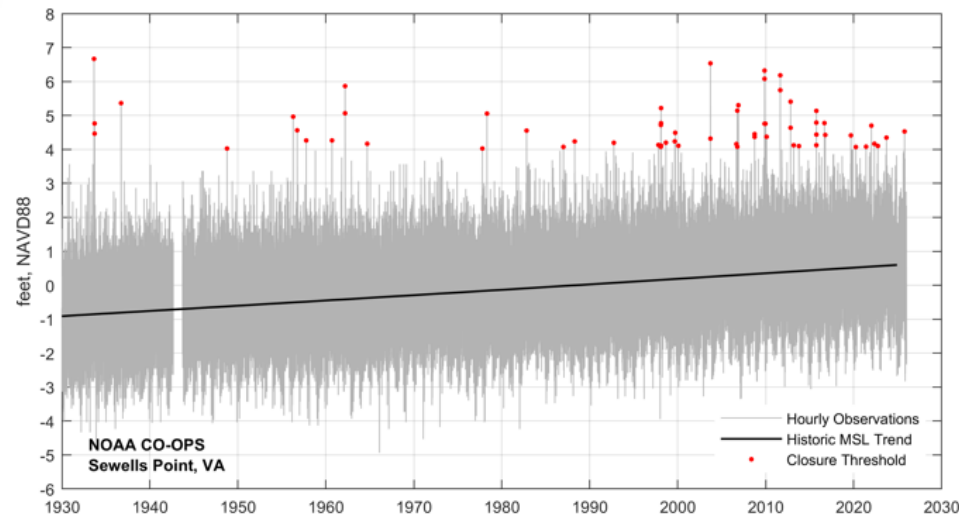
CLOSURE FREQUENCY – HISTORICAL DATA



NOAA Tide Station at Sewells Point, VA

Closure Threshold = 4.0 ft NAVD88

- 60 closure days since 1930
- 33 closure days since 2000



Decade	Number of Closure Days per Decade		
	4 ft NAVD88	5 ft NAVD88	6 ft NAVD88
1930s	4	2	1
1940s	1	0	0
1950s	3	0	0
1960s	4	2	0
1970s	2	1	0
1980s	3	0	0
1990s	10	1	0
2000s	13	5	3
2010s	14	4	1
2020s	7	0	0

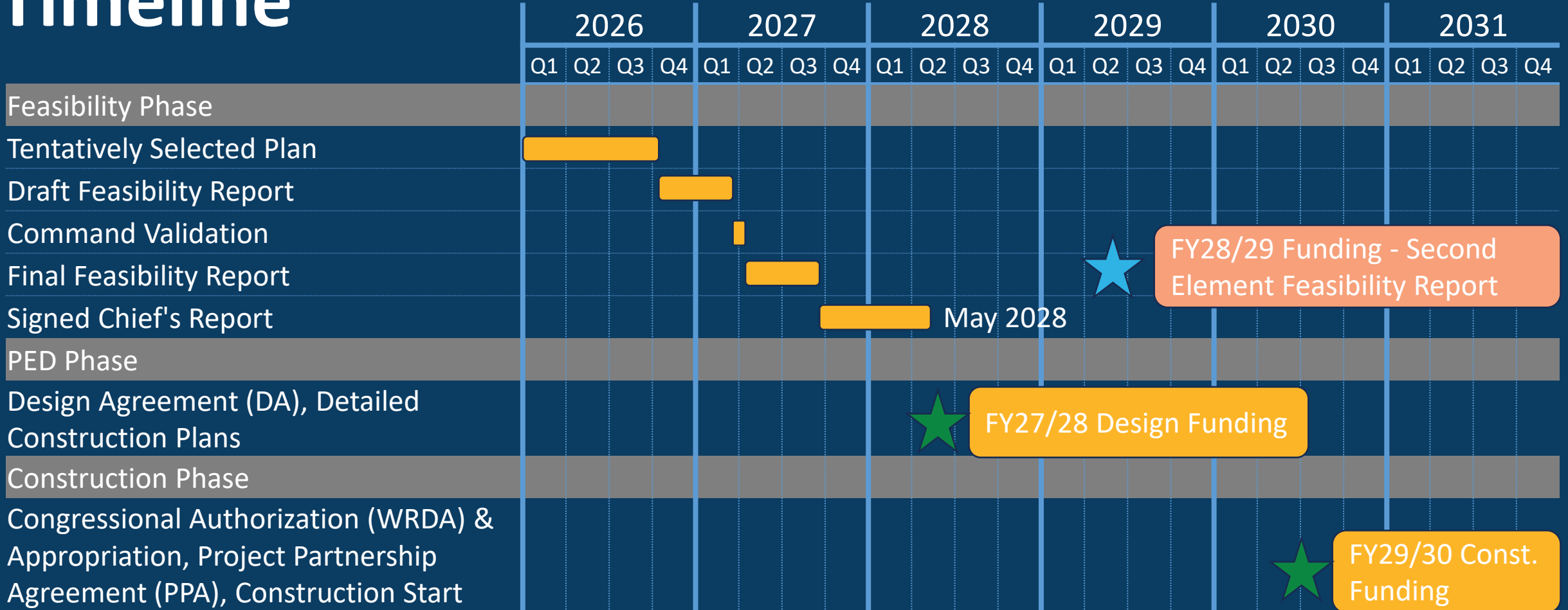
Funding Overview

Total Study Cost: \$13.5M, City Local Share: \$6.67M (CIP 100512)

- \$4.25M appropriated to date
- \$2.4M programmed for FY27–FY28
- ***No additional City funding is needed right now*** to advance the Early Actionable Element

After the 35% design and Chief's Report, the project becomes eligible for congressional authorization—the step required for future federal appropriations for design and construction

Timeline



PED – Preconstruction Engineering & Design
WRDA – Water Resources Development Act



35% City Funding Required



50% City Funding Required

What We Seek from City Council Today

- Concurrence on the selection of the Lynnhaven Surge Barrier and associated infrastructure as the Early Actionable Element

OR..

- Provide Alternative Direction

Next Steps – If Council Concurs

- Complete 35% design for the selected Early Actionable Element
- Plan and Program Local Matching Funds (65/35 Cost Share)
- Explore Feasibility of USACE Section 203 opportunities to advance additional measures, including:
 - Using City funding to complete 35% design on another measure
 - Submitting a Section 203 report to USACE for review and potential approval
 - Enabling a locally advanced measure to become federally authorized
 - Allowing progress on additional elements without waiting for the full CSRM study timeline.



THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?