

Vinalhaven

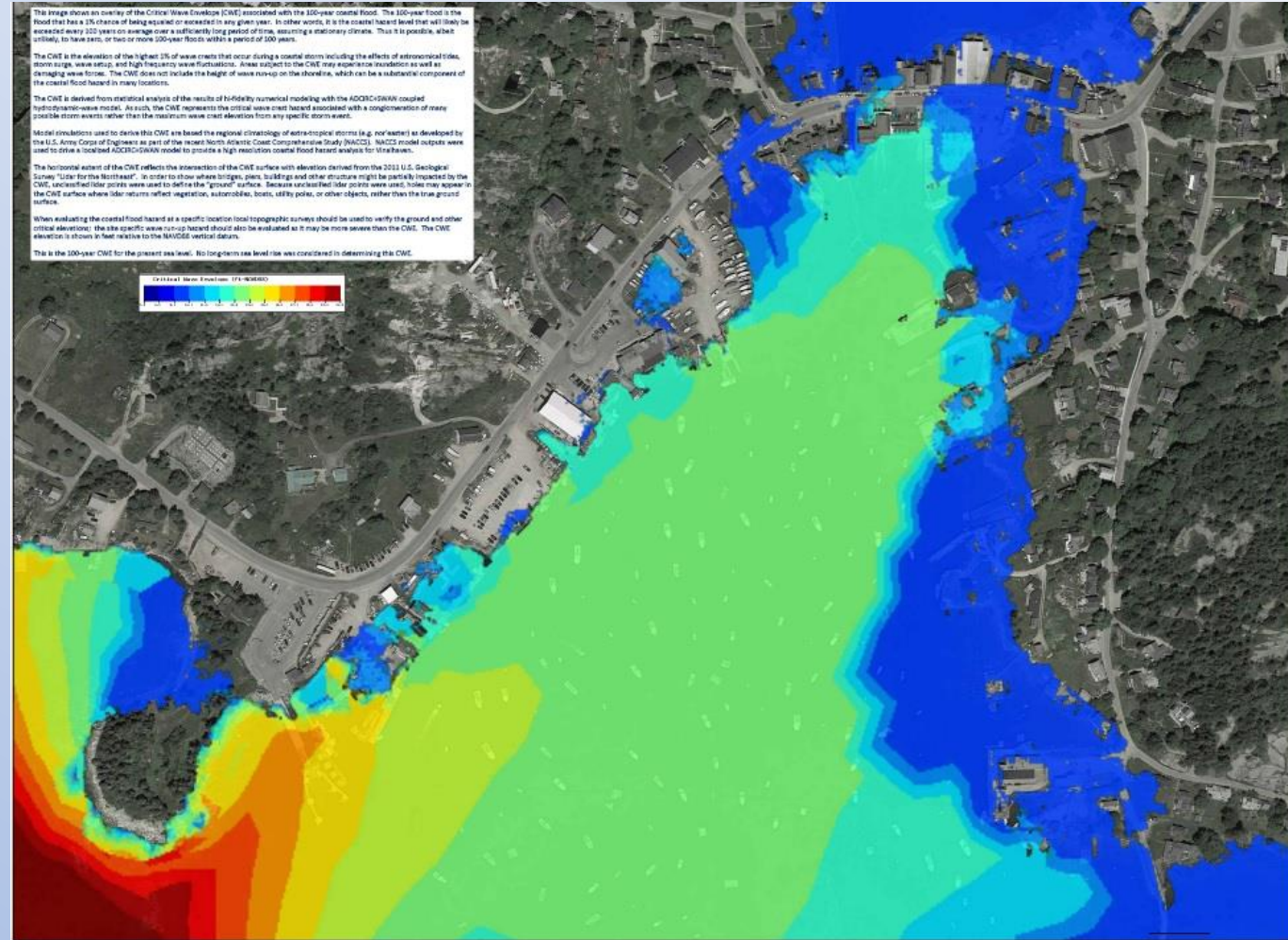
Facing the Facts, Planning for Resilience



This presentation was prepared for Vinalhaven under award CZM NA16NOS4190118 to the Maine Coastal Program from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. The statements, findings, conclusions, and recommendations are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the Department of Commerce.

Presentation Overview

- Island Overview
- SLR Committee
- Vulnerability Study
- Design and Resiliency Team
- Next Steps

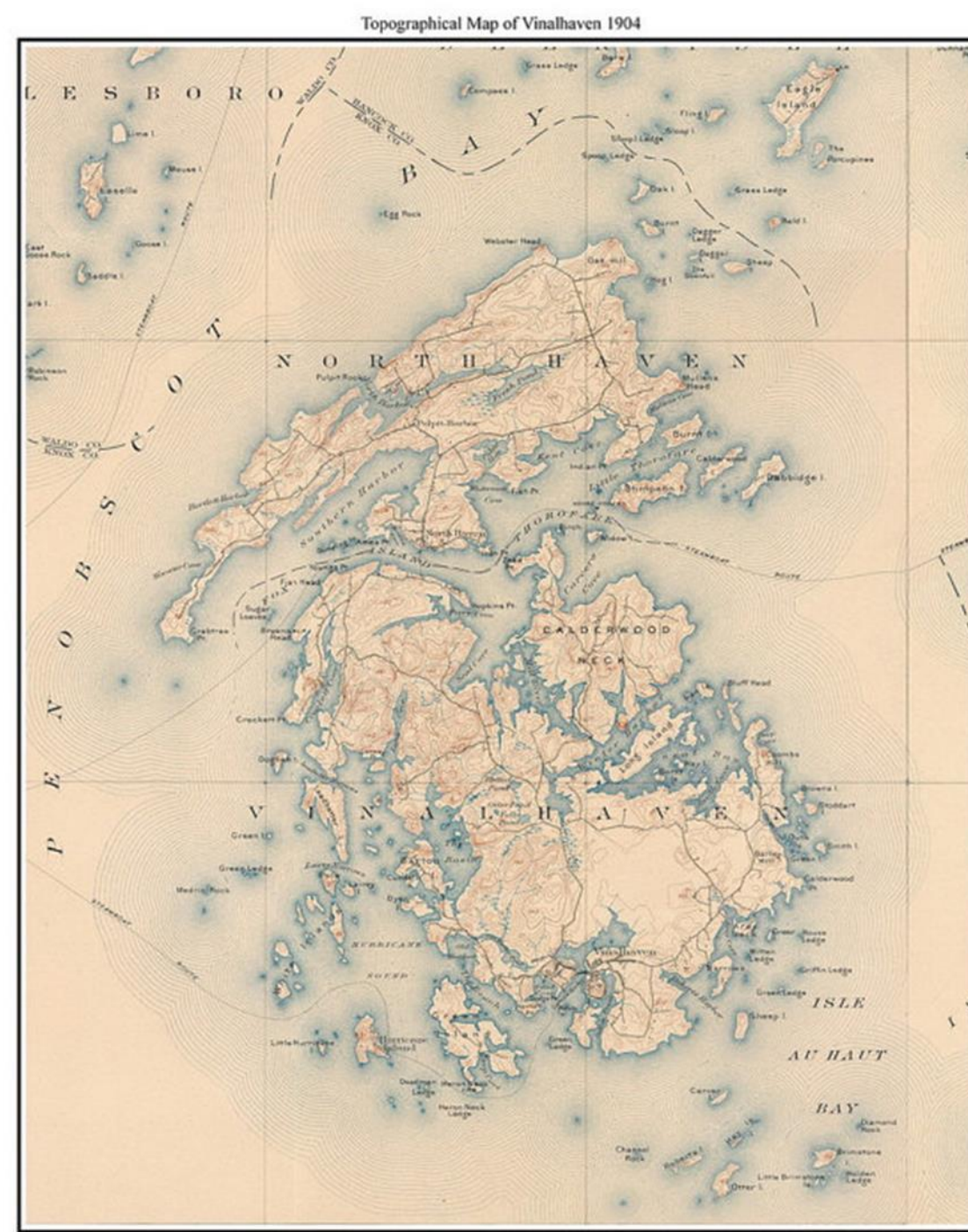


Island Overview

- 1,200 Year-round, estimated 5,000 during peak summer
- Lobster Economy - Top 3 port for landings (value), over 10%

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
Stonington - 48.94	Stonington - 60.31	Stonington - 64.02	Stonington - 68.28	Stonington - 55.84
Portland - 31.66	Vinalhaven - 35.67	Vinalhaven - 39.68	Vinalhaven - 42.27	Vinalhaven - 36.5
Vinalhaven - 30.69	Portland - 31.4	Portland - 34.51	Portland - 38.17	Portland - 30.44
Beals - 15.15	Beals - 22.12	Friendship - 21.83	Beals - 23.29	Beals - 20.58
Friendship - 14.93	Rockland - 19.79	Beals - 20.68	Friendship - 21.63	Friendship - 19.37
Rockland - 14.91	Friendship - 18.07	Rockland - 17.97	Rockland - 21.06	Rockland - 14.95
Jonesport - 11.37	Spruce Head - 14.68	Spruce Head - 17.06	Spruce Head - 16.91	Spruce Head - 13.34
Spruce Head - 11.37	Jonesport - 14.35	Jonesport - 14.1	Jonesport - 14.82	Jonesport - 12.91
Port Clyde - 9.23	Southwest Harbor - 10.88	Milbridge - 11.35	Owls Head - 14.23	Bass Harbor - 11.12
Cutler - 9.03	Milbridge - 10.48	Swans Island - 11.16	Bass Harbor - 12.72	Owls Head - 11.05

*2017 data are preliminary; updated 2/12/18



A composite map made from two USGS topographical maps, Vinalhaven 1904 & Deer Isle 1904 Reprint: www.old-maps.com

When east met west on Vinalhaven

RISING SEA LEVELS MAY THREATEN ISLAND'S SUCCESSFUL MAN-MADE CHANGE

January 20, 2016



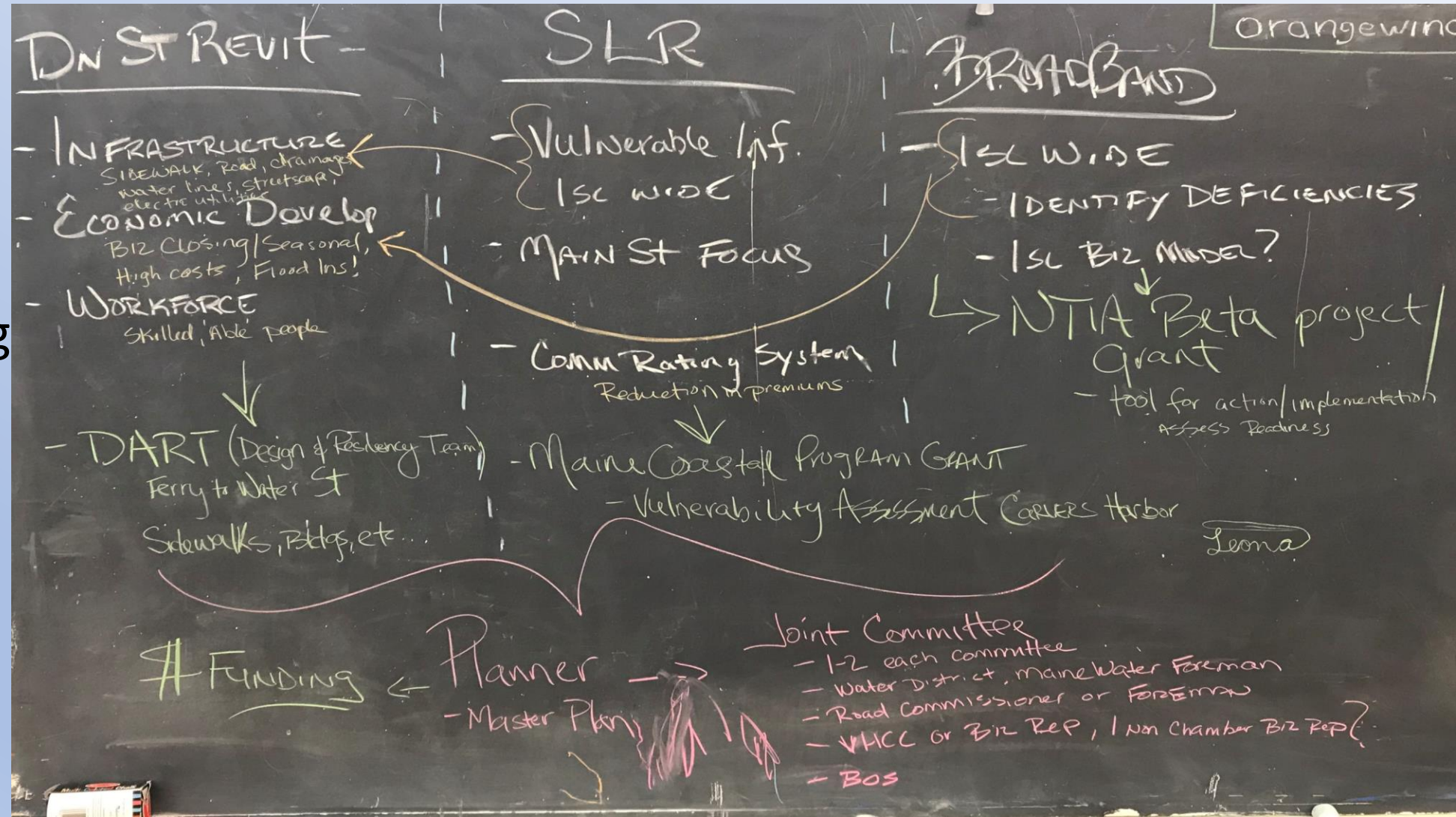
- Built in the late 1800's
- Flooding in the 1950's
- Several layers of asphalt
- Flooding today
- Economic Heartbeat
 - 30+ businesses
 - \$13 million in RE value
 - Emergency Services
 - Boatyard
 - Lobster Buyers
 - Mixed Use

Photo credit: Tom Groening

Article from the Working Waterfront written by Phil Crossman January 20, 2016

SLR Committee

- To assess and understand the threats posed by SLR, storm surge, and other flooding events and inform Vinalhaven about the actions necessary to become more resilient.



Broad Impacts

- Economy
- Emergency Preparedness
- Social
- Land Use

SEPTEMBER 7, 2017

Climate study underscores challenge of managing Gulf of Maine fisheries

Union of Concerned Scientists
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Encroaching Tides

How Sea Level Rise and Tidal Flooding Threaten U.S. East and Gulf Coast Communities over the Next 30 Years

HIGHLIGHTS

Sea level rise is visible today in communities up and down our coasts in the form of increased tidal flooding. Given the accelerating rate at which sea levels are rising, the reach of the tides is poised to grow substantially. Our analysis explores projected changes in tidal flooding under a mid-range scenario of sea level rise, and the implications for East and Gulf Coast communities in the absence of adaptive measures.

Over the next 15 to 30 years, the frequency, extent, and duration of tidal flooding could increase substantially in many of the 52 locations examined, and tidal flooding is poised to expand in this time frame to communities that at present are largely unaffected by it.

We need commitments from local, state, and federal officials that will help us adapt to rising seas, and help slow the rate of sea level rise by reducing global warming emissions.

COURTESY / GULF OF MAINE
This chart shows the sea level anomalies from 1980 to 2017. The blue dots show the annual anomalies, and the red line shows the trend.

<https://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/attach/2014/10/encroaching-tides-executive-summary.pdf>

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Knox County, Maine 2012 Update

\$10.00

MAINE FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK

A Resource Tool for Land Use Certification in the Code Enforcement Officer Training and Certification Program and a Reference for Other Professionals

Patriot's Day Flood 2007 Saco (Camp Ellis) Maine

A Publication of the Executive Department
State Planning Office
7th Printing: November, 2007

CONTAINS ANNOTATED MODEL ORDINANCE

Resiliency – A Framework

- Explore Hazards
- Assess Vulnerability & Risks
- Investigate Options
 - Armor
 - Adapt
 - Abandon
- Prioritize & Plan
- Take Action



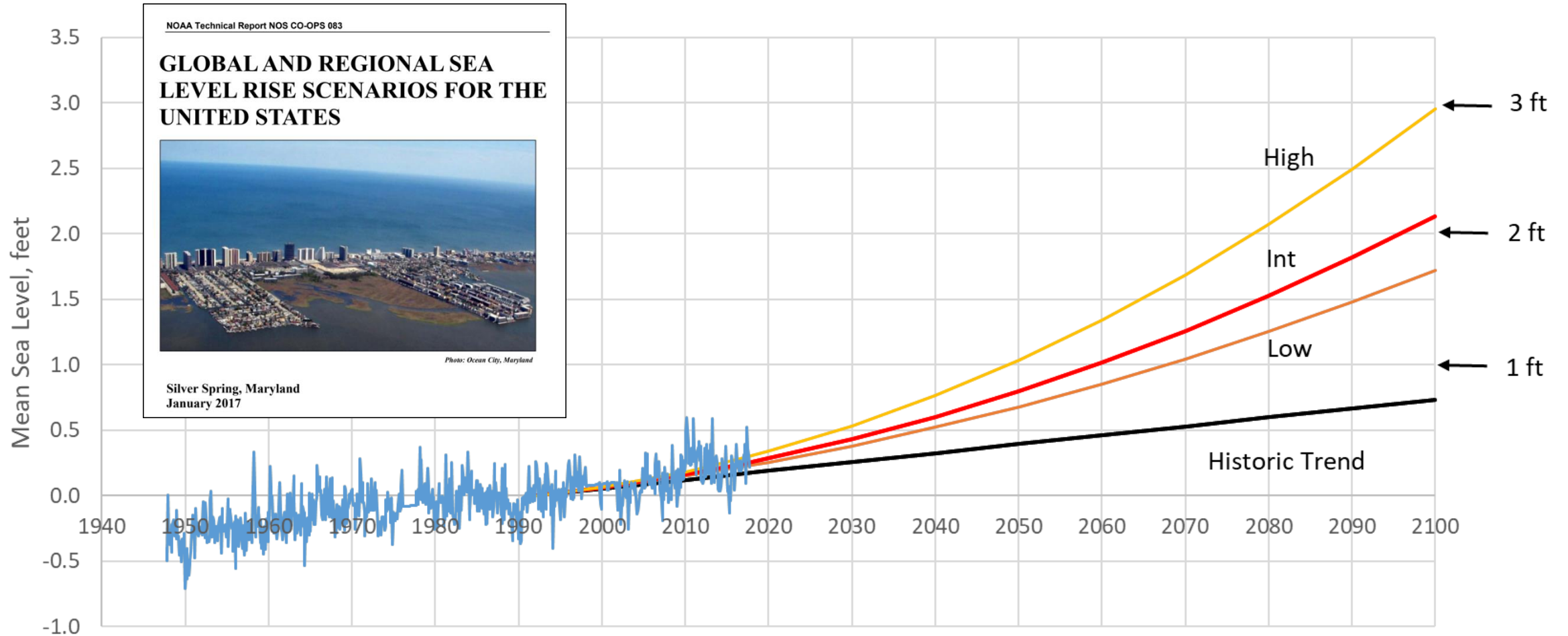
Coastal Flooding Threats

- Nuisance Flooding
 - King Tides
 - Nov 2016 +7.6 ft
- Storm Tides
 - Feb 1978 Storm of Record +9.7 ft
 - FEMA Zones AE 10 and VE 13
- Sea Level Rise
 - Pushing high (King) tides higher
 - Projections for future sea level rise



Sea Level Rise

Measured mean sea level at Bar Harbor and Projections for Future

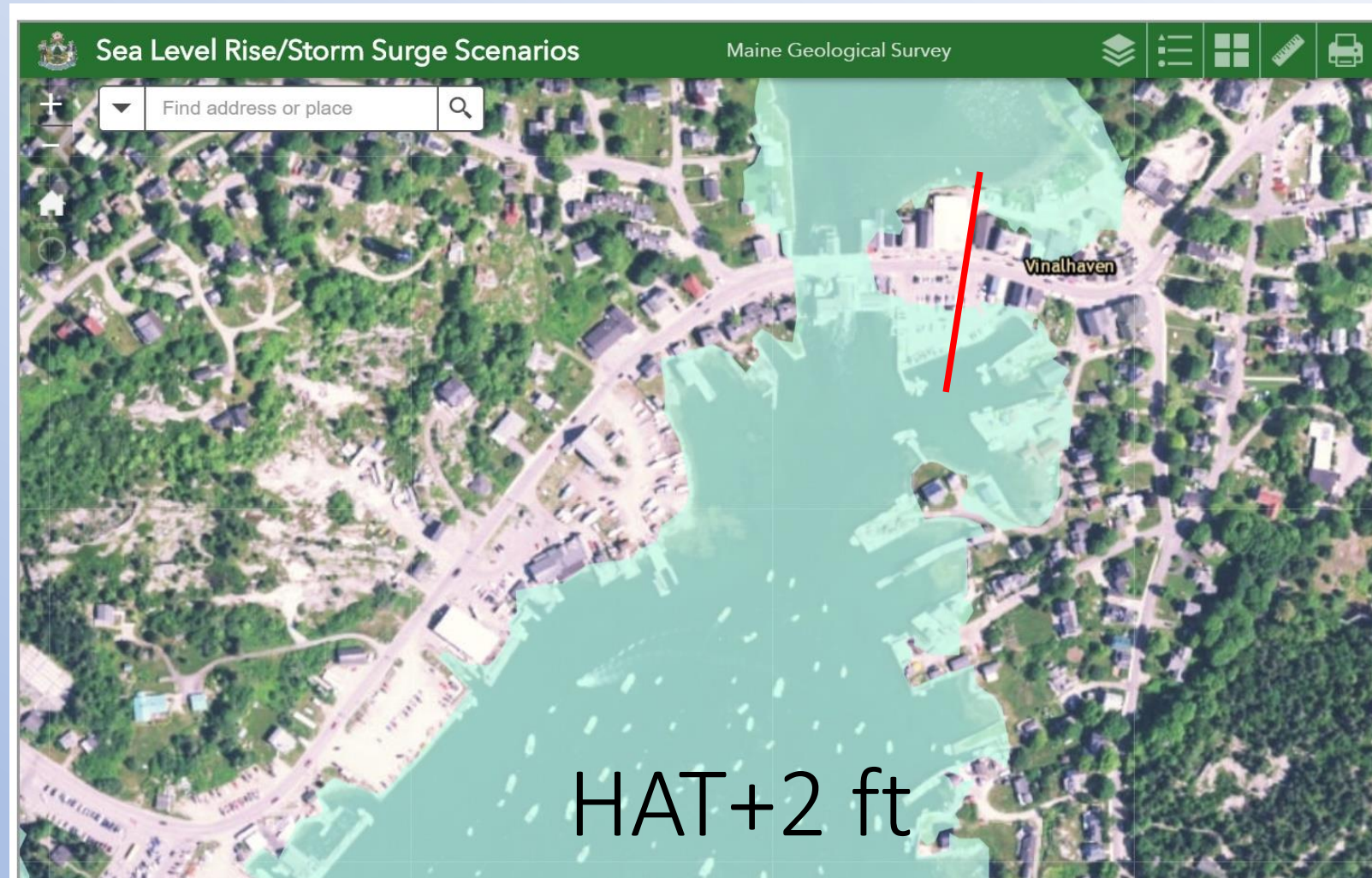


Coastal Flooding Issues



Maine Geological Survey Coastal Hazards Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge

- Highest Annual Tide (HAT)
 - Regulatory Boundary for Shoreland Zoning Act
 - HAT is about the same as the Nov 2016 King Tide
- State maps show HAT plus sea level rise
- Consider elevation transect across Main Street



Nuisance Flooding



Winter Storm Grayson
January 4, 2018
High Tide (est) 11.6'
Surge (est) 1.5'



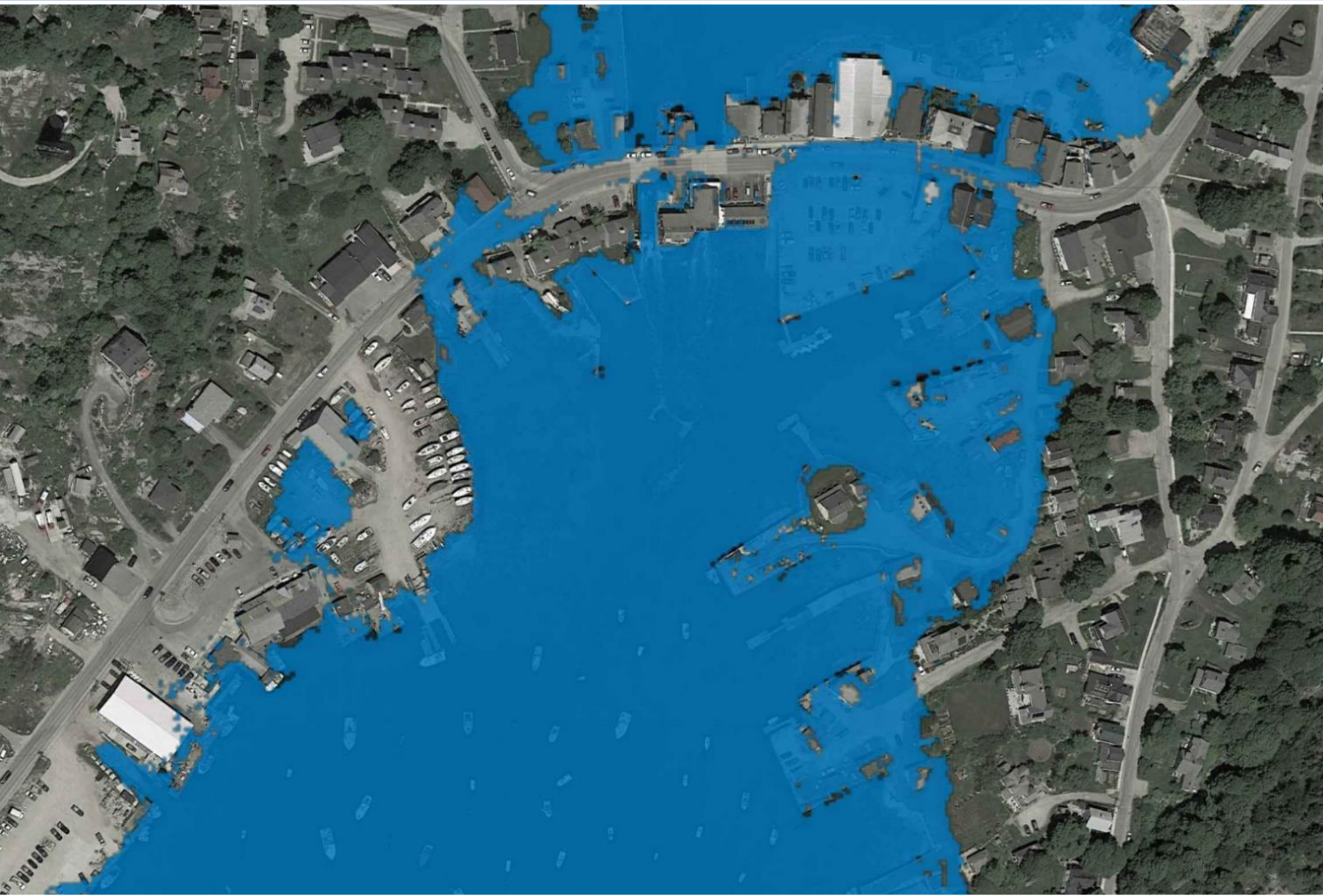
Winter Storm Riley
March 2, 2018
High Tide (est) 11.1'
Surge (est) 1'

Resiliency – A Framework

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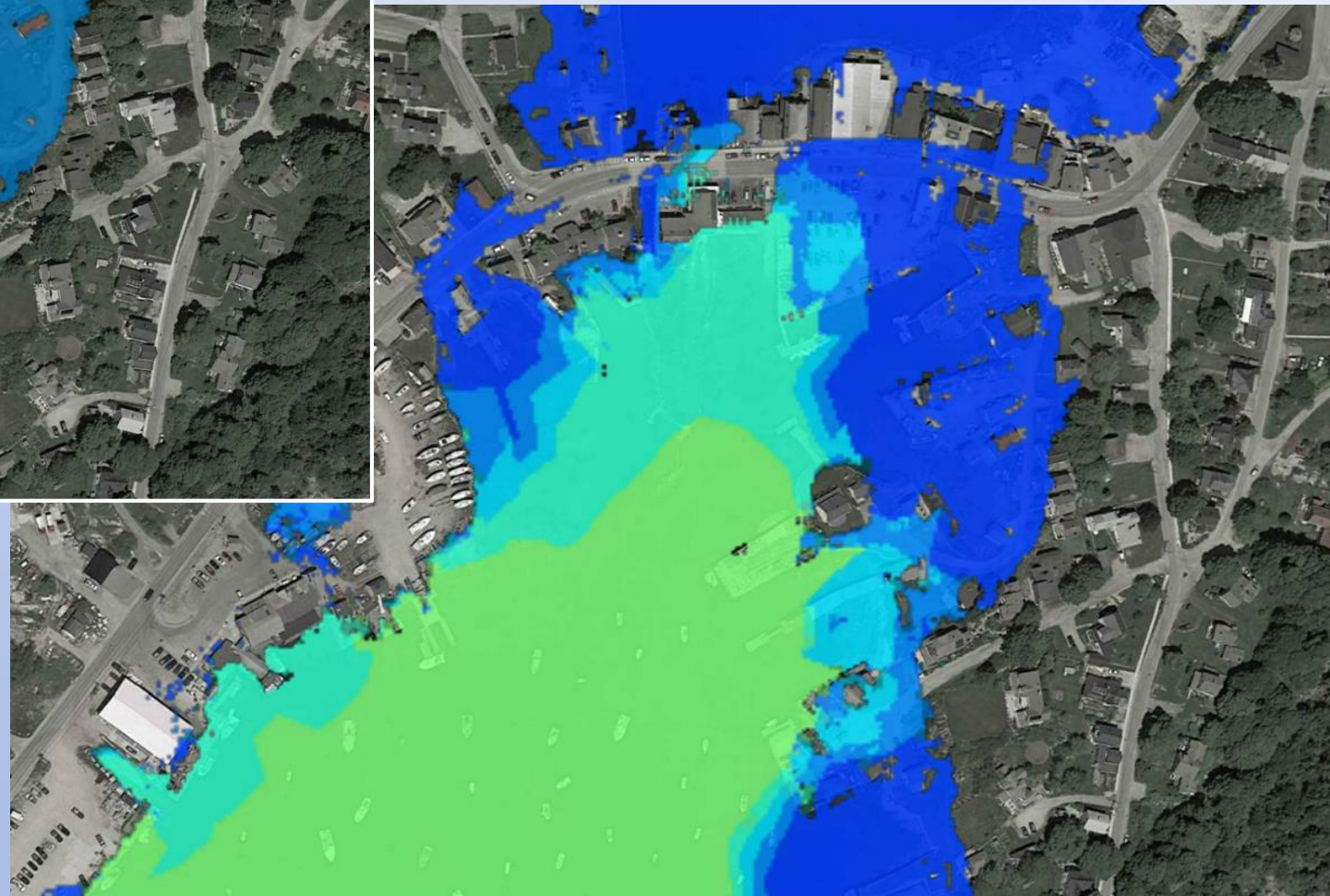


Ransom Engineering Study



100-year Storm Surge and Waves

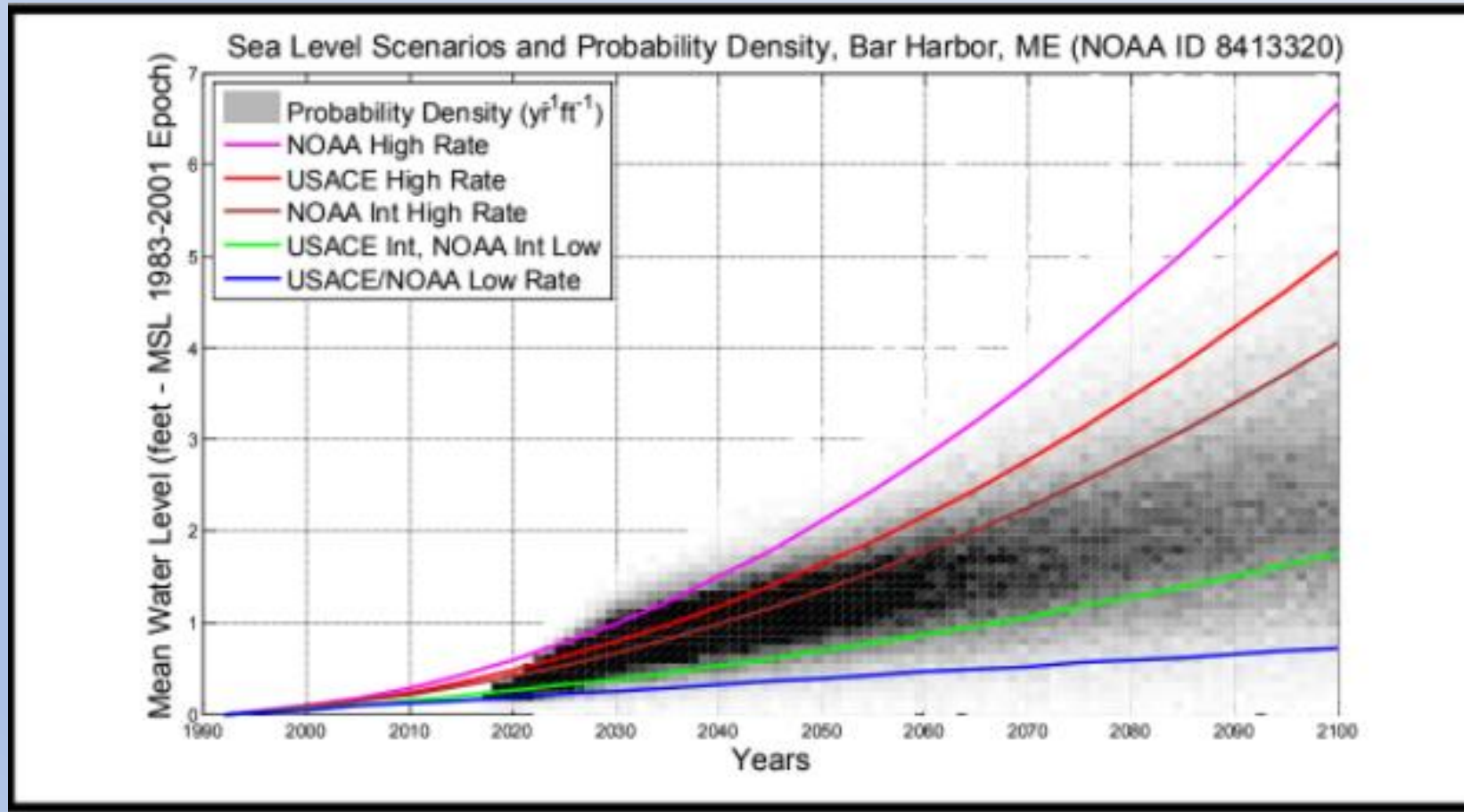
Town should consider map
amendment or change



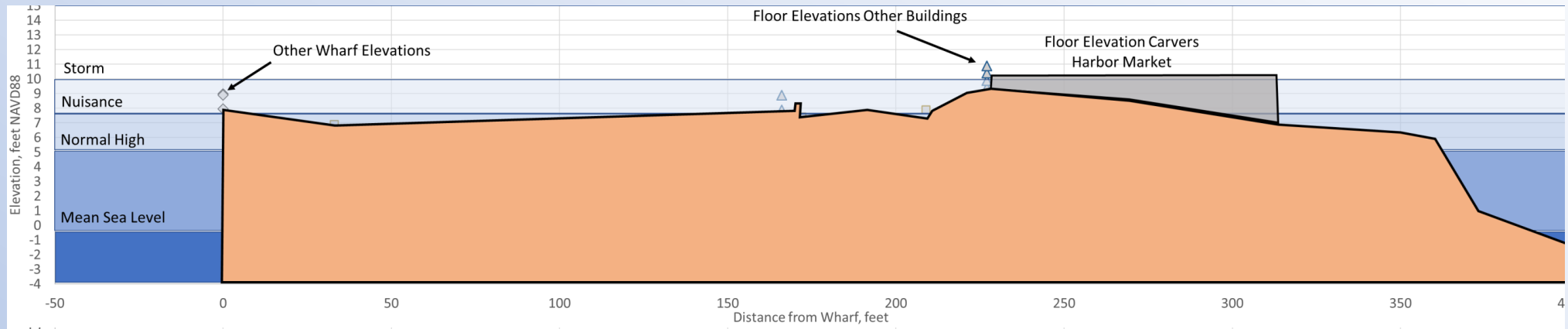
Recommendations

- Complete the Maine Flood Resilience Checklist.**
- Update hazard information to include possible impacts from tropical storms and hurricanes, and purely tidal events.
- Evaluate the feasibility of elevating low-lying areas of Main Street.**
- Provide property owners with educational tools and resources to evaluate the feasibility of elevating their buildings. Consider retreat as a possible option in certain cases, especially for residential buildings and/or properties with low value.**
- Evaluate the feasibility of installing a flood gate at the Carvers Pond inlet.
- Evaluate the vulnerability of Ferry Terminal infrastructure to extreme wave impacts, and consider construction of a breakwater.
- Evaluate the timing when vehicle access to the Ferry boat will be difficult.
- Allow planning to be flexible and evolve with new information and experiences.

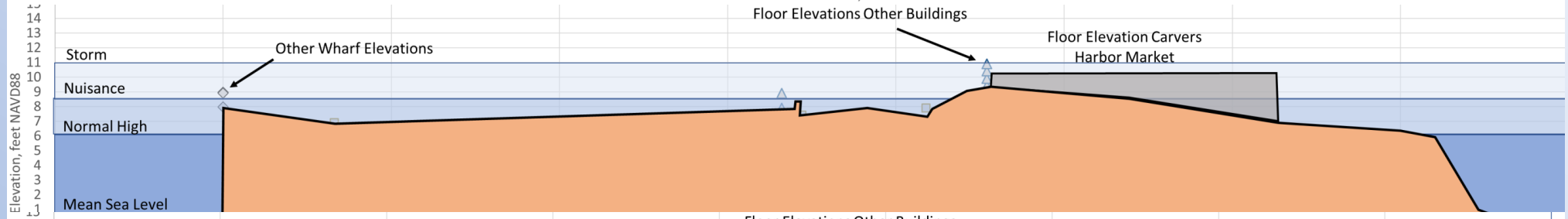
So, how long until we need to react?



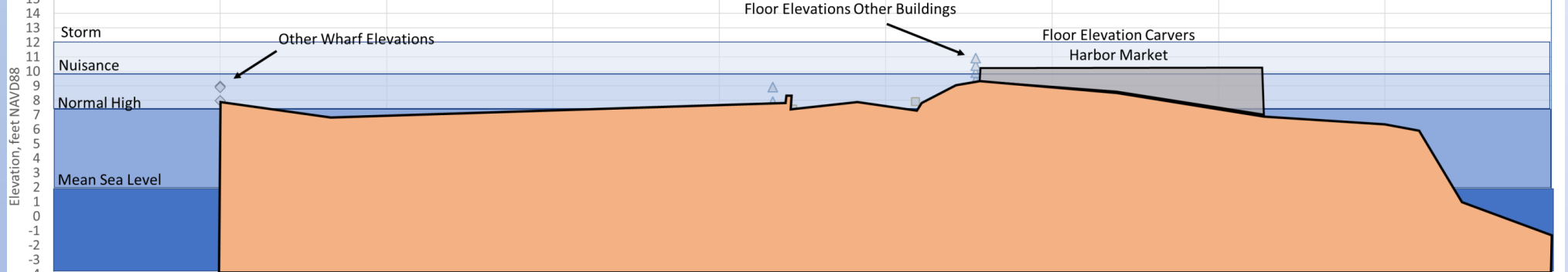
- Current 100-YR Storm



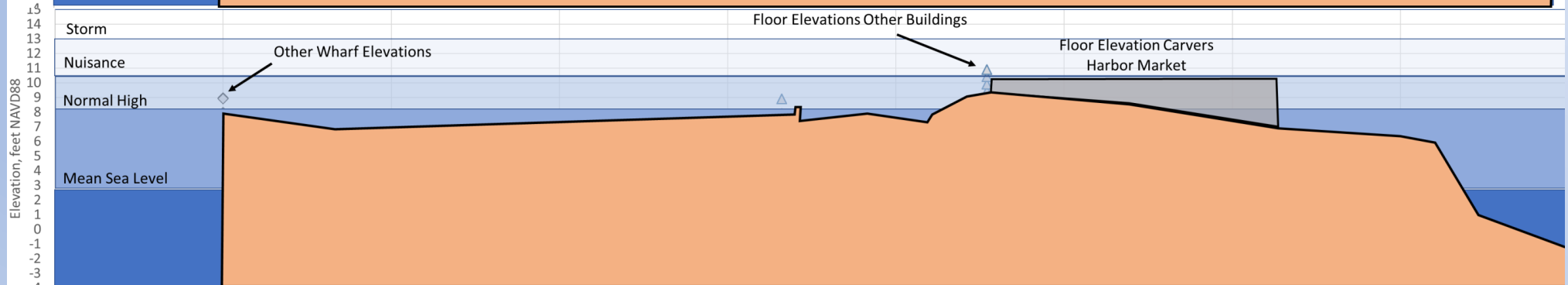
- 1 Foot SLR



- 2 Foot SLR



- 3 Foot SLR



Vinalhaven: Turning the Tide

Design & Resiliency Team (October 2017)



USDN

urban sustainability
directors network



BSA FOUNDATION



Design and Resiliency Team (DART)

- **Wayne Feiden**, FAICP, Director of Planning & Sustainability, Northampton, MA
- **Cori Burbach**, Assistant City Manager, City of Dubuque, Iowa
- **Michael Davis**, FAIA LEED AP, Bergmeyer Associates; Boston Civic Design Commission
- **Peter Flinker**, ASLA AICP, Principal, Flinker and Dodson
- **David Kriebel**, PhD, PE, Professor of Coastal and Ocean Engineering, US Naval Academy
- **Joel Mills**, Senior Director, Communities by Design, AIA
- **Erin Simmons**, Senior Director, Design Assistance, AIA
- **Binh Minh Hoang** (Vietnam) & **Idfi Septiani** (Indonesia), YSEALI

Vinalhaven: Turning the Tide Design & Resiliency Team (October 2017)



AIA **USDN**

urban sustainability
directors network



BSA FOUNDATION

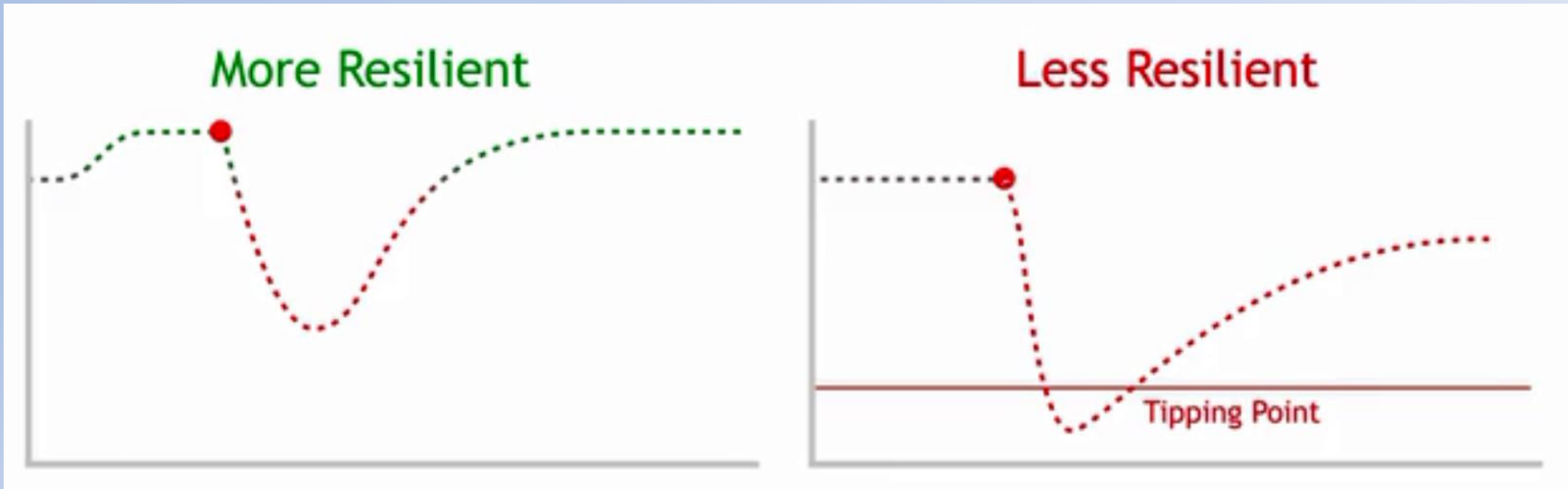
BOSTON SOCIETY OF
LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTS



Resiliency

noun

- 1. the power or ability to return to the original form, position, etc., after being bent, compressed, or stretched; elasticity.
- 2. ability to recover readily from illness, depression, adversity, or the like; buoyancy.
- “Resiliency is more than just strengthening our buildings and other infrastructure, its making sure that our citizens have the proper tools and skill sets to reduce the impact of future disasters.” – FEMA, March 2018



Social Resiliency:

strengthening neighborhood-level relationships and increasing community resilience, specifically in regards to emergency preparedness as well as disaster response and recovery

- Accessible housing choices for all residents
- Maintaining the experience of a close-knit community
 - Who's living here?
 - Community Center
 - Playground
- Building a diverse economy
 - Recruiting young entrepreneurs
 - Keeping our kids here: job training to fit the needs of the island
 - Infrastructure support: buildings & technology

Resiliency – A Framework

- ✓ Explore Hazards
- ✓ Assess Vulnerability & Risks
- Investigate Options**
 - Armor
 - Adapt
 - Abandon
- Prioritize & Plan
- Take Action



Response to Coastal Flooding

Armor, Adapt, or Abandon

Consider Town's Positives and Negatives

Positives

- No ground subsidence
- Low historic rate of SLR
- Storm surge elevation relatively low
- Large % of harbor shoreline is wharf with parking
- Buildings are light wood frame
- Single road
- Stormwater can drain two directions

Negatives

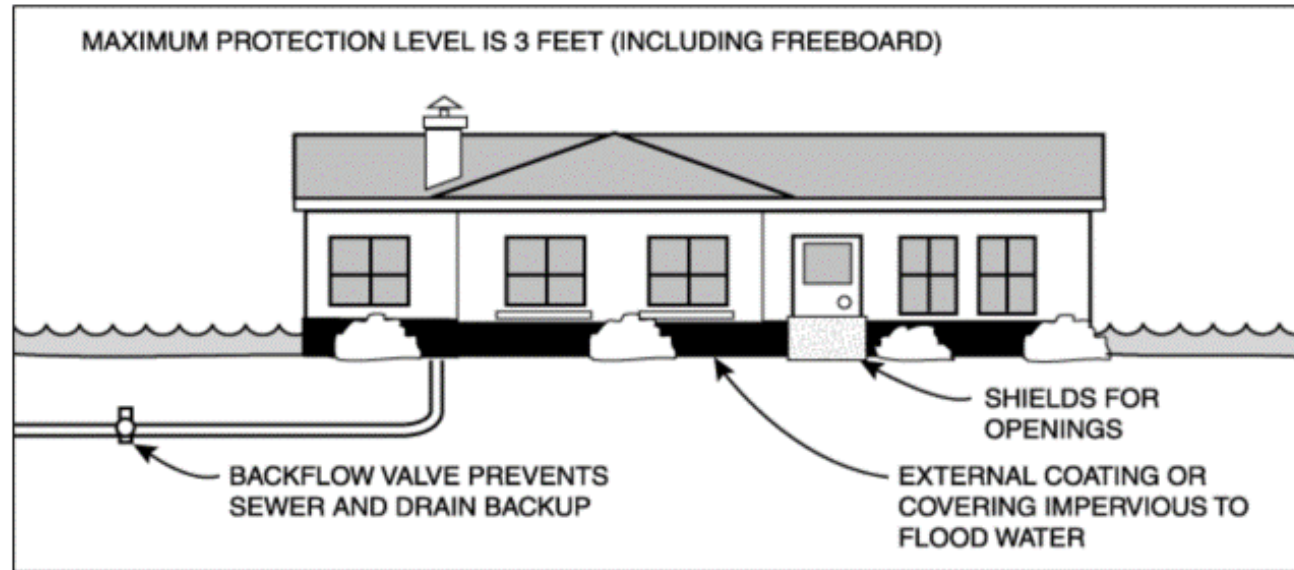
- Porous grout and granite block
- Sluice structure connecting Carvers Pond
- Downtown is a peninsula
- Large % of Pond shoreline is privately owned
- Wood frame buildings limit floodproofing options

Armoring Option: Floodwall

- Widely used in other locations
- Difficult (not impossible) in Vinalhaven
 - Porous grout
 - Peninsula shoreline relative to land area
 - Limited space and private property
 - Difficult near sluice structure
 - May need flood gates at sluice
- Low wall could reduce wave action from harbor during storms



Adaptation Option: Dry Floodproofing

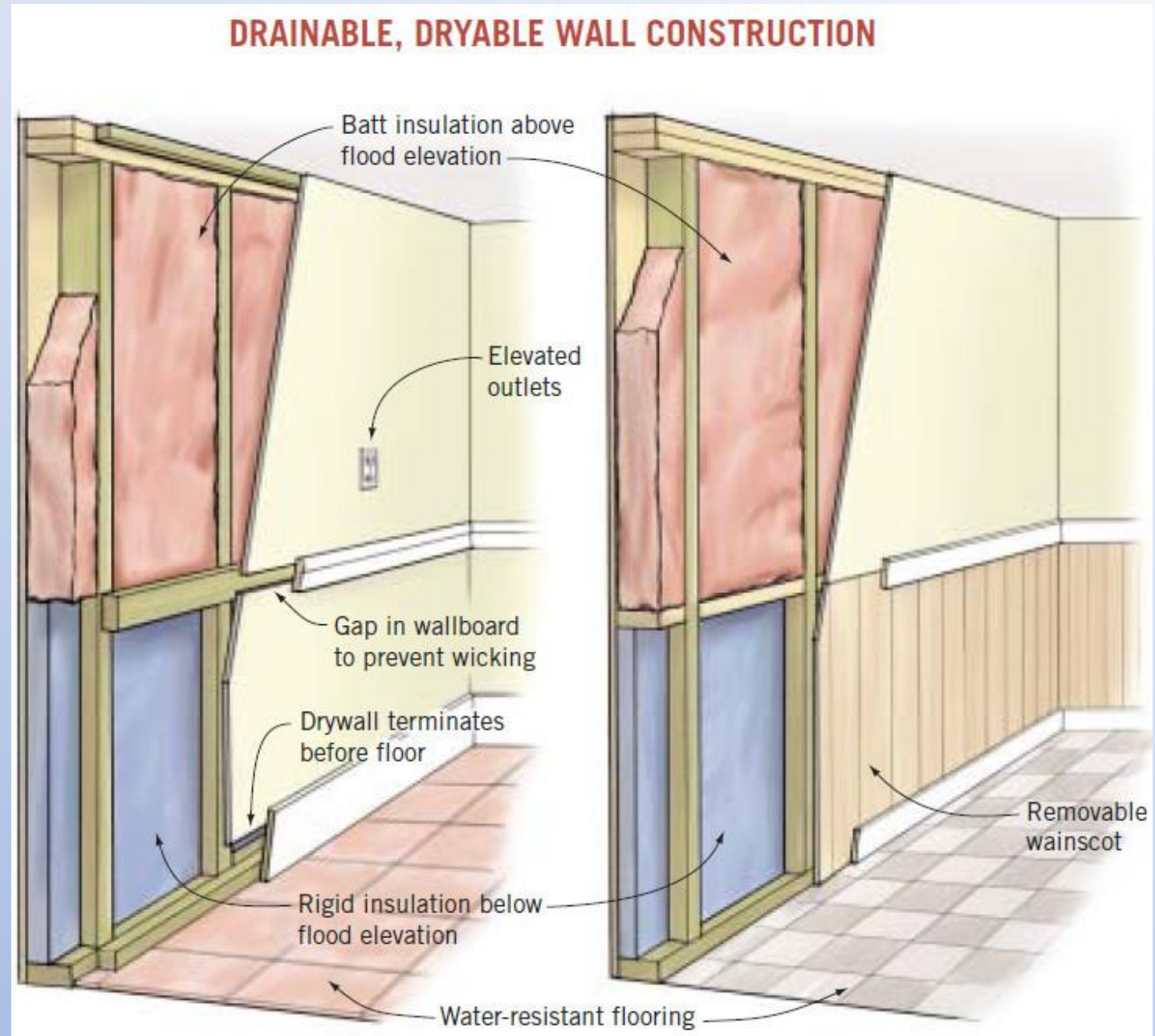


- Can be low cost
- Would work for low flood levels and wave effects
- Would work if Pond level not a high as harbor level
- Difficult with light wood frame buildings



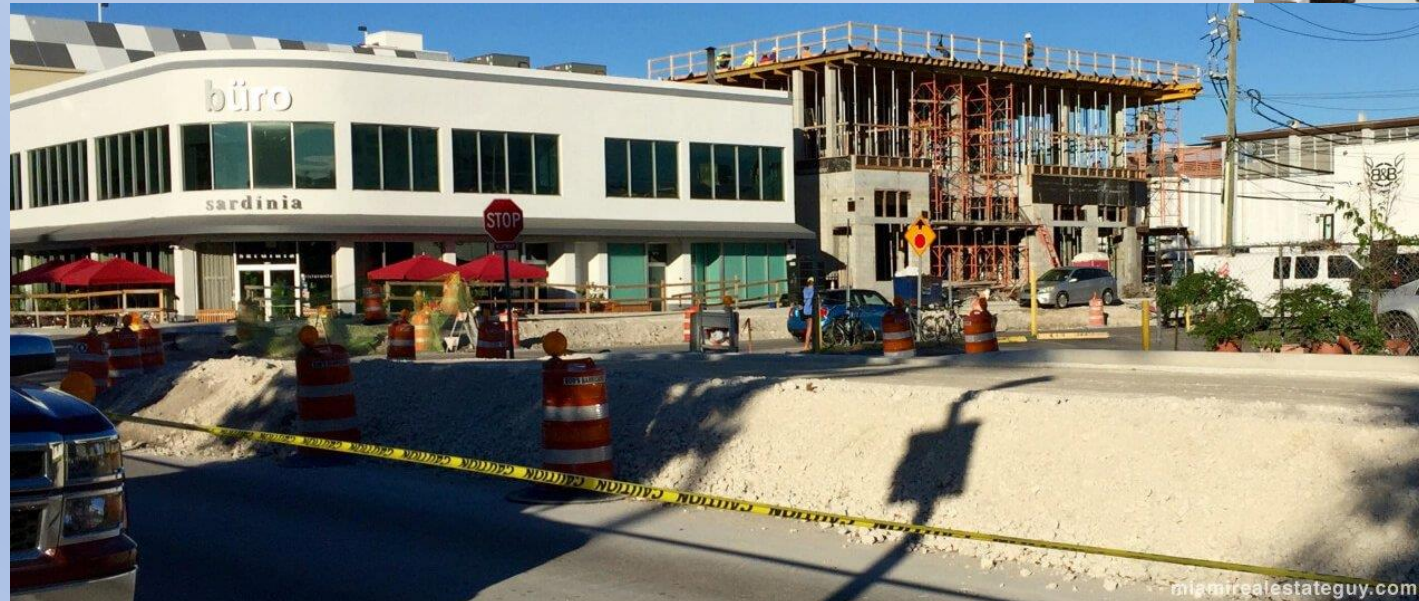
Adaptation Option: Wet Floodproofing

- Individual action of each property owner
- Can be low cost
- Does not prevent all flood damage but adds resiliency



Adaptation Option: Raise Roads (and Wharfs)

- Appears to be an appropriate action for Town
- Being done in other locations
- Cost effective public works approach to resiliency
- Best done as part of overall revitalization or life cycle upgrade



Adaptation Option: Raise Buildings

- Appears to be an appropriate action
- Being done in other locations
- Action for property owner, unless Town can coordinate
- Cost effective, especially with reduction in FEMA flood insurance



Resiliency – A Framework

- ✓ Explore Hazards
- ✓ Assess Vulnerability & Risks
- ✓ Investigate Options
 - ✓ Armor
 - ✓ Adapt
 - ✓ Abandon
- Prioritize & Plan**
- Take Action



Improving Resiliency to Coastal Flooding

- Near term (to 2050):
 - Elevate road and sidewalks
 - Prevent nuisance flooding with 1 ft SLR scenario
 - Need to evaluate stormwater and sewer
 - Encourage prudent wet or dry floodproofing measures
- Long term (to 2100):
 - Consider long term plan to raise wharf elevations
 - Consider modifying sluice structure
 - Consider long term plan to raise buildings
 - First floor above future FEMA base flood elevation
- Take advantage of life cycle replacement and upgrades



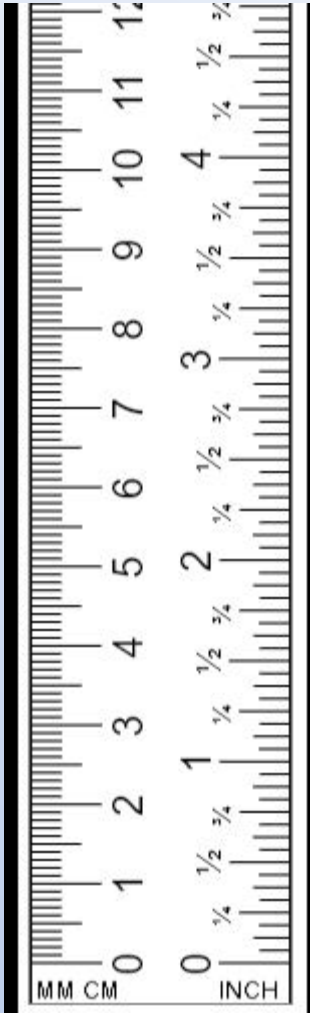
Resiliency – A Framework

- ✓ Explore Hazards
- ✓ Assess Vulnerability & Risks
- ✓ Investigate Options
 - ✓ Armor
 - ✓ Adapt
 - ✓ Abandon
- ✓ Prioritize & Plan
- ☐ **Take Action**





- Community Resiliency Checklist
- Benchmarking
- Community Input
- Cost Benefit Analysis
- Funding Opportunities



Thank You

Andrew Dorr

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<https://www.townofvinalhaven.org/sea-level-rise-committee>