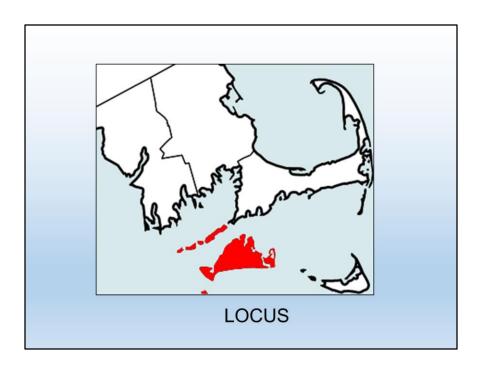
SUMMIT ON CLIMATE RESILIENCY December 4, 2015

Presentation by
Jo-Ann Taylor
Coastal Planner
Martha's Vineyard Commisson





Now that's resilient. Making it work.

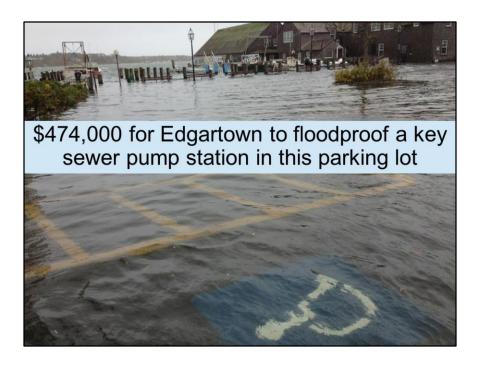


Refreshing take on planning area. This is my favorite locus. Boston isn't even on this view, never mind at the center.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANS

- Planning Grants through MEMA/FEMA
- Outreach and Consensus Building
- •75% Federal Funding for Implementation

Funding available for planning and implementation. Great opportunity for consensus building.



The carrot for the towns is the 75% federal match for implementation.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANS

- Focus on natural hazards
 - Flood (Nor'easter, rainstorms)
 - Storm (Hurricane, storm surge)
 - Drought and Wildfire
- Many exacerbated by climate change, especially with SLR

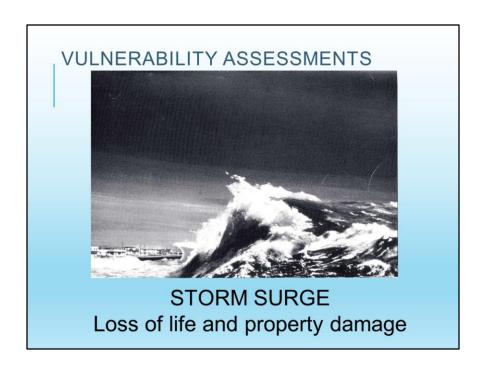
HAZARD MITIGATION PLANS GAPS

- Wetlands
- Not immediately critical to human safety
- Long term planning for Sea Level Rise
- Not immediately critical to human safety

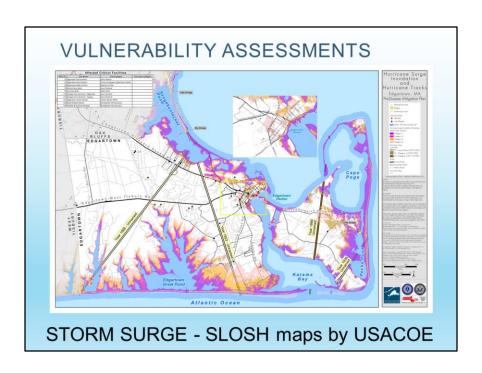
The focus is on human lives and health, and economic concerns. Hopefully not too many people or buildings in harm's way in wetlands. Plans focus on 5-year intervals. SLR planning looks beyond 5 years. Unless IQs drop dramatically, people should be able to outrun SLR, so the vulnerability is not as critical. Recognizing the limits, Hazard Mitigation Plans are still a pretty good approach to resiliency planning.

- Vulnerability Assessment
 - Good data and outreach
- Mitigation
- Evaluate and adopt strategies

Adaptation to climate change is approached by both vulnerability assessment and mitigation. These are both essential, but very different in both approach and reception. Assessment of impacts may be a bit dry, but at least it's fairly bloodless. Good vulnerability assessment, followed by blitz outreach, sets the stage selection of mitigation strategies. The fur flies when we start talking about mitigation strategies. This is where all that good data and outreach pay off.



Most of the loss of life and property damage in a hurricane happens during the initial onslaught of storm surge. This comes up rapidly and leaves people with nowhere high enough to go.



This map shows the lateral extent of potential storm surge. It is a model, assuming that landfall could happen at any point. (We know that the hurricane will pick only one). The color coding is for impacts of Cat 1,2,3 or 4. Critical facilities are also identified.



Chappaquiddick Fire Station. Gotta get this data out into the community.

SLOSH cat.	Use	# People (other)	# People (July-Aug)	# Buildings	Approx. Value
		2.25 per building	4.14 per building		
	Residential	95	174	42	\$32,877,400
	Commercial			13	\$19,552,000
	Industrial			0	\$0
	Municipal, Public, Non- profit			2	\$368,100
	Residential	468	861	208	\$154,264,300
	Commercial			7	\$11,682,800
	Industrial			0	\$0
	Municipal, Public, Non- profit			1	\$764,700
3	Residential	790	1453	351	\$261,434,400
	Commercial			95	\$28,716,000
	Industrial			0	\$0
	Municipal, Public, Non- profit			2	\$1,034,400
	Residential	826	1519	367	\$262,753,400
	Commercial			142	\$61,110,300
	Industrial			0	\$0
	Municipal, Public, Non- profit			7	\$11,276,300

Using GIS, we are able to count the vulnerable people and property, in this case by hurricane category.

Potential Development									
SLOSH cat.	Use	# People (other)	# People (July-Aug)	# Buildings	Approx. Value				
		2.25 per building	4.14 per building						
	Residential	682	1254	303	\$237,186,957				
	Commercial			26	\$39,104,000				
	Industrial			0	\$0				
	Municipal, Public, Non-profit			14	\$2,576,700				
	Residential	286	526	127	\$94,190,222				
	Commercial			0	\$0				
	Industrial			0	\$0				
	Municipal, Public, Non-profit			4	\$3,058,800				
	Residential	200	368	89	\$66,289,634				
	Commercial			0	\$0				
	Industrial			0	\$0				
	Municipal, Public, Non-profit			6	\$3,103,200				
	Residential	263	484	117	\$83,766,070				
	Commercial				so				
	Industrial				\$0				

We also use GIS to estimate the impacts of future development. This is a handy tool for planning.

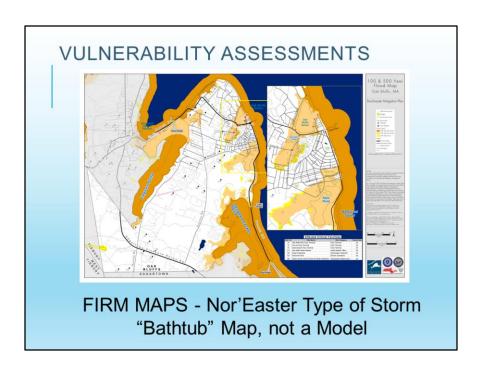
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS

HURRICANE STORM SURGE

Climate Change Impacts

- Rare occurrence here; "probability" the same or less
- SLR will expand vulnerability landward

There is no real probability for us being the landfall target of a hurricane. Climate change will not affect that. There may be fewer North Atlantic hurricanes. What we don't have a grip on is the potential vulnerability after SLR.



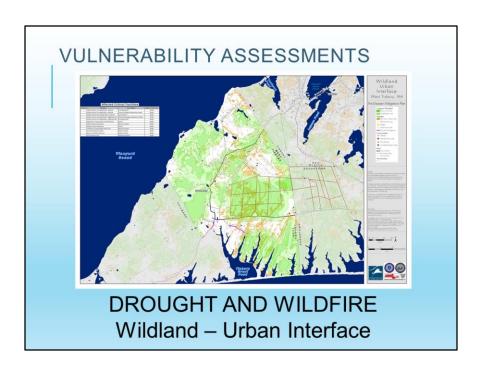
We add information about development from our own database, showing vulnerable buildings and critical facilities. We are fortunate to have recently improved topographic data from LIDAR, incorporated into the update.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS

Nor'Easter – type Storm Climate Change Impacts

- More severe winter storms
- Higher winter temperature
- More winter rainfall
- What about vulnerability after SLR?

Yes, we do expect more winter storms, more in number and more severe. We're already seeing that. The FIRM maps are from a "bathtub" scenario. There is no model involved like the SLOSH maps.



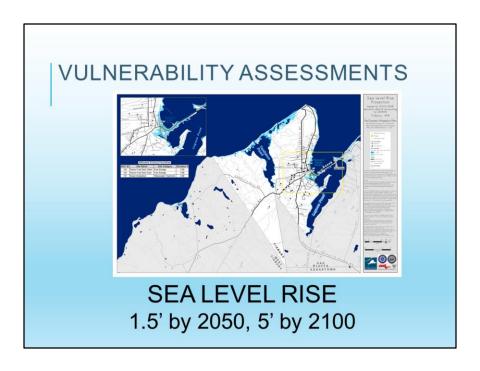
We mapped fuels as well as proximity to woodland > 50 acres. In 1957, a wildfire burned 18,000 acres from Carver to Plymouth, all the way to the water. In the first 6 hours, 12,500 acres burned at the rate of 53 acres/minute.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS

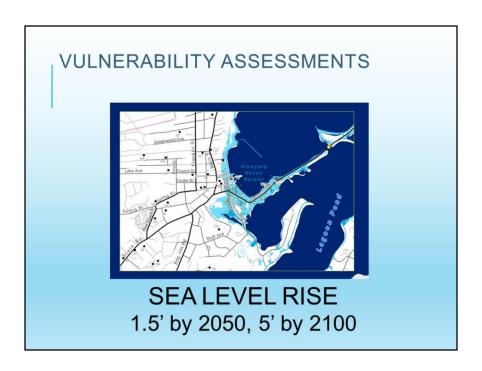
DROUGHT AND WILDFIRE Climate Change Impacts

- Roughly the same amount of summer rain, but dispersed differently
- Periods of short-term drought, punctuated by heavy rainstorms
- · Not very different summer temperature

Short-term drought punctuated by heavy rainstorms. Used to be we could keep riding a bike home through a summer rain. Not any more.



Vulnerability is not critical in terms of loss of life, but really significant for infrastructure. We made these inundation maps for each town.



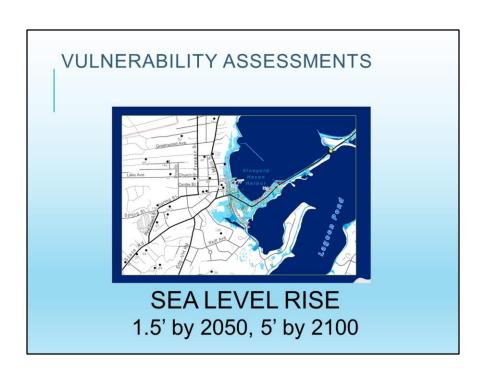
This part of Vineyard Haven typically floods over the road, both at 5 Corners and along Beach Road.

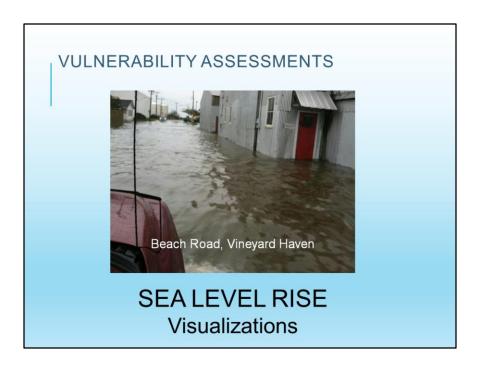


We used a NOAA program called CanVis to illustrate impacts at several sites. This assessment is very evocative, to say the least, and a good complement to the maps of lateral extent.

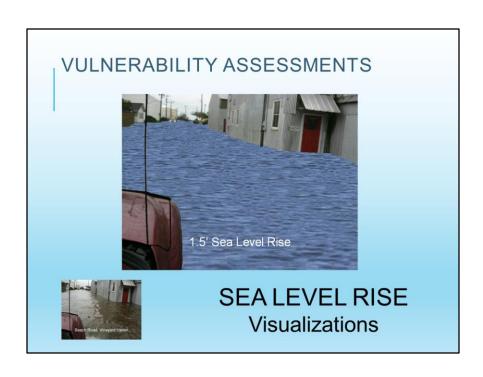


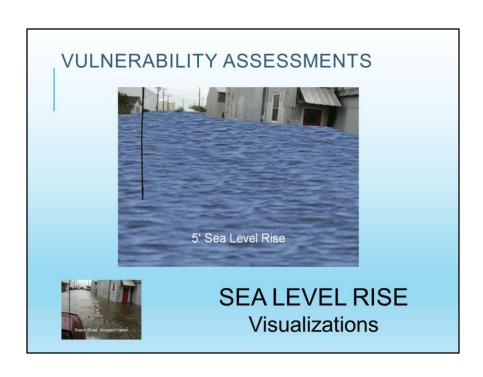






This is a boatyard that straddles Beach Road. It is a water-dependent use integral to the commercial waterfront.





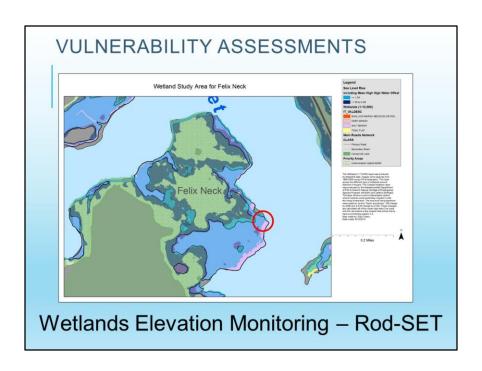


There are many impacts of climate change that impact wetlands, but SLR is one that we can plan for. Note the For Sale sign.



Where will the marsh migrate as sea level rises.





Felix Neck Wildlife Sanctuary belongs to Mass Audubon, who hosted the site. Lots of landward room for lateral migration.



Notice the women taking the lead. This is the first Rod-SET site on Martha's Vineyard.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS

Wetlands Elevation Monitoring

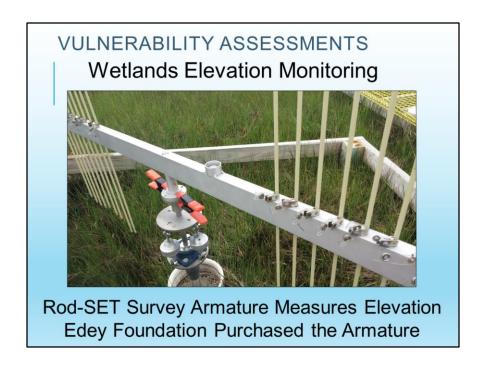


Rods are driven into The marsh to stabilize the receiver

WBNERR loaned us this power driver.



We wouldn't get much done without the pond advocacy groups.



Edey Foundation is an Island-wide non-profit. They sponsored the purchase of the armature for use at this and future installations.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

FLOOD

Size Stormwater Facilities for 25-year Rainstorm Rather than 10-year

Band-Aid Until Calculations
Catch Up

Baby Step?
Maybe, but Consensus Achieved

We know that the 10-year calculation is outdated. The 25-year rainfall is a real number for the engineers to use. Achieving consensus is big.

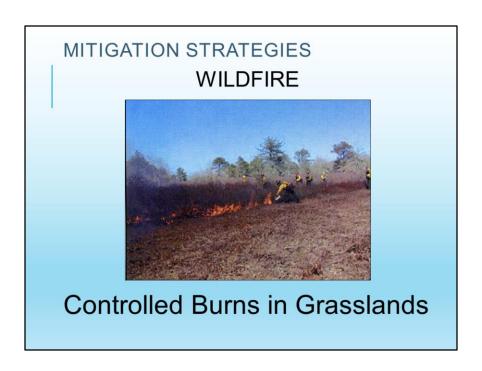
MITIGATION STRATEGIES

WILDFIRE

Regulate Subdivisions so that Cedar Shingles May Not be Required in the Covenants

Require Dry Hydrants to Pump From Nearby Sources

These are significant for the type of development that is made in the wildland-urban interface.



Supression of fire has created hazardous conditions.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

SEA LEVEL RISE

Outreach with at Least
One Example of What We're
Doing for Adaptation

The Truth is Scary. Fear makes for bad decisions.

Outreach is tricky. We don't want deer-in-the headlights response.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES SEA LEVEL RISE

SLOSH Maps and FIRM Maps Do Not Account for SLR

Hybrid Mapping to Insinuate Sea Level Rise into Assessments

Vulnerability assessments should assess what's wet after SLR.



Look at the long-term prognosis.



The only way to really go wrong is to do nothing.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

SEA LEVEL RISE

Slide Show

Visualizing Sea Level Rise Around Martha's Vineyard available on Youtube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hFHzgQzd4_c&feature=youtu.be