



## **4<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CAPE COASTAL CONFERENCE**

# **THE RESILIENT CAPE COD PROJECT**

Adaptation Planning, Environmental  
Economics and Community Engagement

**Kristy Senatori**, Cape Cod Commission



**CAPE COD  
COMMISSION**

# NOAA COASTAL RESILIENCY GRANT NATIONAL AWARDS

Competitive grants for projects that advance coastal resilience through:

- Land/ocean use planning
- Disaster preparedness projects
- Environmental restoration
- Hazard mitigation planning
- Other regional/state/community planning efforts



## NOAA COASTAL RESILIENCY GRANT



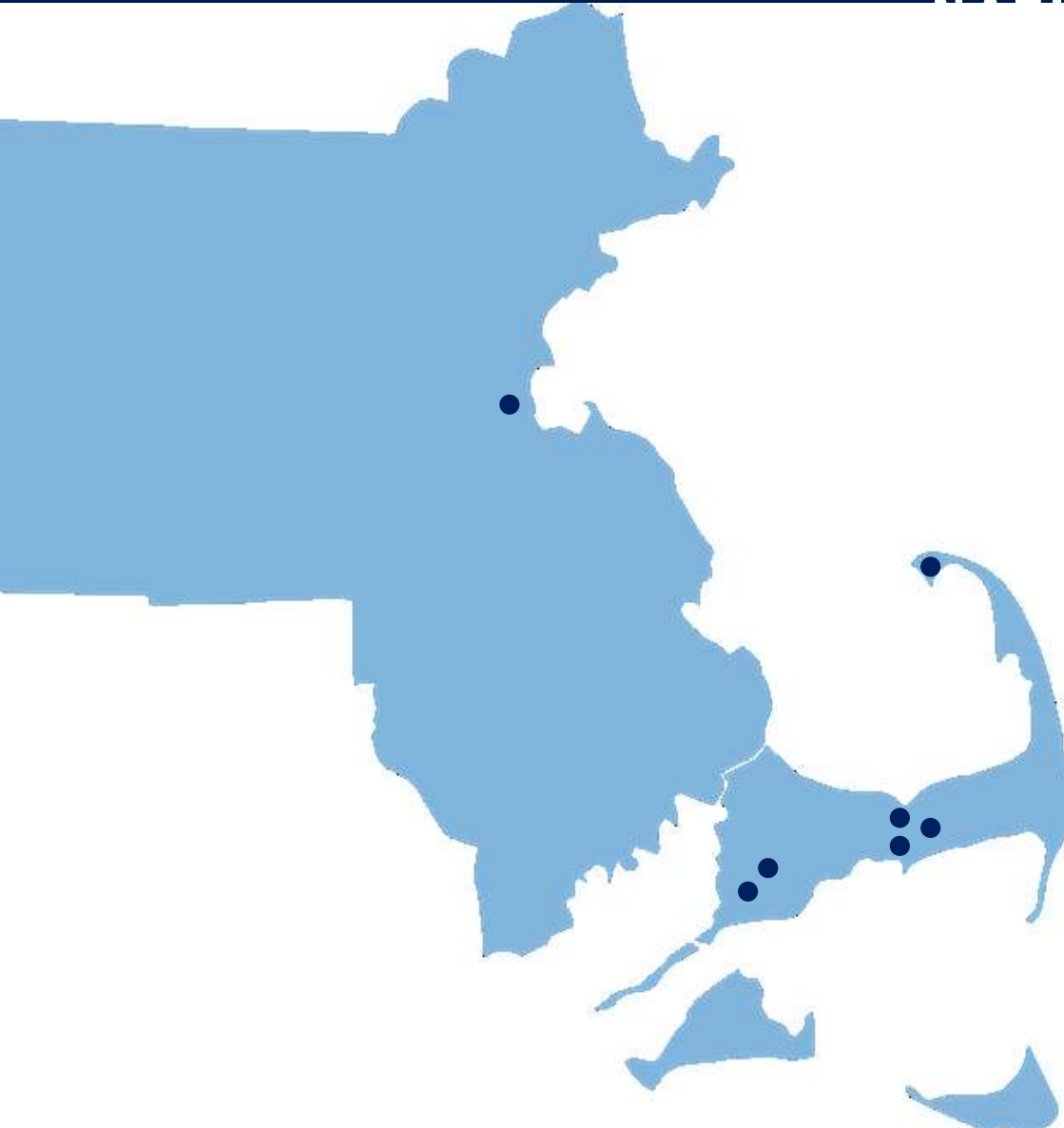
Association of State  
Floodplain Managers,  
American Planning  
Association

e Cod  
nmission

ersey Dept. of  
Protection

states  
hip Foundation

# NOAA COASTAL RESILIENCY GRANT NATIONAL AWARDS



## SUPPORTING AGENCIES



Massachusetts Office of  
Coastal Zone Management

## GRANT PARTNERS



WAQUOIT BAY  
NATIONAL  
ESTUARINE  
RESEARCH  
RESERVE

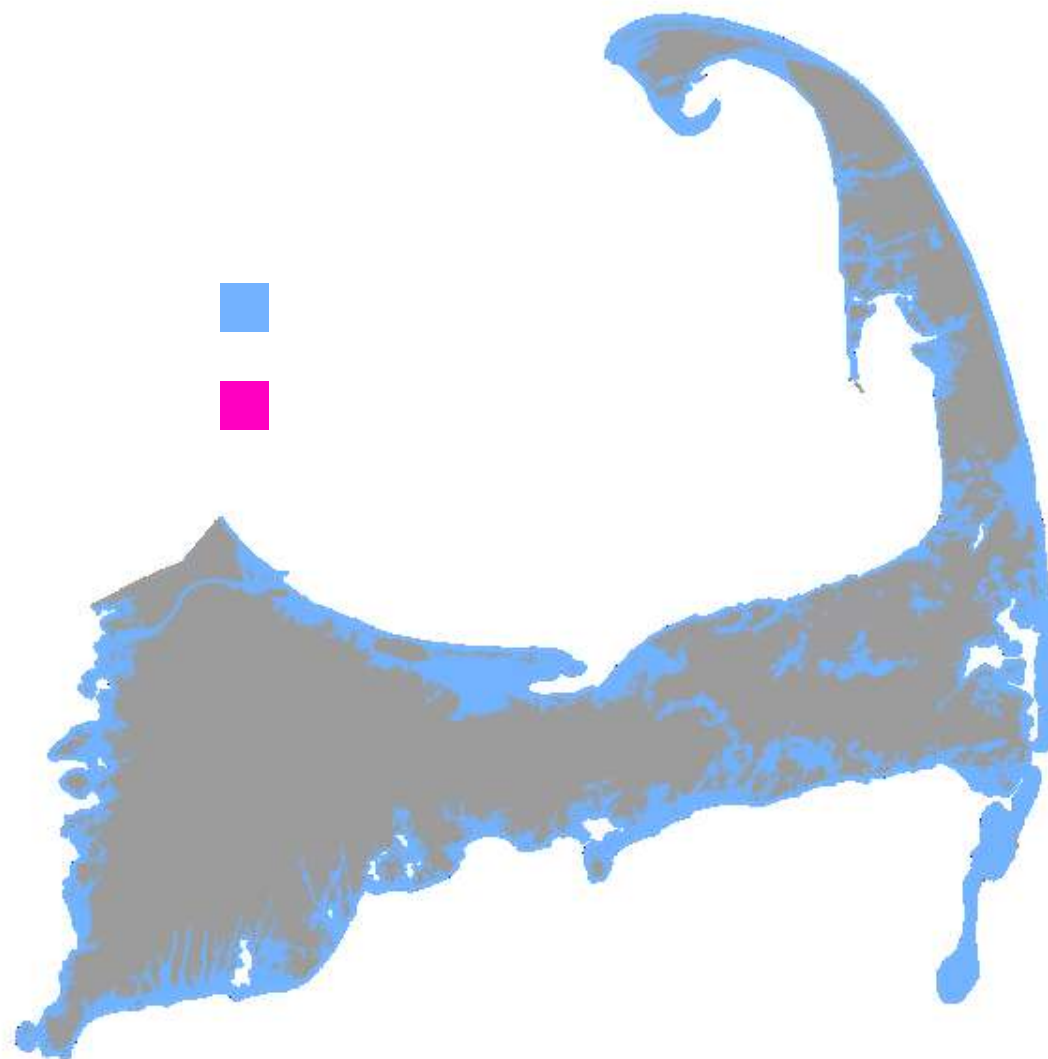


WE ARE  
**VULNERABLE**  
TO FLOODING,  
COASTAL STORMS,  
SEA LEVEL RISE,  
AND EROSION



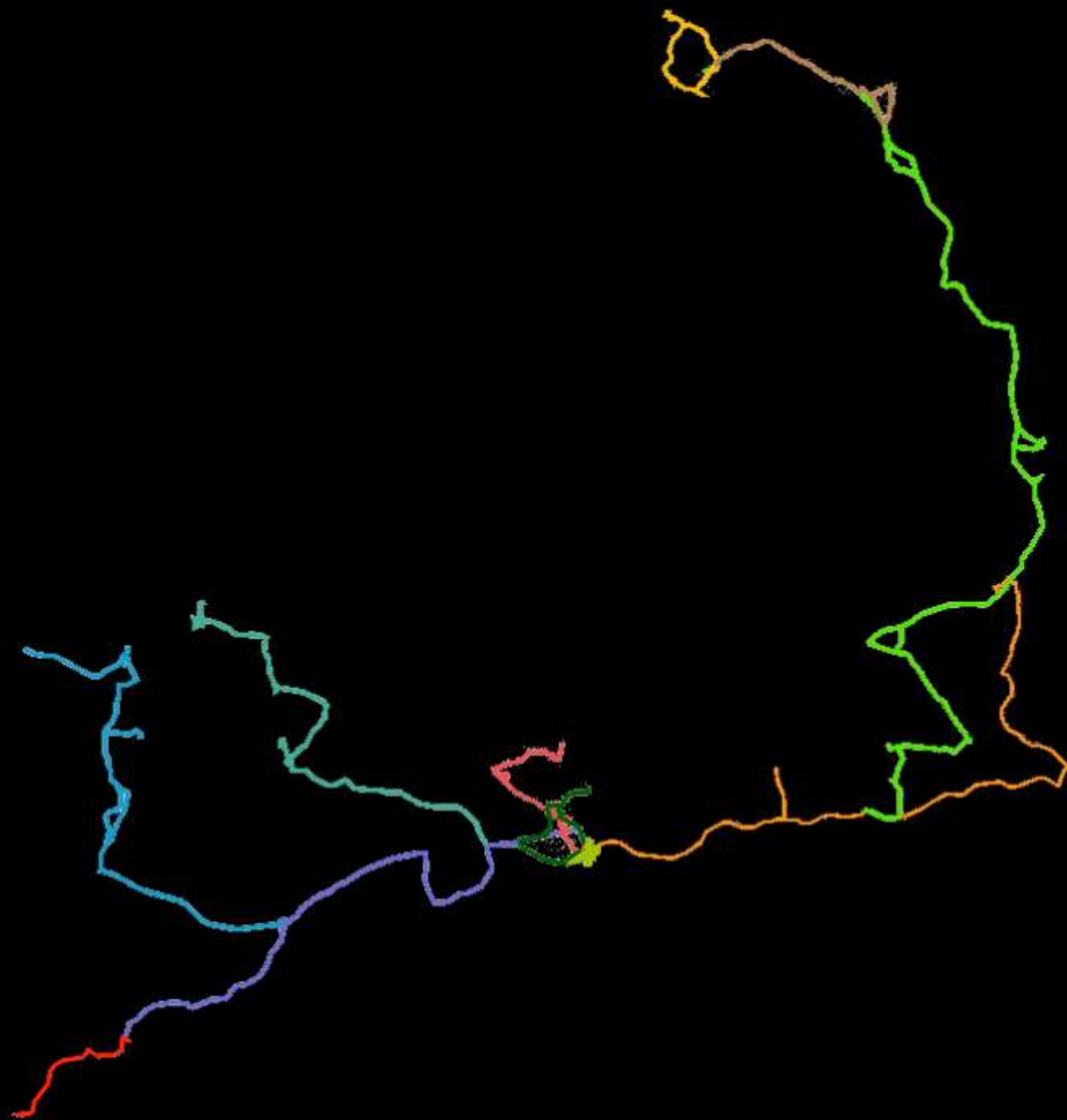
# COASTAL HOMES AT RISK

## ESTIMATED ECONOMIC LOSS



INGLE FAMILY  
ECIAL FLOOD  
REAS (SFHA)

Y VALUE  
000,000



ROAD NETWORK  
STRUCTURE

Federal roads

State roads

Local roads

Public transit

FEMA SFHA



WATER  
INFRASTRUCTURE

WATER  
SUPPLY  
SYSTEMS

FLOOD  
PRONE  
AREAS

WATER  
TREATMENT  
FACILITIES

MASSACHUSETTS  
FEMA SFHA





SUPPLY  
STRUCTURE

Public wells

Public water

FEMA SFHA

COASTAL  
LANDFORMS AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
ARE ALSO  
**VULNERABLE**



# COASTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## Coastal Defense Structures

■ *Groin*

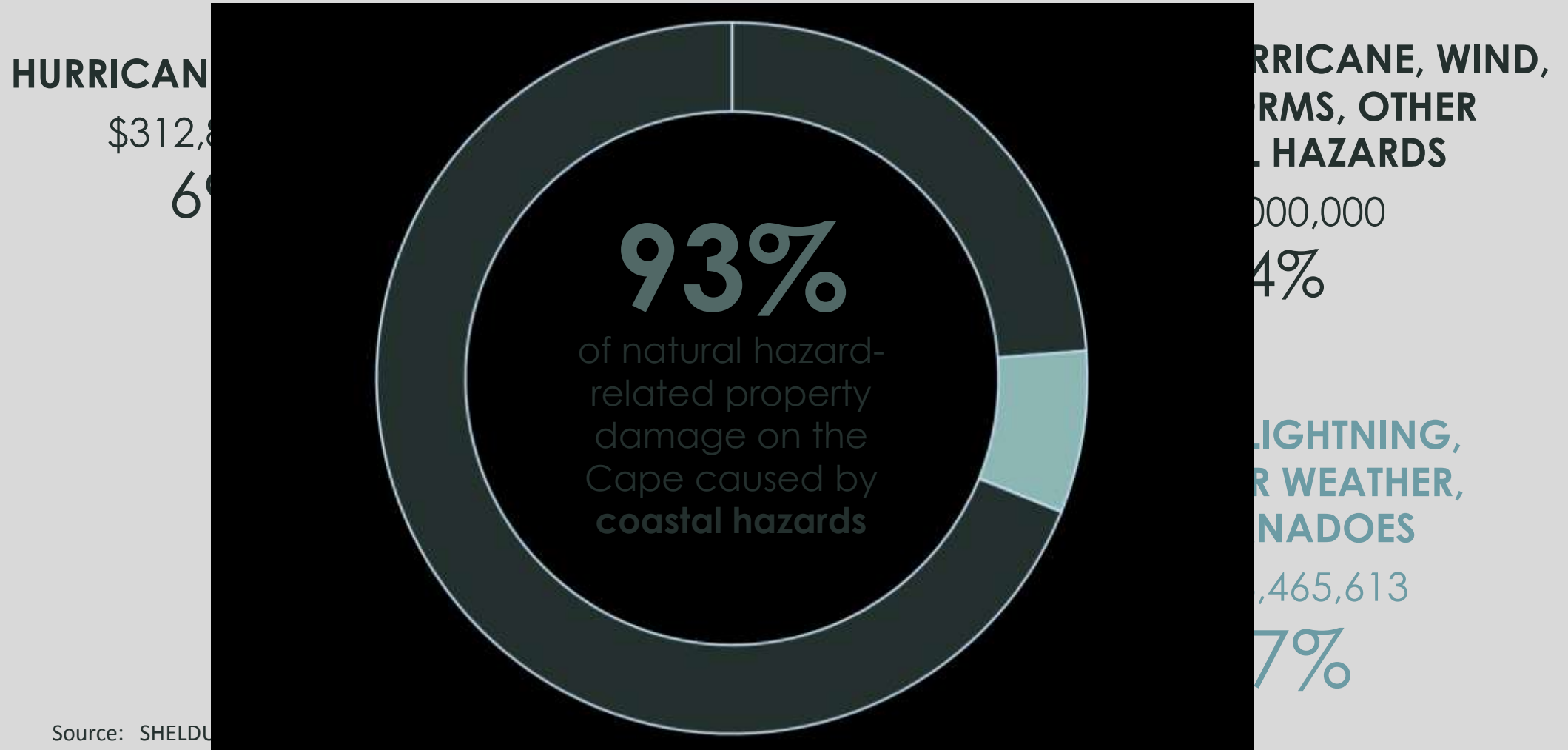
■ *Revetment*

■ *Jetty*



# CAPE COD HAS A HISTORY OF DAMAGE

## TOTAL PROPERTY DAMAGE 1960-2014



## **PHASE 1**

Data Collection and  
Adaptation  
Strategies Database

## **PHASE 2**

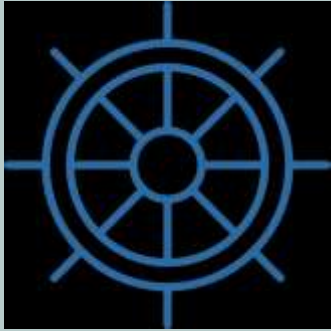
Public Engagement  
and Socio-Economic  
Analysis

## **PHASE 3**

Communication and  
Decision-Support  
Tool

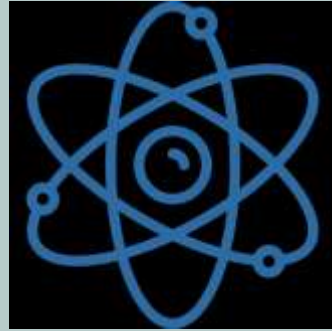


# RESILIENT CAPE COD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE



## ADVISORY BOARD

- Provide advice on the overall approach and key decisions
- Review draft work product



## SCIENCE COMMITTEE

- Provide access to data on natural hazards
- Interpret climate, weather and coastal geology data



## ADAPTATION STRATEGIES COMMITTEE

- Review and comment of strategies database
- Advise the team on how to apply strategies across the Cape



## REGULATORY+LEGAL COMMITTEE

- Ensure the implementation of appropriate strategies across the region

## **PHASE 1**

# Data Collection and Adaptation Strategies Database



# **WHAT STRATEGIES INCREASE COASTAL RESILIENCY ON CAPE COD?**

| Adaptation Strategy          | Measure # | Adaptation Measures    | Description  | Protect | Assess |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--|---------|--------|
|                              |           |                        |  |         |        |
| Open Space Protection Policy | 1         | Managed Realignment    | Intentionally exposing a coastal area by removing or altering existing shoreline defense structures in order to create or expand intertidal habitats that can provide more natural flood protection. | Y       |        |
| Open Space Protection Policy | 2         | Managed Retreat        | Gradually moving development and infrastructure away from the coastline and areas of projected loss to flooding and sea level rise.  | N       |        |
| Open Space Protection Policy | 3         | Conservation Easements | The conservation of private property through a legally-binding agreement. Can be used by private property owners to legally reserve a portion of their land for habitat or flood buffers.            | N       |        |

## COASTAL RESILIENCY DATA

Collect and organize information on the spectrum of resiliency strategies available, including where they may be used and the advantages or disadvantages of each.

- Inform on available options
- Identify benefits and costs
- Improve coastal management decision-making

| Adaptation Strategy       | Measure # | Adaptation Measure     | Description   | Adaptive Category |             |         | Integration Type | Evaluability |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------|---------|------------------|--------------|
|                           |           |                        |   | Protect           | Accommodate | Retreat |                  |              |
| Open Space Reserve Policy | 1         | Managed Realignment    | Intentionally exposing a coastal area by removing or altering existing floodable defense structures in order to create or expand natural habitats that can provide wave related flood protection. | Y                 | Y           | N       | policy           | Y            |
| Open Space Reserve Policy | 2         | Managed Retreat        | Gradually moving development and infrastructure away from the coastline and areas of projected loss to flooding and sea level rise.   | N                 | N           | Y       | policy           | Y            |
| Open Space Reserve Policy | 3         | Conservation Easements | The conservation of private property through a legally binding agreement. Can be used by private property owners to legally reserve a portion of their land for habitat or flood buffers.         | N                 | Y           | N       | policy           | Y            |

Adaptation Strategies Matrix

STRATEGY A

DESCRIPTION

PERMITTING

BENEFITS

CHALLENGES

STRATEGY B

DESCRIPTION

PERMITTING

BENEFITS

CHALLENGES

Catalog of Relevant Adaptation Strategies



Online mapped based tool





## **PHASE 2**

# Public Engagement and Socio-Economic Analysis



**HOW DO RESIDENTS VALUE RESILIENCY?**

- **Adaptation decisions are often made without the right information on biophysical and economic tradeoffs**
- **Poorly informed adaptation can make society worse off than no action at all**



## ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

### PURPOSE OF ANALYSIS

Estimate how residents value coastal adaptation, including protecting:

- infrastructure
- personal homes
- natural systems

What policies and resiliency strategies are we willing to financially support?

## CONDUCT FOCUS GROUPS



## SURVEY CAPE COD RESIDENTS



## ANALYZE SURVEY RESULTS



## INCORPORATE DATA INTO THE TOOL

Refine the survey  
through a series of  
four meetings

Compare different  
resiliency scenarios to  
understand trade offs

Estimate how the  
community values  
coastal resources

Include tradeoffs  
and values in the  
decision support tool








## WILLINGNESS TO PAY CHOICE EXPERIMENTS

- Review scenarios
- Look at tradeoffs

### YOU WILL BE ASKED TO VOTE

After considering the current situation and possible protection effects and methods, which do you prefer? You will be given choices and asked to vote for the option you prefer by checking the appropriate box. Questions will look similar to the example below.

#### EXAMPLE QUESTION

| Methods and Effects of Protection   | Result in 2020s with NO NEW ACTION   | Result in 2020s with PROTECTION OPTION A                                   | Result in 2020s with PROTECTION OPTION B                                   |
|---|--|--|--|
|   | No Change in Existing Defenses   | More Emphasis on HARD Defenses   | SIMILAR Emphasis on Hard and Soft Defenses                                 |
| <br>Homes Flooded                    | <b>51%</b><br>2,585 of 5,034 homes expected to flood in a Category 3 storm | <b>51%</b><br>2,585 of 5,034 homes expected to flood in a Category 3 storm | <b>36%</b><br>1,812 of 5,034 homes expected to flood in a Category 3 storm |
| <br>Wetlands Lost                    | <b>5%</b><br>25 of 497 wetland acres expected to be lost                   | <b>10%</b><br>50 of 497 wetland acres expected to be lost                  | <b>10%</b><br>50 of 497 wetland acres expected to be lost                  |
| <br>Beaches and Dunes Lost           | <b>10%</b><br>3 of 30 beach acres expected to be lost                      | <b>4%</b><br>1 of 30 beach acres expected to be lost                       | <b>16%</b><br>5 of 30 beach acres expected to be lost                      |
| <br>Seawalls and Coastal Armoring    | <b>24%</b><br>12 of 50 miles of coast armored                              | <b>24%</b><br>12 of 50 miles of coast armored                              | <b>24%</b><br>12 of 50 miles of coast armored                              |
| <br>Cost to Your Household per Year | <b>\$0</b><br>Increase in annual taxes or fees                             | <b>\$35</b><br>Increase in annual taxes or fees                            | <b>\$35</b><br>Increase in annual taxes or fees                            |
| HOW WOULD YOU VOTE?<br>(CHOOSE ONLY ONE)<br>I vote for  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>I vote for NO NEW ACTION            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>I vote for PROTECTION OPTION A      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>I vote for PROTECTION OPTION B      |

↑  
If you prefer  
No New Action  
check here

↑  
If you prefer  
Protection Option A  
check here

↑  
If you prefer  
Protection Option B  
check here

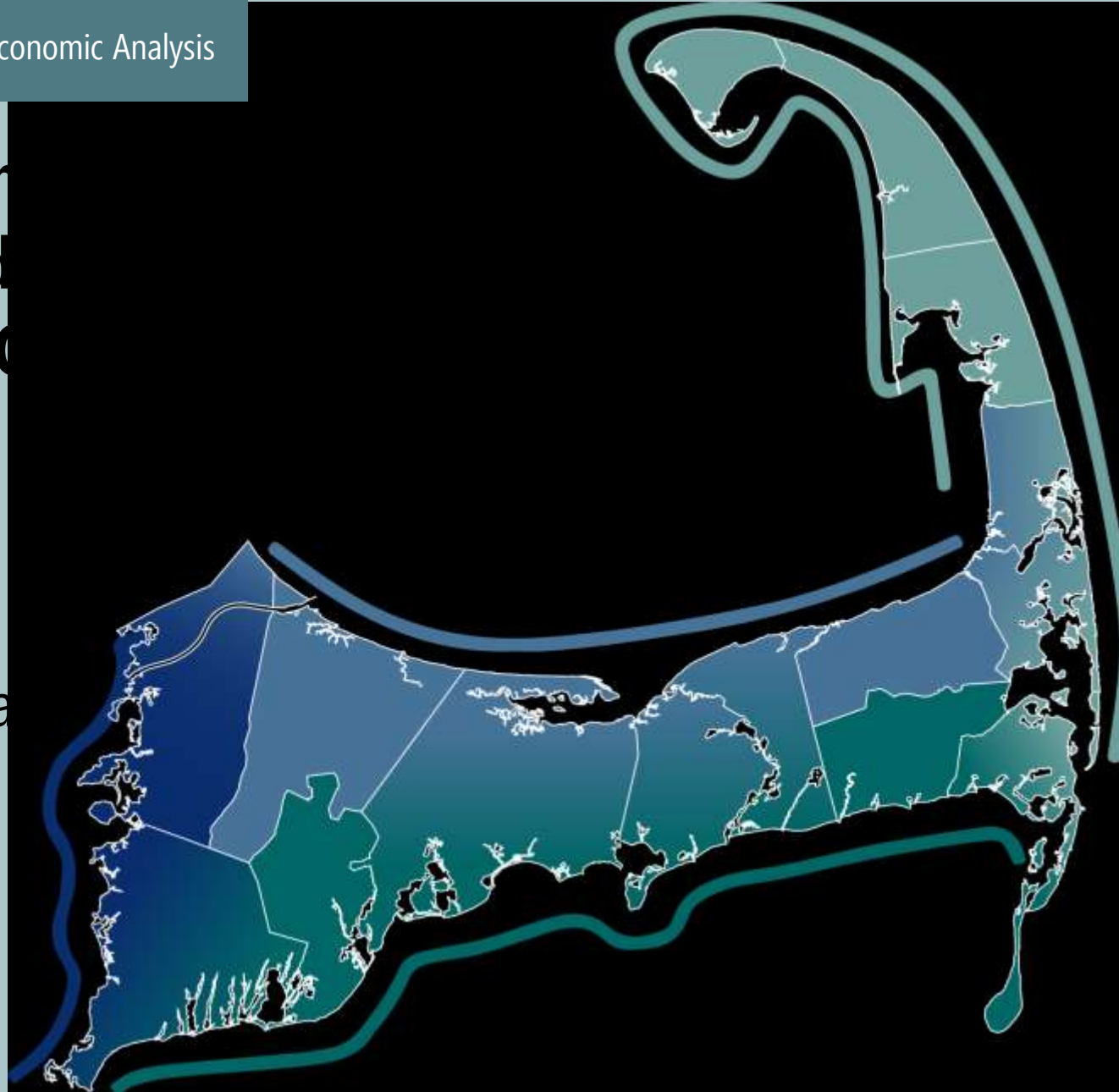
Public Engagement and Socio-Economic Analysis

An aerial photograph of a coastal region, likely Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The image shows a large, curved, light-colored landmass (possibly a sandbar or a small island) in the center, surrounded by dark blue water. The landmass has a long, thin, curved extension on the left side. The water is dark blue, and the sky is a pale, hazy blue. The overall scene is captured from a high angle, showing the intricate shapes of the land and water.

# **ENGAGE CAPE COD BASED ON WATER**

# Subregion Stakeholder Working Group

Buzzards Bay



Outer Cape



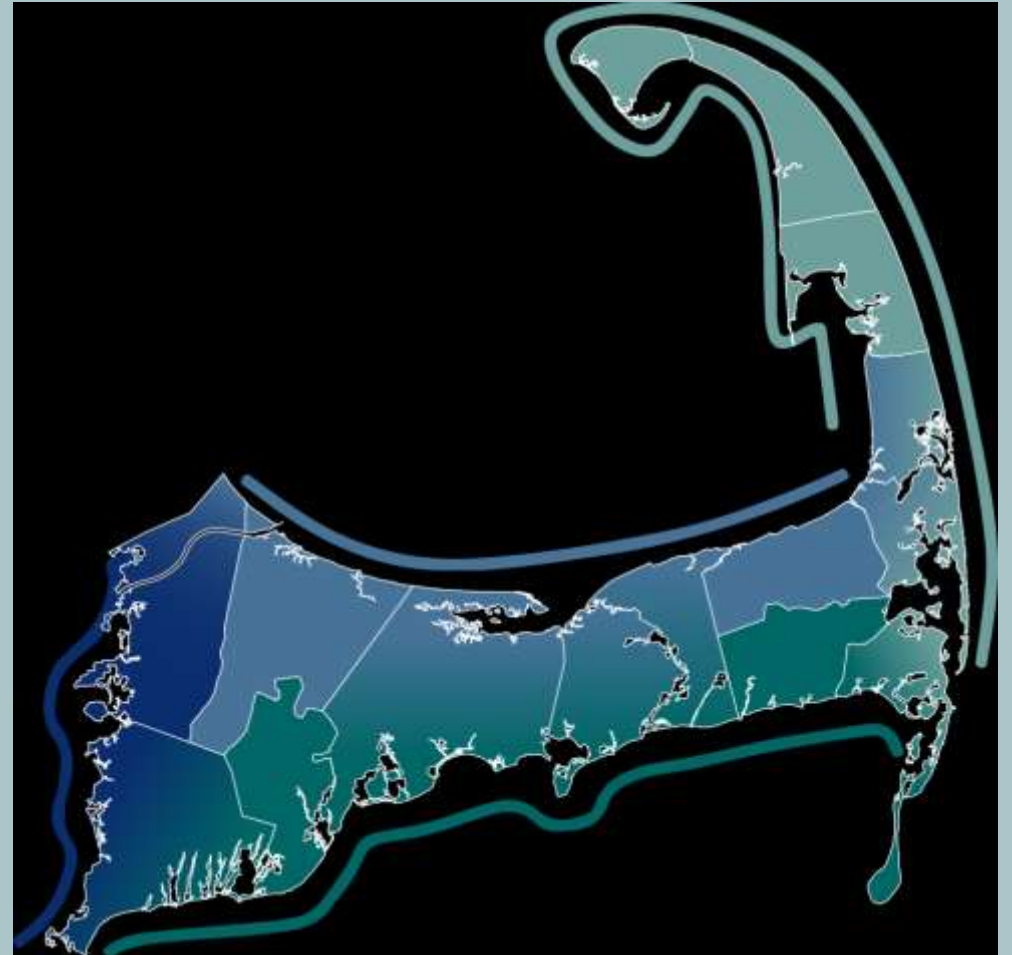
# Subregional Stakeholder Meetings

Meeting #1: Coastal Vulnerability

Meeting #2: Adaptation Strategies

Meeting #3: Specific Actions

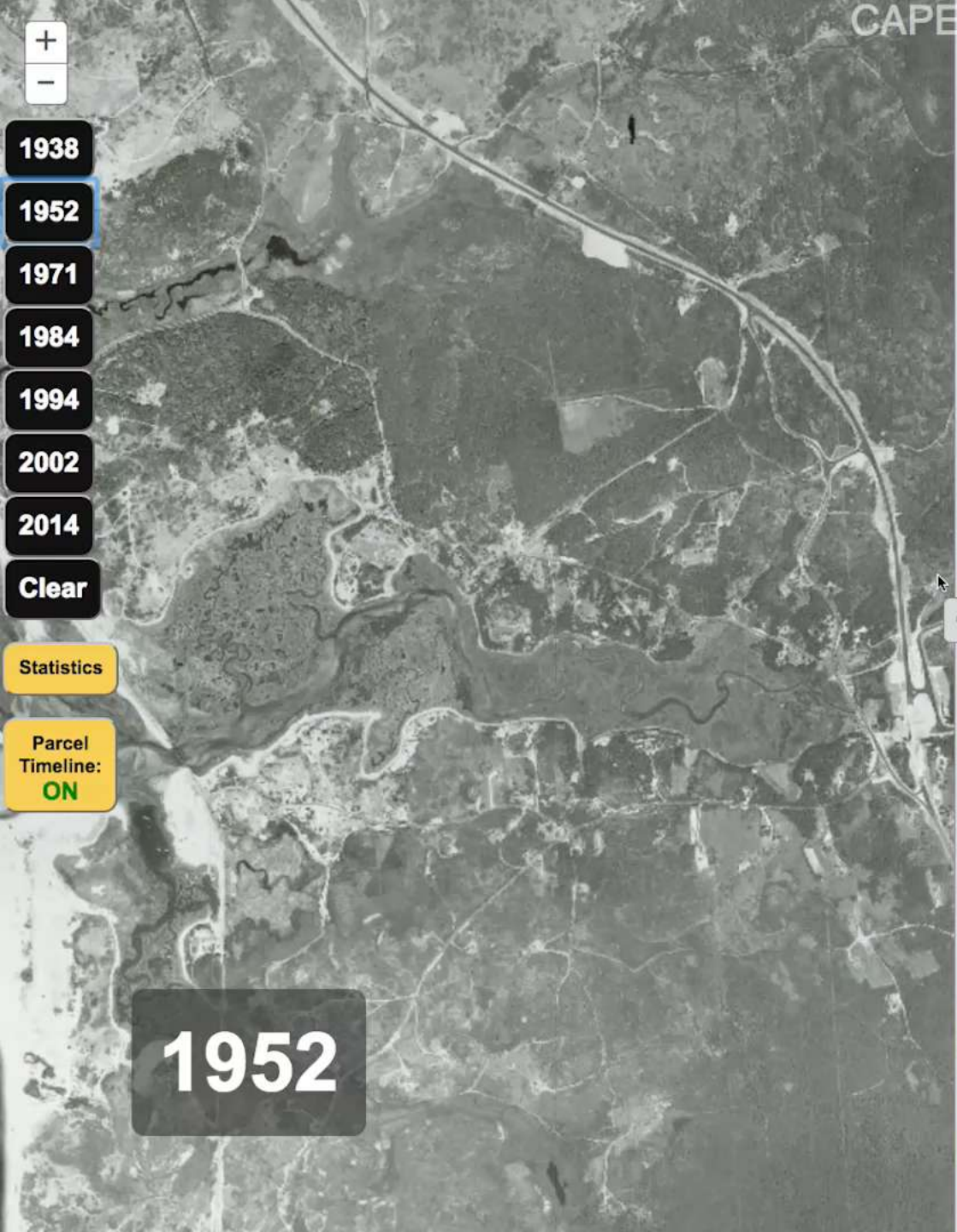
Meeting #4: Road-Test the Tool



## **PHASE 3**

# Communication and Decision-Support Tool





1938

1952

1971

1984

1994

2002

2014

Clear

Statistics

Parcel  
Timeline:  
**ON**

1890

1938

1952

1971

1984

1994

2002

2014

Clear



## Cape-wide impacts at 6ft of Sea Level Rise:

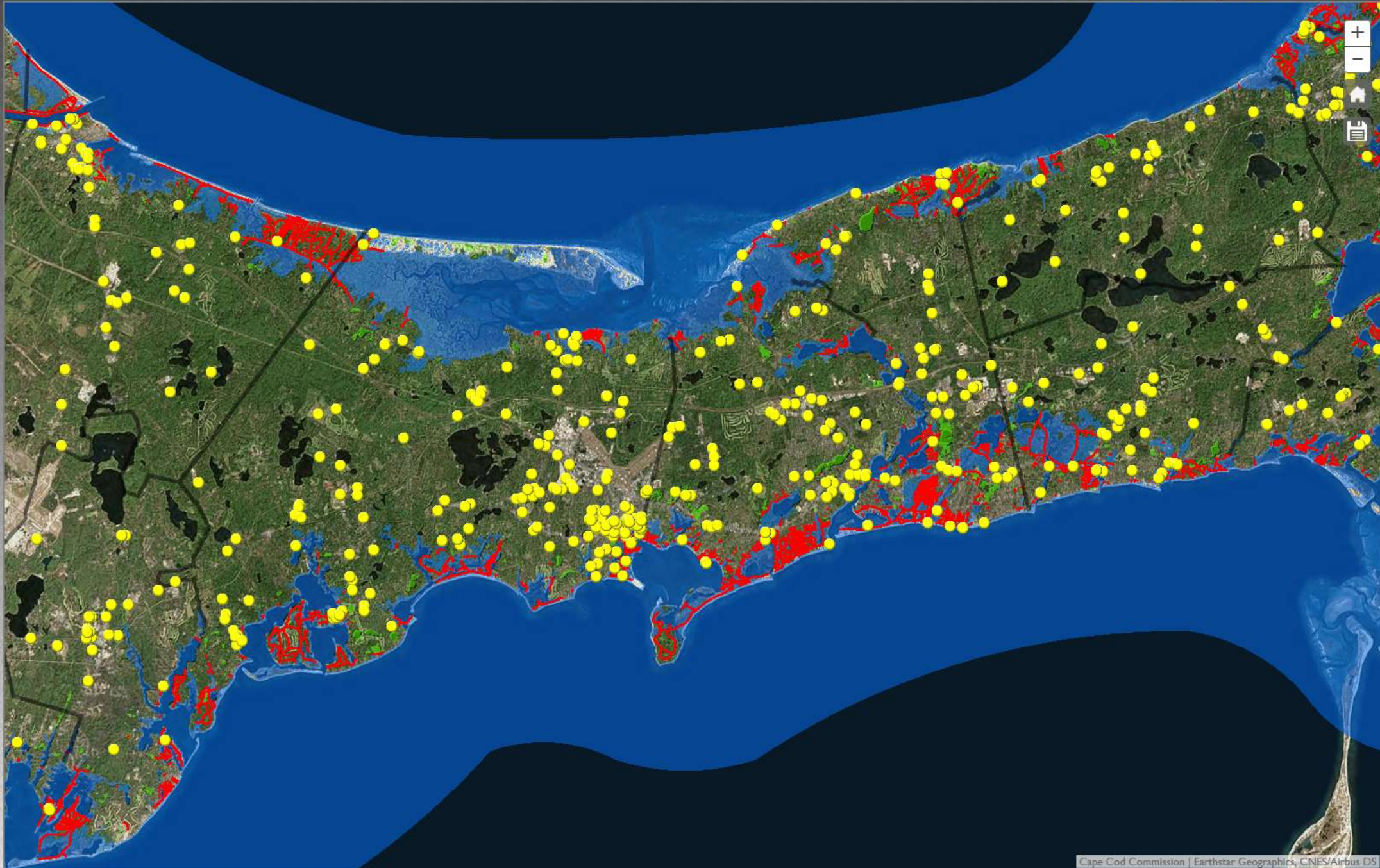
At present Cape Cod is 383 square miles with 116,031 acres of Priority Habitat. There are 728 Critical Facilities and 3,121 miles of roadway. Annual sales equal \$19.7 billion and 127,412 people are employed in 14,658 businesses.

- ☒ Low-lying Areas
- ☒ Disconnected Roads
- ☒ Critical Facilities [\(Filter Types\)](#)
- ☒ Unaffected
- ☒ Affected
- ☐ SLOSH Hurricane Categories
- ☐ Category 1
- ☐ Category 2
- ☐ Category 3
- ☐ Category 4
- ☐ FEMA FIRM Floodzones
- ☐ Special Flood Hazard Areas
- ☐ Coastal High Hazard Areas

[More Information](#)

## Saved Map Views:

You have no saved map views.



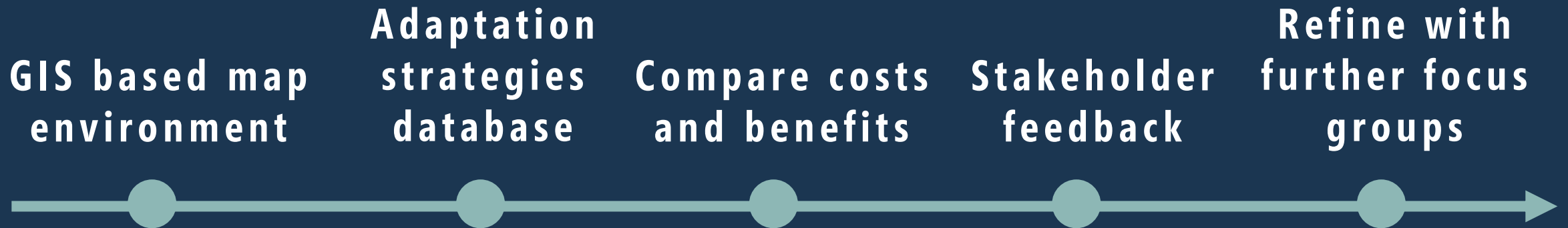
Develop a GIS-based, decision-support tool  
to **aid discussions** around **implementation**  
of potential adaptation strategies

# GIS-Based Decision-Support Tool Development



PROJECT YEAR 2 + 3

**Measure impacts and engage  
implementation of site-specific strategies**





Interested in participating  
as a future stakeholder?

[www.capecodcommission.org/NOAAsignup](http://www.capecodcommission.org/NOAAsignup)

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## THE RESILIENT CAPE COD PROJECT

