

### 5<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CAPE COASTAL CONFERENCE

#### THE RESILIENT CAPE COD PROJECT

**Heather McElroy, Cape Cod Commission** 





THE RESILIENT CAPE COD PROJECT

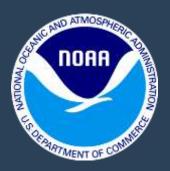
Cape Coastal Conference December 5, 2017

### **Project Overview**

- Three-year, \$780,000 NOAA
   Coastal Resiliency grant awarded to the Cape Cod Commission and partners
- Investigate environmental and socio-economic effects of local and regional coastal resiliency strategies
- Town of Barnstable pilot program

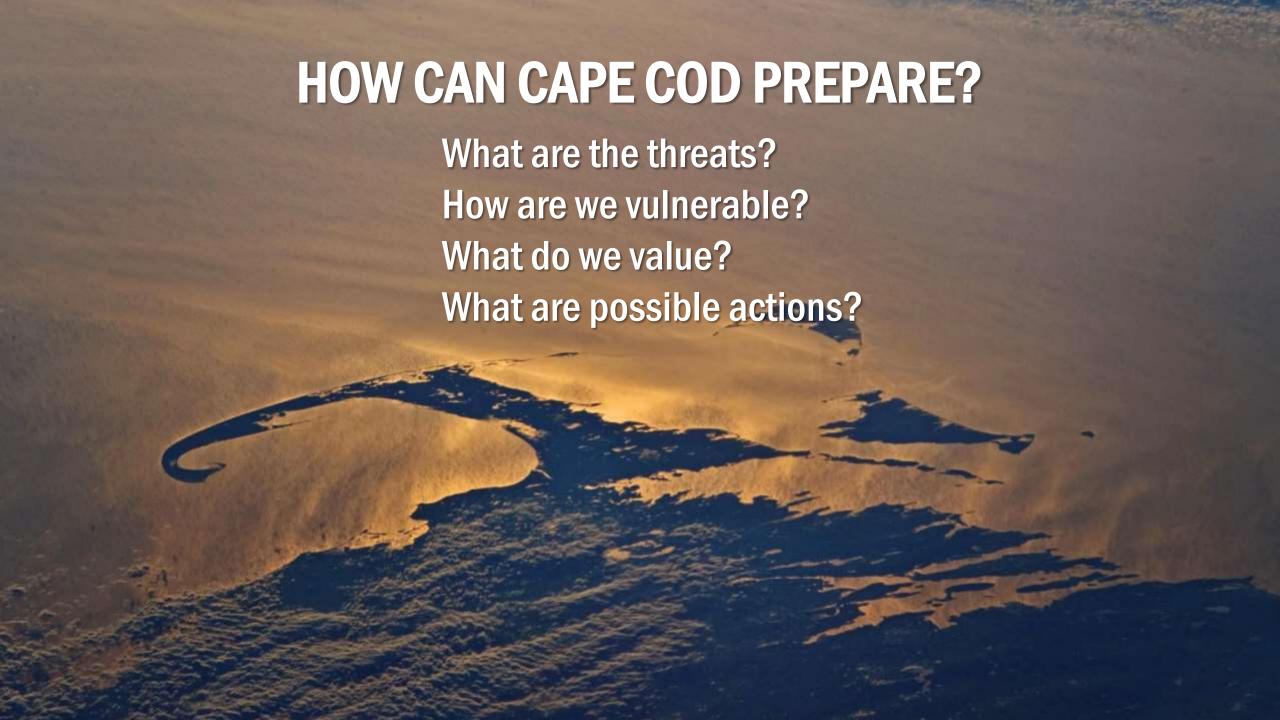
GRANT PARTNERS





SUPPORTING AGENCIES





## Resilience Planning on Cape Cod

#### **RESILIENCE PLANNING GOALS**

**Identify** vulnerable assets

Engage and inform stakeholders

**Develop** tools

Share responsibility for action

#### WHAT ARE THE THREATS?

Extreme weather

Erosion

Sea Level Rise

Flooding

## Resilient Cape Cod | Engagement



#### SUBREGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

- Engage participants across the region based on their connection to the waters that surround the Cape.
- Present information and solicit feedback that will inform the process

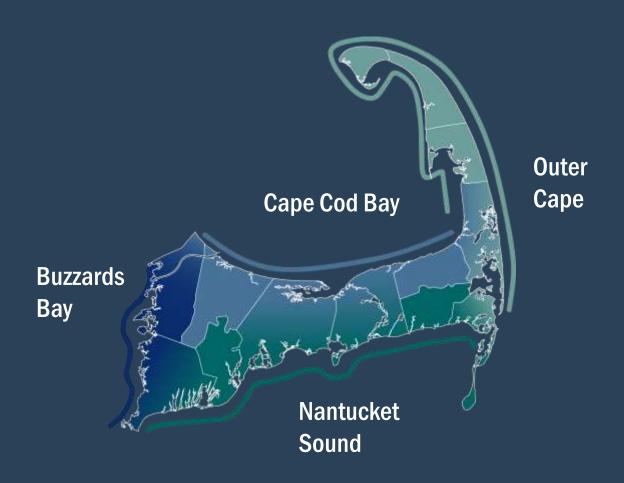
## Resilient Cape Cod | Engagement

### SUBREGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

**DEC** Meeting 1: Understanding Coastal Vulnerability

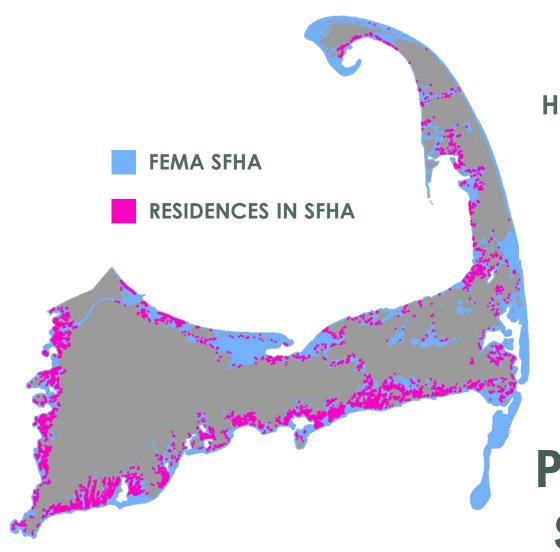
JAN Meeting 2: Adaptation
Strategies and Community
Values

FEB Meeting 3: Actions





## COASTAL HOMES AT RISK ESTIMATED ECONOMIC LOSS



13,000 SINGLE FAMILY HOMES IN SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA)

PROPERTY VALUE: \$9,000,000







### Resilient Cape Cod -Coastal Impacts



Where are we vulnerable to the impacts of storm events, flooding, sea level rise, and erosion?

Sea Level Rise Viewer

http://arcg.is/149nLi



### COASTAL RESILIENCY CASE STUDIES

## Paine's Creek Beach Storm Damage

**THE PROBLEM:** paved parking lot and rock revetment destroyed twice by winter storms

#### **CLIMATE CHANGE HAZARDS:**

- Sea Level Rise
- Flooding
- Erosion

#### **COMMUNITY RESPONSE:**

- Retreat
- Managed Relocation
- Restoration





### **DECISION SUPPORT TOOL**

## RESILIENCY DECISION SUPPORT TOOL WHY ARE WE CREATING ONE?



## RESILIENCY DECISION SUPPORT TOOL THE PATH FORWARD

STEP 1: Identify the vulnerabilities.

STEP 2: Investigate options.

STEP 3: Evaluate risks & costs.

STEP 4: Make informed decisions

## RESILIENCY DECISION SUPPORT TOOL VULNERABILITY RIBBON



- Distance of structures from shoreline
- Coastal erosion rates
- Presence/absence of coastal resources
- Structures/roads in hazard areas
- Sediment transport

## RESILIENCY DECISION SUPPORT TOOL ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



- Flood Control
- Storm Damage Prevention
- Protection of Wildlife Habitat
- Protection of Marine Fisheries
- Recreational access

# Resilient Cape Cod | Socio-Economic Analysis



Economic modeling to estimate use values



Research to fill in knowledge gaps where primary studies for the Cape don't exist



Estimate how the community values coastal resources



Add baseline information to ecosystem services valuation

## RESILIENCY DECISION SUPPORT TOOL ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

- 45+ Strategies
- 15 data points:
  - Description
  - Hazard type
  - Advantages/ disadvantages
  - Siting requirements
  - Ecosystem services
- Linked to database for tool

Adaptation Measures	Description	Adaptation Category			Adaptation Type	Climate Change Hazard		
		Protect	Accommodate	Retreat	CES or Non-CES	Erosion	Storm Surge	Sea level rise
Dune Stabilization - Coir Envelopes	"Envelopes" are constructed of coir (coconut fiber) fabric and are filled with local sand. The envelopes are placed in terraces along the beach, are typically covered with sand, and may also be planted with native vegetation to hold sand together and absorb water.	Y	N	N	non-CES	Y	Y	N
Sand Bypass System	Where a jetty or groin has interrupted the flow of sediment along the beach, sand may be moved hydraulically or mechanically from the accreting updrift side of an inlet to the eroding down-drift side.	Y	N	N	non-CES	Y	N	N
Living Shoreline: Vegetation Only	Shoreline stabilization techniques along estuarine coasts, bays, sheltered coastlines, and tributaries. A living shoreline has a footprint that is made up mostly of native material. It incorporates vegetation or other living, natural "soft" elements alone or in combination with some other type of harder shoreline structure (e.g. oyster reefs or rock sills) for added stability.  Using vegetation alone is one approach. Roots hold soil in place to reduce erosion. Provides a buffer to upland areas and breaks	Y	Y	N	non-CES	Υ	Υ	Y

## RESILIENCY DECISION SUPPORT TOOL TOOL DEVELOPMENT

### **Adaptation Strategies:**

- Revetment
- Wave attenuator
- Living shoreline
- Coir logs with plantings
- Beach nourishment
- Zoning changes
- Retreat



## Resilient Cape Cod | Engagement



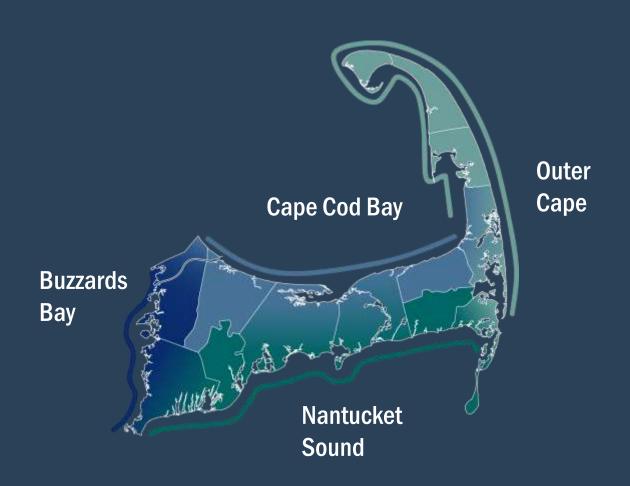
### **TOOL BETA TESTER GROUP**

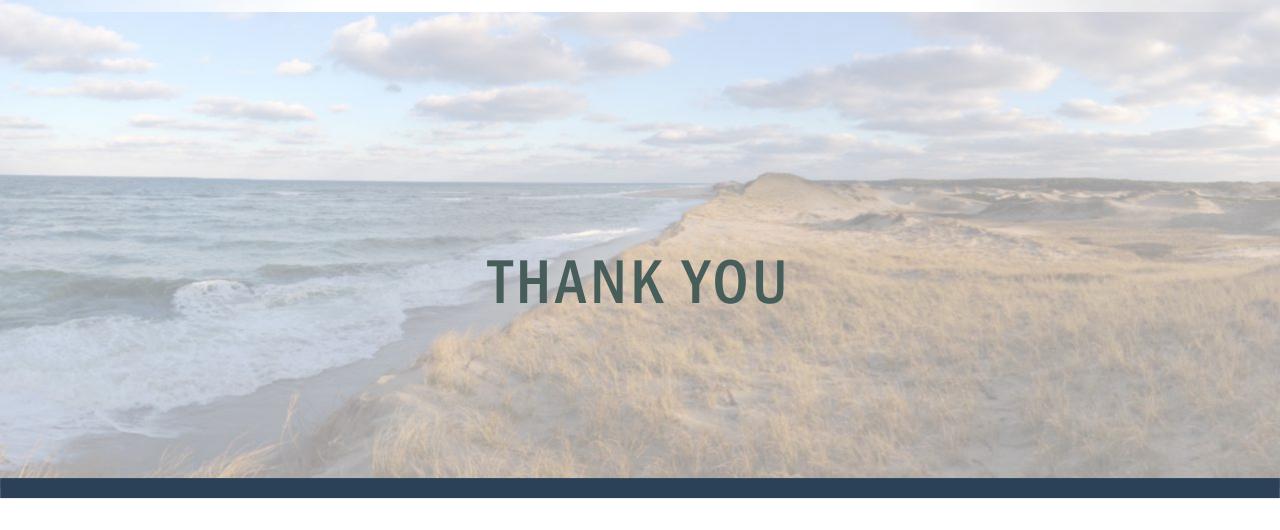
- Will provide feedback on the decision support tool as it is developed
- Help shape ultimate functionality

## Resilient Cape Cod | Summary

#### **NEXT STEPS:**

- Stakeholder engagement: Workshops
- Discuss threats and vulnerabilities
- Identify what we care about: values
- Make tool to illustrate tradeoffs between solutions and values
- Pilot project in Barnstable





### THE RESILIENT CAPE COD PROJECT









