PREPARING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE IN RYE:

Gaining Insights and Charting a Course Workshop #4 - August 27, 2014

Tides to Storms: New Hampshire Coastal Vulnerability Assessment





Julie LaBranche



Climate Change Resiliency + Adaptation

Resiliency: Capacity to respond to changes in environmental conditions or disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly.

Adaptation: Deliberate and considered actions to avoid, manage, reduce or prevent impacts of a changing climate and to take advantage of the opportunities that such changes may create.

Climate Change Resiliency + Adaptation

Minimize/Prevent Vulnerability, Loss

Public Health and Safety

Control Costs Proactive/Repair/Rebuild

For every \$1 spent in anticipatory adaptation saves \$4 to repair/recover

CONTINUITY-DISRUPTION

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

INVESTMENT

COMMUNITY

HISTORY



Seabrook - Hampton Falls – Hampton - North Hampton – Rye – New Castle - Portsmouth

Assessing the Risk and Vulnerability of NH Coastal Communities to Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge

Tides to Storms





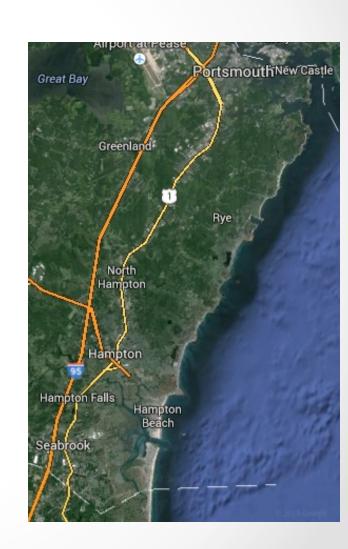
This project is funded by New Hampshire Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) through a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)



Project Goals

Assist coastal communities to evaluate risk and vulnerability to flooding from sea level rise and storm surge.

Plan for projected future impacts from sea level rise and storm surge to NH's coastal resources and assets.





Hazard Mitigation Plans



Goal to reduce loss and damage of public and private assets and resources

Long-term plan for sustainable, disaster-resilient communities

An approved HMP is required for municipalities to be eligible for disaster relief funds and PDM grants.

Incorporate current and future conditions and vulnerability.

Updated every 5 years.

Exiting tool with multiple functions.



Hazard Mitigation Plans NEW!



Climate Change Chapter



2009 PREP King Tide Photo Contest: Nicole Fel'Dotto

Vulnerability of flooding from future sea level rise and coastal storm surge

Maps, statistical data and local knowledge

Recommendations >>> action plan



Project Objectives

- Identify Location and Type of Impacts
- Quantify the Extent of Impacts statistical analysis for region and by town
- Evaluate Impacts vulnerability,
 risk
- Recommend actions toward resiliency and long-term and iterative adaptation
- Communicate findings to regional and local stakeholders





Outreach and Engagement

- Informational materials, project webpage, presentations
- Regional stakeholder meetings
- Meet with town officials, staff, boards/ commissions
- Invite business owners, residents



 Coordinate activities with NH CAW, other practitioners and in coastal regions



COASTAL VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Regional Collaborative Approaches

- Management of regional assets
- State/public resource management
- Coordinated actions (federal, state, local)
- NH Coastal Risks & Hazards Commission

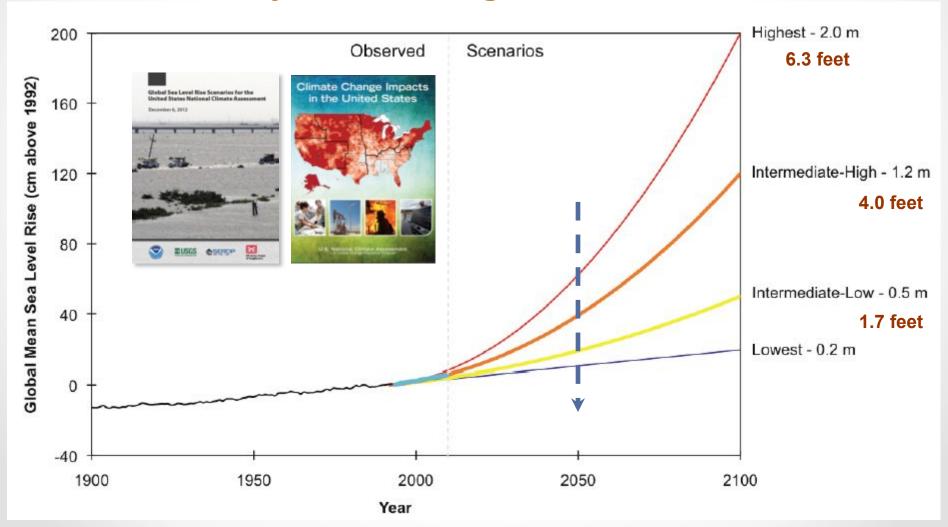
Municipal Priorities

- Unique conditions and assets
- Level of impact what, where and when
- Capacity to act
- Political and public support





Past and Projected Changes in Global Sea Levels





Mapping Flood Levels: Projected Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge

Sea Level Rise at 2100

+ 1.7 feet Intermediate Low scenario

+ 4.0 feet Intermediate High scenario

+ 6.6 feet Highest scenario

Mean Higher High Water + Sea Level Rise Mean Higher High Water

+
Sea Level Rise
+
100-year Coastal Storm Surge



Mapping + Analysis

Infrastructure & Utilities

Roads / Highways

Water / Wastewater

Wells (public)

Utilities (electric, gas, telecom)

Bridges / Culverts / Dams

Historic & Cultural Landmarks / Structures

Critical Facilities

Emergency Shelters

Emergency Services

Evacuation Routes

Hospitals / Healthcare Centers

High Risk Areas

Populations

Natural Resources

Surfaces Water

Aquifers / Well Protection Areas

Wetlands (freshwater, tidal)

Wildlife Habitat

Conservation Areas / Lands

Agricultural Soils

State and Municipal Parks

Transportation

Roads / Highways

Bridges

Transit Routes & Facilities

Bike Paths

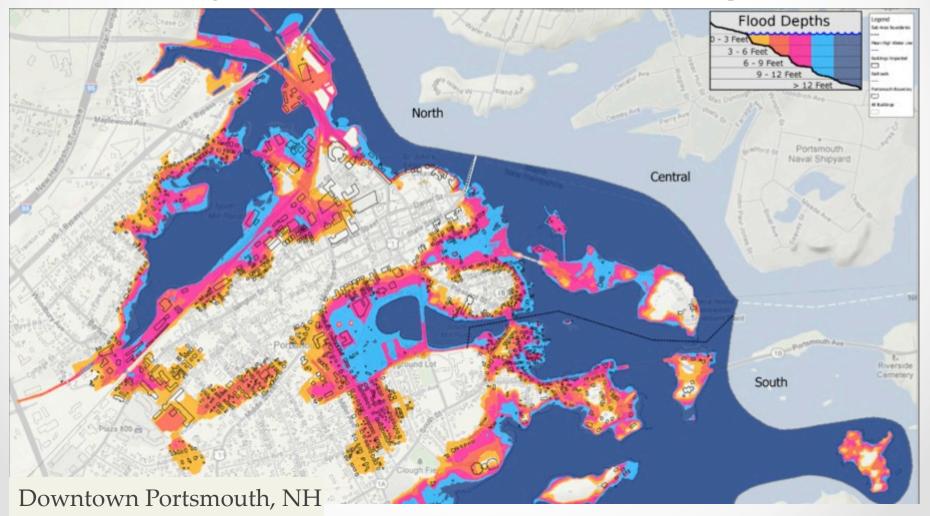
Long Range Plan projects

Ports / Harbors

Marinas



Mapping Flood Levels: Projected Sea Level Rise + Storm Surge



Hazard Mitigation Plan - Climate Change Chapter

Iterative Process

- Short- to long-term actions
- Periodic review and adjustment

Adaptive Approaches

- Phased actions accommodate, protect, retreat
- Reuse as conditions change
- Incorporate new technology and practices
- Consider multiple benefits of action
- Invest now or accept risk in future
- Defer until conditions warrant action



Hazard Mitigation Plan - Climate Change Chapter

Regulatory Strategies

 zoning, land development and subdivision regulations, building codes

Non-Regulatory Strategies

- buyouts/acquisition, land conservation, easements
- stewardship, public awareness and support
- collaboration with practitioners

Policy and Plans

 Master Plan, open space plan, capital improvement plan, municipal budget (staff, equipment etc.)



Hazard Mitigation Plan - Climate Change Chapter

Many sectors and interests at the table

- Emergency Management Team
- Municipal staff, land use boards, elected officials, other committees

Ownership and Implementation

- Evaluate feasibility/impact, needs, timeframes
- Recommend strategies, actions
- Identify best mechanisms to implement
- Assign responsible party



Municipal Audit



Evaluate policies, zoning, regulations and plans to *identify level of protection* for areas vulnerable to hazards and changes in climate

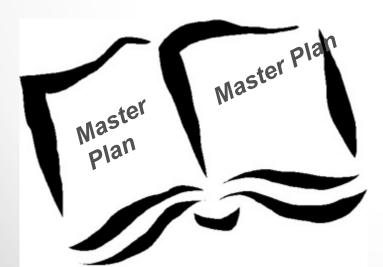
Link public investment, public safety and private development to *promote safe growth and resiliency* both before and after an event

Non-Regulatory Approaches to Climate Change

Master Plan

Establish broad goals for

- Public health and safety
- Adaptation/Resilience
- Environment/Resources
- Municipal Assets
- Protection of property



Unpredictable future conditions

Importance of taking action despite uncertainty



Regulatory Approaches to Climate Change

New Hampshire Enabling Statutes

RSA 672:1 Planning and Zoning –

Declaration of Purpose

RSA 674:17 Purposes of Zoning

Ordinances

RSA 674:2 Master Plan -

Purpose and Description

"...set down as clearly and practically as possible the best and most appropriate future development ..., to aid in designing ordinances that result in preserving and enhancing the unique quality of life and culture of [NH], and to guide the board ... in a manner that achieves the principles of smart growth, sound planning, and wise resource protection."

RSA 674:21 Innovative Land Use Controls

Regulatory Approaches to Climate Change

Zoning Ordinance

Floodplain Standards (NFIP)

Flood Hazard Overlay Districts

land uses, development standards

Design-Performance Standards

setbacks, building height, floodproof designs

Environmental Protection

shoreland standards





Regulatory Approaches to Climate Change

Site Plan and Subdivision Regulations

Design-Performance Standards

 landscaping, impervious surface coverage, stormwater management, site design, road standards

Open Space Preservation (i.e. high risk areas)

Environmental Protection

 Water quality, habitat protection, recreation, flood storage, cultural and historical resources





Julie LaBranche Senior Planner jlabranche@rpc-nh.org



156 Water Street Exeter, NH 03833 (603) 778-0885

