

# The COAST Approach to Climate Change Adaptation Finance



*Samuel B. Merrill, Ph.D.  
December 2, 2011*

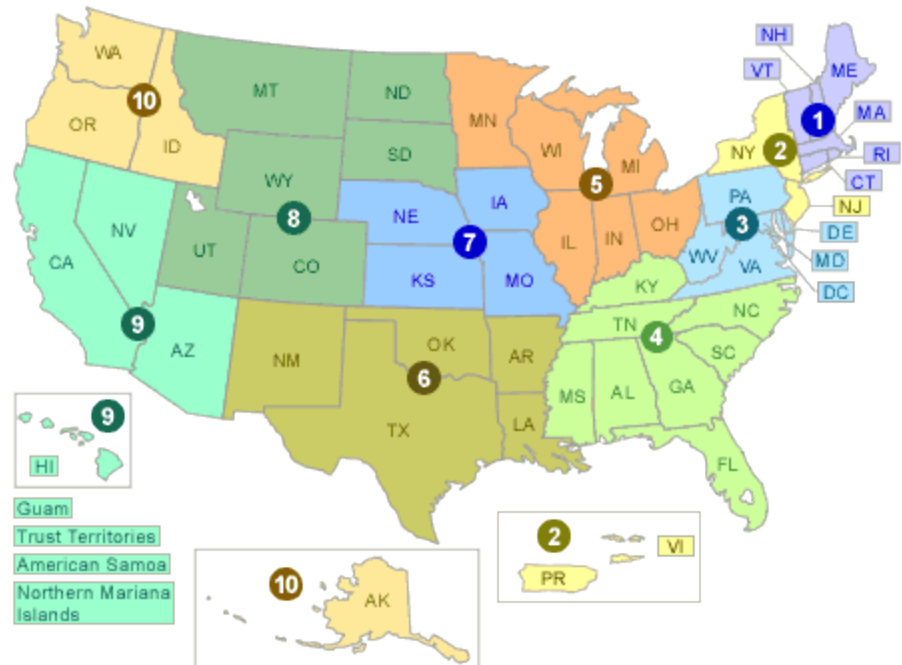


# Muskie School of Public Service

University of Southern Maine  
Portland, Maine

# Environmental Finance Center Network

The EFCN is the only university-based organization creating innovative solutions to managing costs of environmental protection and improvement. It consists of ten EFCs serving states within EPA's ten regions. By sharing and integrating information, tools and techniques, the EFCs work together and with the public and private sectors to promote a sustainable environment, bolstering efforts to address difficult how-to-pay issues.



Jerry and Marcy Monkman



Norbert Psuty



- More frequent flooding
- More coastal erosion
- Wetland inundation and loss

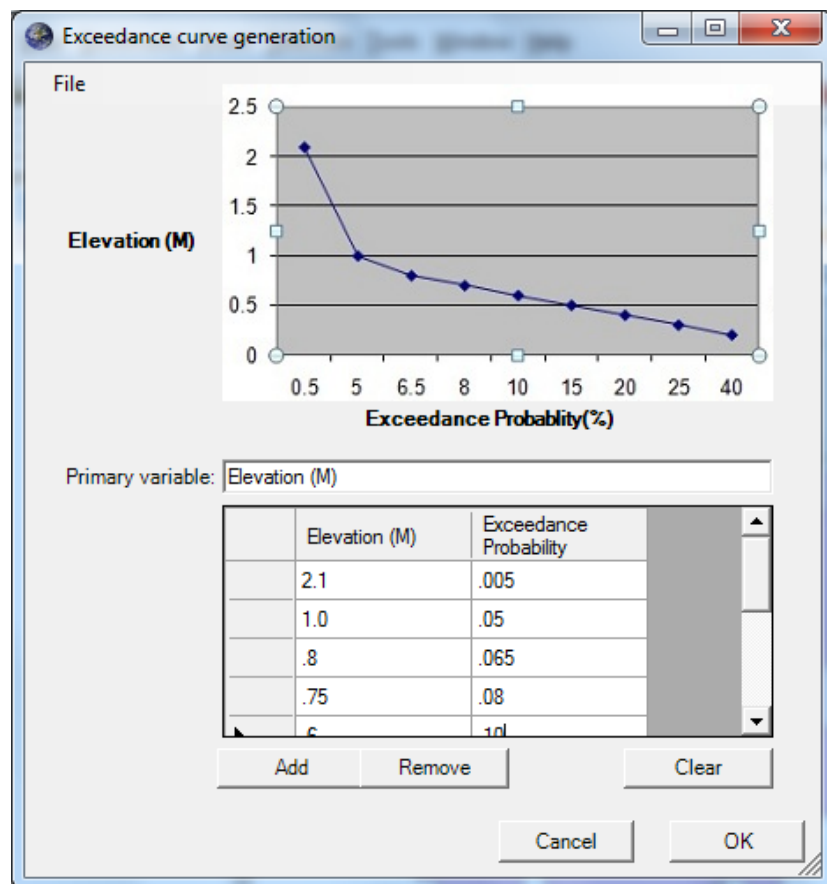


Michael Dwyer

There are only four options:

- 1) Fortify assets
- 2) Relocate assets
- 3) Accommodate higher water levels
- 4) Remain in denial

COAST is a tool to help evaluate costs and benefits of these options



The "Generation" dialog box is used to configure the scenario for the analysis. It includes fields for the scenario name, start and end dates, and checkboxes for fixed and dynamic modifiers.

File

Scenario Name:

Start Date:

End Date:

Fixed Modifiers

- ☒ Tidal Elevation - NOAA Chart 2492
- ☒ Barrier Construction - Proposal 71237-C
- ☐ Annual Storm Surge - NOAA Document 04152011

Dynamic Modifiers

- ☒ SLR 2011 - Agressive
- ☐ SLR 2011 - Moderate
- ☐ SLR 2011 - Conservative

Buttons: Cancel, Run

The "Configuration" dialog box is used to configure the output settings for the analysis. It includes a color gradient bar, a damage field dropdown, an output directory field, and checkboxes for opening files in ArcMap, ArcGlobe, and Google Earth.

Output Settings

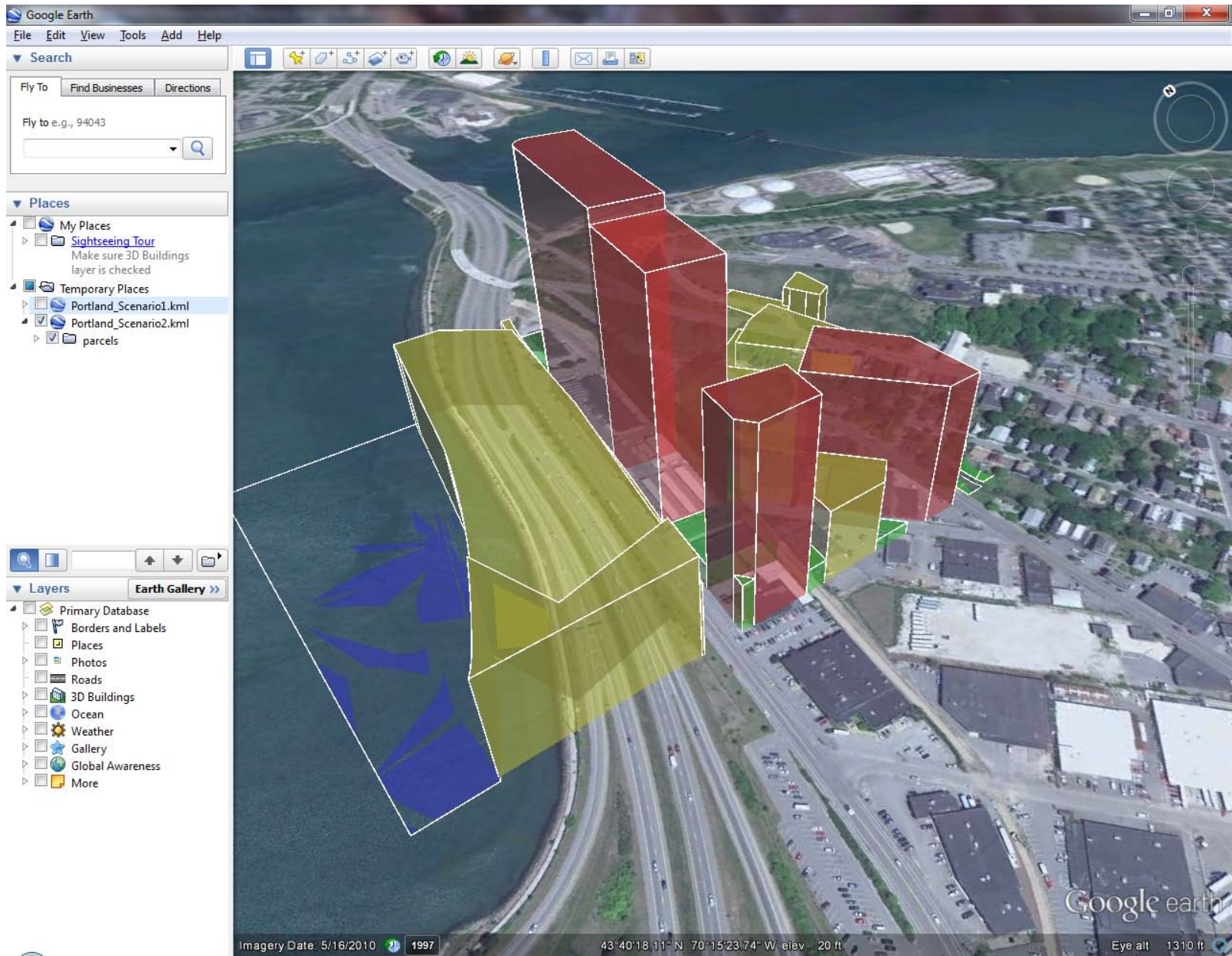
Range Gradient:

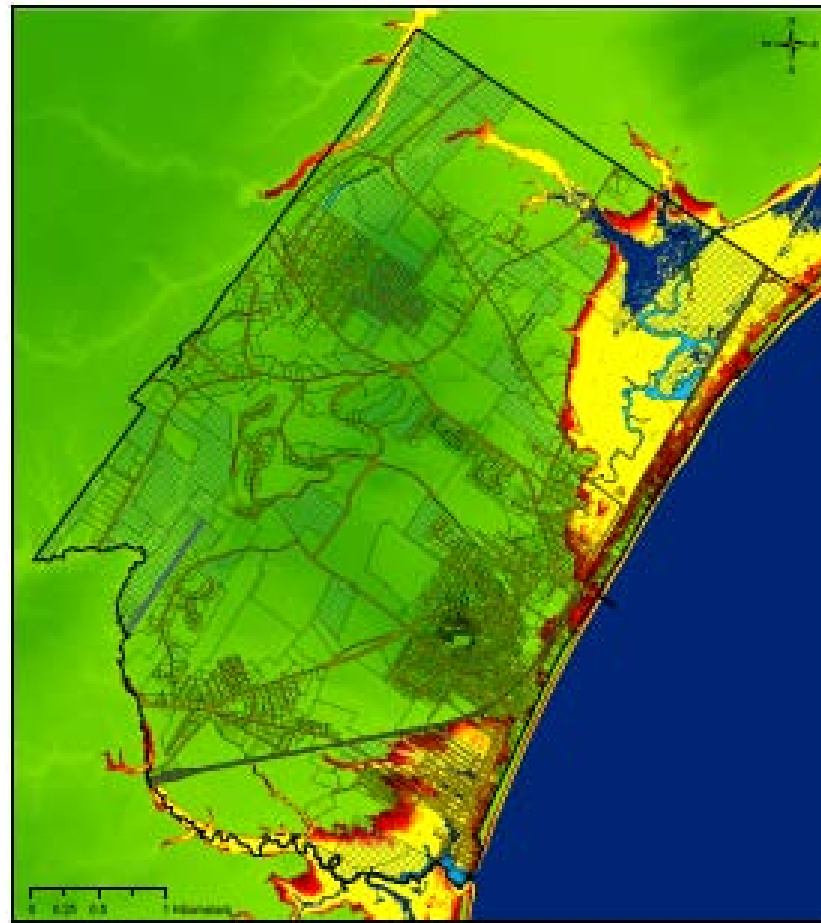
Damage Field:

Output Directory:  ...

- ☒ Open File in ArcMap
- ☐ Open File in ArcGlobe
- ☐ Open File in Google Earth







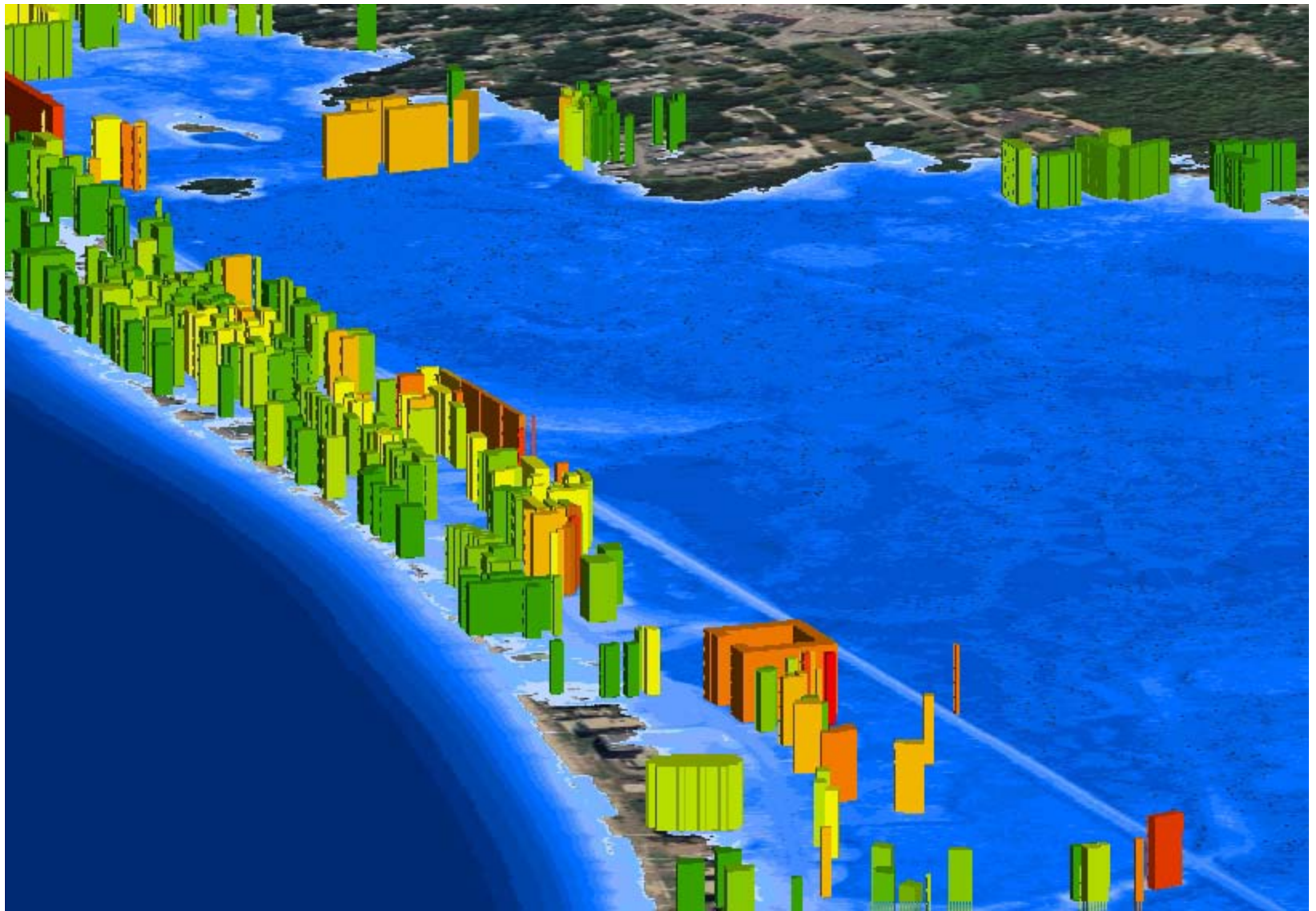




**DAMAGE FUNCTIONS  
FOR SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL  
STRUCTURES WITH BASEMENTS**

*Structure Depth-Damage*

<b>Table 1</b> <b>Structure</b> <b>One Story, With Basement</b>		
Depth	Mean of Damage	Standard Deviation of Damage
-8	0%	0
-7	0.7%	1.34
-6	0.8%	1.06
-5	2.4%	0.94
-4	5.2%	0.91
-3	9.0%	0.88
-2	13.8%	0.85
-1	19.4%	0.83
0	25.5%	0.85
1	32.0%	0.96
2	38.7%	1.14
3	45.5%	1.37
4	52.2%	1.63
5	58.6%	1.89
6	64.5%	2.14
7	69.8%	2.35
8	74.2%	2.52
9	77.7%	2.66
10	80.1%	2.77
11	81.1%	2.88
12	81.1%	2.88
13	81.1%	2.88
14	81.1%	2.88
15	81.1%	2.88
16	81.1%	2.88



# Expected costs and damages, 2010 - 2050

SLR Scenario	Adaptation	Residual Damages	Adaptation Cost	Total Damages and Costs
		(\$ million)	(\$ million)	(\$ million)
No SLR	No Action	680	0	680
	50 yr flood	3.4	52.4	55.8
	100 yr flood	0	60	60
Low	No Action	899.3	0	899.3
	50 yr flood	28.3	52.4	80.7
	100 yr flood	0	60	60
High	No Action	1016.6	0	1016.6
	50 yr flood	67.8	52.4	120.2
	100 yr flood	37.6	60	97.6

# The COAST Process

1. Specify location and vulnerable asset
2. Select time horizons, SLR and SS thresholds
3. Select adaptation action, estimate costs
4. Input Depth Damage Function
5. Input reference data (parcel, LIDAR, etc)
6. Run the model
7. Use maps and tables in public process



## Possible Assets to Model

- Lost real estate values
- Lost economic output
- Displaced persons
- Lost natural resources values
- Lost cultural resources values
- Infrastructure (culverts, bridges, roads, utility lines)

# Adaptation Actions: Hard or Soft

- Revetments



**Pea Patch Island, DE (Delaware River)**

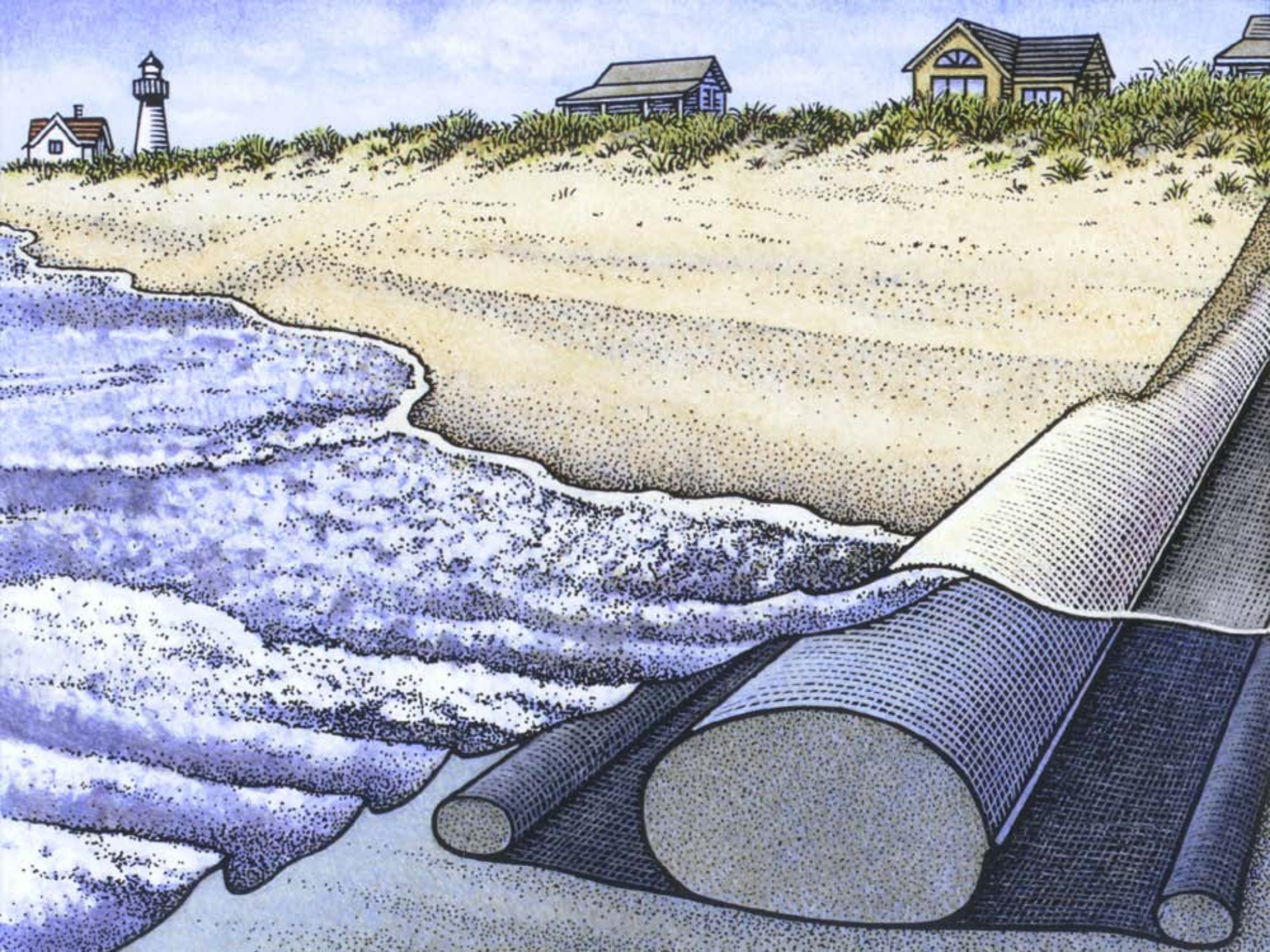
# Adaptation Actions: Hard or Soft

- Revetments
- Geotextile tubes









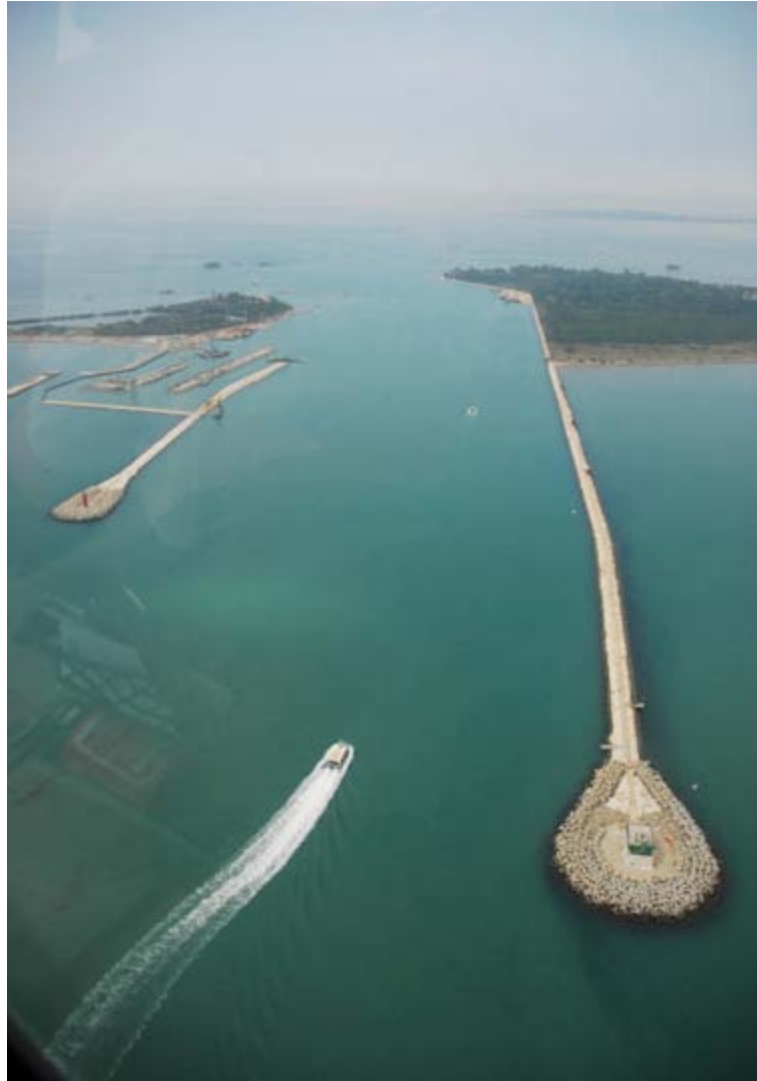




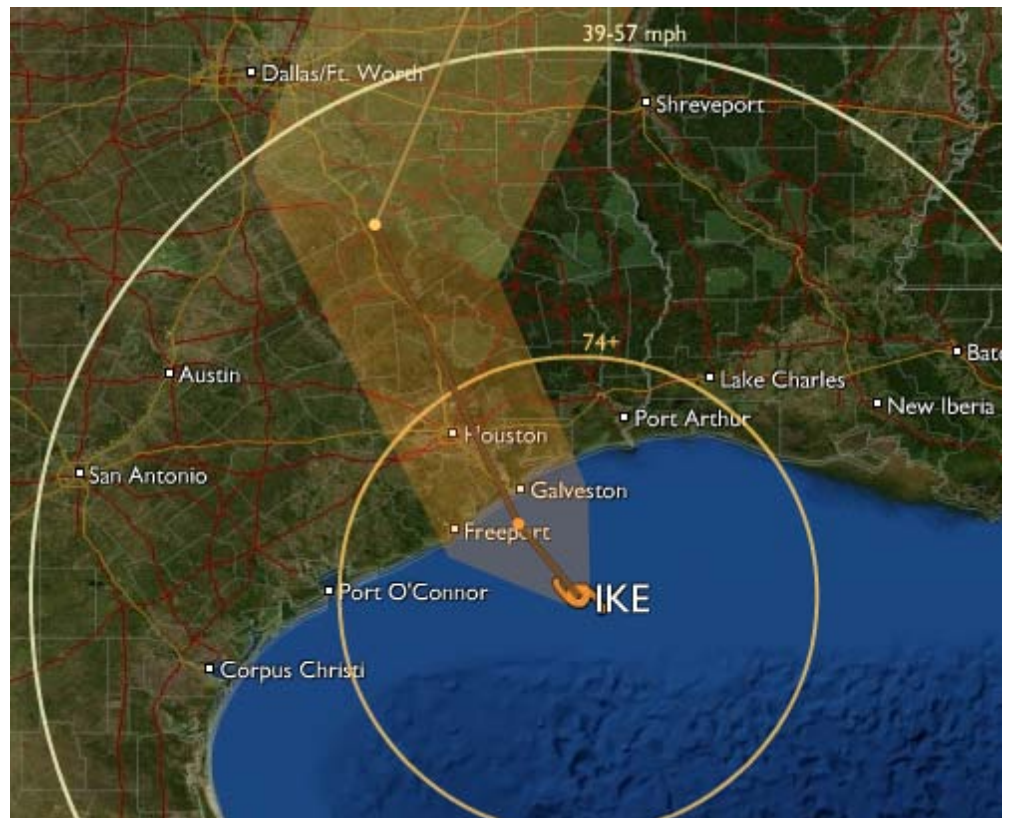
# Adaptation Actions: Hard or Soft

- Revetments
- Geotextile tubes
- Sea walls









Input: a range of adaptation options

- Revetments
- Geotextile tubes
- Sea walls
- Jetties







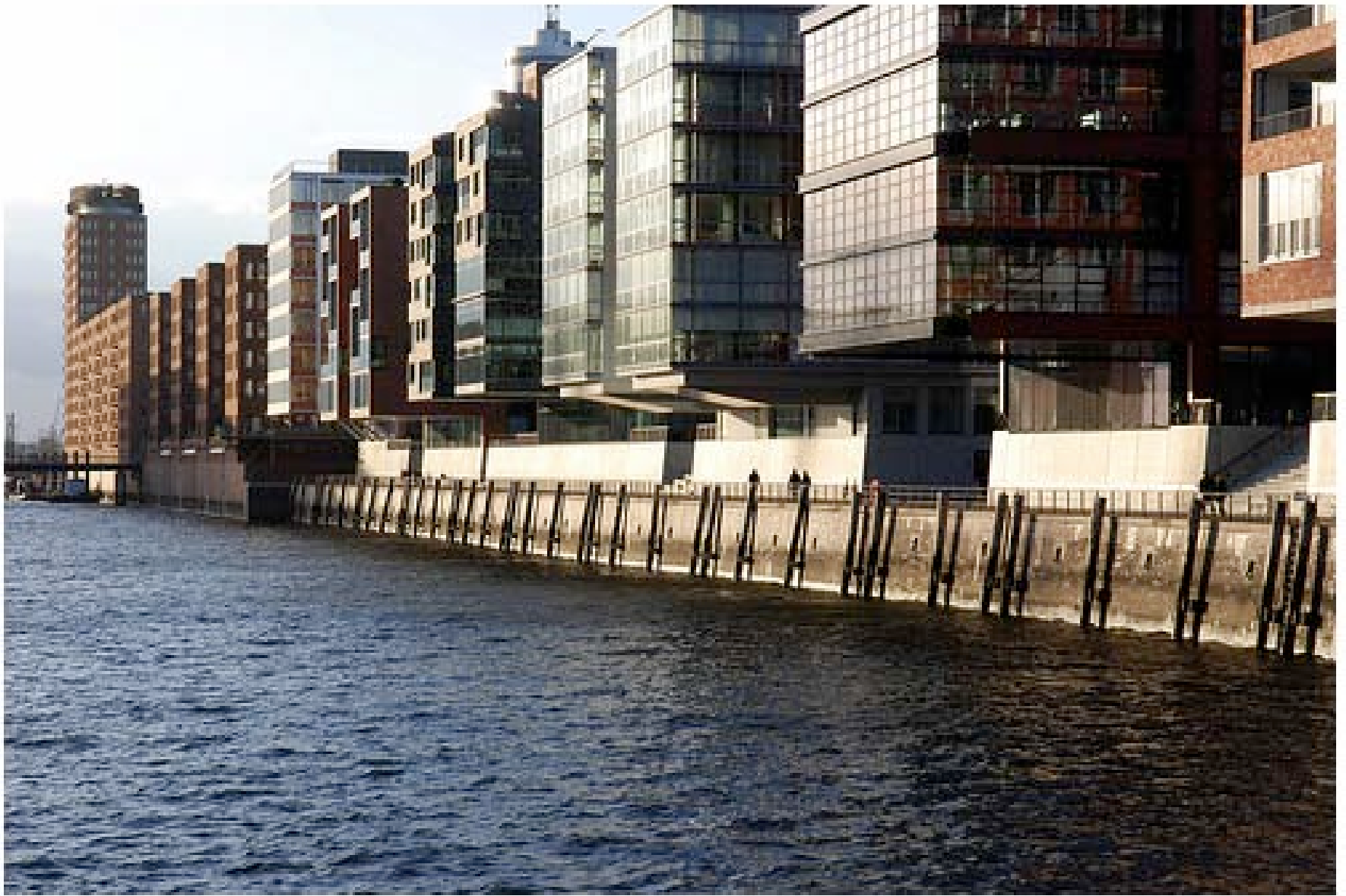


# Adaptation Actions: Hard or Soft

- Revetments
- Geotextile tubes
- Sea walls
- Jetties
- Other creative approaches



Floodwalls with removable aluminum or steel gates. Cologne, Germany (Rhine).



Buildings have a “hardened” 1st story along a wide pedestrian walkway.





# Urban design strategy: Hamburg, city on the water

Level of emergency route: 7.5 m

Level of harbour: 5.3 m

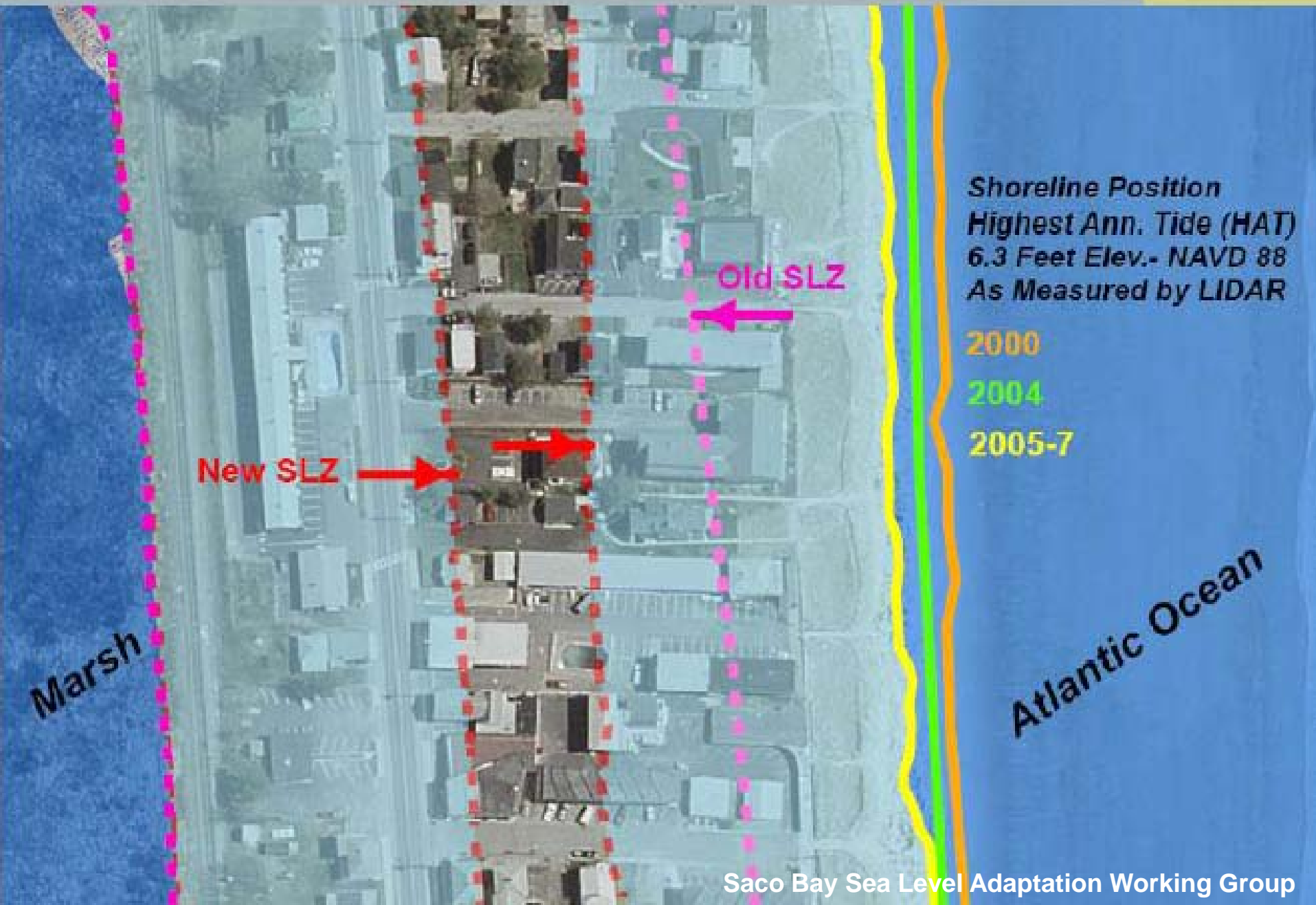
Emergency routes

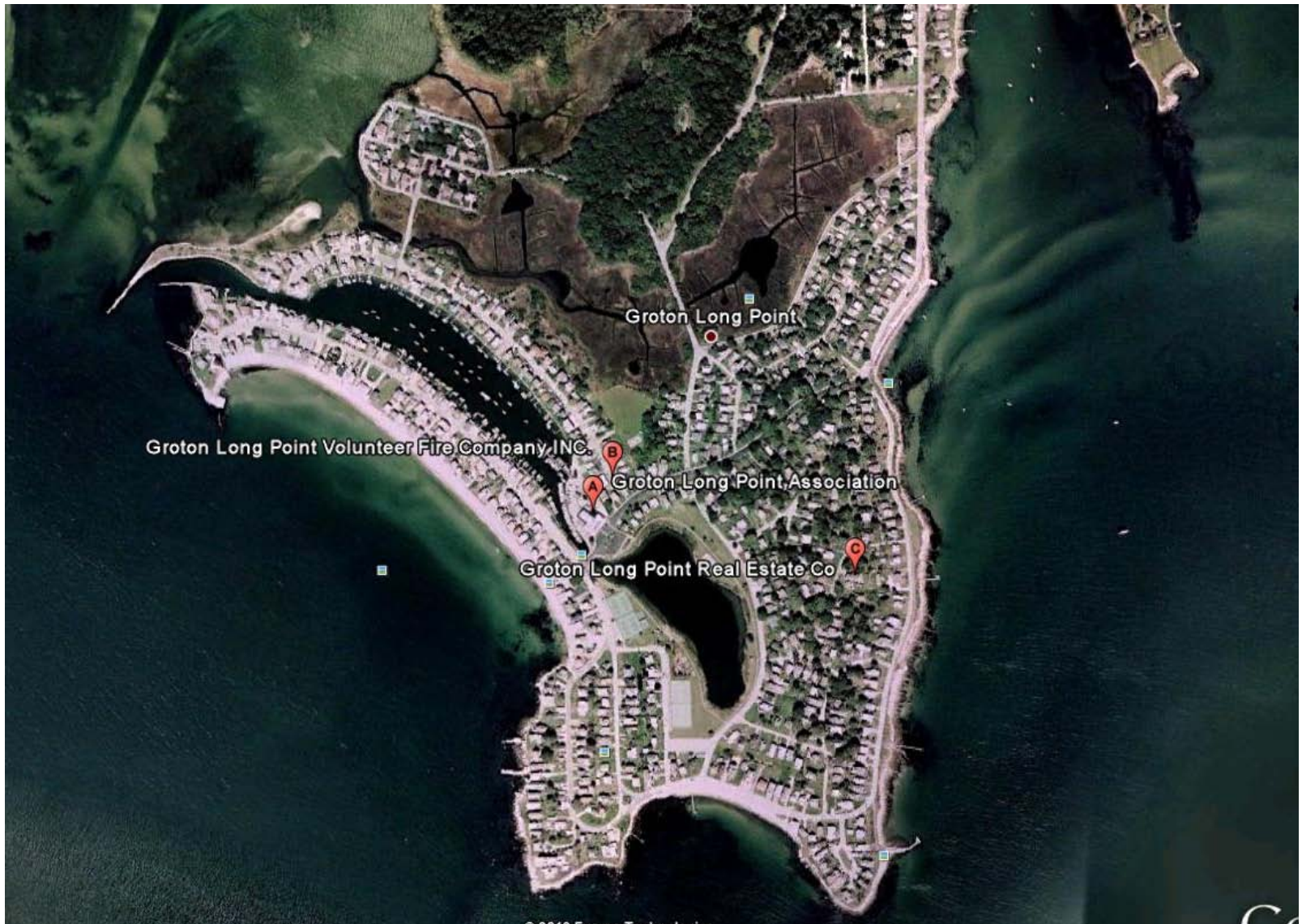


# Adaptation Actions: Hard or Soft

- Revetments
  - Geotextile tubes
  - Sea walls
  - Jetties
  - Other creative approaches
- 
- Wet or dry floodproofing
  - Incentives, zoning, and other regulatory changes

# Old Orchard Beach – East Grand Avenue Area

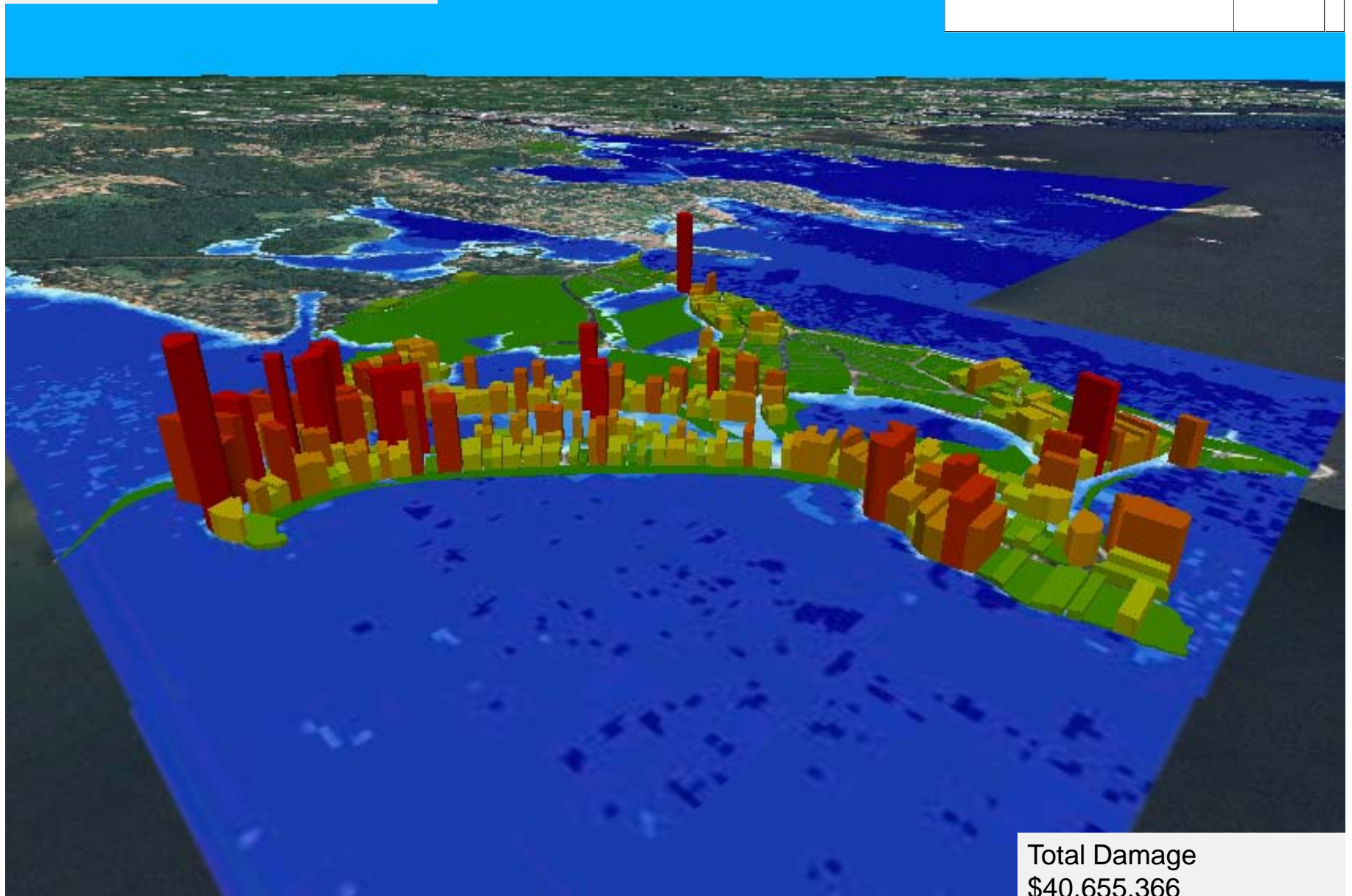






## 2050, Low SLR, 10 Year Flood

2050, Low SLR, 10 Year Flood



Total Damage  
\$40,655,366



Diking and Culvert  
Construction and/or  
Modification

Seawall Modification  
and Elevation

Barrier  
Rising Gate Design  
Elevation 7 ft NAVD88

Image © 2010 TerraMetrics  
© 2010 Google  
Image © 2010 DigitalGlobe  
© 2010 Europa Technologies

©2009 Google™

Imagery Date: Sep 30, 2006

41°18'49.10" N 72°00'24.43" W elev 4 m

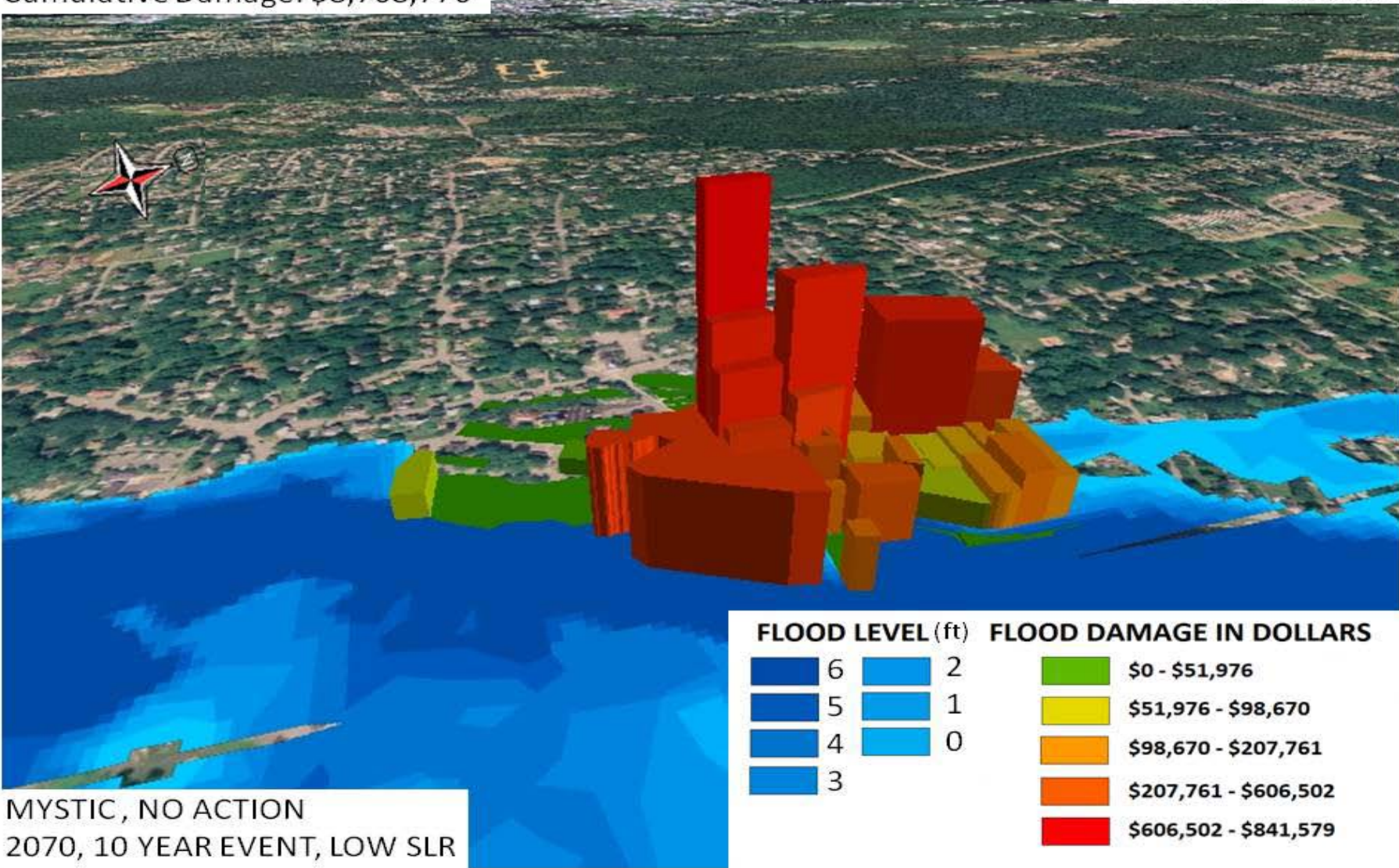
Eye alt 2.74 km



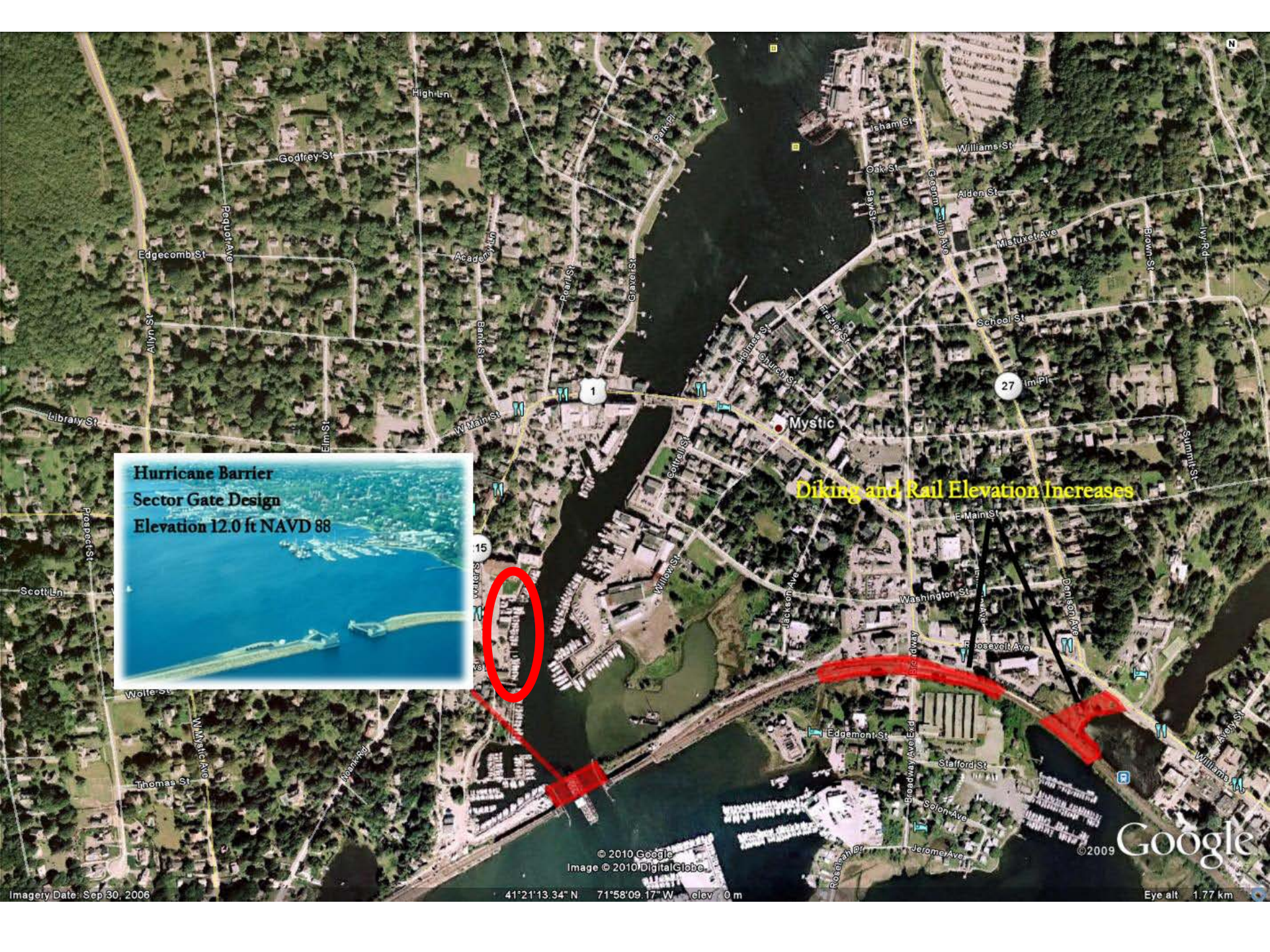


Cumulative Damage: \$8,768,776

1 CENTIMETER = 50 METERS







Diking and Rail Elevation Increases

© 2010 Google  
Image © 2010 DigitalGlobe

Google

Imagery Date: Sep 30, 2006

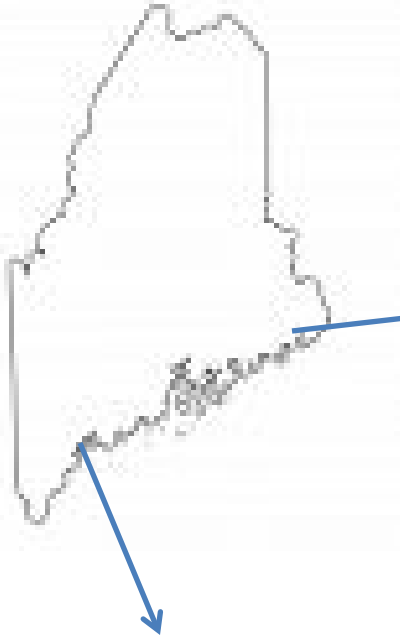
41°21'13.34" N 71°58'09.17" W elev 0 m

Eye alt 1.77 km



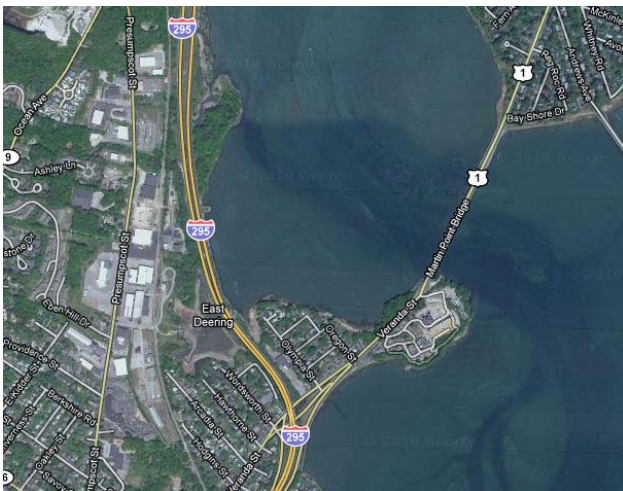
Scenarios		Max. Water Elev. (ft., NAVD88)	Engineering Options	Construction Costs	Annual Maintenance Costs
Sea level rise, normal tides	A	3.2 – 4.0	No action up to minimal flood proofing and infrastructure elevation along river.	Insignificant	Insignificant
	B	5.5 – 6.5	Hurricane Barrier at Mystic River entrance.	\$18 Million	\$75,000
100-year storm event in 2010	C	5.4			
	D	7.4			
10-year storm in 2070, Hi SLR	E	7.0	Hurricane Barrier at Mystic River entrance.  <i><u>ADDITIONAL FORTIFICATION</u> and elevating the railroad, as well as increased diking to east.</i>	\$27-30 Million	\$100,000
	F	8.9			
100-year storm in 2070, Hi SLR	G	8.6	Hurricane Barrier at Mystic River entrance.  <i><u>FURTHER FORTIFICATION</u> and elevating the railroad, as well as increased diking to east.</i>	\$35 Million	\$120,000
	H	10.5			





Machias Bridge, Machias

(pressure transducer placed in 8/11)



Martin's Point Bridge, Falmouth





The Old Port, 3/10 at high tide (D. Yakovleff)



The Old Port, 10/11 at high tide (M. Craig)





**Area at risk of inundation  
from 1-meter (3.3 ft.) rise  
in sea level with storm  
surge of 80 cm (2.6 ft.)**

- Current sea level
- Low estimate
- Central estimate
- High estimate

Elevations based on computer models, not actual surveys. High, central, and low estimates indicate amount of land potentially inundated. Range in estimates reflects uncertainty in underlying elevation model. Inundation shown does not reflect coastal protection efforts that may prevent some low-lying areas from being flooded as sea level rises. Map does not depict inland areas below modeled sea level where not connected directly to the sea. Some hydraulically isolated areas that are below the predicted rise in sea level may become inundated as water tables rise.



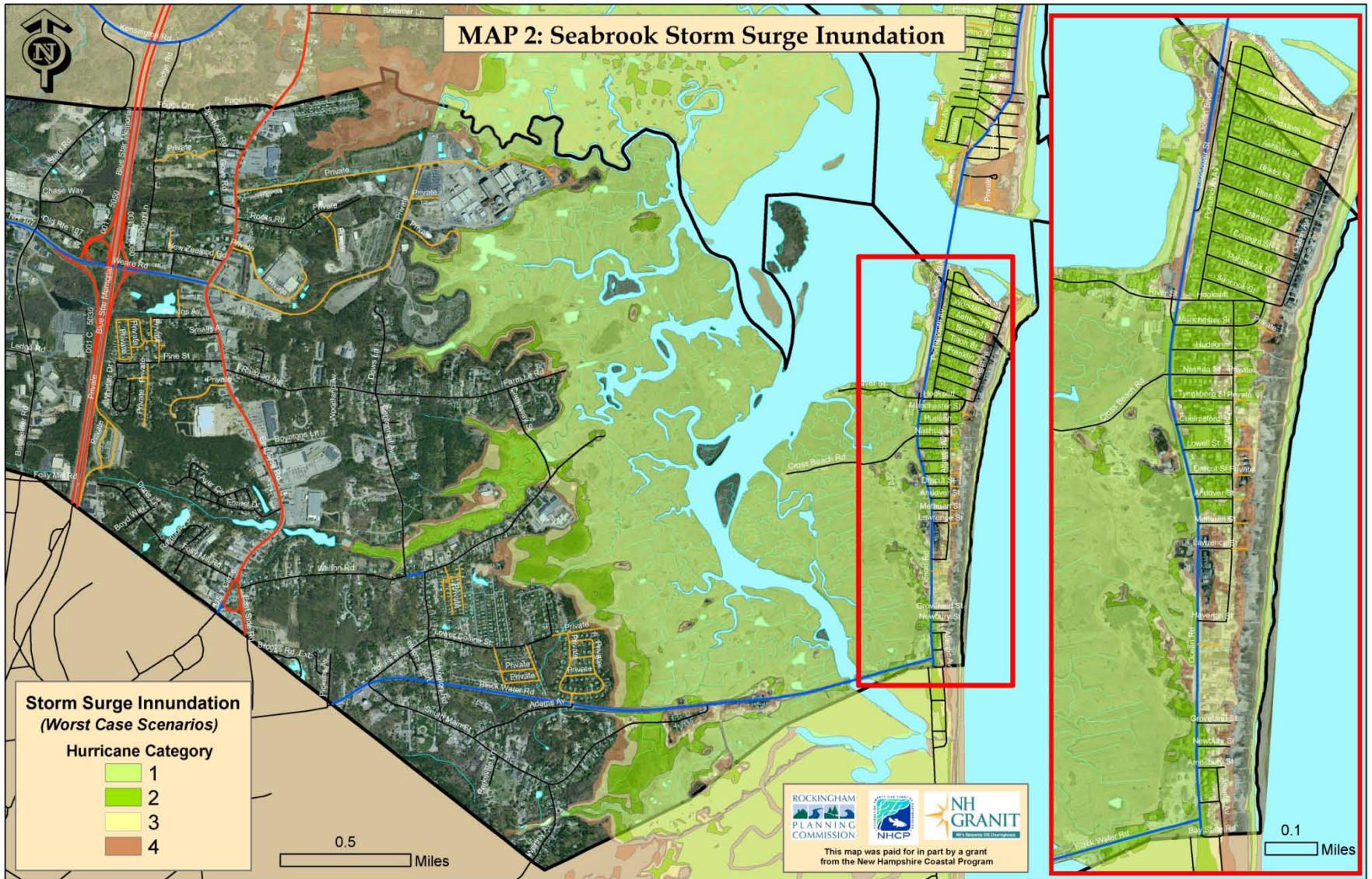
Prepared by Stratus Consulting Inc.  
Elevation data: USGS, 2009  
Storm surge data: NOAA CO-OPS  
Imagery: MaineGIS, 2001







# MAP 2: Seabrook Storm Surge Inundation



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	50 yr flood	67.8	52.4	120.2
	100 yr flood	37.6	60	97.6

# Sea Isle City, NJ

Geotextile Tubes



Learn the alchemy  
True human beings know.  
The moment you accept  
    what troubles you've been given,  
The door will open.

- Jalallabad Rumi, 13<sup>th</sup> Century Persia



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Thank you!