A highlight from the Penobscot Bay Working Waterfront Resiliency NOAA Project of Special Merit











Working Waterfronts in Maine

- •5,300 miles of coastline
- Historic studies have shown only 20 miles dedicated to working waterfront
- In 2016, the commercial fishing industry alone brought in \$636 million
- Supporting 35,000 jobs



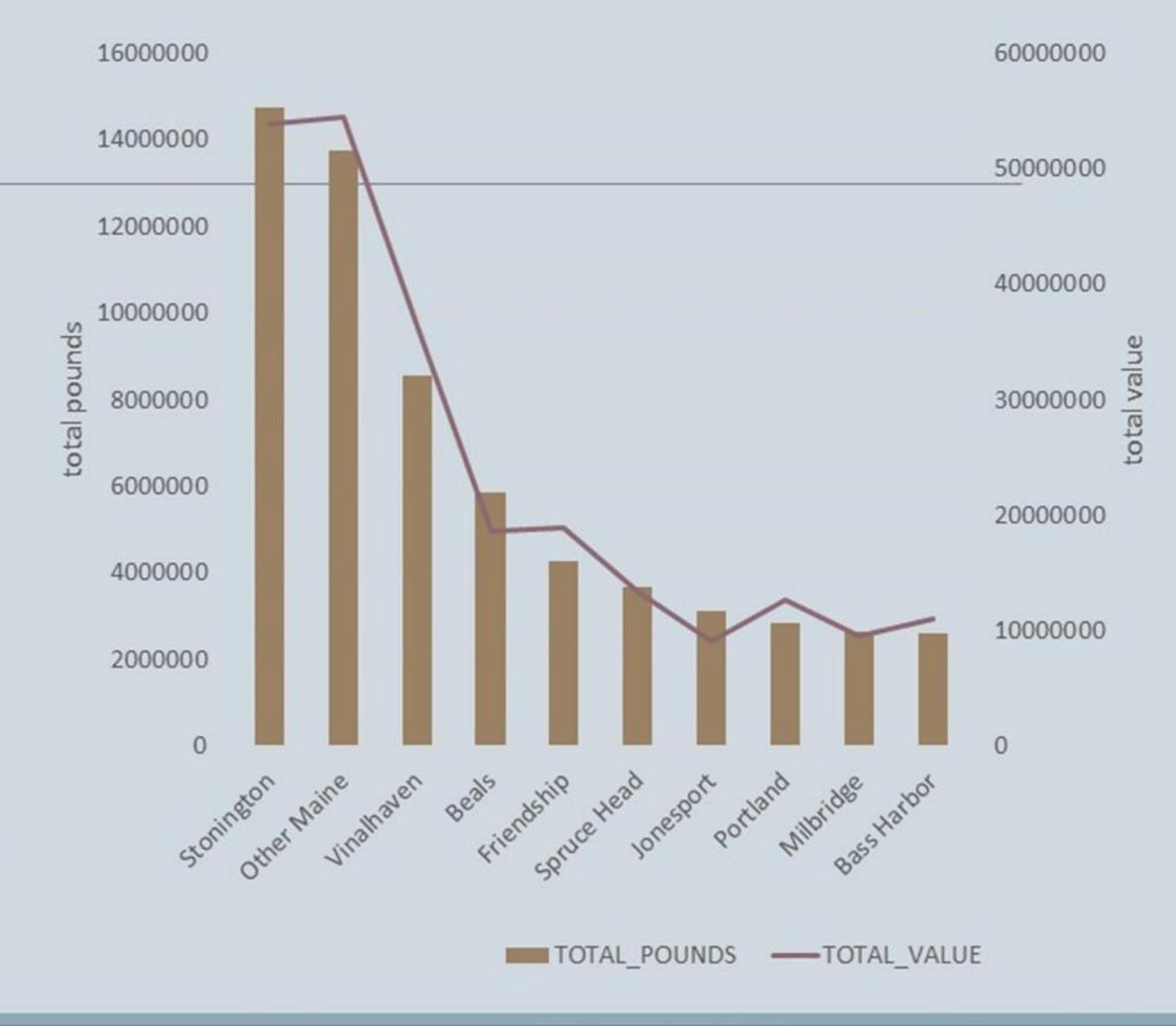






Penobscot Bay

- Largest bay in Gulf of Maine
- Ecologically diverse
- Epicenter for tourism, recreation and fishing
- Mix of island/mainland communities
- Increased interest in resiliency

















The Project

Facility baseline characterization

• i.e. elevation, age and condition, flood history

Facility vulnerability analysis

- Analysis of sea level rise, flooding, and storm surge
- · Short, mid and long term economic disruption

Recommendations for incremental adaption strategies

Adaptive measures, costs and improvements



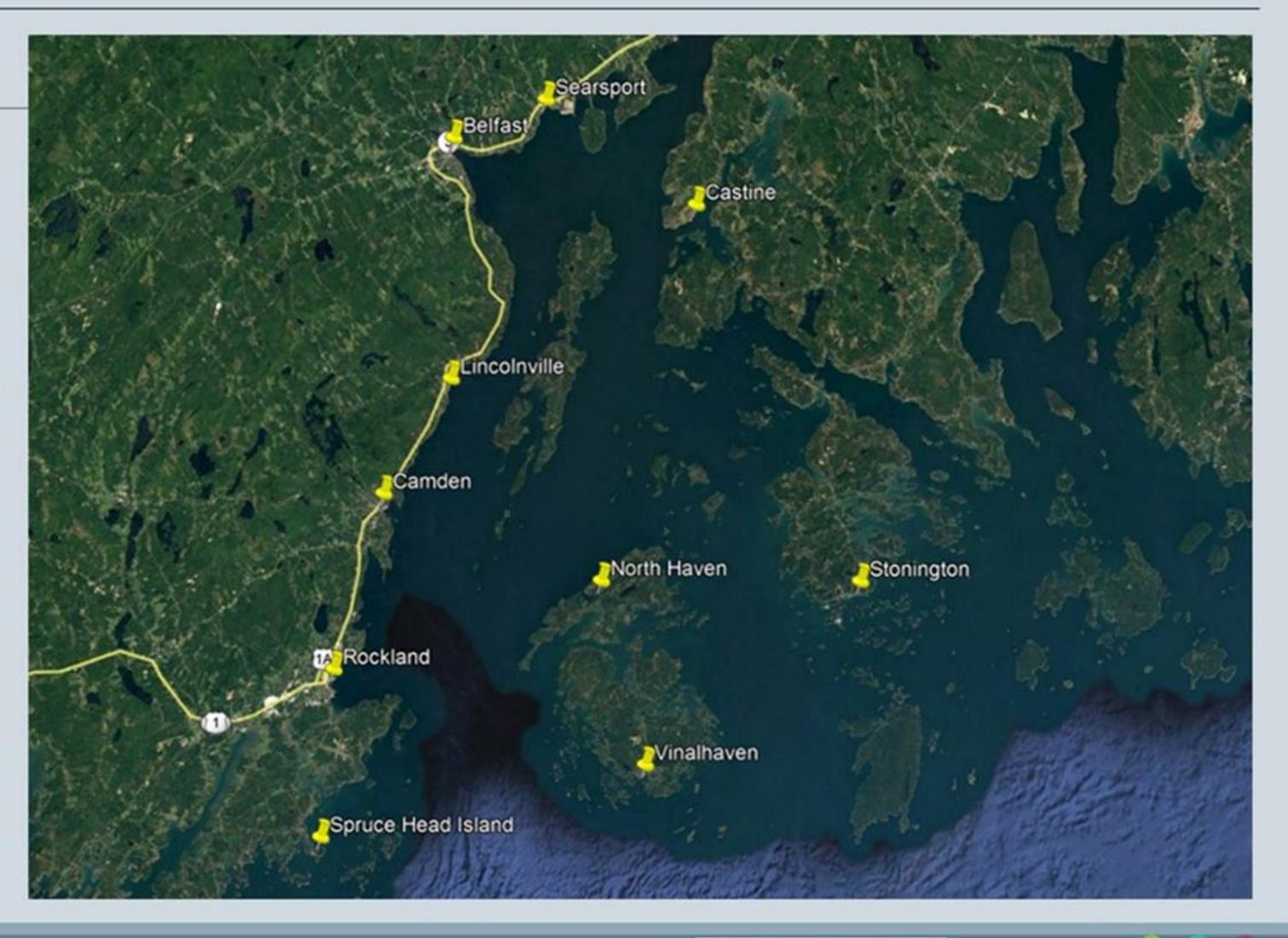






Project Scope

Ten Waterfront Sites in Penobscot Bay















Methodology

Vulnerability Assessment & Resilience Planning

Ten Working Waterfront Sites

Middle Pier, Rockland Public Landing, Camden Municipal Fish Pier, Lincolnville

Public Landing/Breakwater, Belfast

Hamilton Wharf, Searsport

Ferry Terminal, Vinalhaven

Lobster Coop, Stonington

Town Dock, Castine

Additional Analyses: Island Rd, South Thomaston; Waterfront Access, Northaven











Methodology

Vulnerability Assessment & Resilience Planning

Site visits w/officials Structural review Site survey Flood modeling **Vulnerability assessment** Resilience planning







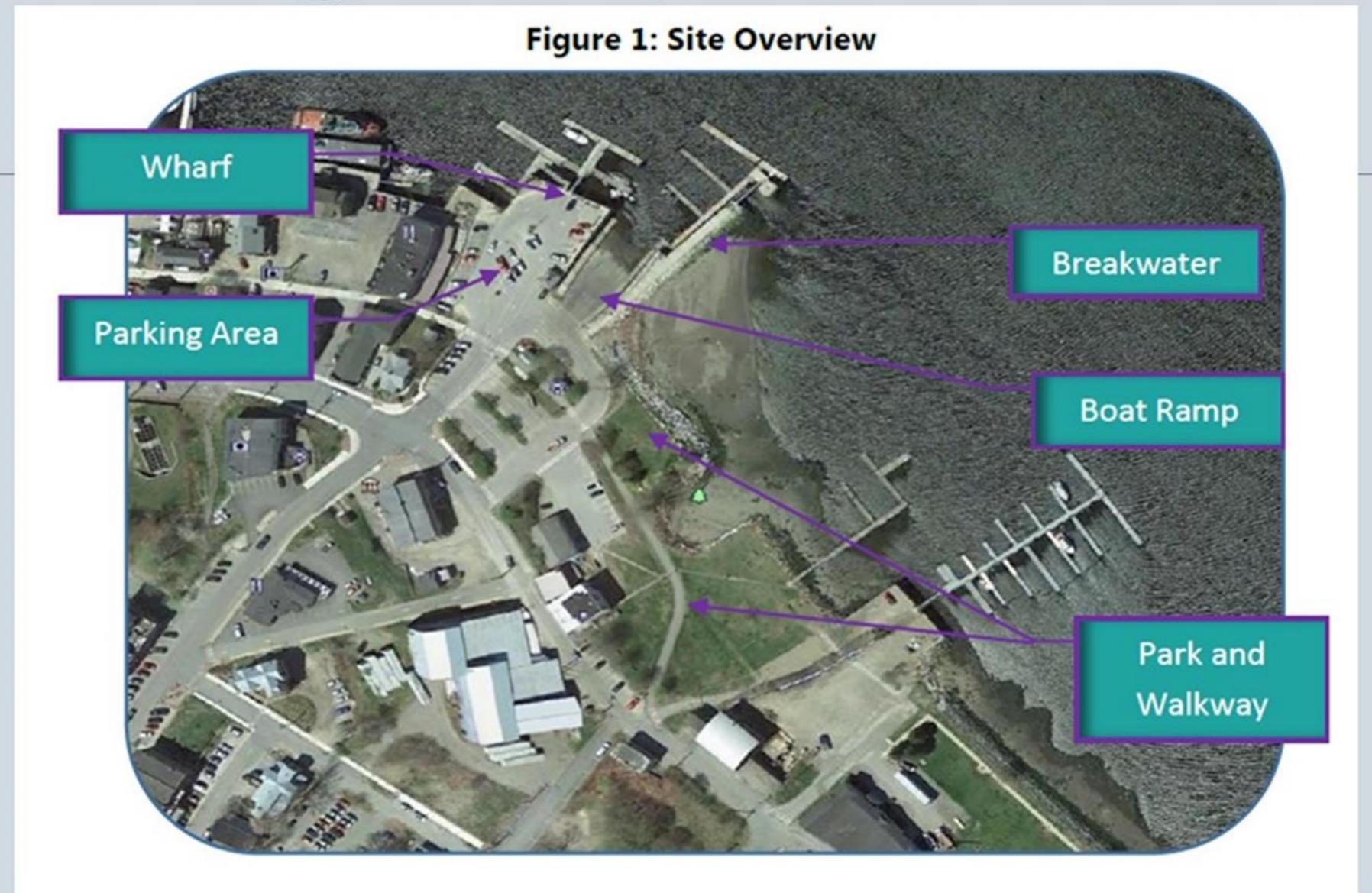








Public Landing, Belfast, ME









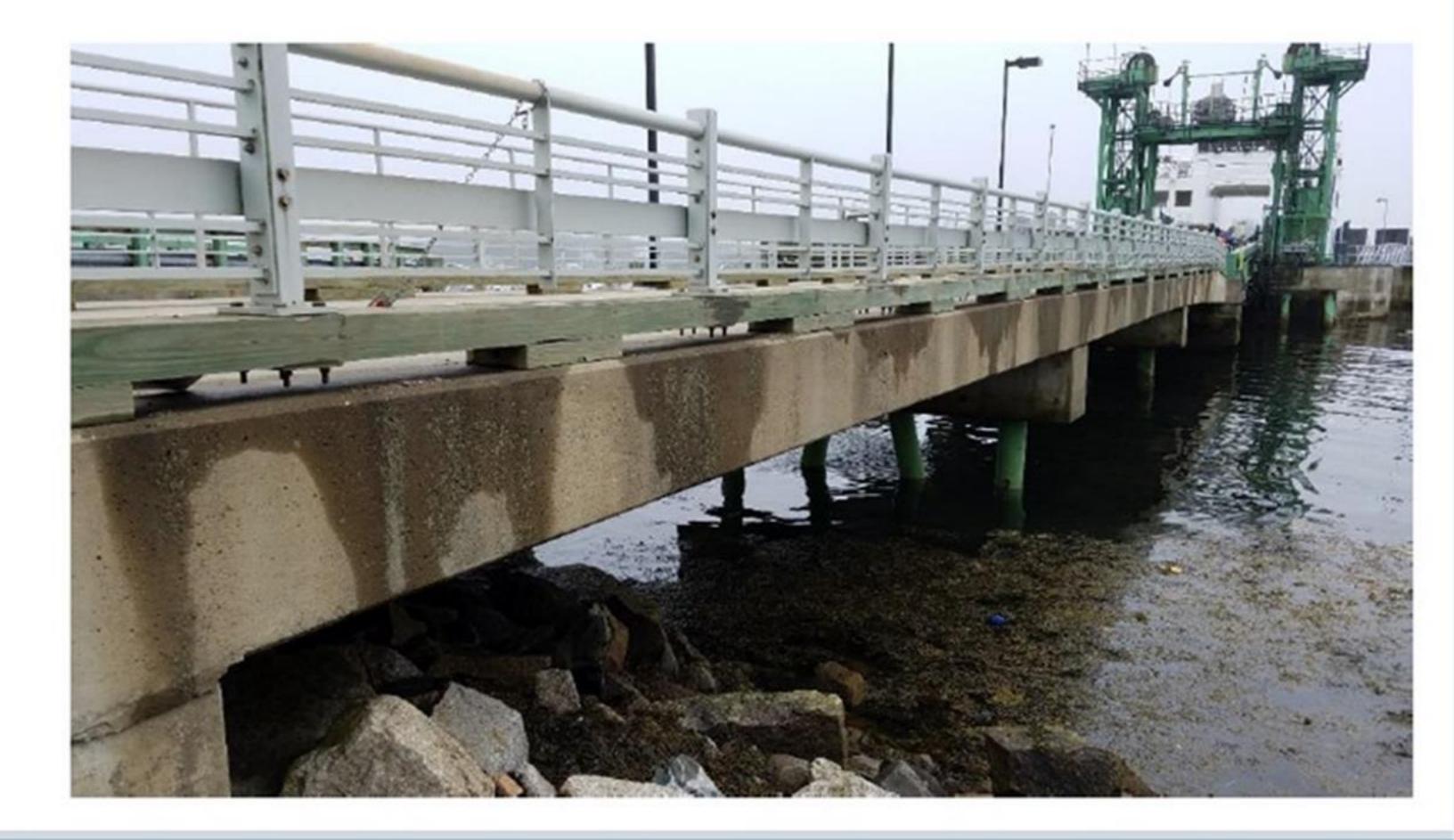




Structural Deficiences

Superstructure

- Substructure
- Connections

















Structural Deficiencies

Photograph No. 41:



Comment:

View at north side of breakwater.

1. Material at north side which appears to have eroded from breakwater interior.

Photograph No. 27:



Comments:

Condition of steel at mooring structure noted. Moderate to major corrosion noted.

Photograph No. 38:



Comment:

View of drain pipe which drains into shoreline.

An unprotected channel is noted with signs of erosion.







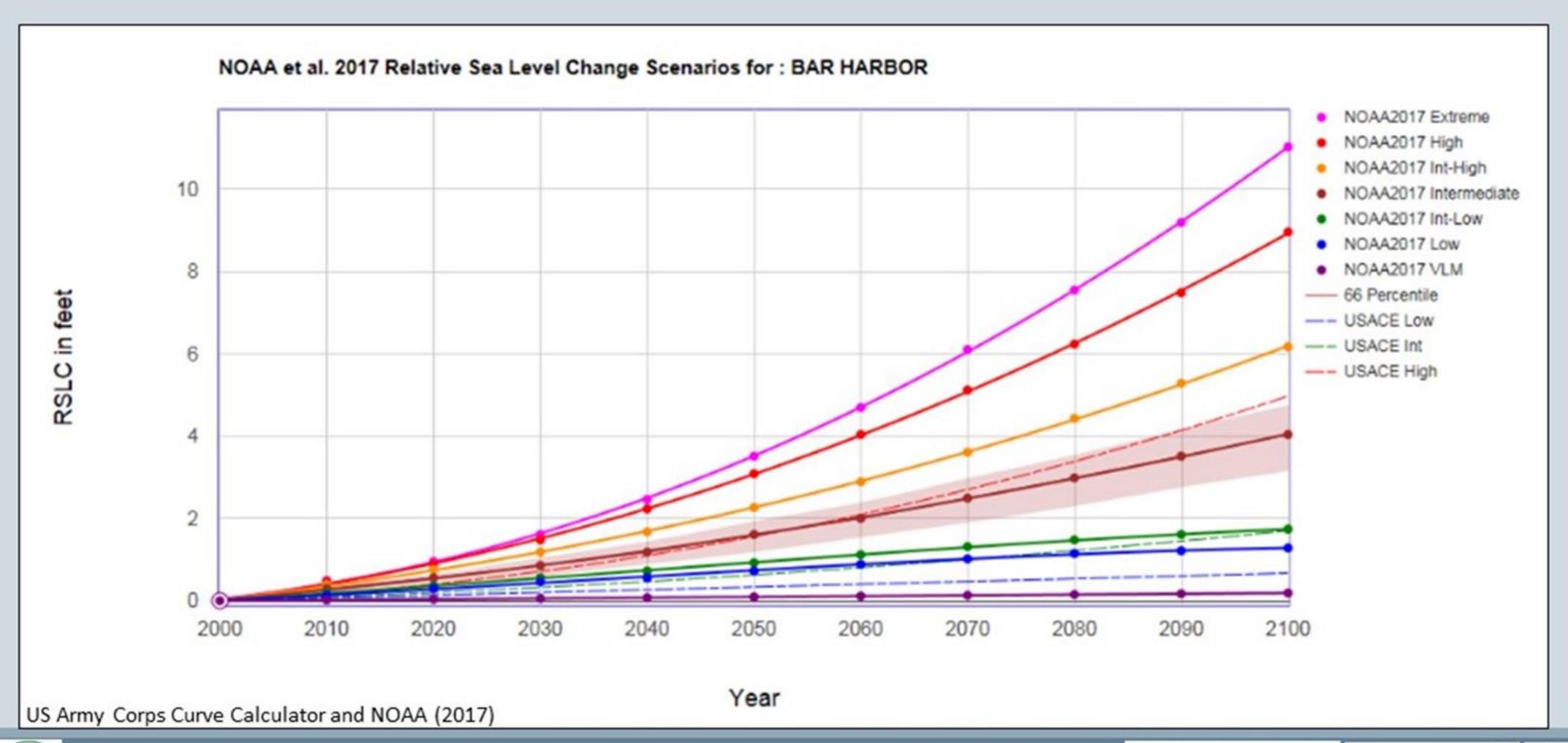






Sea Level Rise Planning

Short-term 2030 1 foot SLR Mid-term 2050 2 feet SLR Long-term 2085 4 feet SLR















Updating FEMA Base Flood Elevations

Defined site-specific 1-D model transects

Collected bathymetry/topography data (NOAA, FEMA, MGS)

Updated topography with survey from Wood

1% SWEL and wave conditions (offshore) from nearest FEMA transect

Conducted overland wave modeling using FEMA's CHAMP model

Conducted analyses of wave runup (where applicable)

Flood zone mapping























Detailed infrastructure vulnerability assessments

Table 5: Site Elevations and Risks

Description Elevation (ft) to NAVD88			Inundation above Elevation of Facility															
			Present Day 1% MHHW HAT Stillwater BFE [ft] [ft] [ft]			Short Term Scenario 1% MHHW HAT Stillwater BFE [ft] [ft] [ft] [ft]			Mid Term Scenario 1% MHHW HAT Stillwater BFE [ft] [ft] [ft] [ft]			Long Term Scenario 1% MHHW HAT Stillwater BFE [ft] [ft] [ft] [ft]						
Wharf / Pier	Lowest Horizontal	6.44 ft		1.06	3.26	4.6		2.06		6.56		3.06		7.56		5.06	7.26	11.1
	Lowest Deck or Adjacent Grade	8.19 ft			1.51	2.8		0.31	2.51	4.81		1.31	3.51	5.81	1.01	3.31	5.51	9.31
Floating Dock 1	Buoy Chain max elevation	9.17 ft			0.53	1.8			1.53	3.83		0.33	2.53	4.83	0.03	233	4.53	8.33
	Gangway	8.03 ft			1.67	3		0.47	2.67	4.97		1.47	3.67	5.97	1.17	3.47	5.67	9.47
Floating	Buoy Chain max elevation	10.75 ft				0.3				2.25			0.95	3.25		0.75	2.95	6.75
Dock 2	Gangway	8.65 ft			1.05	2.4			2.05	4.35		0.85	3.05	5.35	0.55	2.85	5.05	8.85
Floating Dock 3	Buoy Chain max elevation	8.35 ft			1.35	2.7		0.15	2.35	4.65		1.15	3.35	5.65	0.85	3.15	5.35	9.15
	Gangway																	
Floating Dock 4	Buoy Chain max elevation	9.98 ft				1			0.72	3.02			1.72	4.02		1.52	3.72	7.52
	Gangway support																	
Harbor Master's Office	Adjacent Grade	8.97 ft			0.73	2			1.73	4.03		0.53	2.73	5.03	0.23	2.53	4.73	8.53
	Lowest Horizontal	10.01 ft				1			0.69	2.99			1.69	3.99		1.49	3.69	7.49
	Lowest Opening	10.3 ft				0.7			0.4	2.7			1.4	3.7		1.2	3.4	7.2





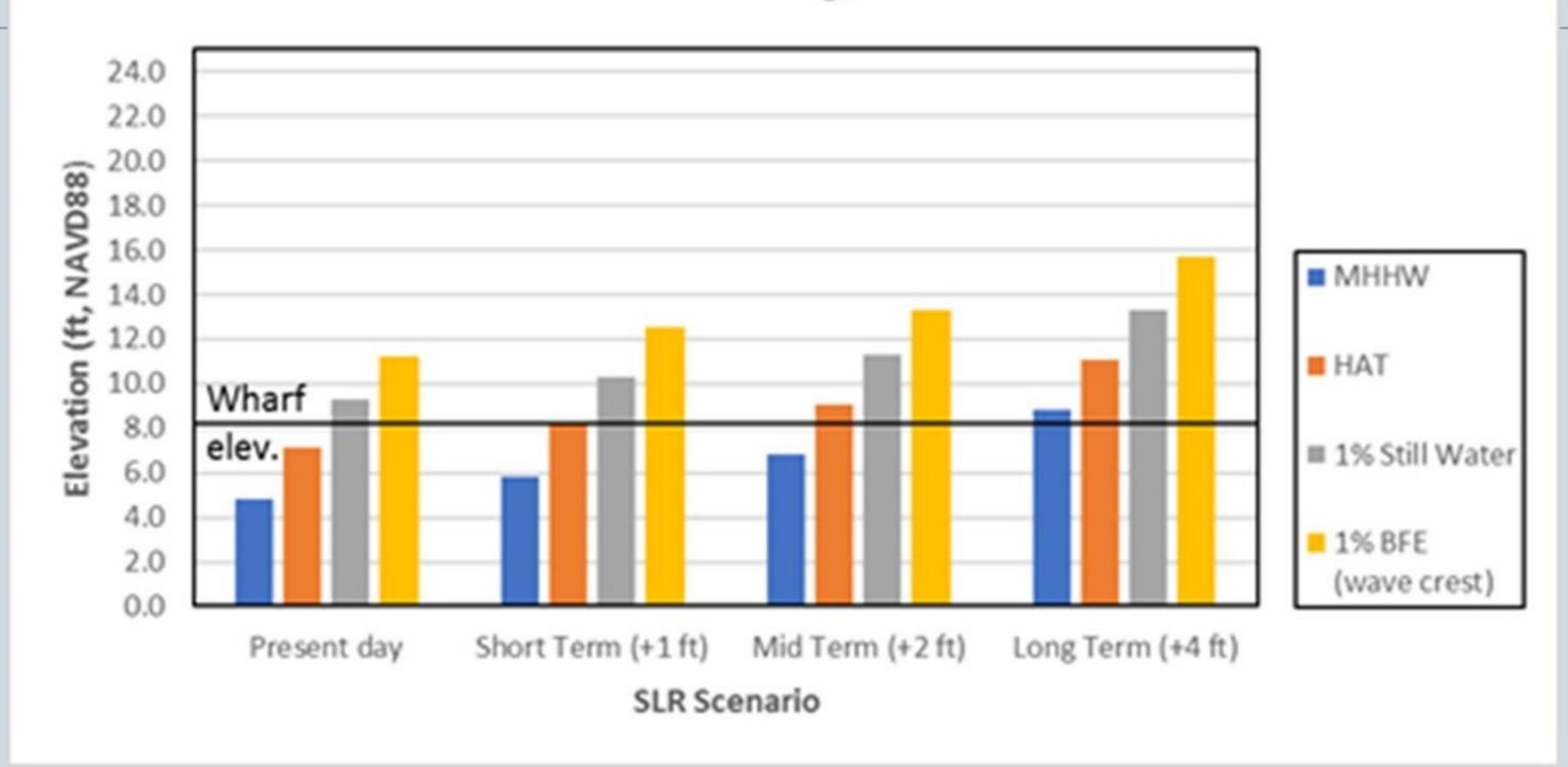






Water levels vs. key infrastructure

Water Level Elevation Summary Public Landing, Belfast















Detailed recommendations and cost estimates

Present Day:

Wharf:

- Confirm positive attachment of all structural members to their substrate or load-bearing elements. Incorporate redundancies in design as needed based on a detailed structural analysis. Repair or replace damaged section designated as Finger A herein. Design and Construction \$175,000
- Utilities and equipment should be properly secured to resist design wind and water loading or relocated above the flood elevation as specified in ASCE 24. Watertight enclosures should be incorporated for electrical equipment and conduits. **\$10,000 - \$25,000**

Short and longer-term

Wharf:

Consider raising the wharf and pier to accommodate rising water levels. Design and Construction \$4,500,000.













Detailed recommendations and cost estimates

Table 6: Repair / Replacement / Retrofitting Costs

Facility	Present Day	Short Term	Mid Term	Long Term		
Pier / Wharf	\$200,000	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000		
Floating Docks	\$75,000					
Facilities	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$250,000	\$500,000		
Breakwater	\$150,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$450,000		
Shoreline Protection	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$300,000		
Boat Ramp			\$180,000	\$250,000		
TOTAL:	\$800,000	\$5,125,000	\$5,405,000	\$6,000,000		











Community Outreach



- Workshop with participating communities
- On-line workshop with communities (that could not attend)
- "Funding" workshop and discussions
- Post-workshop follow ups from Team, as needed, on implementing improvements











