

City of Revere



Climate Adaptation Strategies in Northern Coastal Massachusetts

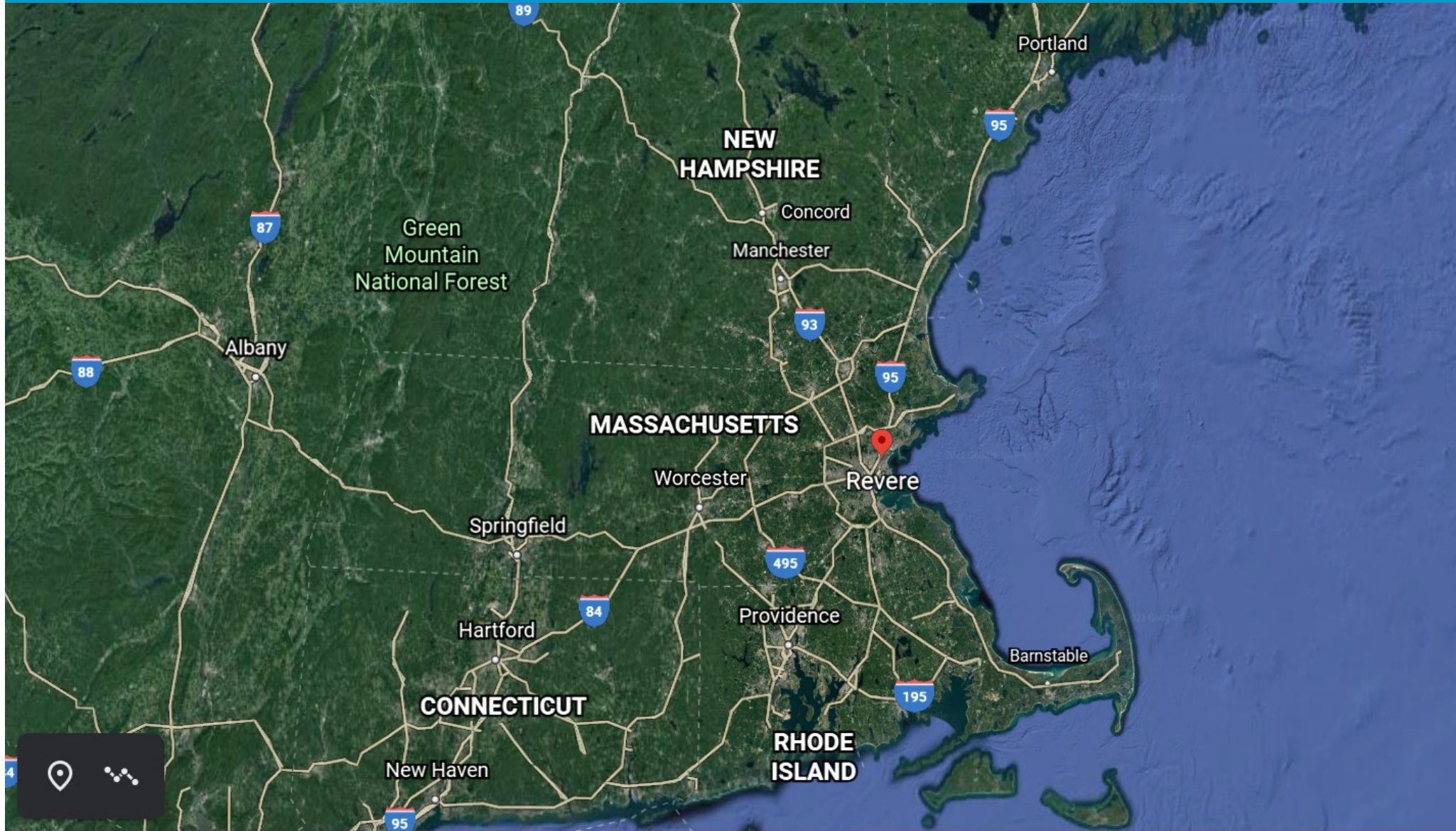
NEWEA Spring Conference
June 2021

AECOM

Outline

- Background
- Climate Change Predictions
- Resiliency Toolbox
- Feasibility Evaluation
- Recommended Plan in Revere

Revere, MA



Point of Pines/Riverside



Point of Pines/Riverside



Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Program

- City completed the MVP Planning Grant process in 2019, implementing a Community Resilience Building Workshop framework
- Core Project Team established
- State certified MVP provider, AECOM, engaged



Point of Pines / Riverside Area Existing Conditions



Photo Credit: John Polcari



Photo Credit: Loretta LaCentra

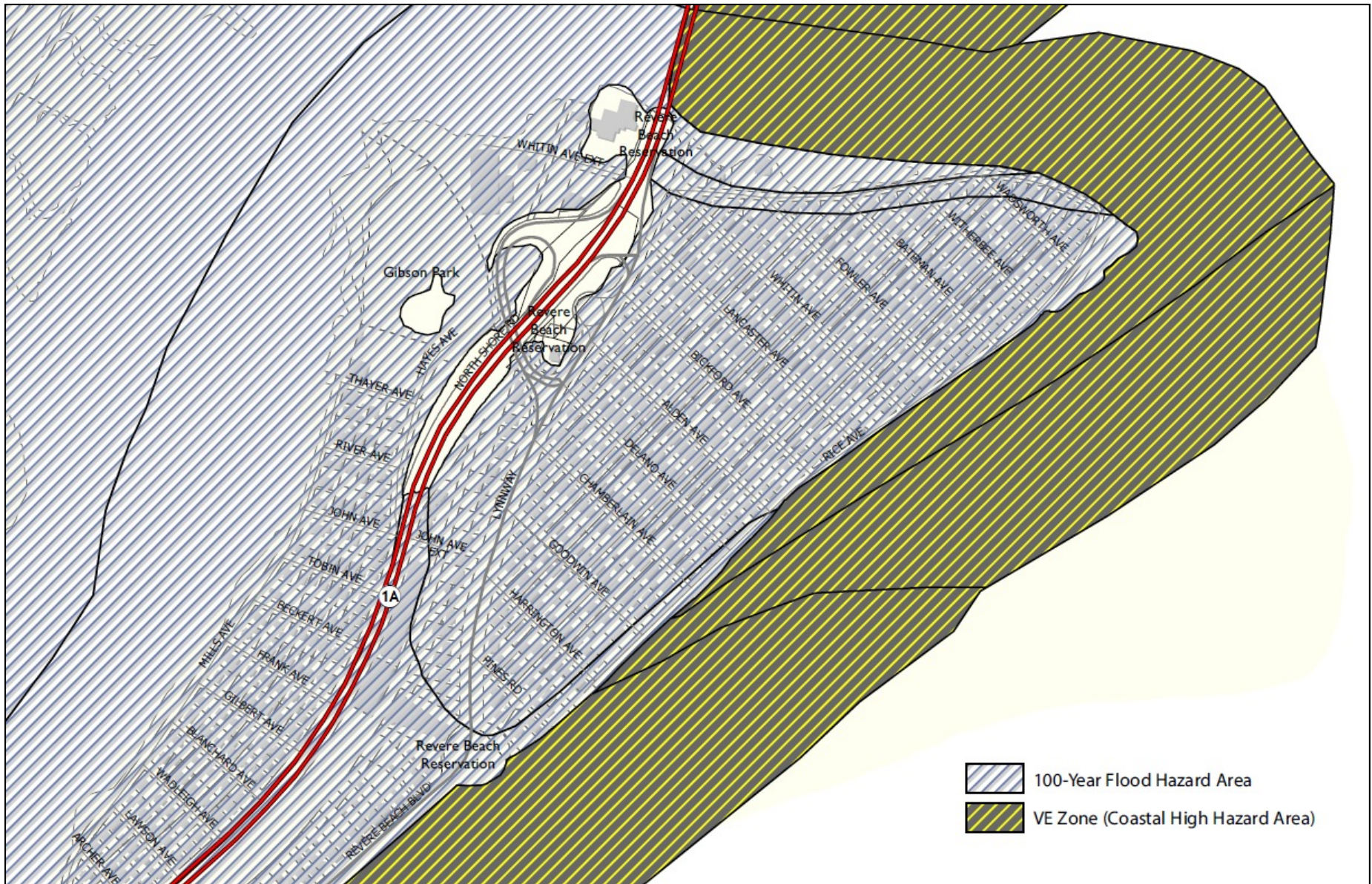


Photo Credit: Elaine Hurley



Photo Credit: John Polcari

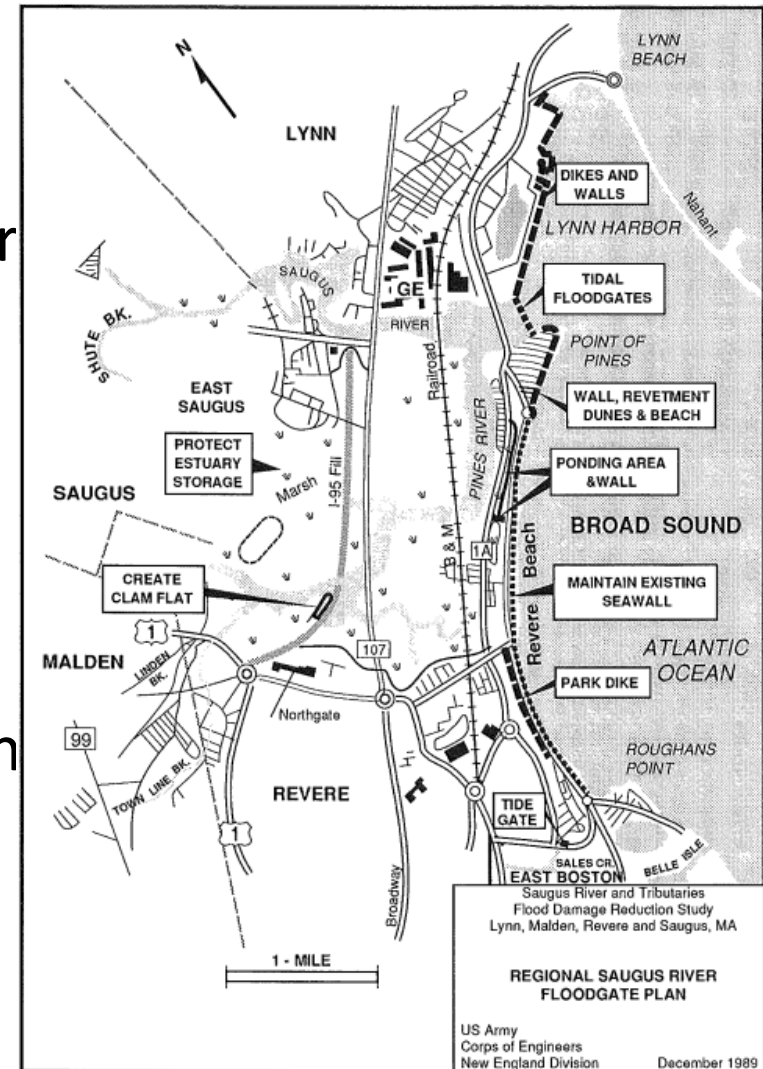
Current FEMA Flood Zone Mapping



Source: MassGIS, FEMA NFHL 1/29/2019

Past Studies

- Route 1A Corridor Vulnerability Assessment, 2020
- USACE Flood Damage Reduction Study for the Saugus River and Tributaries, 1990
- USACE EIS/EIR for Flood Damage Reduction, 1989
- USACE Coastal Flood Protection Report and Environmental Assessment, 1986



Existing and Future Sea Level



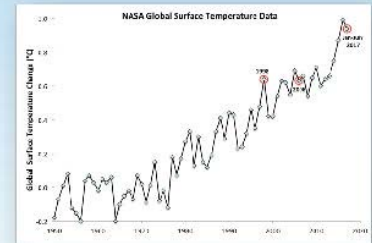
Projected Coastal Flooding

- Central Artery/Tunnel Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment completed in 2015
 - Created the Boston Harbor Flood Risk Model (BH-FRM) to identify risk and depth of water resulting from storm surge induced coastal flooding
- Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)
 - Expanded to model entire coast and islands
 - Sea level rise and coastal storms (not extreme precipitation)
 - Used to support regional scale vulnerability analysis and conceptual adaptation strategies
 - Results for Present Day, 2030, 2050, and 2070

The Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model Modeling Overview and Frequently Asked Questions

Background

Massachusetts' coastal communities were settled during a time when sea levels were remarkably stable. For centuries, natural and built infrastructure such as salt marshes, dune communities, seawalls and bulkheads have allowed people to live, work and play at the edge of the ocean with well-understood, manageable risks of flood damage. However, increases in global temperatures have resulted in 16 of the 17 warmest years on record occurring since 2001. People born after 1980 have never experienced a cooler-than-average year. As global temperatures rise, so do sea levels (melting ice sheets, expansion of water), and the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast US coasts are experiencing faster-than-average sea level rise. As seas rise and storms impact our coastlines, communities need accurate information to determine when, where, and how much to invest to decrease potential damages from coastal flooding. MassDOT's Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM) helps property owners, planners and policy makers determine how to cost-effectively build resilience and plan for the expected changes.



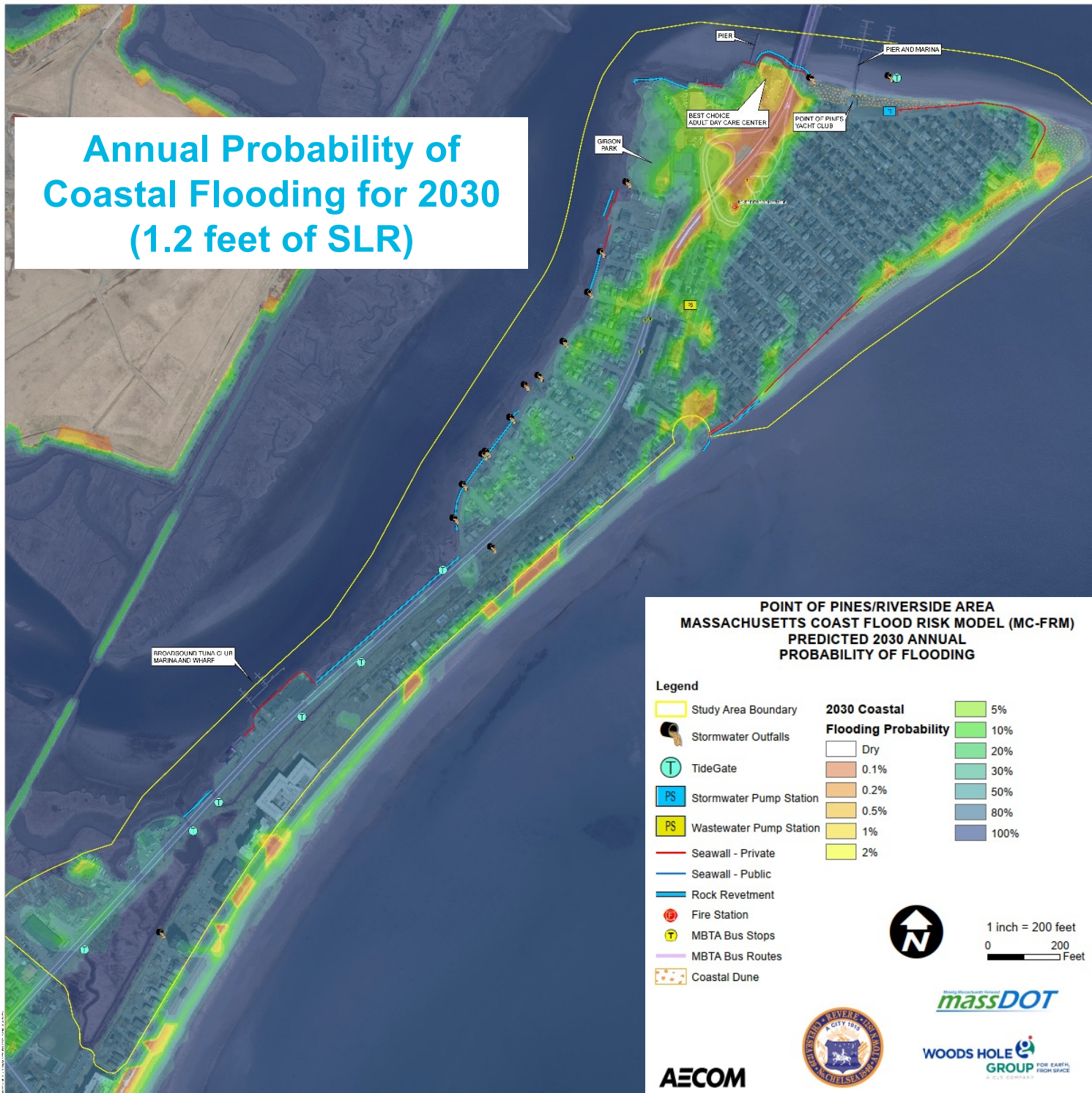
Change in average global surface temperatures 1950-2017 (0.0 = historic average temperature; courtesy NASA).



Flooding in Boston during Storm Grayson (January 4, 2018).



Annual Probability of Coastal Flooding for 2030 (1.2 feet of SLR)



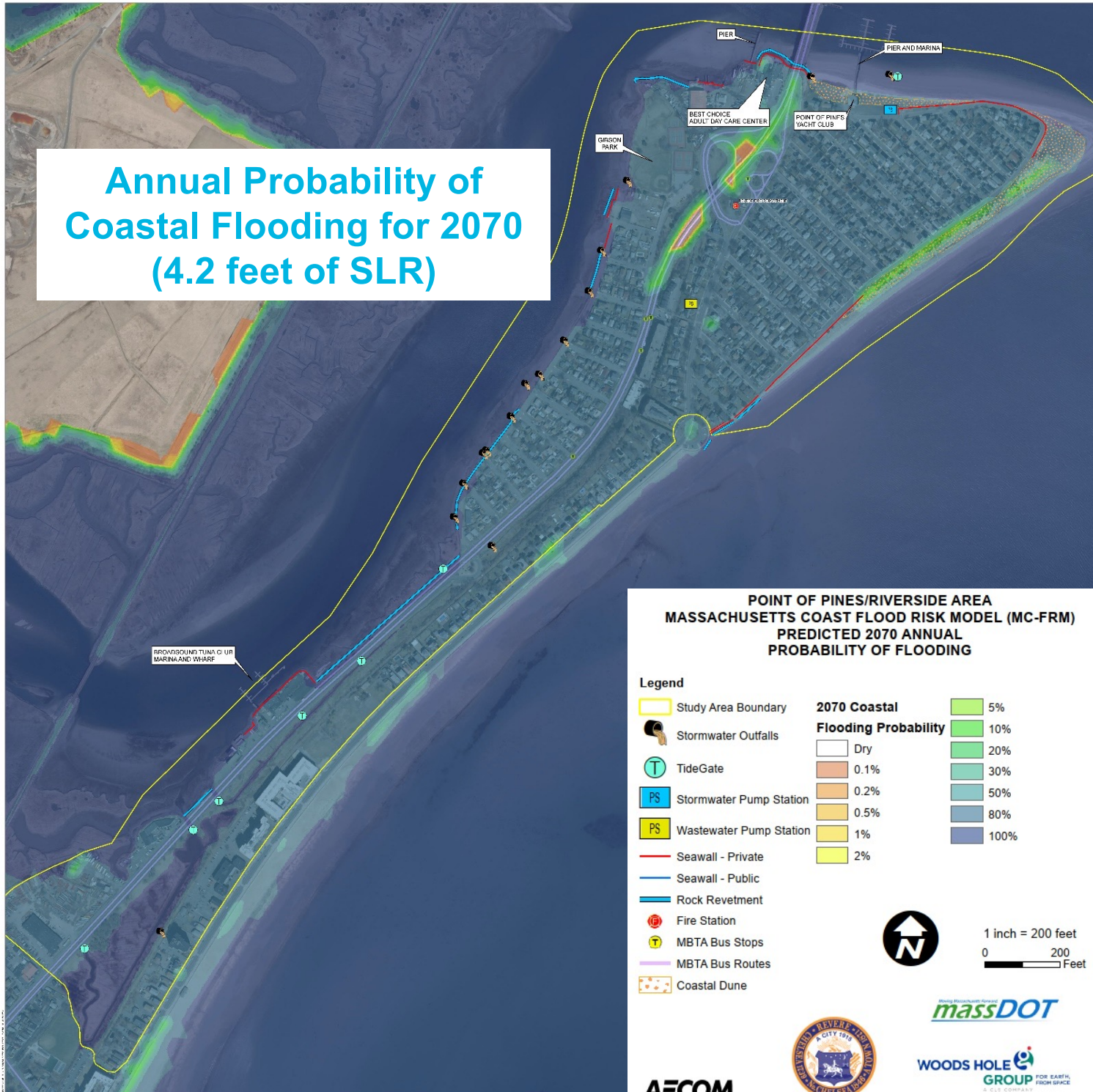
POINT OF PINES/RIVERSIDE AREA
MASSACHUSETTS COAST FLOOD RISK MODEL (MC-FRM)
PREDICTED 2030 ANNUAL
PROBABILITY OF FLOODING

Legend

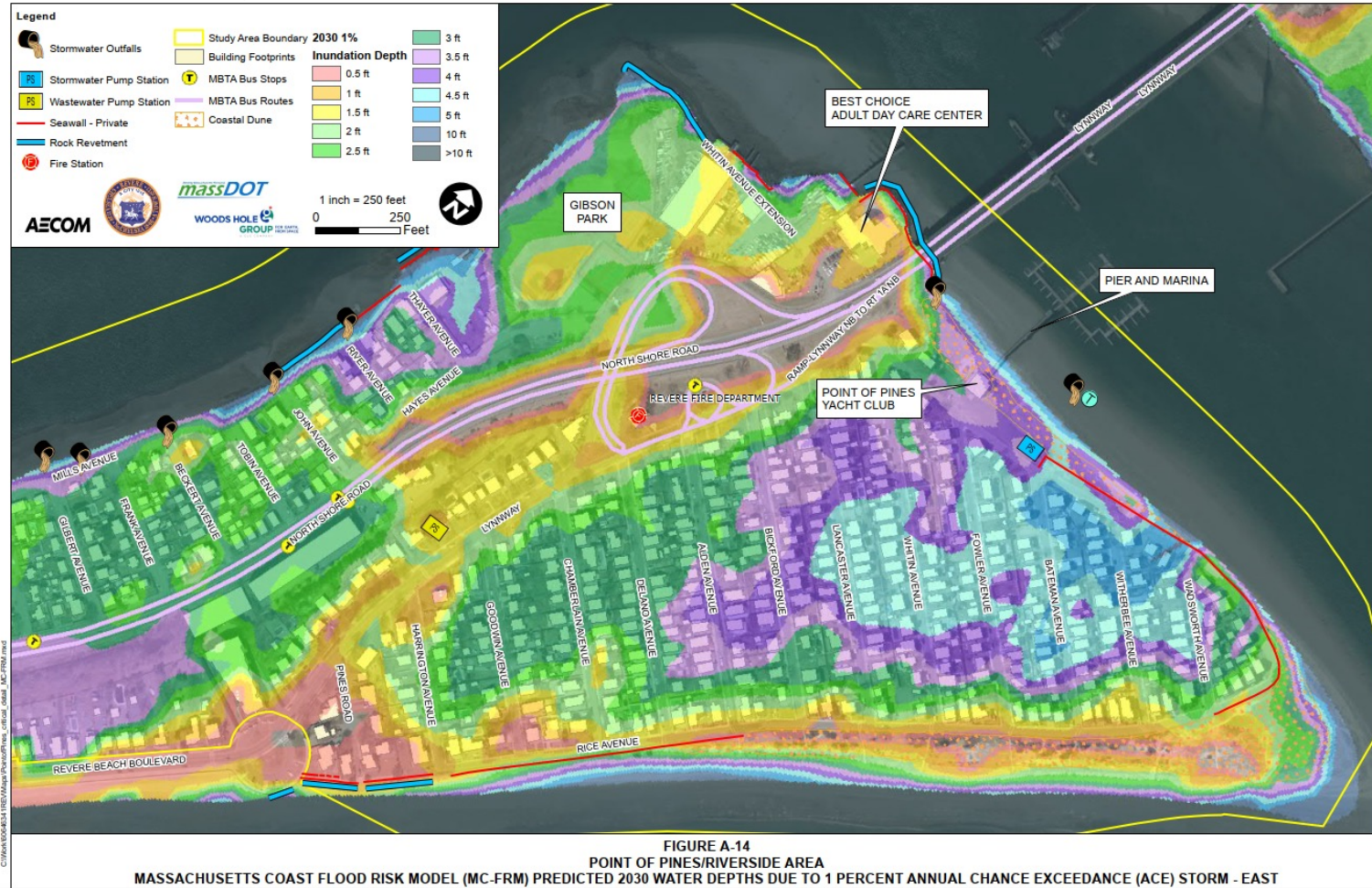
Study Area Boundary	2030 Coastal Flooding Probability	5%
Stormwater Outfalls	Dry	10%
TideGate	0.1%	20%
Stormwater Pump Station	0.2%	30%
Wastewater Pump Station	0.5%	50%
Seawall - Private	1%	80%
Seawall - Public	2%	100%
Rock Revetment		
Fire Station		
MBTA Bus Stops		
MBTA Bus Routes		
Coastal Dune		

1 inch = 200 feet
0 200 Feet

Annual Probability of Coastal Flooding for 2070 (4.2 feet of SLR)



INUNDATION DEPTH | 2030 100-YEAR STORM



INUNDATION DEPTH | 2070 100-YEAR STORM



FIGURE A-16
POINT OF PINES/RIVERSIDE AREA
MASSACHUSETTS COAST FLOOD RISK MODEL (MC-FRM) PREDICTED 2070 WATER DEPTHS DUE TO 1 PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE EXCEEDANCE (ACE) STORM - EAST

Short-Term Resilience Measures

Deployable Measures

- Require storage at a secondary location
- Require a deployment team/plan
- Less visual impact



Aquafence, Brooklyn, NY



Tiger Dams Lumberton, NC



Stop Logs, Aquarium Station, Boston, MA



Boxwall London, England

Short-Term Resilience Measures

On-Site Measures

- No deployment required
- Significant day to day visual impact



DefendCell, California



Hesco Barriers, Kane Berm, Hackensack, NJ



Sandbag Wall Cape Girardeau, MO



TrapBags, Sarasota, FL

Resilience Toolkit

NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES



EVACUATION PROCEDURES



PUBLIC EDUCATION



LOCAL BUILDING CODE



LAND ACQUISITION

THE TOOLKIT

AECOM Point of Pines/Riverside Area Coastal Resilience Toolkit - Coastal Resilience Toolkit March 16, 2024

NATURE BASED ADAPTATION



BEACH/ DUNE PROTECTION AND EROSION CONTROL

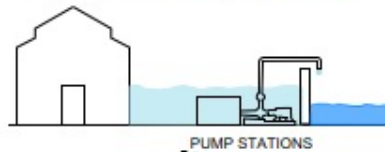


WETLAND AND HABITAT PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION



LIVING SHORELINES

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT



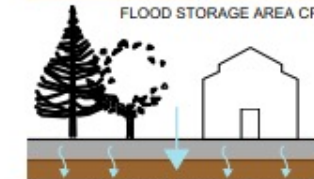
PUMP STATIONS



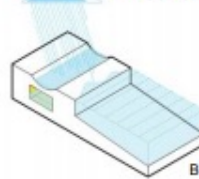
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT



FLOOD STORAGE AREA CREATION



IMPERVIOUS SURFACE REMOVAL/ REDUCTION

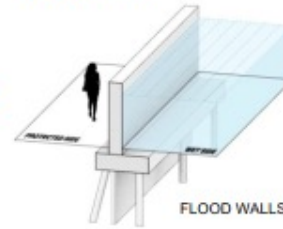


BIORETENTION BASIN

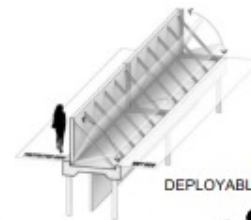


BACKFLOW PREVENTION

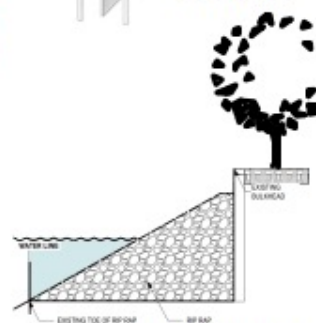
FLOOD RISK REDUCTION MEASURES



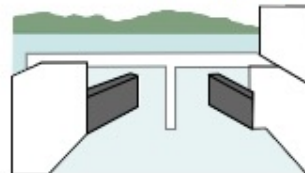
FLOOD WALLS



DEPLOYABLES

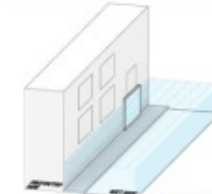


COASTAL STRUCTURES



OFFSHORE STRUCTURES

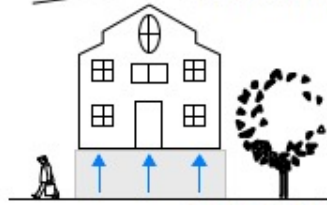
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE RISK REDUCTION MEASURES



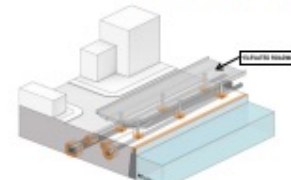
FLOODPROOF BUILDINGS



RELOCATE BUILDINGS



ELEVATE BUILDINGS



ELEVATE ROADWAYS

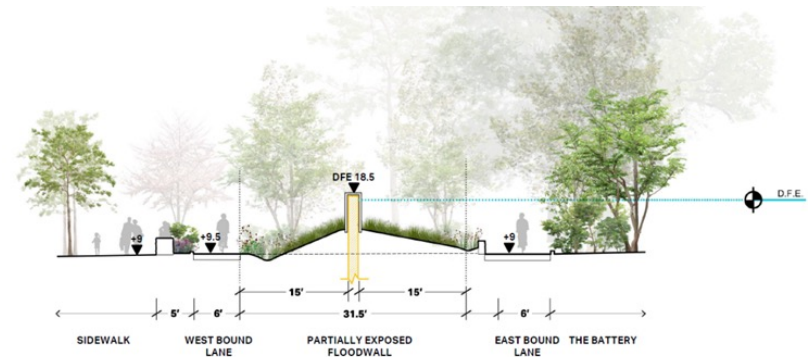
DEVELOPING A TOOLKIT:

There is no single solution, instead there are a multitude of ways to address the various needs and issues throughout the Point of Pines / Riverside project area. This toolkit will act as a resource for future climate resiliency projects not only for the City of Revere, but also for other coastal municipalities in the Commonwealth. Potential permanent nature-based adaptation, stormwater management, flood risk reduction, and critical infrastructure risk reduction measures for climate resilience are provided in the toolkit. Each of these measures has a particular way of performing, addressing a need, and relating to other components. For this reason, a range of solutions and combinations will likely be used to protect the project area. Additional information on the measures depicted in this toolkit can be found in the accompanying memorandum - Coastal Resilience Toolkit.

Coastal Resilience Toolkit

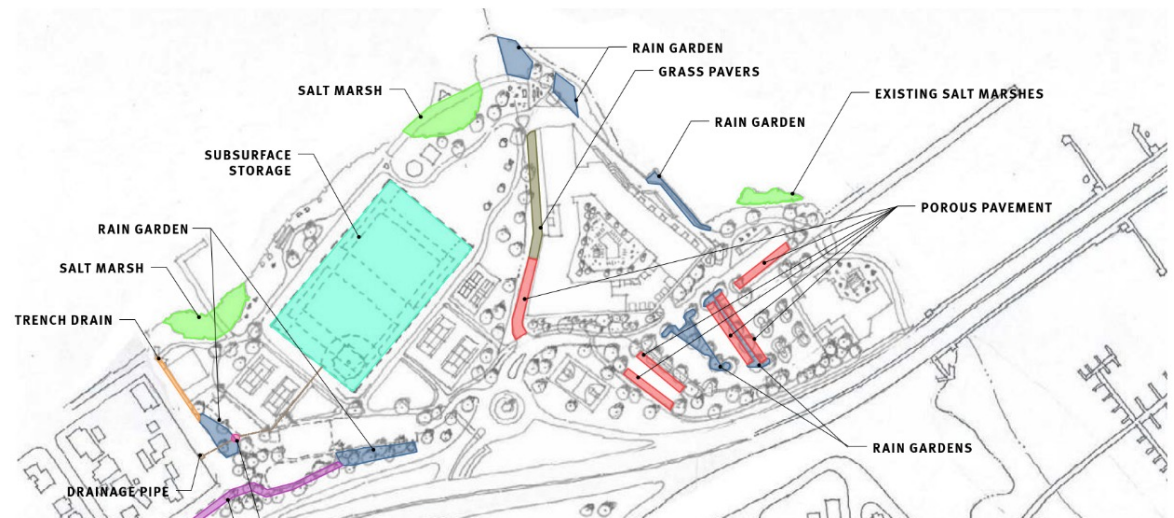
- Structural

- Flood Walls
- Flood storage area creation
- Impervious surface removal/reduction
- Offshore structures
- Pump stations
- Elevating roadways
- Elevating buildings
- Relocating buildings
- Floodproofing buildings



Development of Coastal Resilience Toolkit

- Nature-Based
 - Beach/dune protection and erosion control
 - Wetland and habitat preservation and restoration
 - Living shorelines
 - Bioretention Basins
- Non-Structural
 - Land Acquisition
 - Public Education
 - Evacuation Procedures
 - Local Building Codes



Feasibility Assessment Criteria

- Floodwater Control
- Funding Opportunities
- Ownership
- Community Acceptance
- Conservation Restriction Requirements
- Permitting Requirements
- Relative Cost

Feasibility Summary

- Flood Barriers/Deployables
- Stormwater Management
 - Underground Storage
 - Pump Station
 - Impervious Cover Reduction
 - Backflow Prevention
- Nature Based Solutions
 - Living Shorelines
 - Salt Marsh Restoration/Creation
 - Dune Restoration

ALIGNMENT | DESIGN STORM FEASIBILITY



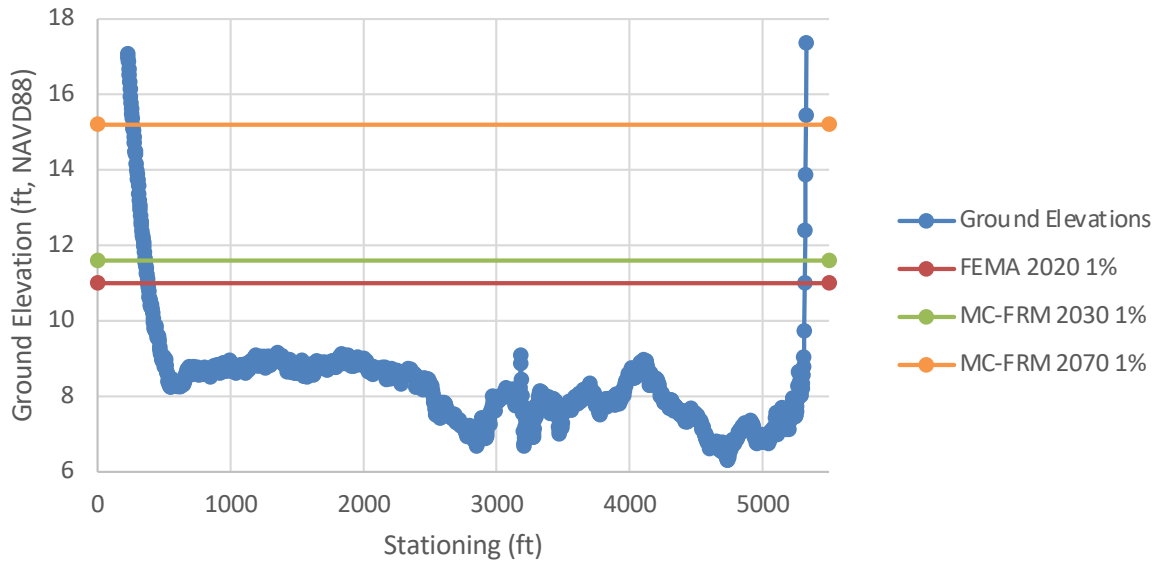
Mills Avenue Residential Protection



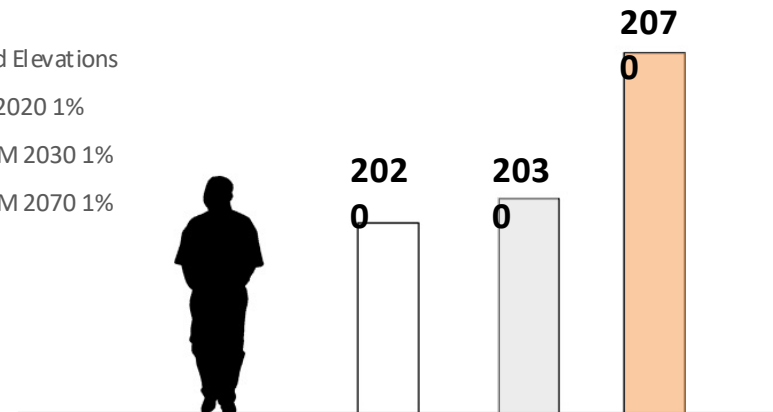
Mills Avenue/Riverside Profile

Mills Avenue/Riverside | PROFILE

Alignment A



- Min Grade El. 6.3'
- 2020 1% Max HOI 4.7'
- 2030 1% Max HOI 5.3'
- 2070 1% Max HOI 8.9'

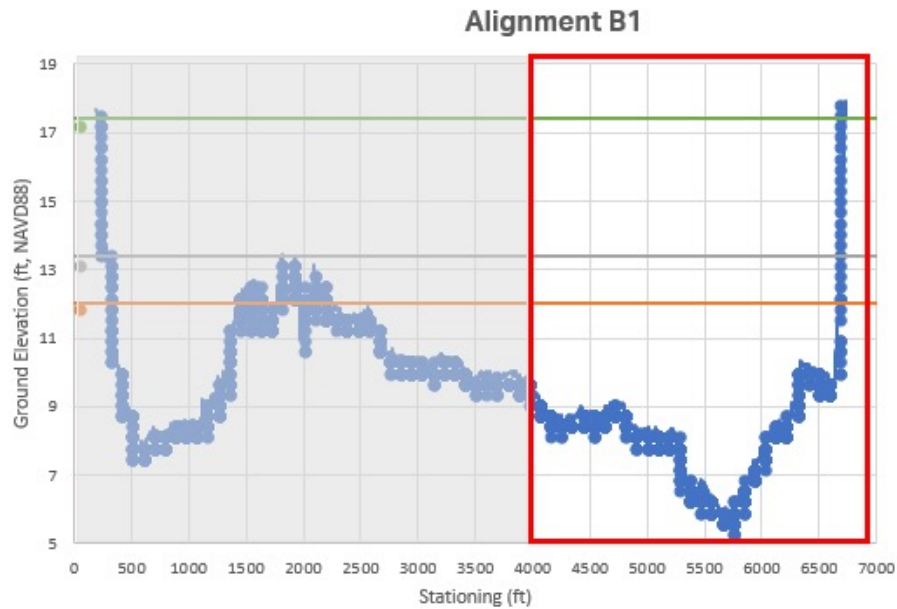


Point of Pines Residential Protection

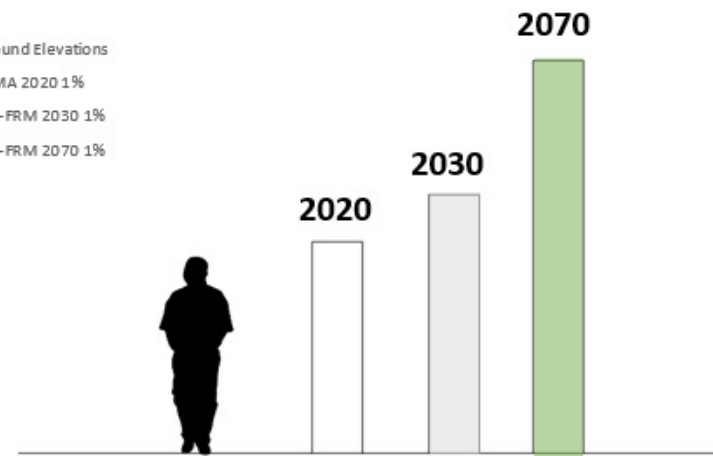


Rice Avenue/Ocean Side Profile

ALIGNMENT B | PROFILE STA 4000-7000

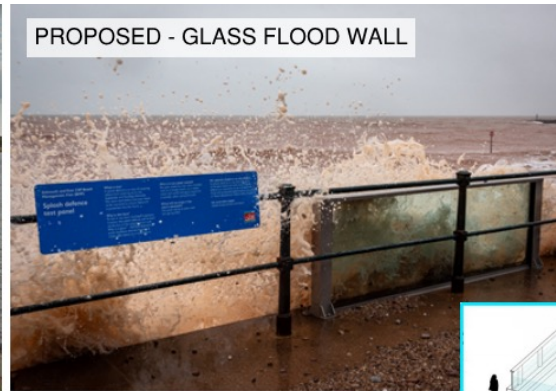


- Min Grade El. 5.7'
- 2020 1% Max HOI 6.3'
- 2030 1% Max HOI 7.7'
- 2070 1% Max HOI 11.7'



Example Aesthetics

ALIGNMENT A | RESILIENCY MEASURES



Retrofit Examples

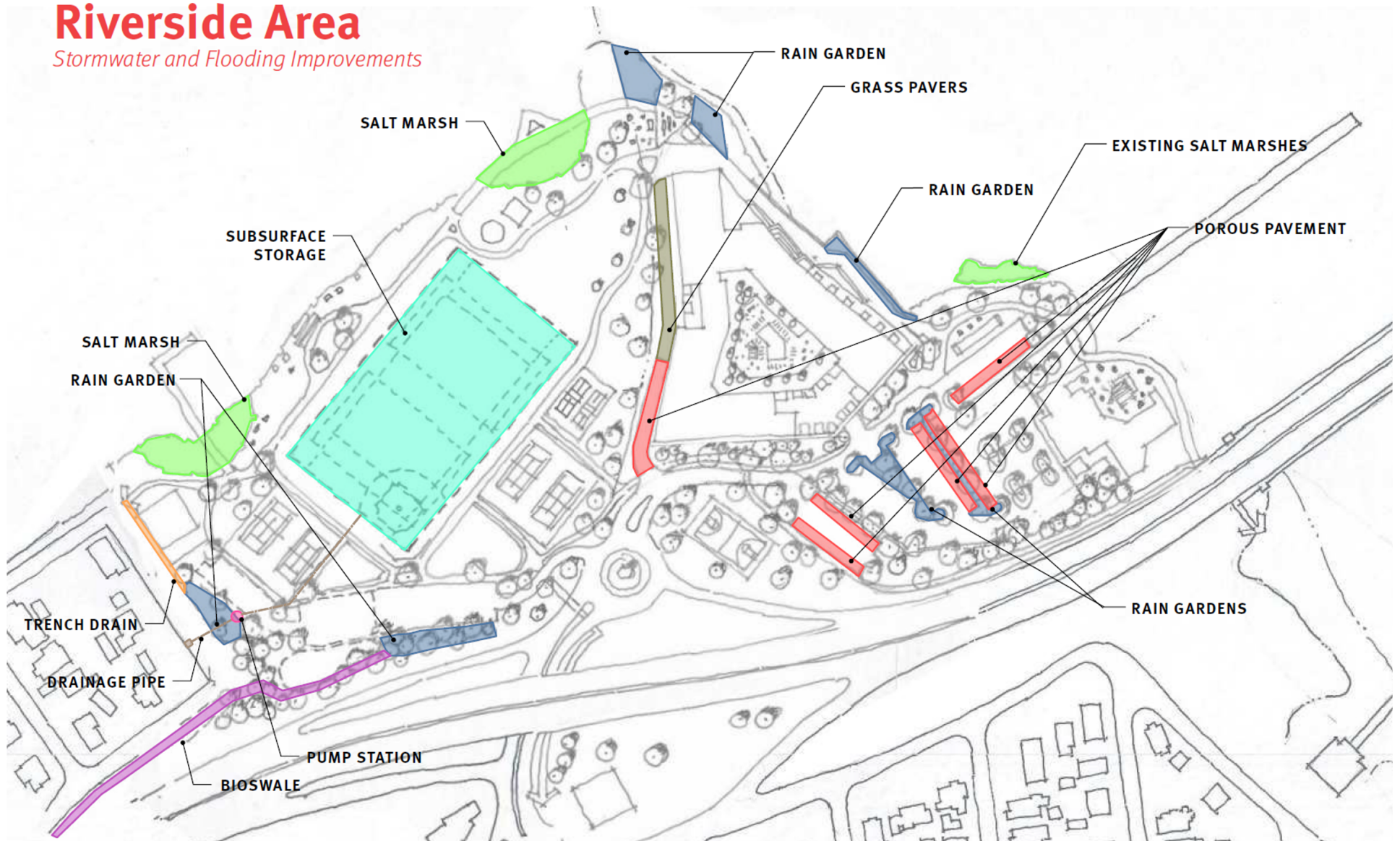
ALIGNMENT A | RESILIENCY MEASURES



RiverFront District Master Plan

Riverside Area

Stormwater and Flooding Improvements



Conclusions

- Many applicable tools – no “one size fits all”
- Challenging to protect to 2070
 - Lack of high ground
 - Cost
 - Quality of Life
- Benefit/Cost comparison valuable
- Larger scale/regional solutions may be required

Acknowledgements

Elected Officials

- Mayor Brian Arrigo
- Ward 5 Councilor, John Powers

Revere City Staff

- Robert O'Brien – Director, Revere Office of Planning and Development
- Elle Baker – Project Planner
- Frank Stringi – City Planner
- Don Ciaramella, Superintendent Water, Sewer and Drain
- Joe Maglione – Assistant Superintendent Water, Sewer and Drain
- Paul Argenzio – Superintendent Revere Department of Public Works
- Nick Moulaison – Conservation Commission

AECOM

- Jennifer Doyle-Breen
- Aaron Weieneth
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- Brian Stobbie
- Kira Murphy

- Tom Touchet
- Taelise Ricketts
- John Carel
- Jim Meuse

Project Partners

- Loretta LeCentra – Riverside Area Resident
- Elaine Hurley – Riverside Area Resident
- John Polcari – Point of Pines Beach Association
- Angela Sawaya – Point of Pines Beach Association
- Stacy Livote – The Marina Restaurant
- Carolyn Meklenburg – MVP Regional Coordinator
- Greg Robbins – DCR Waterways
- Mary Lester – Saugus River Watershed Council
- Michelle O'Toole – MEMA, Hazard Mitigation Planning
- Brian Lajiness – MBTA, Manager of Emergency Operations
- Steve Miller – MassDOT, Climate Change

Questions?

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