



Coastal Flood Risk Breakout Session

September 17, 2024

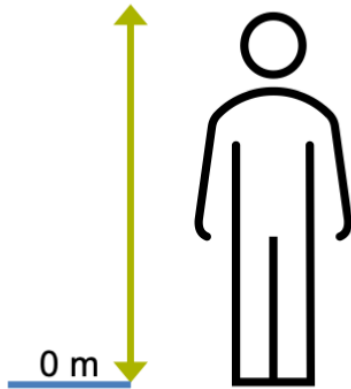
Dr. Hannah Baranes, Coastal Scientist



**Gulf of Maine
Research Institute**

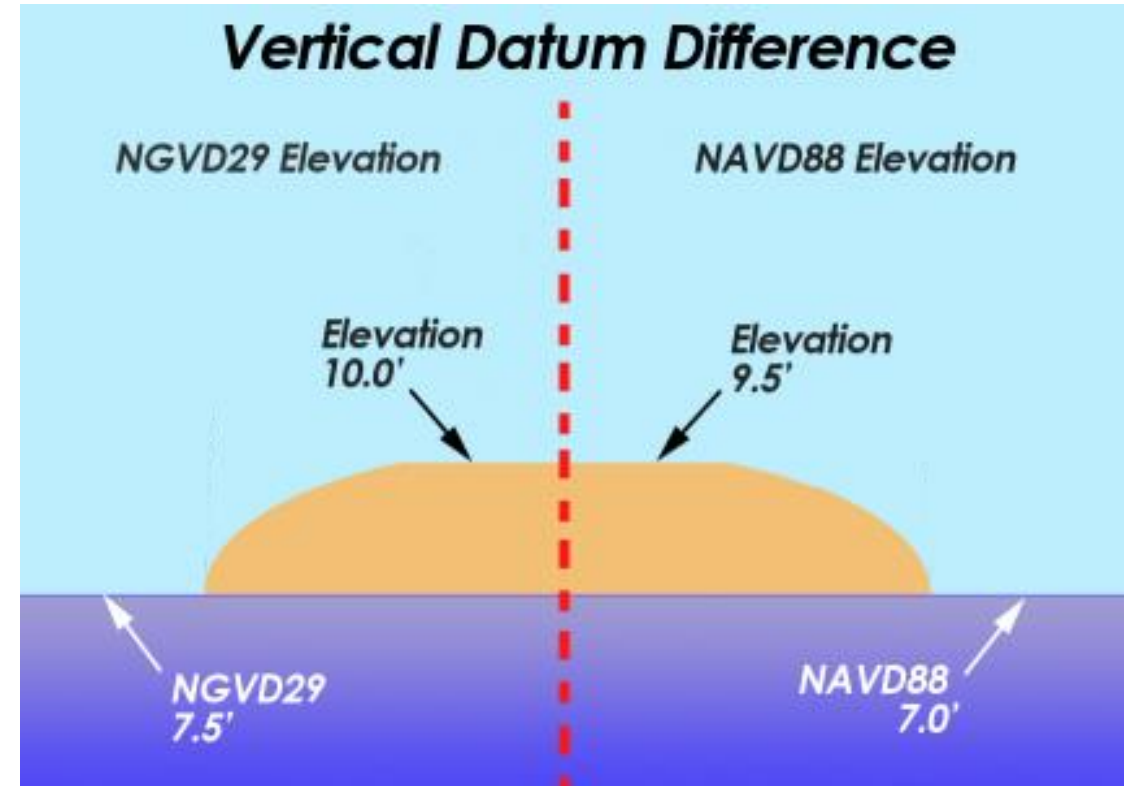
Science. Education. Community.

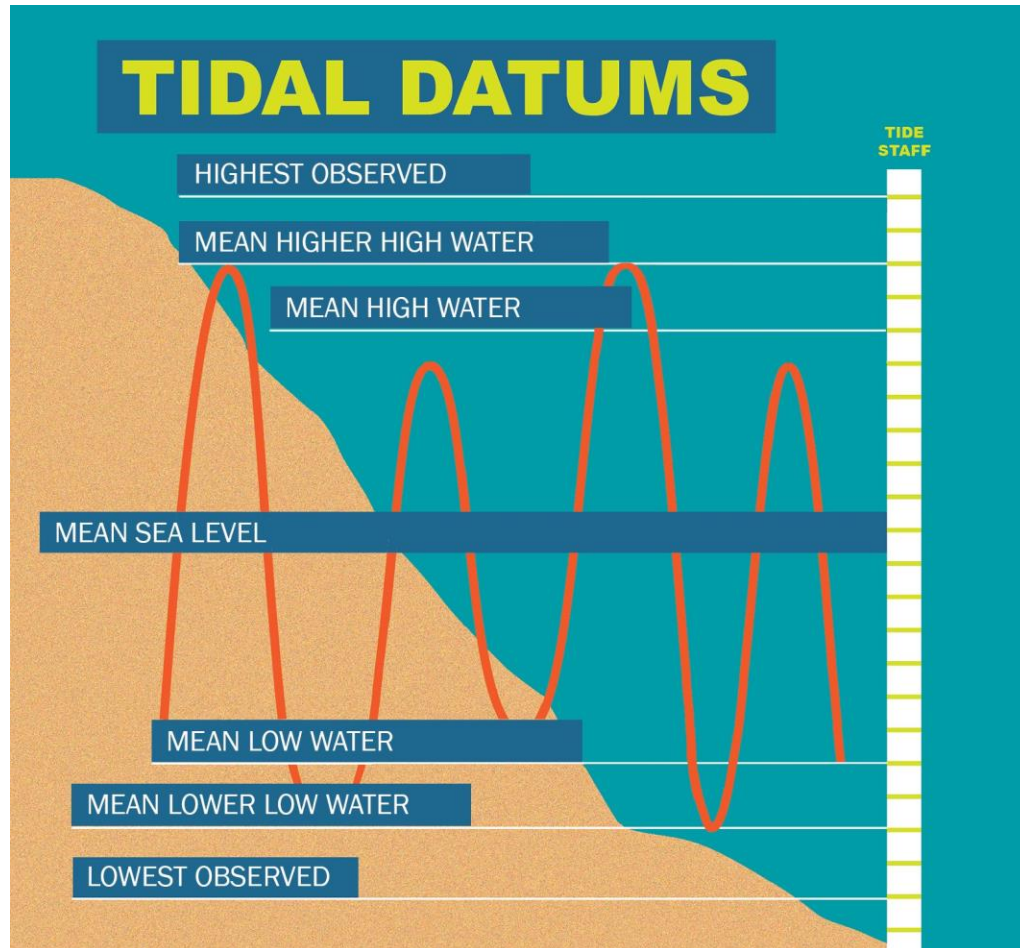
Vertical Datums



A surface assigned an elevation of 0, to which other elevation measurements are referenced.

Land-based elevations are commonly measured relative to NAVD88 or NGVD29.





<https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/datum-updates/ntde/>

Water surface elevations: often measured relative to **mean tidal characteristics**

- When people talk about water levels (“there’s a 14-foot tide”), the commonly-use datum is Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW)
- These datums are measured over a common 19-y period called the National Tidal Datum Epoch (NTDE). The current NTDE is 1983-2001, and it will be updated next year.

Constructing design inundation water levels

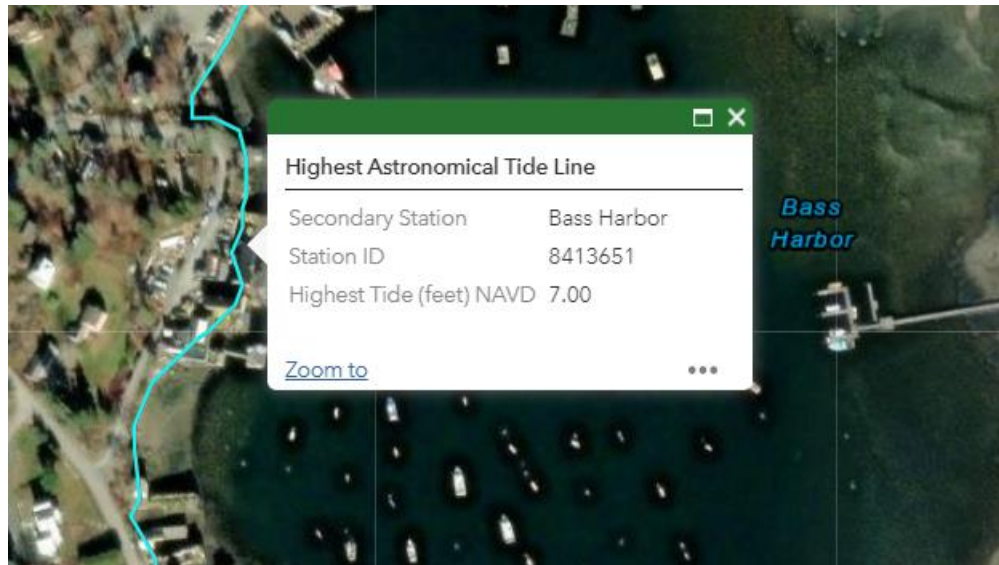
End goal:

- Water surface elevations for present-day and future routine and extreme inundation
- All referenced to NAVD88 (so can compare to land surface elevations)

Present-day routine inundation

1) Get Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT) from MGS Viewer:

https://www.maine.gov/dacf/mgs/hazards/highest_tide_line/index.shtml



HAT = 7.00 ft NAVD88

2) Convert from 1983-2001 mean sea level to “present-day” mean sea level using recent measured rate of sea level rise (Fig. D1, p. 222 of 2025 STS Report)

$$7.0 \text{ ft} + [(2024 - 1992) * 0.012 \text{ ft/year}] = 7.38 \text{ ft NAVD88}$$

Present-day extreme inundation

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

VOLUME 2 OF 2



**HANCOCK COUNTY,
MAINE**
(All Jurisdictions)

Step 1: Get 1% annual chance stillwater elevation from FEMA Flood Insurance Study

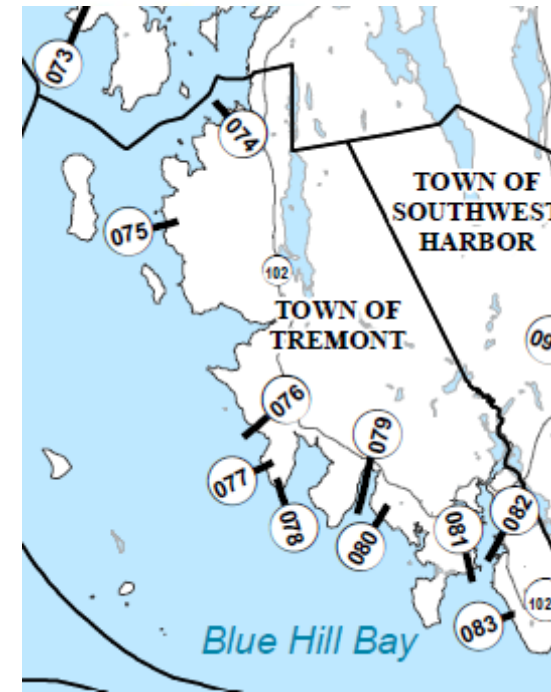


Table 17: Coastal Transect Parameters – continued

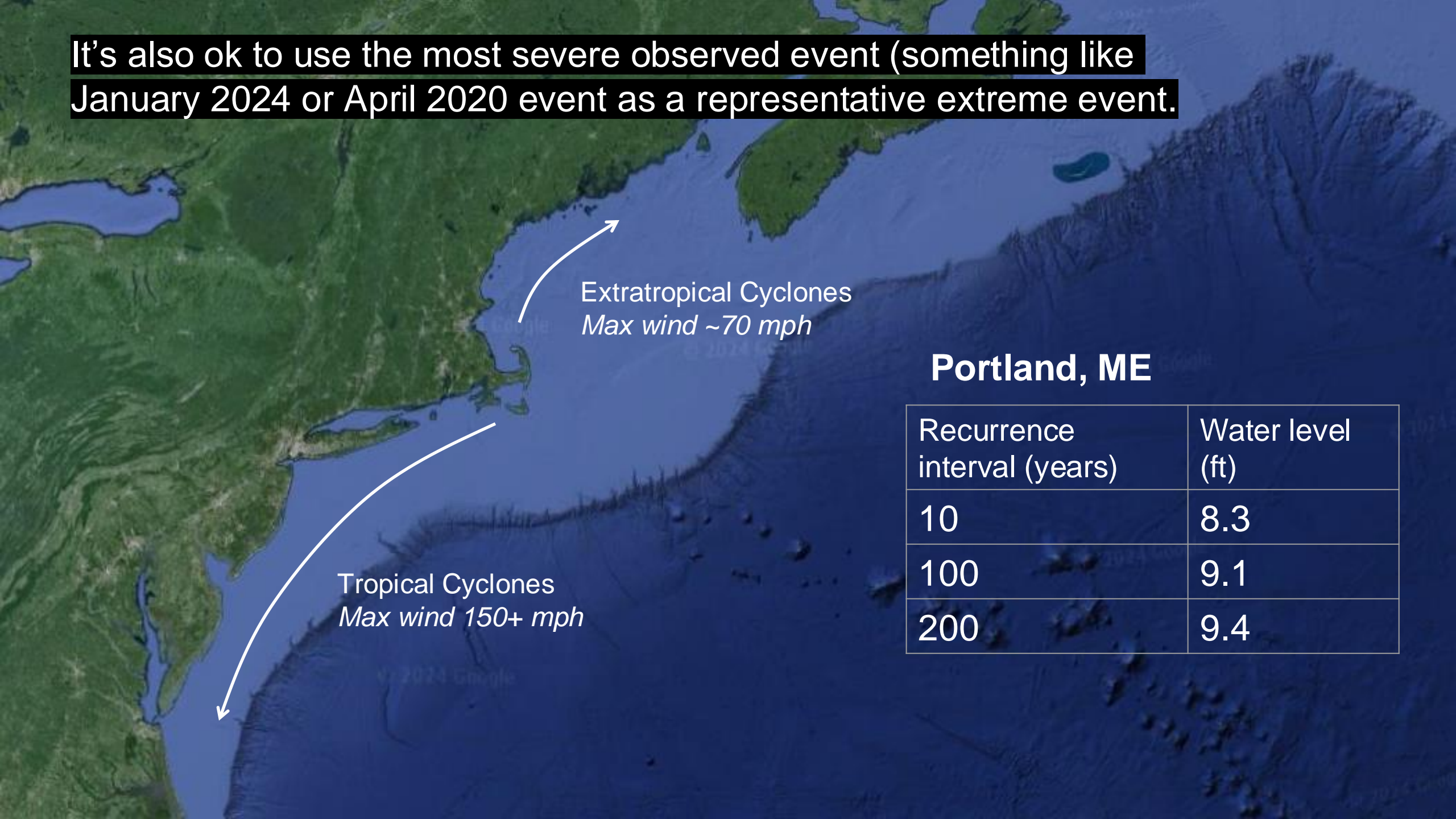
Flood Source	Coastal Transect	Starting Wave Conditions for the 1% Annual Chance		Starting Stillwater Elevations (ft NAVD88)				
		Significant Wave Height H _s (ft)	Peak Wave Period T _p (sec)	10% Annual Chance	4% Annual Chance	2% Annual Chance	1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance
Atlantic Ocean	HC-080	4.7	5.2	8.5	*	9.0	9.2	9.8
Atlantic Ocean	HC-081	5.4	7	8.5	*	9.0	9.2	9.8
Atlantic Ocean	HC-082	5.4	7	8.5	*	9.0	9.2	9.7
Atlantic Ocean	HC-083	5.4	7	8.5	*	9.0	9.2	9.7

Present-day extreme inundation

Step 2: Convert from 1983-2001 sea level to 2024 sea level

$$9.2 \text{ ft} + [(2024 - 1992) * 0.012 \text{ ft/year}] = 9.6 \text{ ft NAVD88}$$

It's also ok to use the most severe observed event (something like January 2024 or April 2020 event as a representative extreme event.

A satellite-style map of the Northeast United States coastline, showing the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Gulf of Maine to the west. Two white curved arrows originate from the right side of the map. One arrow points northward towards the New England coast, and the other points southward towards the Chesapeake Bay area. The text 'Extratropical Cyclones Max wind ~70 mph' is positioned near the northern arrow, and 'Tropical Cyclones Max wind 150+ mph' is positioned near the southern arrow.

Extratropical Cyclones
Max wind ~70 mph

Tropical Cyclones
Max wind 150+ mph

Portland, ME

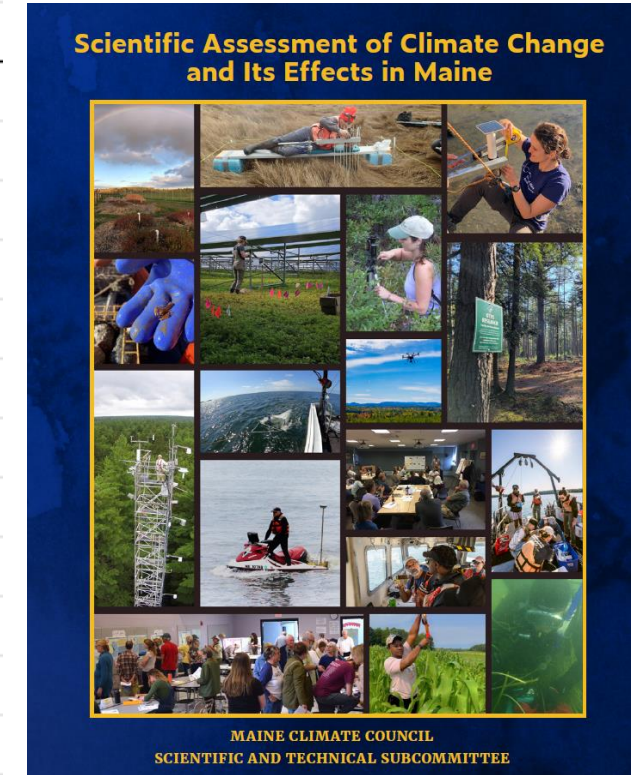
Recurrence interval (years)	Water level (ft)
10	8.3
100	9.1
200	9.4

Adding Sea Level Rise

Sea level rise projections relative to 2000 mean sea level

- What is the end year you care about? → select a year (interpolate if needed)
- What is the criticality of the asset/infrastructure you are evaluating? → select Intermediate or High Scenario
- Adjust from 2000 baseline to 2024 baseline

	Lincolnvilleville to Gouldsboro	
	Intermediate	High
2030	0.61 (0.42, 0.81)	0.64 (0.42, 0.88)
2040	0.88 (0.64, 1.15)	1.00 (0.67, 1.40)
2050	1.18 (0.87, 1.52)	1.47 (1.04, 1.99)
2060	1.52 (1.15, 1.94)	2.11 (1.52, 2.75)
2070	1.90 (1.47, 2.40)	2.92 (2.14, 3.73)
2080	2.38 (1.84, 2.94)	3.87 (2.83, 4.92)
2090	2.95 (2.28, 3.60)	4.93 (3.57, 6.22)
2100	3.58 (2.66, 4.36)	6.03 (4.39, 7.46)
2110	4.31 (3.10, 5.36)	7.19 (5.15, 8.90)
2120	4.97 (3.50, 6.64)	8.25 (5.90, 10.36)
2130	5.59 (3.89, 8.35)	9.34 (6.51, 12.50)
2140	6.11 (4.25, 10.48)	10.14 (7.01, 14.69)
2150	6.65 (4.58, 13.02)	10.85 (7.56, 16.97)



Me: Can you believe the doctor said I grew 3 FEET?!?!?!?

You: Yeah. Since when?

US Interagency Sea Level Rise Task Force: Sea level will rise 1.1 ft in Portland in 2050 under the Intermediate Scenario.

You: 1.1 feet above what baseline year?

US Interagency Sea Level Rise Task Force: So glad you asked! The 19 years centered on 2000. You can use the 1993-2023 measured mean sea level rise rate of **0.012 ft/year** to convert to another baseline year.

Adding Sea Level Rise

- What is the end year you care about? → select a year (interpolate if needed)
- What is the criticality of the asset/infrastructure you are evaluating? → select Intermediate or High Scenario
- Adjust from 2000 baseline to 2024 baseline

Example:

2050 sea level will be 1.18 ft above 2000 sea level.
How high will it be above 2024 sea level?

$$1.18 - [(2024 - 2000) * 0.012 \text{ ft/year}] = \mathbf{0.89 \text{ ft}}$$

Lincolntonville to Gouldsboro		
	Intermediate	High
2030	0.61 (0.42, 0.81)	0.64 (0.42, 0.88)
2040	0.88 (0.64, 1.15)	1.00 (0.67, 1.40)
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Putting it all together

1) Determine whether site needs more detailed coastal modeling for waves or freshwater impacts

2) Determine design stillwater levels and map onto topography (all in ft NAVD88)

	2024	2050 (Intermediate)	2050 (High)
Highest Astronomical Tide	$7.0 + 0.4 = \mathbf{7.4}$	$7.4 + (1.2 - 0.3) = \mathbf{8.3}$	$7.4 + (1.5 - 0.3) = \mathbf{8.6}$
Extreme Stillwater Level	$9.2 + 0.4 = \mathbf{9.6}$	$9.6 + (1.2 - 0.3) = \mathbf{10.5}$	$9.6 + (1.5 - 0.3) = \mathbf{10.8}$

3) Identify areas behind tidal restrictions, flood control structures, or coastal geometry might affect flooding

4) Assess specific vulnerabilities where appropriate