

Thames River Basin Partnership Floating Workshop XIII

June 21, 2013

Connecticut's Changing Shoreline

New London, CT





TRBP FLOATING WORKSHOP XIII



Thank you to our sponsors and supporters!

Floating Workshop XIII

Planning Committee

- Rick Potvin, US Fish and Wildlife Service
- Jean Pillo, ECCD
- Anne Roberts Pierson, Avalonia Land Conservancy and ECCD Board Member
- Eric Thomas, CT DEEP

Who are the Thames River Basin Partners?





Thames River Basin Partnership

The Thames River Basin Partnership is a voluntary, cooperative effort to share organizational resources and to develop a regional approach to natural resource protection. The partnership grew out of locally led workshops held by the region's Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Our Mission

- Protect the region's agricultural and natural areas being threatened by land use changes.
- Protect ground and surface water quantity and quality being threatened and degraded by contamination.
- Protect the region's biodiversity.
- Improve the coastal zone resource conditions

US Coast Guard Academy New London, CT

View of Thames River from
CGA



View of CGA from the
Thames River



The Coast Guard Museum was open for tours



Joel Stocker



- Assistant Educator, UConn Cooperative Extension
- NEMO
- CLEAR

Analysis of Shoreline Change in Connecticut

Thames River Shoreline Change

**Change Estimates
1880 to 2006
Thames River
New London/Groton**



T-Sheet 1882



Thames River Shoreline Change

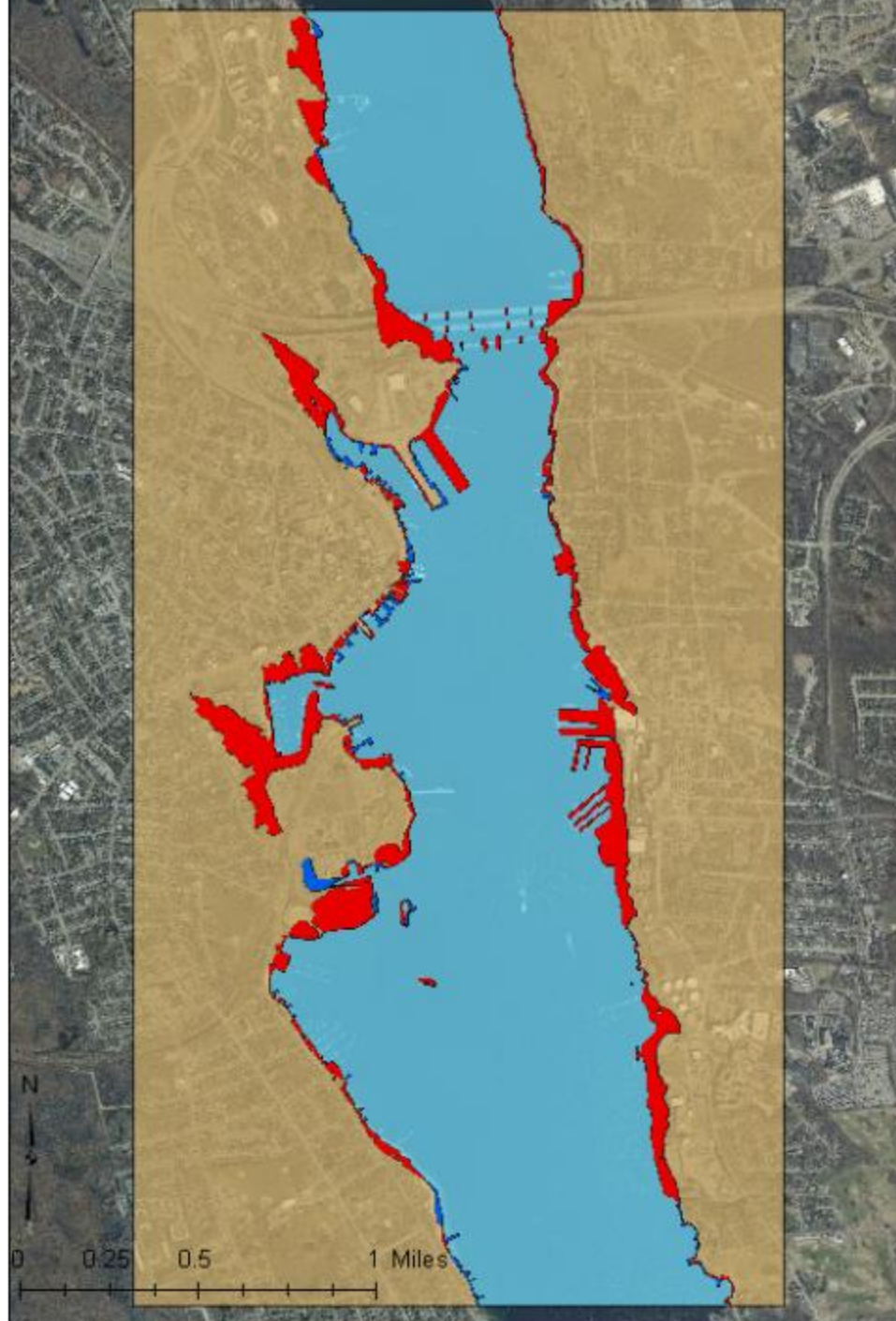
**Change Estimates
1880 to 2006
Thames River
New London/Groton**

Image March 2012



Thames River Shoreline Change

**Change Estimates
1880 to 2006
Thames River
New London/Groton**



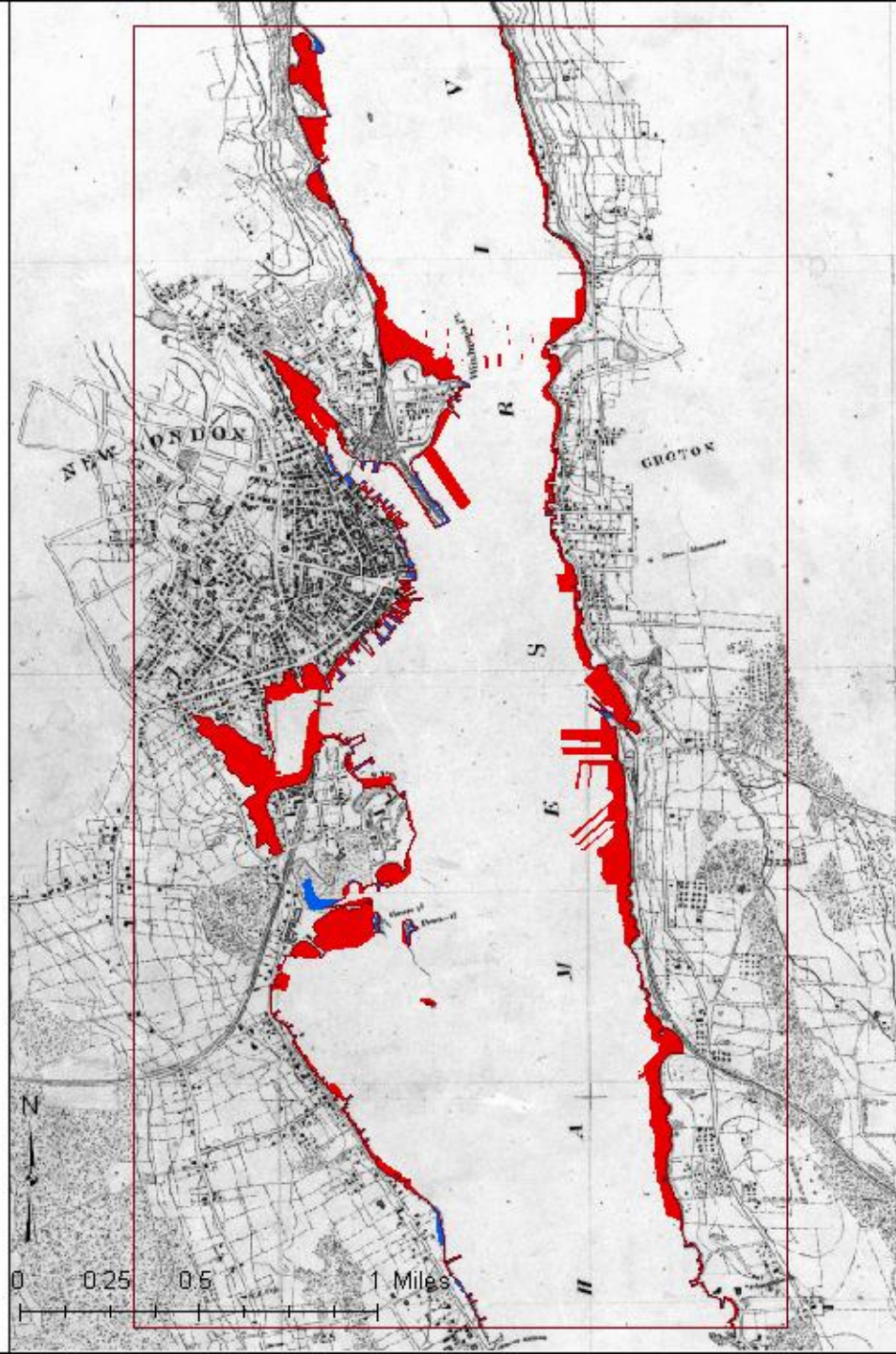
Change 1880 to 2006

- Land to Water
- Water to Land
- No Change - Land
- No Change - Water



Thames River Shoreline Change

**Change Estimates
1880 to 2006
Thames River
New London/Groton**



T-Sheet 1882

Change 1880 to 2006

- Land to Water
- Water to Land



Change Estimates 1880 to 2006 Bluff Point, Groton (DRAFT)

Shoreline Year

— 1880
— 2006

Net Movement 1880 to 2006

— Loss
— Gain



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet
0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters

**Photo Series
1880 to 2012
Bluff Point, Groton**

Coast YearSequence V4 Template.mxd

Bushy Point Beach

Bluff Pt



**Photo Series
1880 to 2012
Bluff Point, Groton**

Coast YearSequence V4 Template.mxd



**Photo Series
1880 to 2012
Bluff Point, Groton**



Coast YearSequence V4 Template.mxd



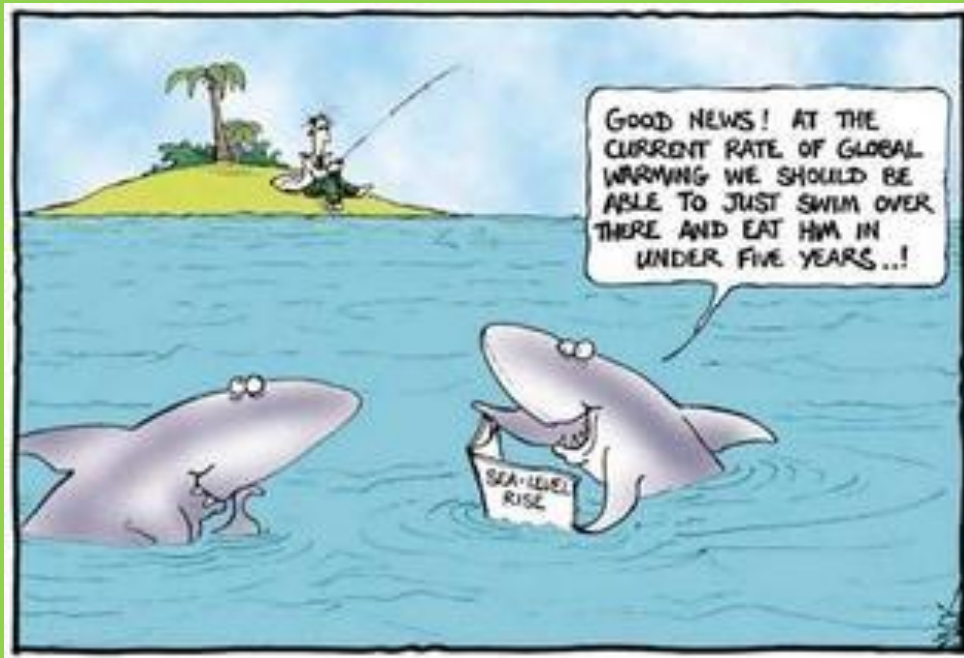
1938 Damage Survey



(O 561-6800-118)(9-24-38-4P)(12-1000)

Source: CT State Lib
BLUFF PT. GROTON, CONN.

How ready are our coastal towns for climate change and sea level rise?



Fun factoid - King Tide

- A king tide is the highest water level within a year that is produced by the orbits and alignments of the Earth, Moon and Sun.
- The highest high tides for the New London area in 2013 will be June 22 at 20:19 and June 23 at 21:02
- *Sea level rise will make today's king tides become the future's everyday tides.*

- source <http://www.macges.org>

Tropical Storm Irene

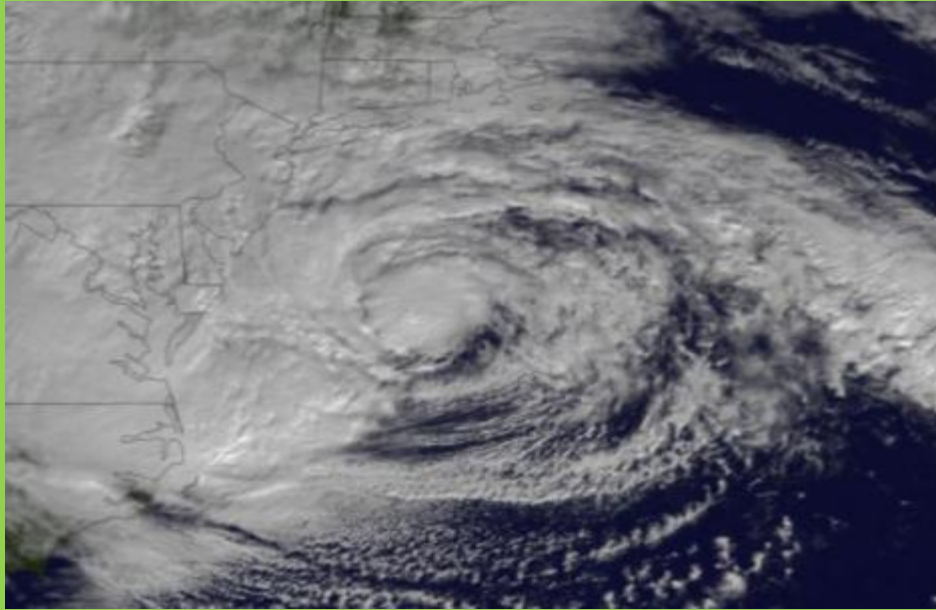


- August 28, 2011
- Sustained easterly winds
- Raised the water level in Long Island Sound as much as 4.5 feet
- Very heavy rainfall totals

After Tropical Storm Irene



Super Storm Sandy



- ❑ October 29, 2012
- ❑ AKA "Frankenstorm"
- ❑ Sustained winds >74 mph extended out over 175 miles from the center
- ❑ Full moon tides
- ❑ Lowest barometric reading ever for a storm north of Cape Hatteras



Hurricane Sandy Storm Tide mapper



Legend

Storm Tide

- Approved
- Corrected
- Lost
- No record

Rapid-Deployment Streamgage

- ▲ Rapid deployment streamgage

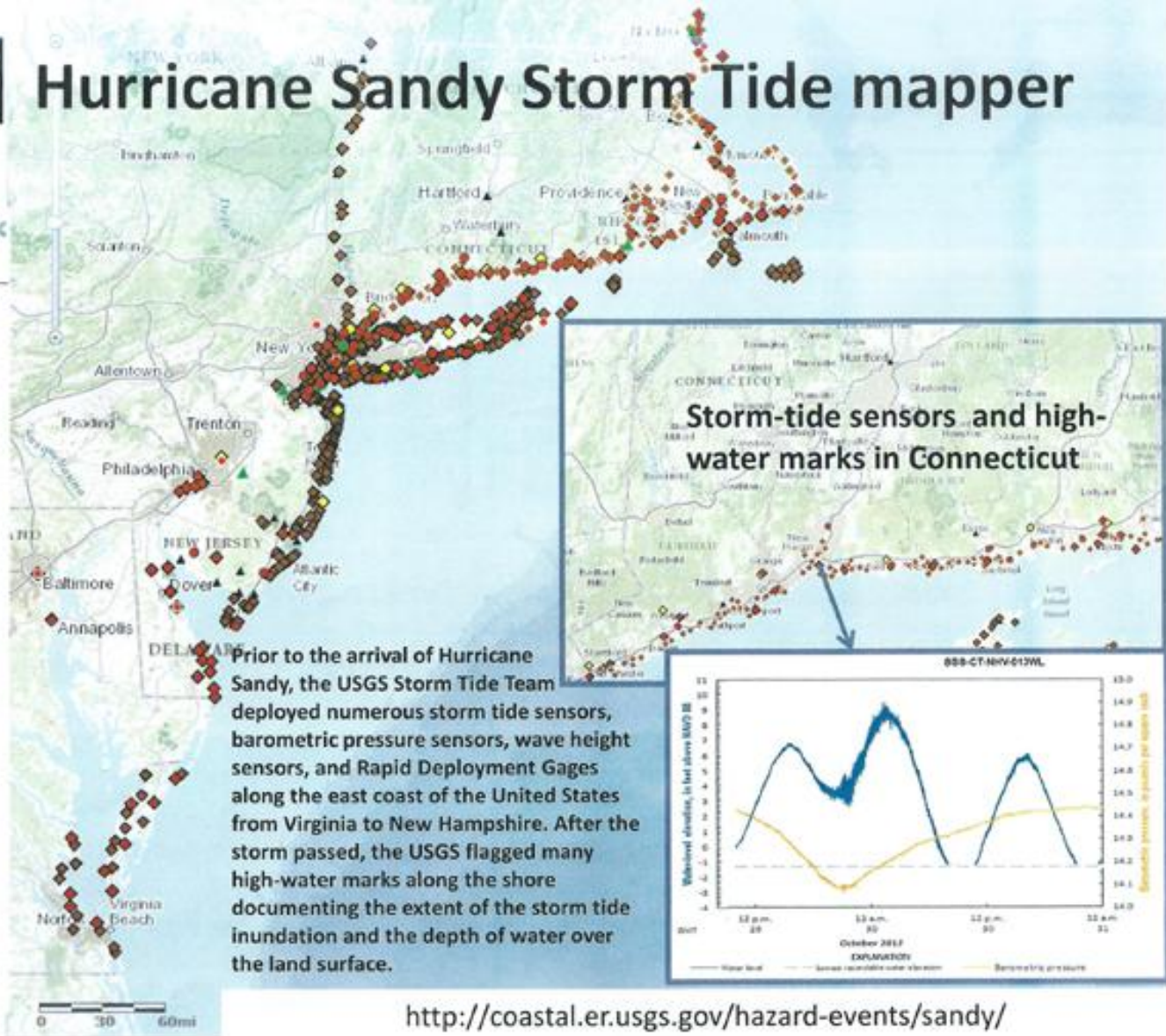
Barometric Pressure

- ◆ Approved data
- ◆ Corrected data

High-Water Mark

- ◆ Approved data
- ◆ Corrected data
- ◆ Pending data

Affected Real-Time Gages



<http://coastal.er.usgs.gov/hazard-events/sandy/>

Multiple Mapping Resources for Land Use Planners



Jean Pillo, ECCD Watershed Conservation Coordinator reviewed available mapping resources available for planning purposes.

- SLOSH Maps
- Updated FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps
- Hazard Mitigation Plans and Maps
- Coastal Hazard Mapping Tools on the CT Environmental System Online

SLOSH Maps

The SLOSH (Sea, Lake and Overland Surge from Hurricane) Map for Connecticut is a project prepared by the US Army Corps of Engineers in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and distributed by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

These maps represent potential flooding from "worst case" combinations of hurricane direction, forward speed, landfall point and high astronomical tides.

Groton SLOSH Map

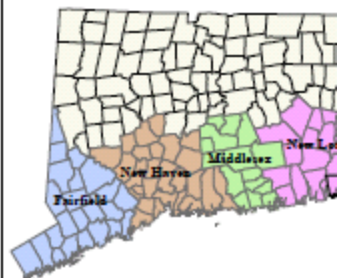
- GROTON TOWN PUBLIC SHELTERS**
1. FITCH HIGH SCHOOL
 2. FITCH MIDDLE SCHOOL
 3. GROTON SENIOR CENTER
 4. CUTLER MIDDLE SCHOOL
- GROTON CITY PUBLIC SHELTERS**
1. CITY OF GROTON MUNICIPAL BUILDING
 2. WEST SIDE MIDDLE SCHOOL

- GROTON TOWN MEDICAL/INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES**
1. FAIRVIEW
 2. GROTON REGENCY CENTER
 3. MYSTIC MANOR
 4. MYSTIC RIVER RESIDENTIAL CARE

- GROTON TOWN MOBILE HOMES/TRAILER PARKS**
1. CANDLEWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK
 2. DAN'S TRAILER PARK
 3. DOLPHIN MOBILE HOME PARK
 4. THE GARDENS
 5. GROTON MOBILE SITES AND SALES
 6. HIGH ROCK TRAILER PARK
 7. LAUREL HILL MOBILE HOME PARK
 8. LONG COVE MOBILE HOME PARK
 9. ROGERS MOBILE HOME PARK
 10. SOUTH RD MOBILE HOME PARK
 11. WHIPPLE MOBILE HOME PARK
 12. BRIARCLIFF MOBILE HOME PARK

- LEGEND**
- Hurricane Surge Inundation**
- Category 1
 - Category 2
 - Category 3
 - Category 4
- Hydrographic Features**
- Water
 - Intertidal
 - Flats
 - Rock
 - Inundated
 - Marsh
 - Crab
 - Dam
 - Fish Hatch
 - Aqueduct
 - Sewage Pipe
 - Water Tank
- Transportation**
- Interstate Highway
 - US Highways
 - State/Local Highways
 - Local Road
 - Railroad
 - Airport
- Political**
- Town Boundary
 - State Boundary
- Facility Location Key**
- Public Shelter
 - Medical/Institutional Facility
 - Mobile Home/Trailer Park

LOCATION MAP



NOTES & SOURCES

Hurricane surge elevations were determined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Center for Environmental and Estuarine Science (Chesapeake Biological Laboratory) using the NY2 and PVD SLOSH model basins, and a peak hurricane surge arriving at mean high water.

The hurricane surge inundation areas shown on this map are based on a worst case combination of hurricane landfall location, forward speed, and size for each hurricane category.

The source of basemap transportation features such as roads, bridges, and railroads is Tele Atlas 2008. The source of other basemap features is the Connecticut DEP.

The primary ground elevation data source was LIDAR data collected by the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT) and provided to Tensipoint LLC for FEMA. That data was supplemented where necessary by ground surface LIDAR data created by Tensipoint LLC for the State of Connecticut. The vertical accuracy of all LIDAR data is approximately +/- 1 foot, and the horizontal accuracy is approximately +/- 3 feet.

The horizontal projection of this map is Connecticut State Plane (NAD83). All elevation data was referenced to the NAVD83 vertical datum.

TITLE

Connecticut Hurricane Surge
Inundation Mapping
August 2008
Groton

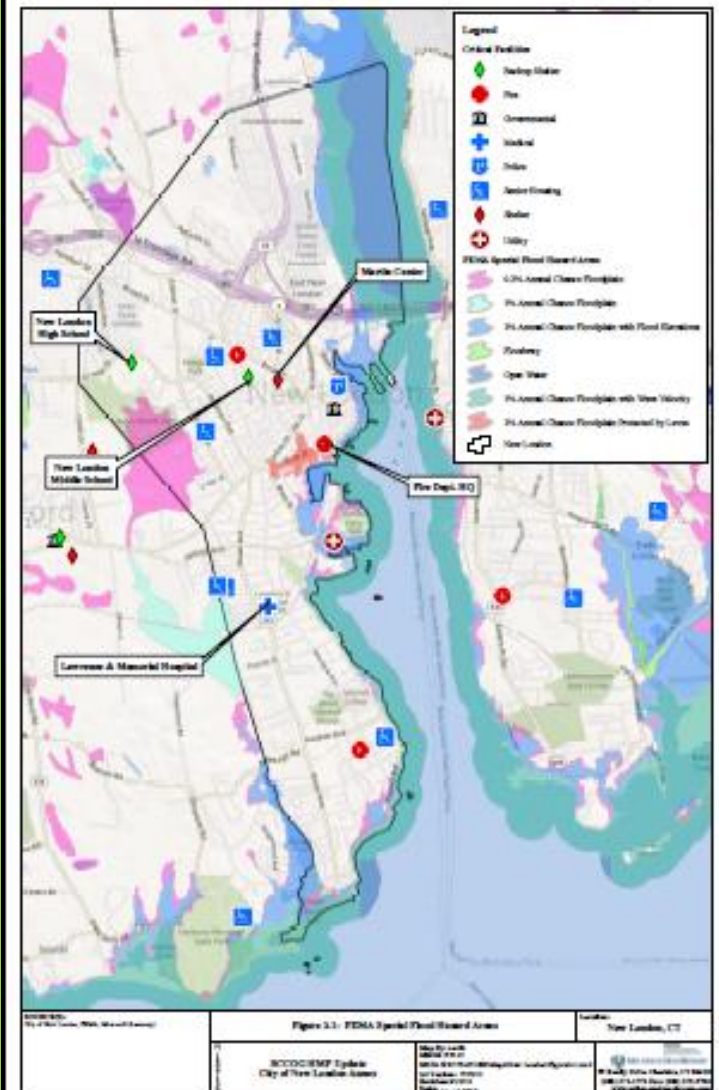
0 2,000 4,000 Feet



11/11

Southeast Connecticut Hazard Mitigation Plans and Maps

- Recently completed for all SECCOG towns
- <http://www.seccog.org/HazardPlans.html>



Coastal Hazards Mapping Tools Available On CT DEEP website

Sea Level Rise (in / ft) Approximate Relation to Scientific Data Planning Horizon		
6 in / 0.5 ft	Average 2004 Environmental Defense Hi/Low emissions	2020
12 in / 1.0 ft	Average 2004 Environmental Defense Hi/Low emissions	2050
18 in / 1.5ft	2004 Environmental Defense High Emissions	2050
24 in / 2.0 ft	2007 IPCC High Emissions	2100
36 in / 3.0 ft	2004 Environmental Defense High Emissions	2080
60 in / 5.0 ft	n/a - gap filler	n/a
79 in / 6.6 ft	Pfeffer et al 2008	2100

<http://ctecoapp1.uconn.edu/ctcoastal hazards>

Float to Mitchell College Beach



Workshop Participants transported to Mitchell College Beach on a small flotilla of boats provided by TRBP partner organizations.



And storm the beach at Mitchell College



Victoria Brennan

Mitchell College Beach



Sand dunes at Mitchell College were planted with native vegetation to stabilize them. TC Irene and Storm Sandy damaged the dunes. New strategies are being used to rebuild them.



- ❑ Snow fencing is used to keep people from walking on dunes.
- ❑ Discarded Christmas trees trap sand and help to rebuild dunes.





For more information or to get
involved in future TRBP
activities, visit our website
www.TRBP.org

or contact

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