

# Resilient Woods Hole

What is it?

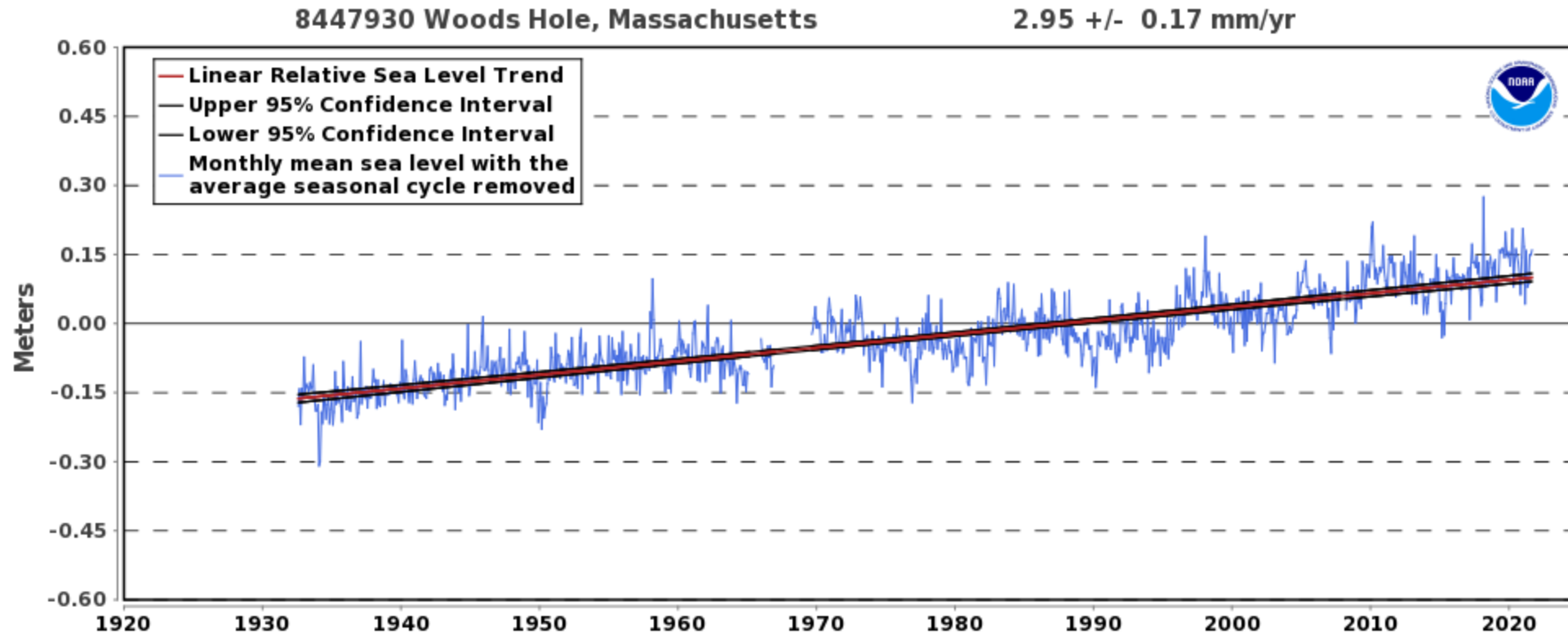
What do we know?

Where are we going?

Joe Famely, Climate & Sustainability Team Lead  
Woods Hole Group



# A record of sea level rise in Woods Hole



The relative sea level trend is 2.95 millimeters/year with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.17 mm/yr based on monthly mean sea level data from 1932 to 2020 which is equivalent to a change of 0.97 feet in 100 years.



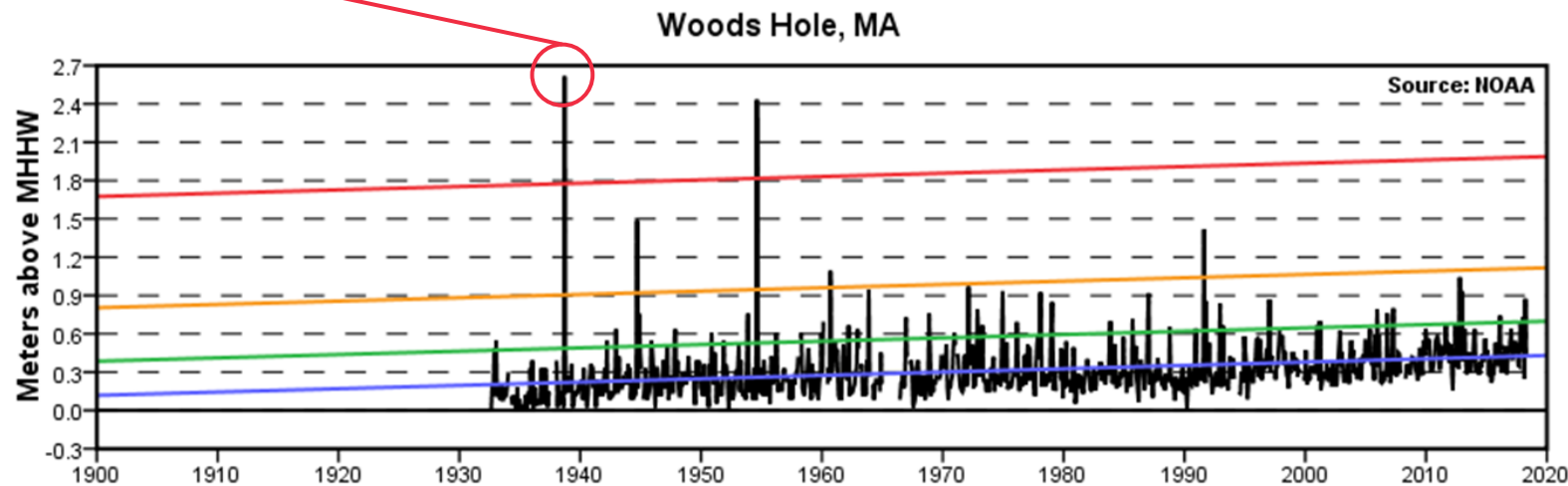
# A record of storm impacts in Woods Hole

1938



*The thundering surf mounting the sea wall near the Bureau of Fisheries residence*

*Wreckage in Great Harbor at the entrance to Eel Pond, note the damaged foundation of the drawbridge*



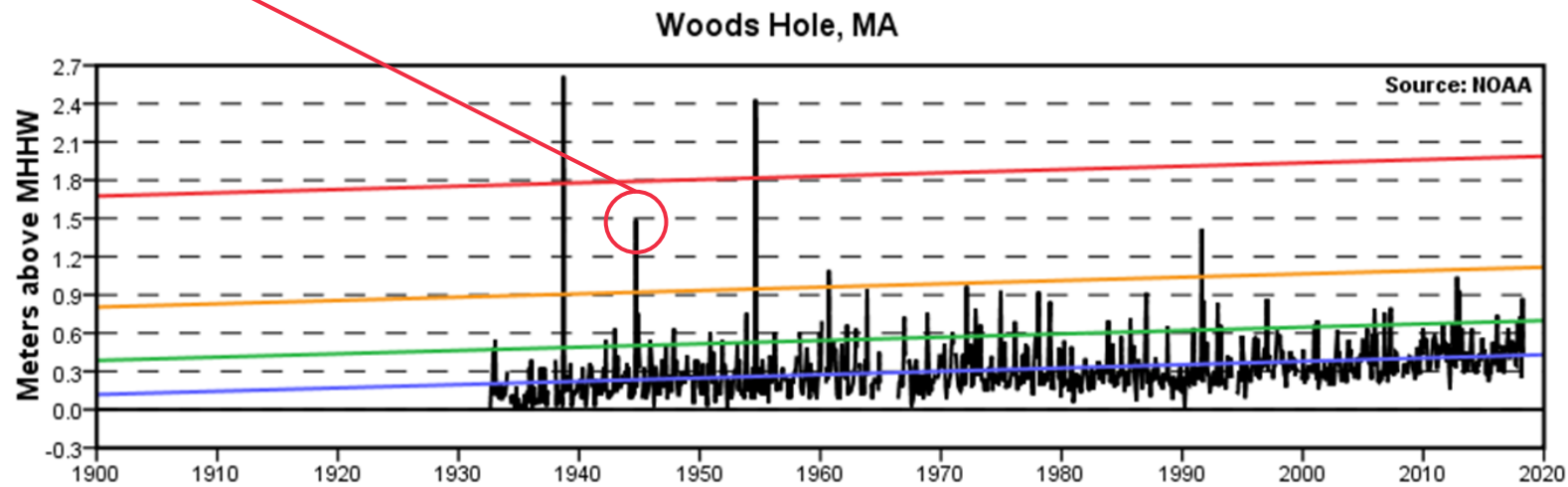
# A record of storm impacts in Woods Hole

1944



Wreckage of seawall facing Marine Biological Laboratory (Falmouth Enterprise)

Flooded yards on Millfield Street (West Falmouth Library)





# A record of storm impacts in Woods Hole

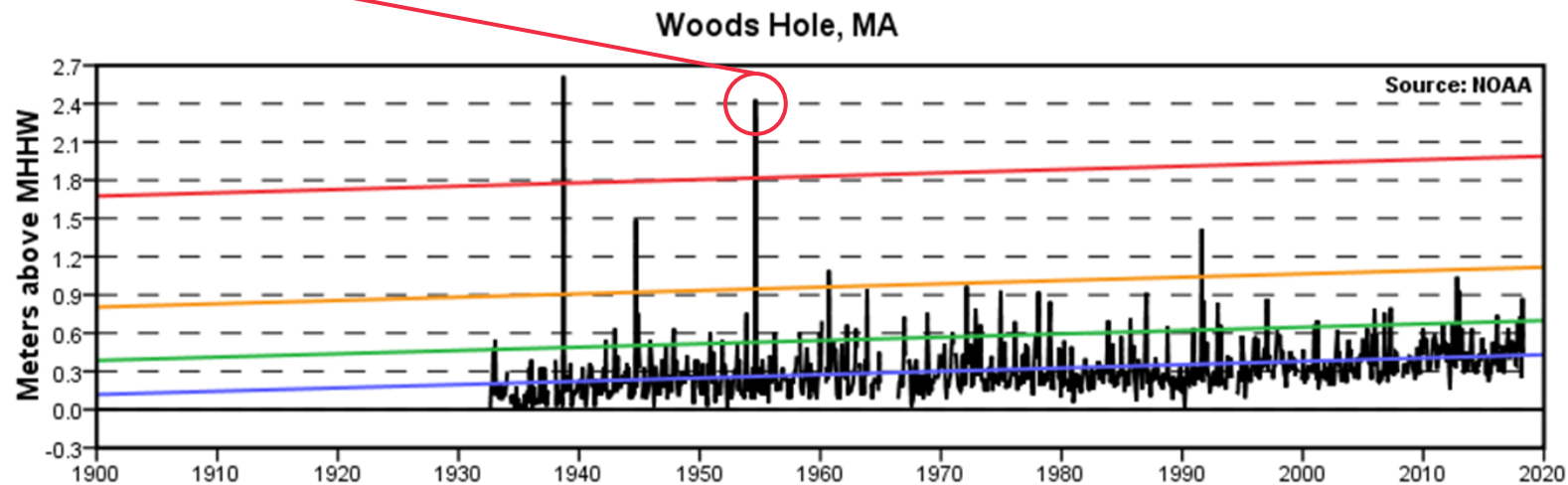
1954



*Flooded Water Street, Fisheries Lab in background*

*B-11 The Basement of Lillie was flooded again during Hurricane "Carol" Aug, 31, 1954*

*"Water was up to the bar at the Captain Kidd"*



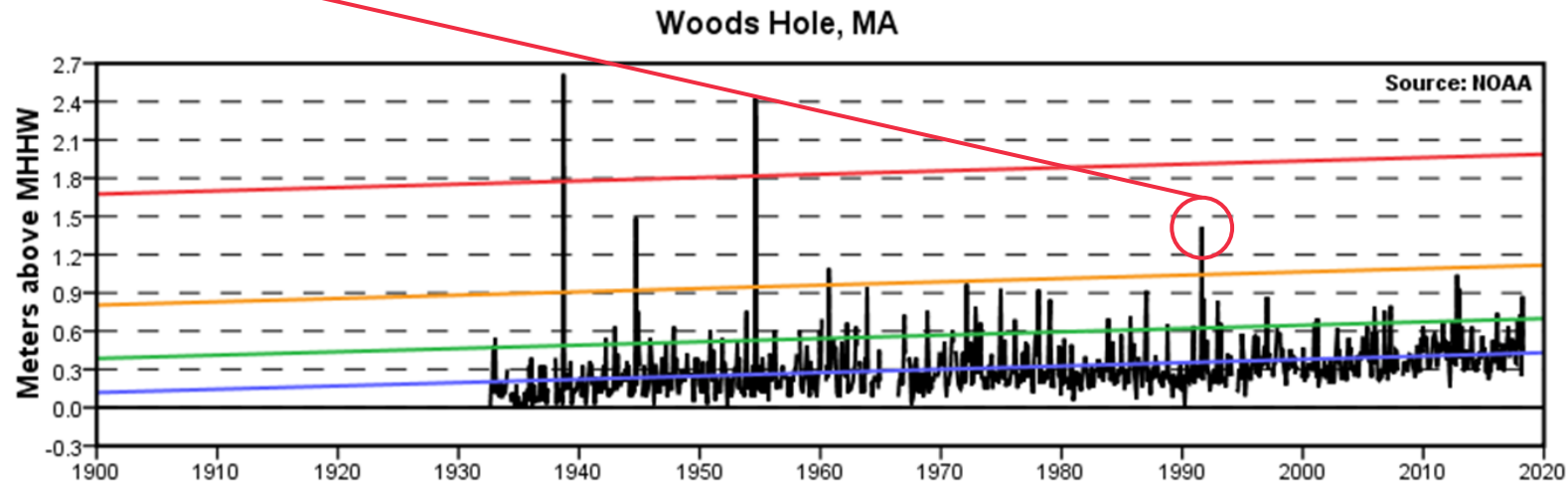
# A record of storm impacts in Woods Hole

1991



WHOI video of flooding on Dyer, Iselin and Water St.

Post-storm flooding along Millfield Street



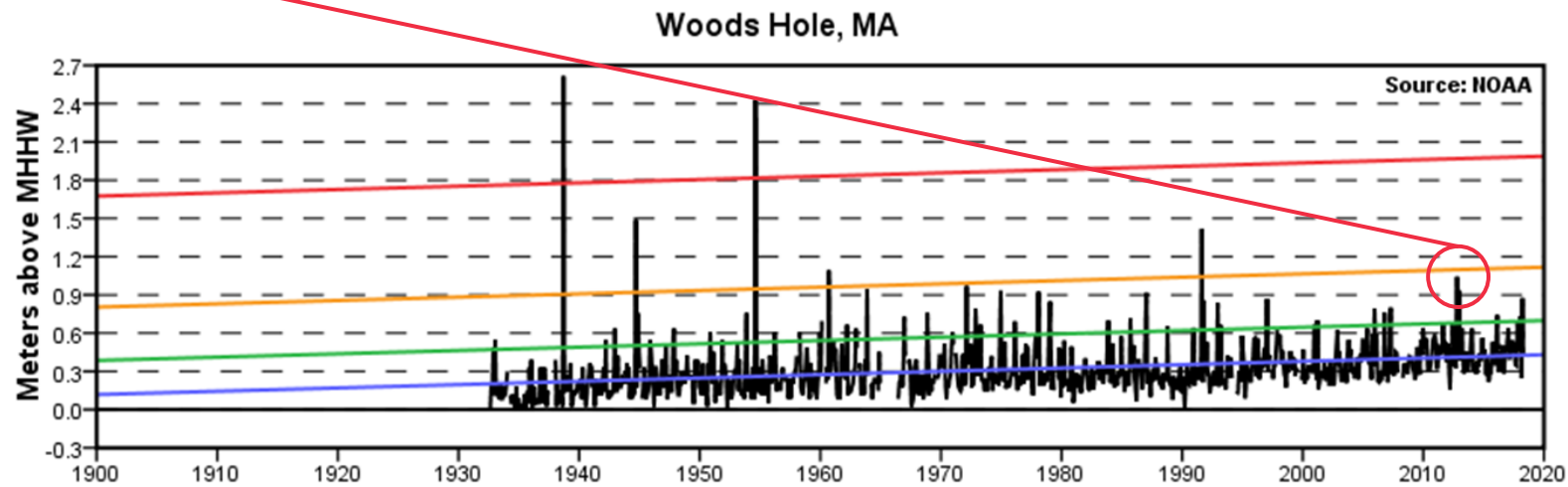


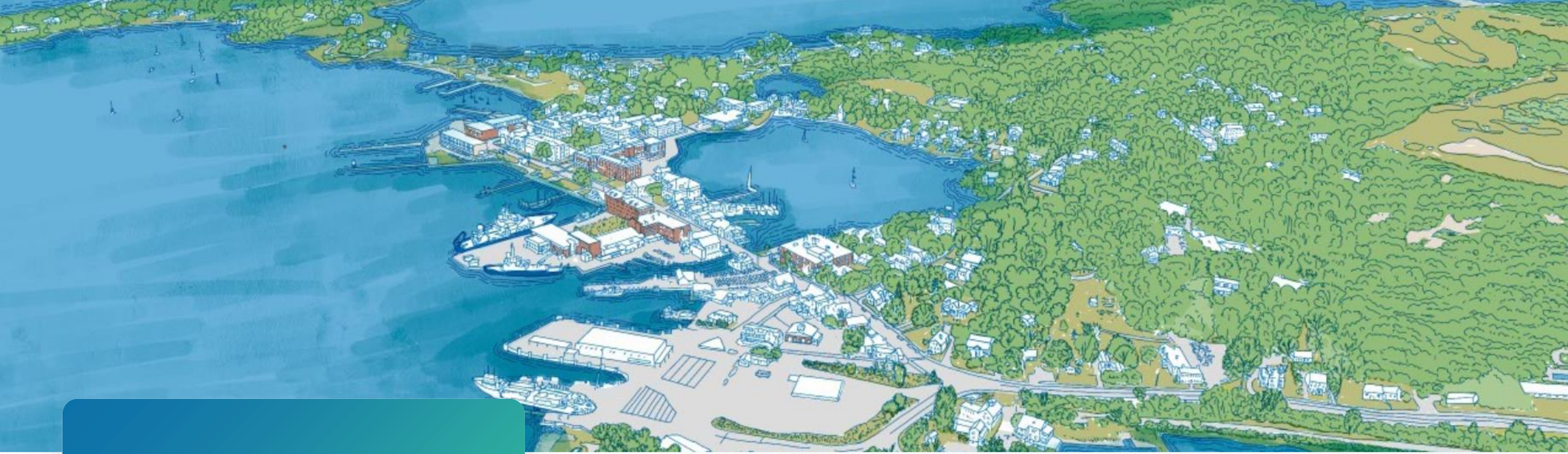
# A record of storm impacts in Woods Hole

2012



Wave overtopping at Waterfront Park






# ResilientWoodsHole Phase 1

What are the potential impacts of climate change on scientific operations and research in Woods Hole?

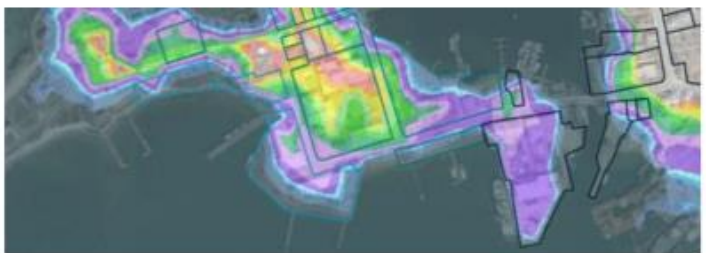

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (WHOI/MBL/NOAA)






# What does the future hold? ResilientWoodsHole Phase 1


  
**WOODS HOLE GROUP** FOR EARTH, FROM SPACE

**WOODS HOLE VILLAGE**  
**Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment**  
**and Adaptation Plan**

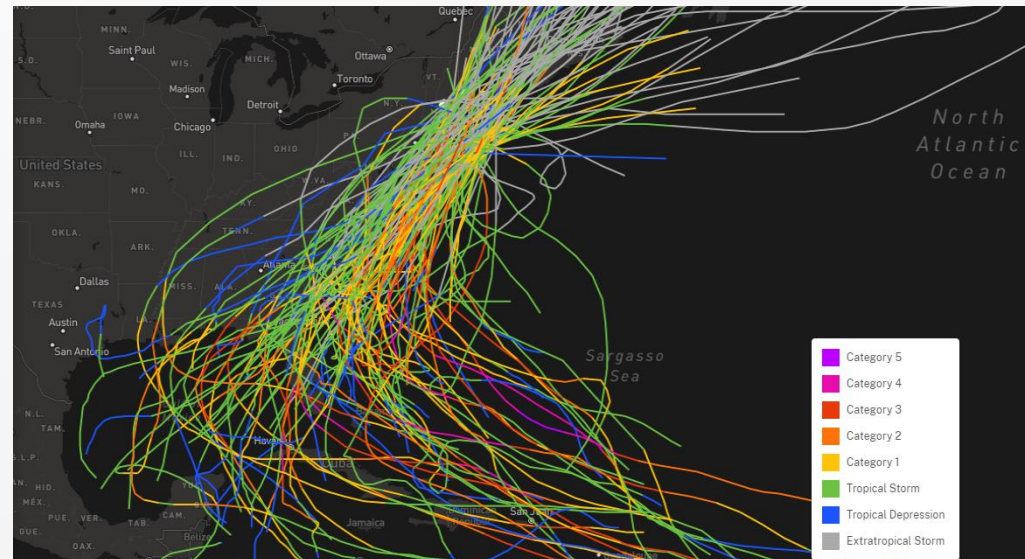
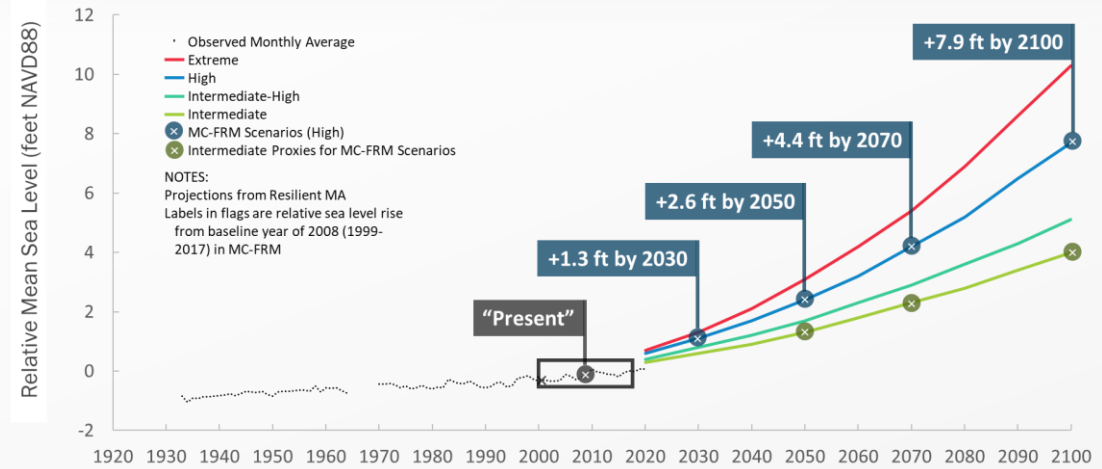



**October 2020**

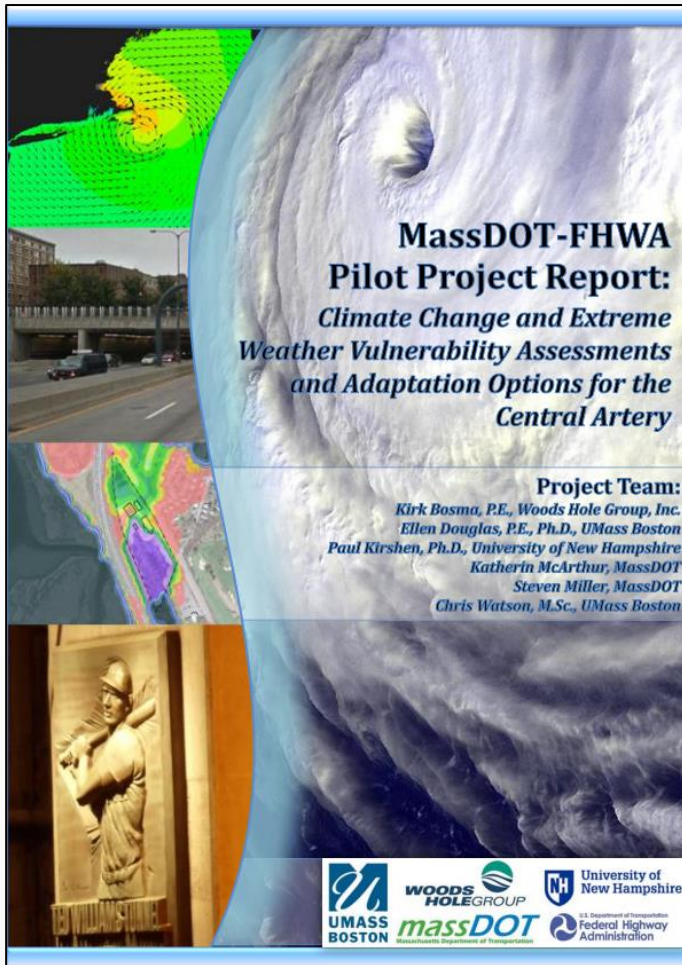
PREPARED FOR:  
 Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution  
 Marine Biological Laboratory  
 NOAA Northeast Fisheries Science Center

PREPARED BY:  
 Woods Hole Group, Inc.  
 A CLS Company  
 107 Waterhouse Road  
 Bourne, MA 02532 USA





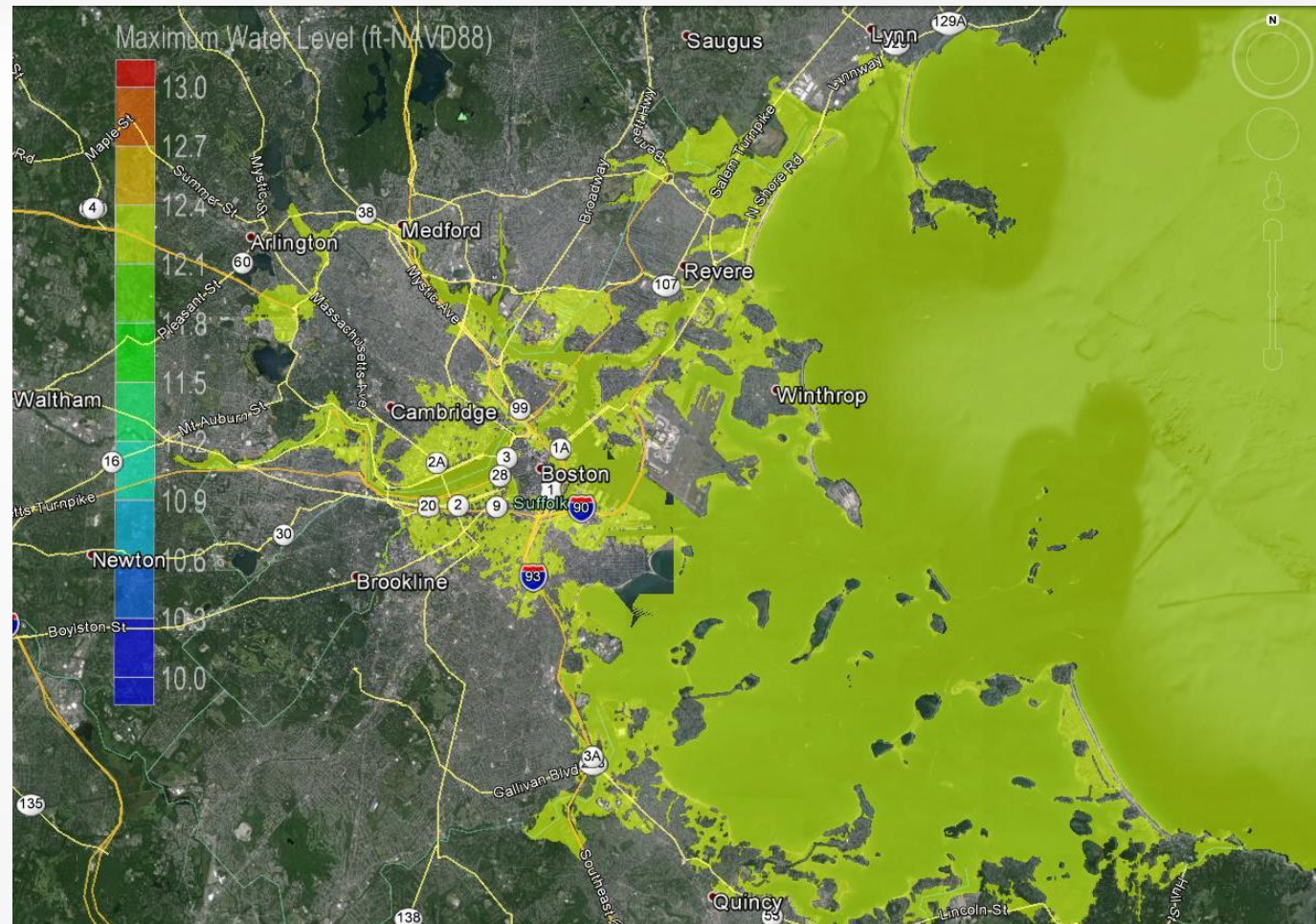
# Why Hydrodynamic Modeling? Why Probabilistic?



**MassDOT-FHWA  
Pilot Project Report:  
Climate Change and Extreme  
Weather Vulnerability Assessments  
and Adaptation Options for the  
Central Artery**

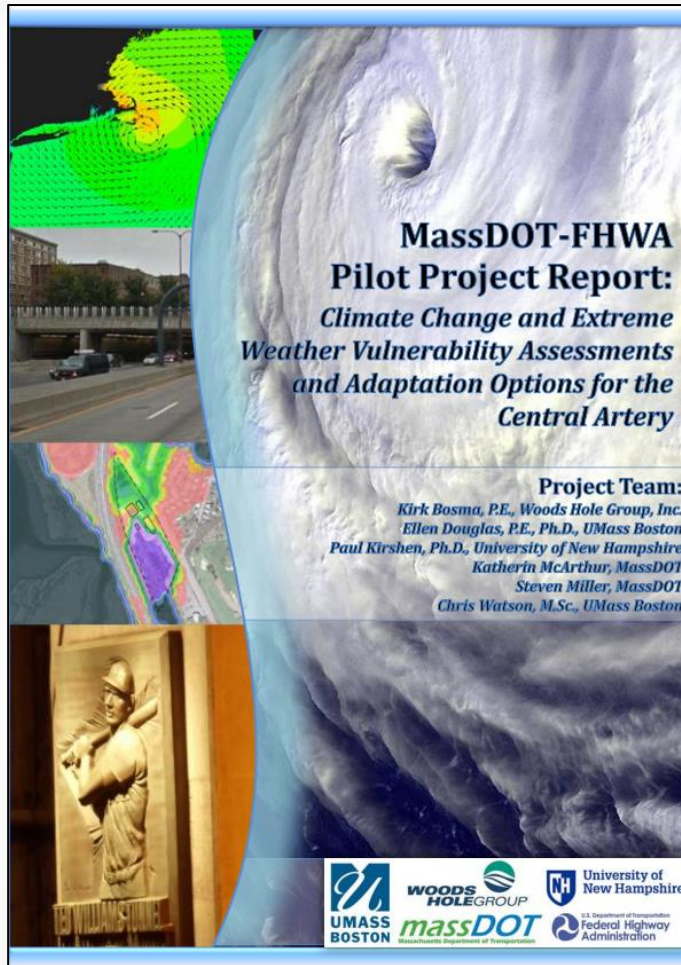
**Project Team:**  
Kirk Bosma, P.E., Woods Hole Group, Inc.  
Ellen Douglas, P.E., Ph.D., UMass Boston  
Paul Kirshen, Ph.D., University of New Hampshire  
Katherin McArthur, MassDOT  
Steven Miller, MassDOT  
Chris Watson, M.Sc., UMass Boston

**Logos:** UMass Boston, Woods Hole Group, University of New Hampshire, U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration





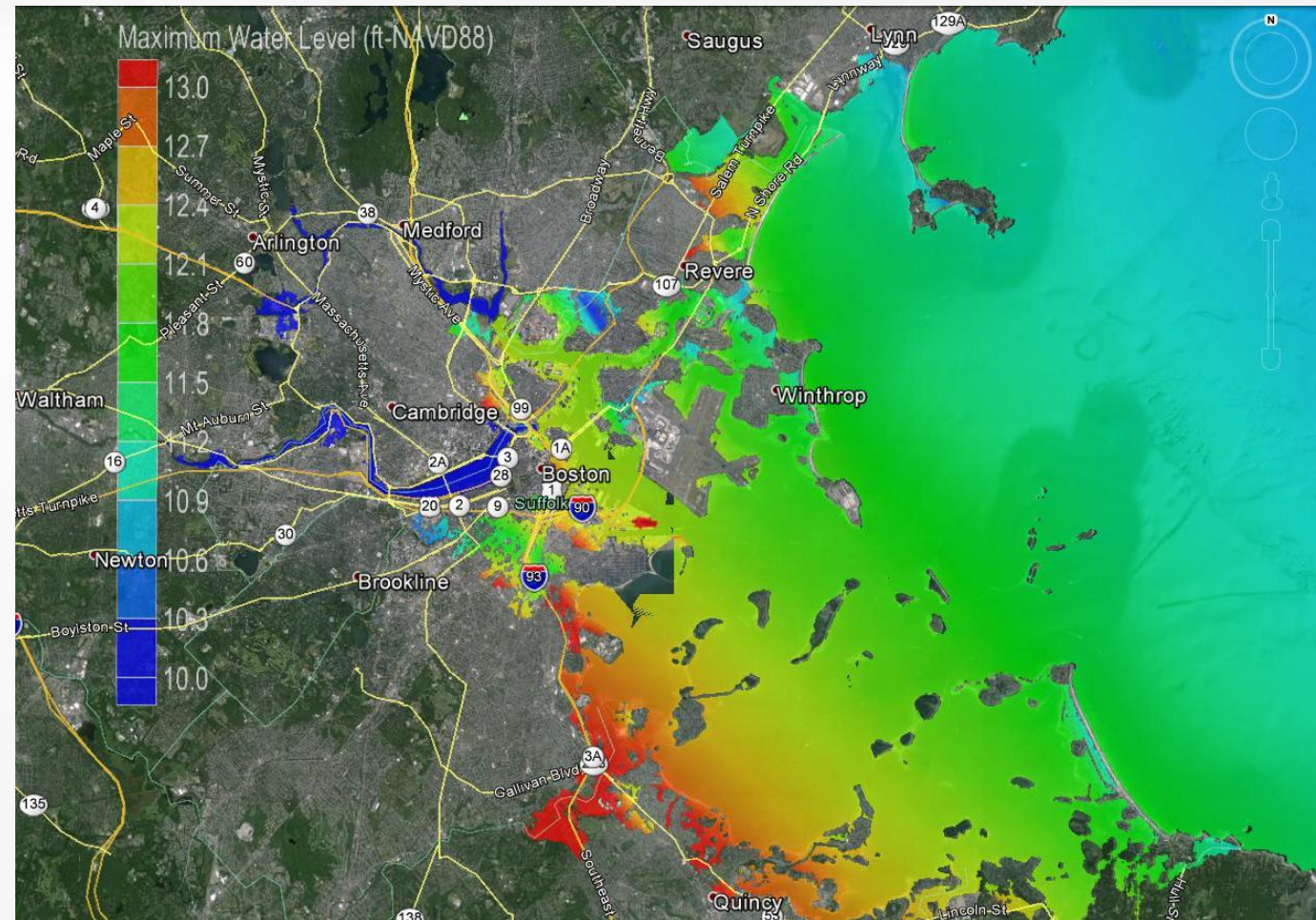
# Why Hydrodynamic Modeling? Why Probabilistic?



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Logos for UMass Boston, Woods Hole Group, University of New Hampshire, and U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration are displayed at the bottom.



# Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)

INPUTS



SEA LEVEL  
RISE



TROPICAL / EXTRA-  
TROPICAL STORMS



LANDSCAPE



ELEVATION



CHANGING  
CLIMATE

PROBABILISTIC /  
HYDRODYNAMIC  
MODEL



Includes relevant physical processes:  
sea level rise, tides, storm surge, wind, wave setup  
/ run-up / overtopping, future climate scenarios



FLOOD  
PROBABILITY



FLOOD  
DEPTH



FLOOD  
DURATION



FLOOD  
VOLUMES



FLOOD  
PATHWAYS



WINDS



WAVES

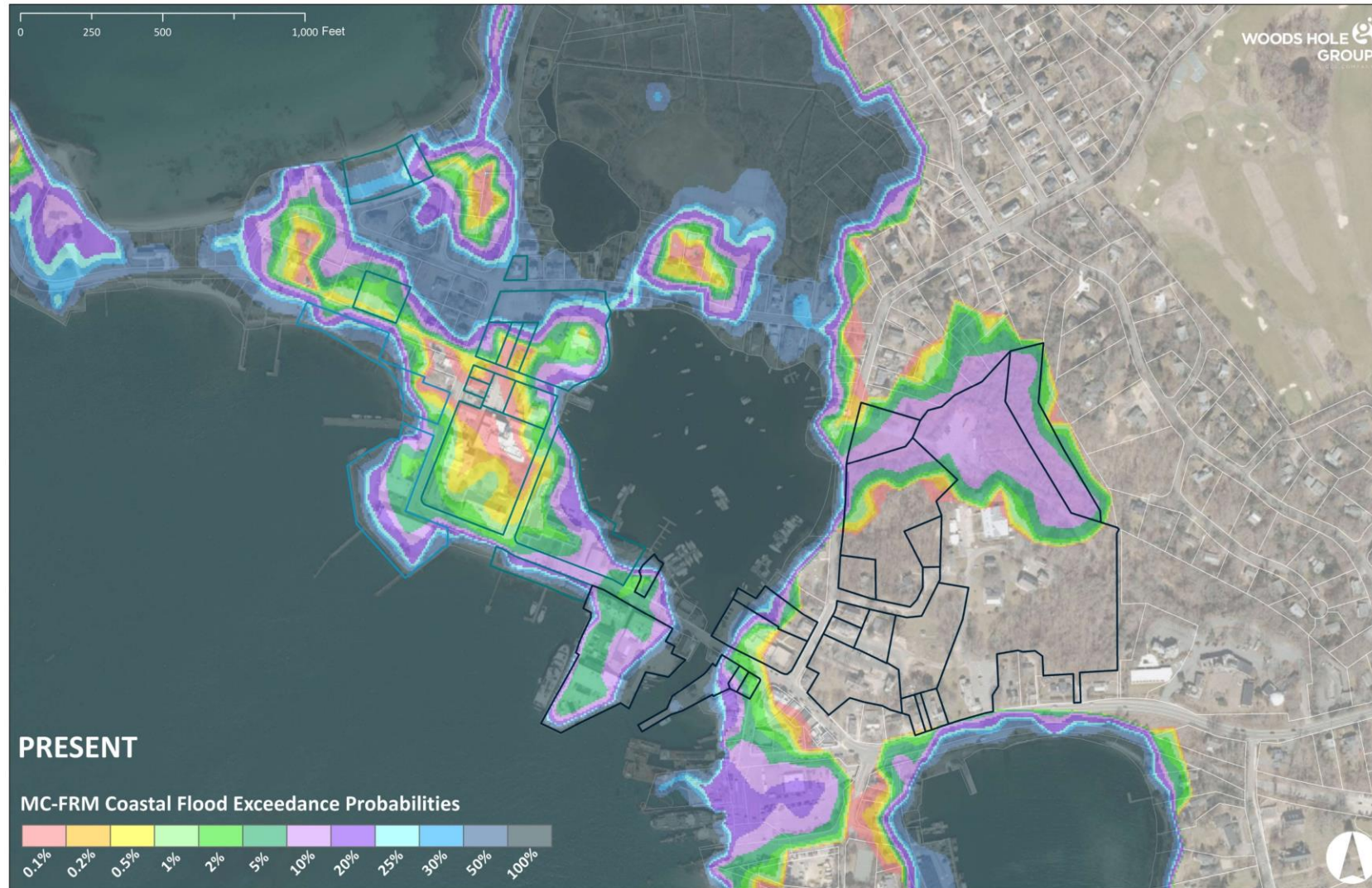


CURRENTS

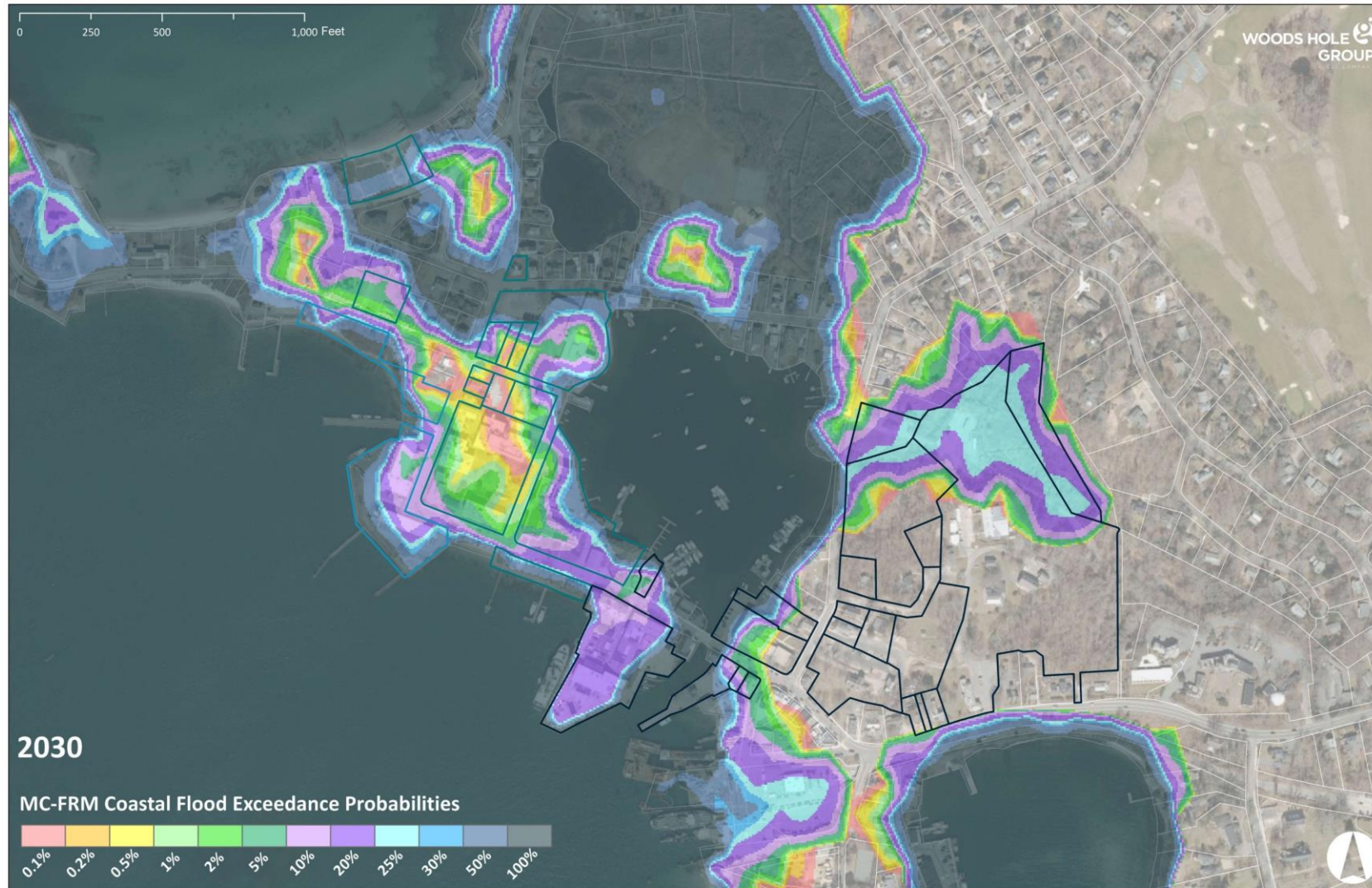
OUTPUTS



# Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)

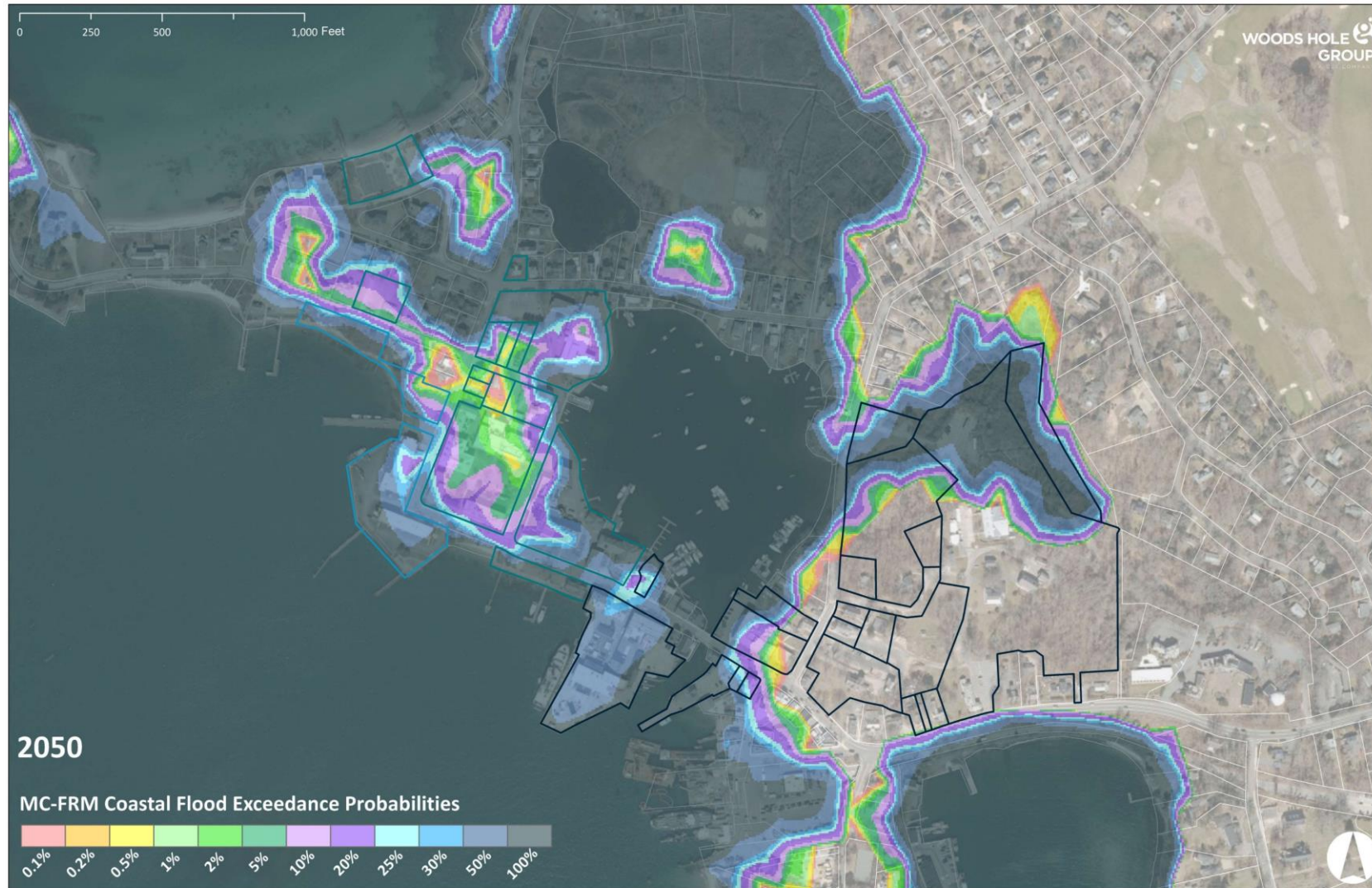


# Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)

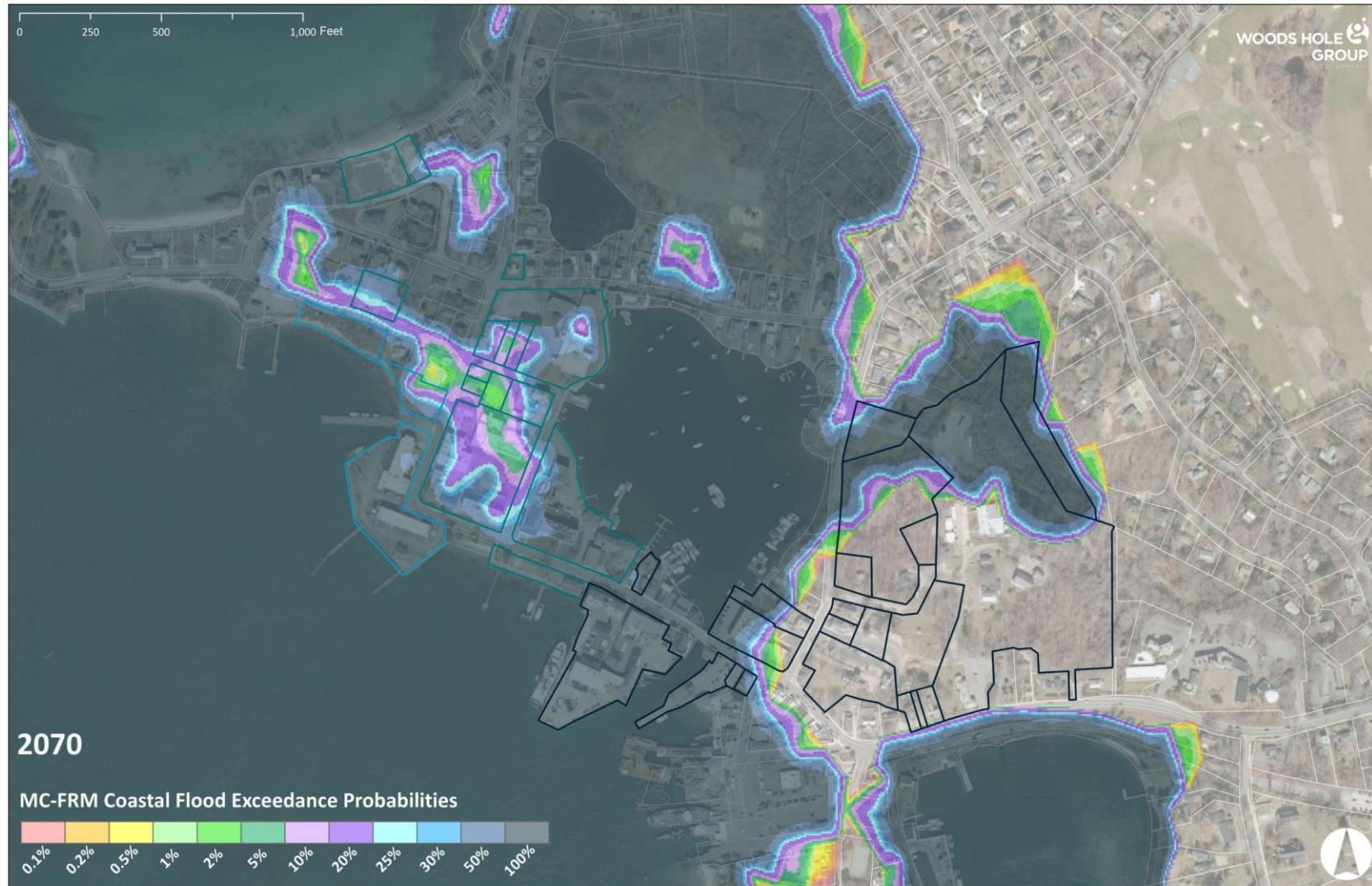




# Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)



# Massachusetts Coast Flood Risk Model (MC-FRM)





# Using MC-FRM to prioritize investments in adaptation over time

## Inventory Assets

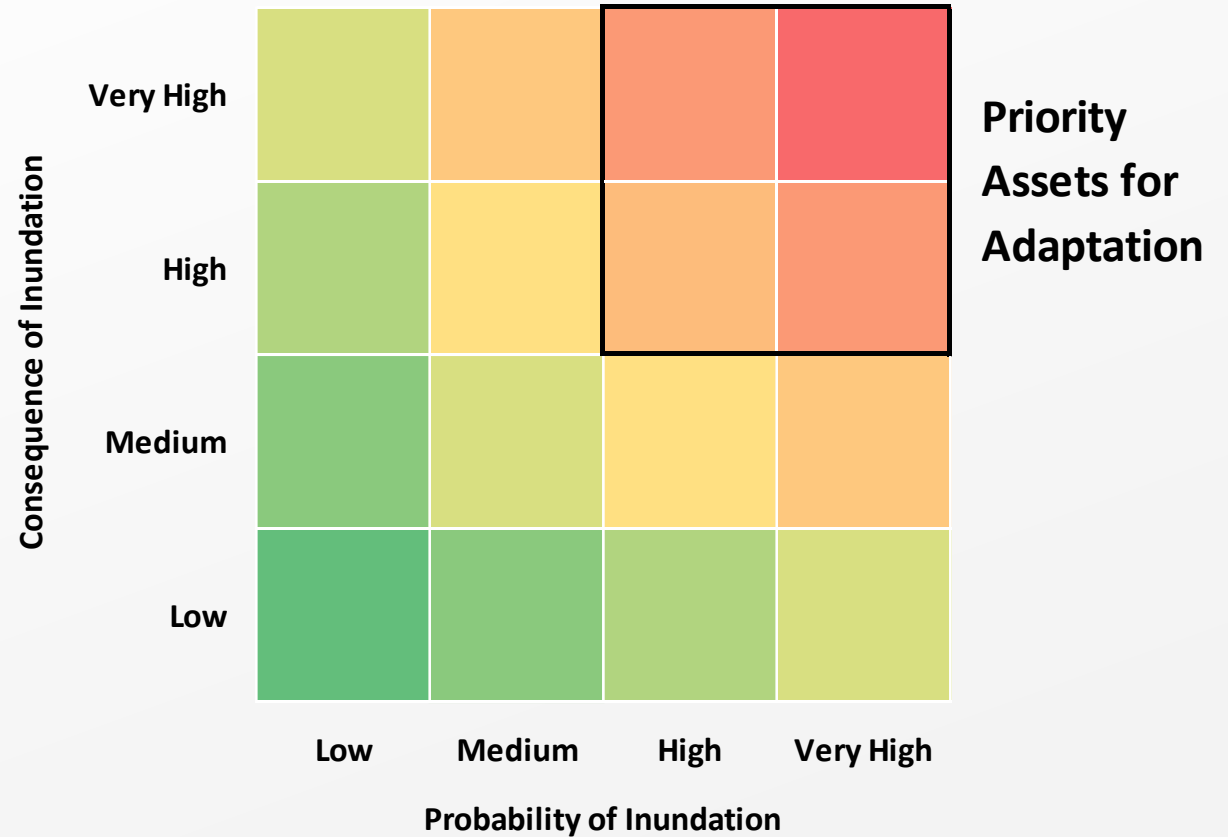
- › Location
- › Critical Elevation

## Vulnerability / Risk Assessment

- › Asset inundation probability
  - Present/2030/2050/2070
- › Mission-based consequence scoring
- › Asset Risk = Probability \* Consequence

## Adaptation Planning

- › Prioritize High Risk Assets
- › Develop Adaptation Strategies



# Phase 1 – WHOI/MBL/NOAA Assets CCVA



Climate Vulnerability Assessment – Asset Profile



## Iselin

Asset Type: Buildings

Critical Elevation (CE): 6.08 FT. NAVD88

Threshold Description:

North Alvin high bay 1300 Door - systems at grade  
Room 138 (prior survey)

Probability of Exceedance Summary Table

Probability %	Present		2030		2050		2070	
	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.
0.1	10.7	4.62	11.8	5.72	14.5	8.42	16.6	10.52
0.2	10	3.92	11.1	5.02	13.7	7.62	15.7	9.62
0.5	8.8	2.72	10	3.92	12.6	6.52	14.6	8.52
1	8.1	2.02	9.3	3.22	11.8	5.72	13.8	7.72
2	7.4	1.32	8.6	2.52	10.9	4.82	12.9	6.82
5	6.5	0.42	7.7	1.62	9.8	3.72	11.8	5.72
10	5.8	-	7	0.92	9	2.92	10.9	4.82
20	5	-	6.2	0.12	8	1.92	9.9	3.82
25	4.7	-	5.9	-	7.7	1.62	9.6	3.52
30	4.5	-	5.7	-	7.4	1.32	9.3	3.22
50	3.7	-	4.8	-	6.4	0.32	8.3	2.22
100	2.1	-	3.3	-	4.6	-	6.4	0.32

Consequence of Exceedance

Scores	Direct Impacts			Mission Impairment			Sum	Consequence Score
	Service Loss Extent	Service Loss Duration	Cost of Damage	Research & Applied Science	Operations & Economic Activity	Education & Outreach		
	4	4	3	3	4	2	20	83

Risk of Exceedance

Time horizon	Probability of Exceedance	Consequence Score	Risk Score	Risk Rank
Present	5	83	417	8/36
2030	20		1667	4/36
2050	50		4167	-
2070	100		8333	-



MC-FRM PROBABILITY - 2070



X

ASSET CONSEQUENCE SCORES



=

RISK - 2070





# Phase 1 – WHOI/MBL/NOAA Assets CCVA



Climate Vulnerability Assessment – Asset Profile



## Lillie Laboratory

Asset Type: Buildings

Critical Elevation (CE): 5.17 FT. NAVD88

Threshold Description:

Loading dock slab entry from 2017 ELV CERT

Additional CEs:

Lillie Fuel Tank (5.30 FT. NAVD88), Lillie/MRC Junction Box (9.33 FT. NAVD88),

Lillie Transformer (9.89 FT. NAVD88), Lillie/MRC Meter Box (11.37 FT. NAVD88)

### Probability of Exceedance Summary Table

Probability %	Present		2030		2050		2070	
	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.
0.1	10.6	5.4	11.7	6.5	14.3	9.2	16.6	11.4
0.2	9.8	4.6	11.0	5.8	13.5	8.4	15.7	10.5
0.5	8.9	3.7	10.0	4.8	12.5	7.3	14.6	9.4
1	8.2	3.0	9.3	4.1	11.6	6.5	13.8	8.6
2	7.5	2.3	8.6	3.4	10.8	5.7	12.9	7.7
5	6.5	1.3	7.7	2.5	9.7	4.5	11.8	6.6
10	5.8	0.6	7.0	1.8	8.9	3.7	10.9	5.7
20	5.0	-	6.2	1.0	7.9	2.8	9.9	4.7
25	4.7	-	5.9	0.7	7.6	2.4	9.6	4.4
30	4.5	-	5.7	0.5	7.3	2.1	9.3	4.1
50	3.7	-	4.8	-	6.3	1.2	8.3	3.1
100	2.1	-	3.3	-	4.6	-	6.4	1.2

### Consequence of Exceedance

Scores	Direct Impacts			Mission Impairment			Sum	Consequence Score
	Service Loss Extent	Service Loss Duration	Cost of Damage	Research & Applied Science	Operations & Economic Activity	Education & Outreach		
	4	4	4	4	4	3	23	96

### Risk of Exceedance

Time horizon	Probability of Exceedance	Consequence Score	Risk Score	Risk Rank
Present	10	96	958	6/54
2030	30		2875	3/54
2050	50		4792	2/54
2070	100		9583	1/54



X



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# Phase 1 – WHOI/MBL/NOAA Assets CCVA



## Gear Shed

Asset Type: Buildings  
 Critical Elevation (CE): 5.09 FT. NAVD88  
 Threshold Description:  
 Grade at bay door (LIDAR)



Climate Vulnerability Assessment – Asset Profile

Probability of Exceedance Summary Table

Probability %	Present		2030		2050		2070	
	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.	Flood Elevation FT. NAVD88	Depth Over CE FT.
0.1	10.7	5.61	11.8	6.71	14.5	9.41	16.6	11.51
0.2	10	4.91	11.1	6.01	13.7	8.61	15.7	10.61
0.5	8.8	3.71	10	4.91	12.6	7.51	14.6	9.51
1	8.1	3.01	9.3	4.21	11.8	6.71	13.8	8.71
2	7.4	2.31	8.6	3.51	10.9	5.81	12.9	7.81
5	6.5	1.41	7.7	2.61	9.8	4.71	11.8	6.71
10	5.8	0.71	7	1.91	9	3.91	10.9	5.81
20	5	-	6.2	1.11	8	2.91	9.9	4.81
25	4.7	-	5.9	0.81	7.7	2.61	9.6	4.51
30	4.5	-	5.7	0.61	7.4	2.31	9.3	4.21
50	3.7	-	4.8	-	6.4	1.31	8.3	3.21
100	2.1	-	3.3	-	4.6	-	6.4	1.31

Consequence of Exceedance

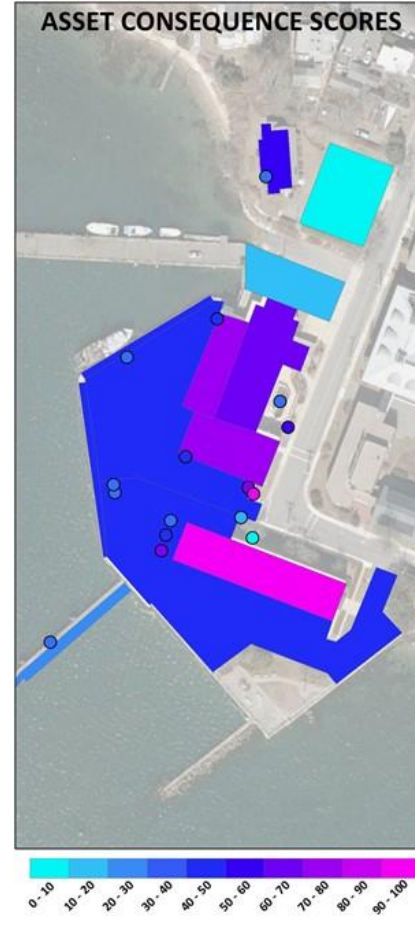
Scores	Direct Impacts			Mission Impairment			Sum	Consequence Score
	Service Loss Extent	Service Loss Duration	Cost of Damage	Research & Applied Science	Operations & Economic Activity	Education & Outreach		
	2	4	4	3	3	1	17	71

Risk of Exceedance

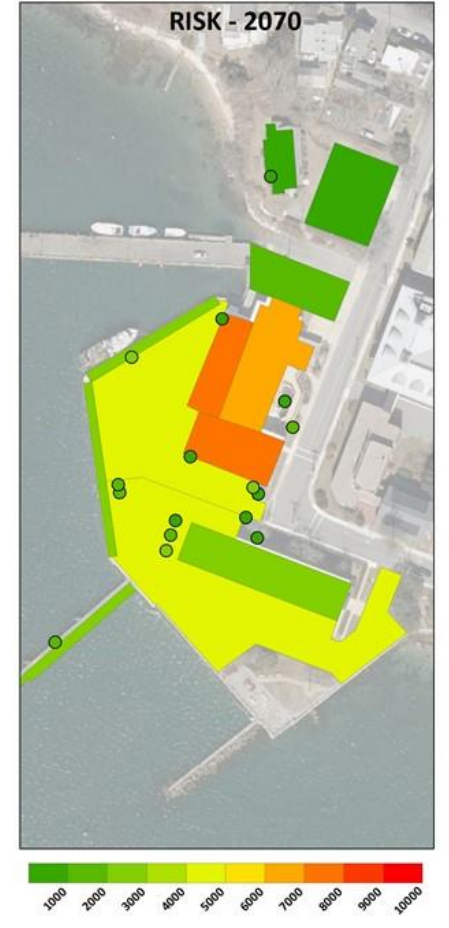
Time horizon	Probability of Exceedance	Consequence Score	Risk Score	Risk Rank
Present	10	71	708	3/27
2030	30		2125	2/27
2050	50		3542	3/27
2070	100		7083	2/27



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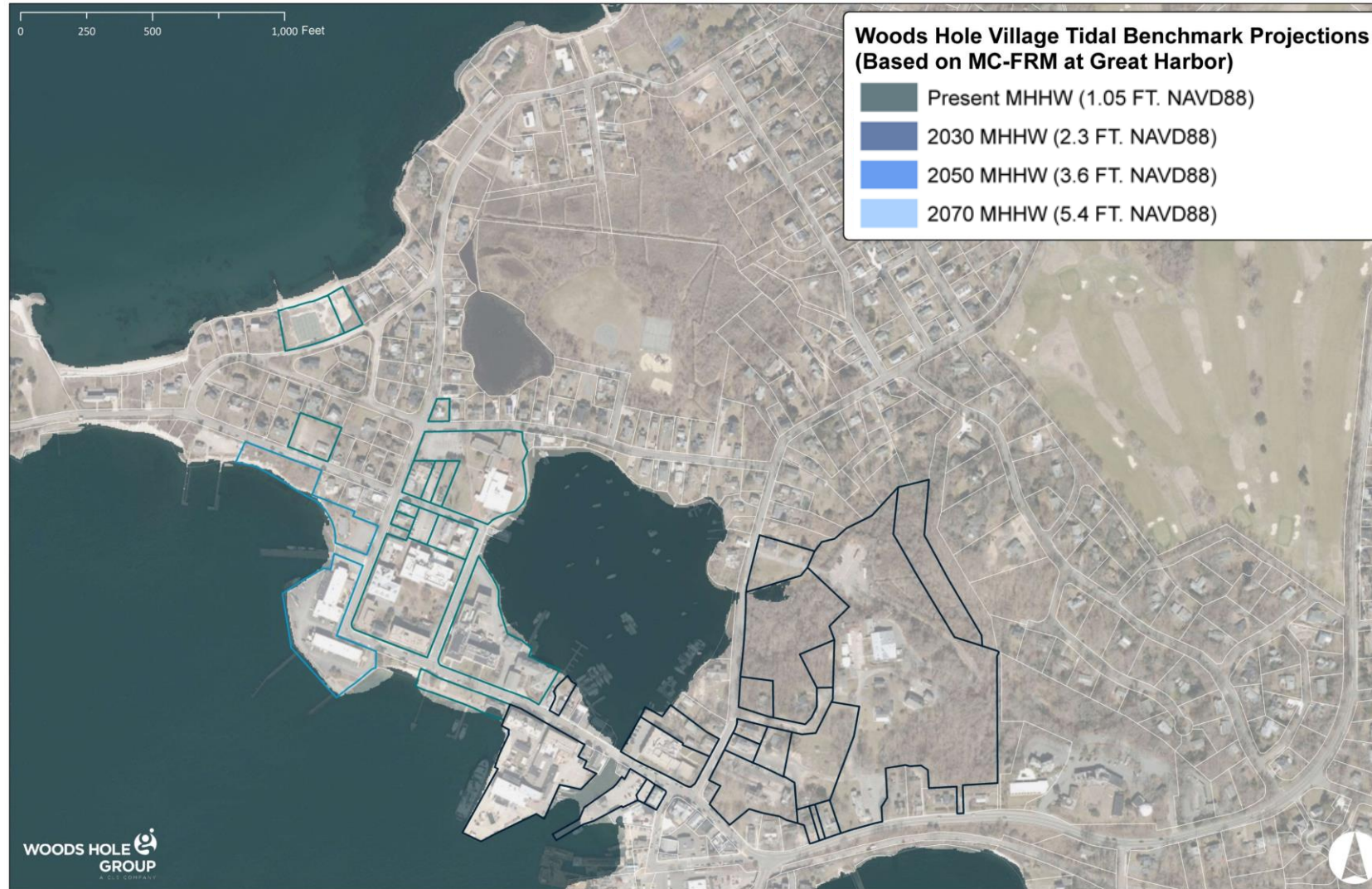


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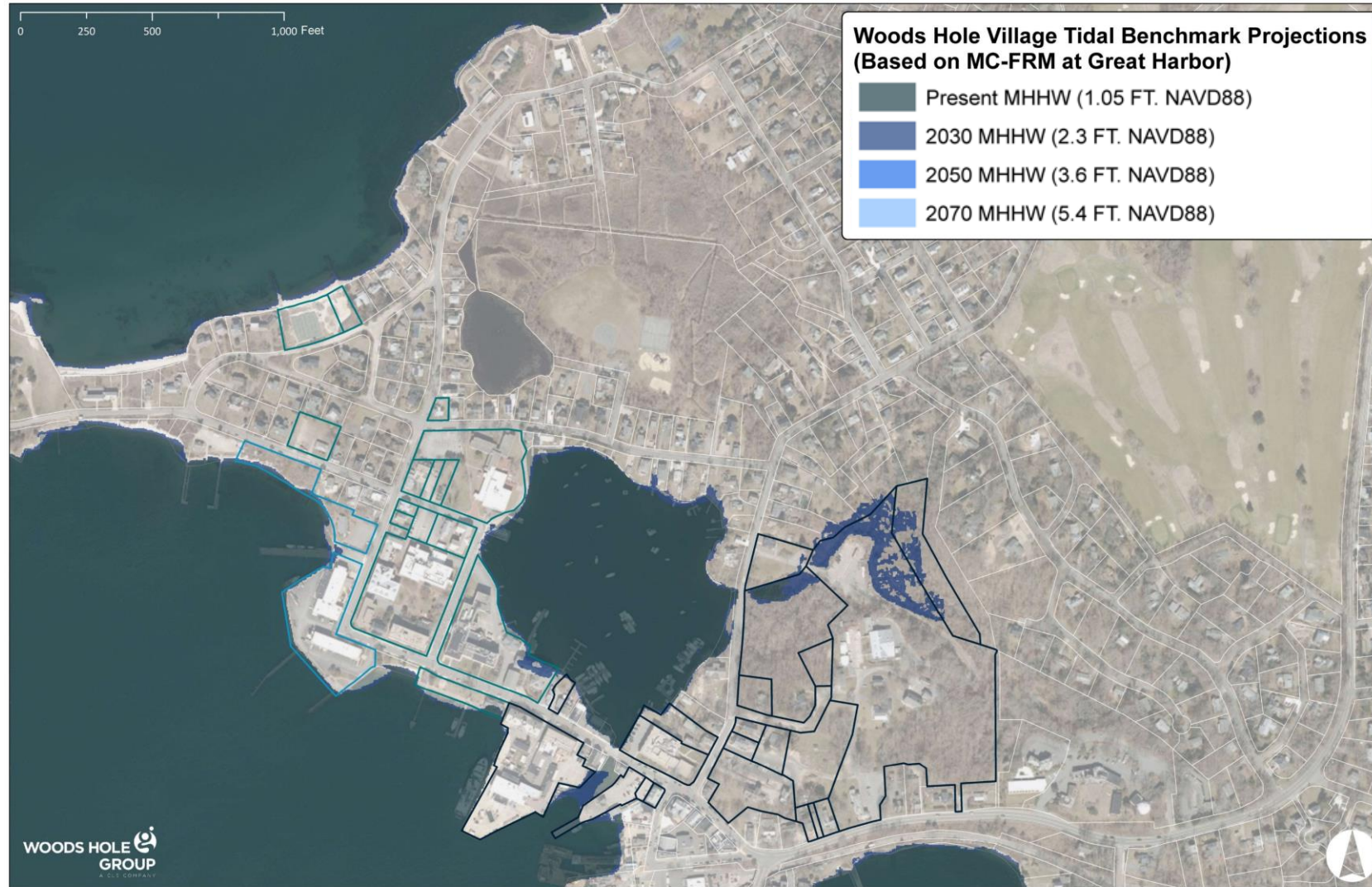




# Phase 1 – Nuisance Flooding

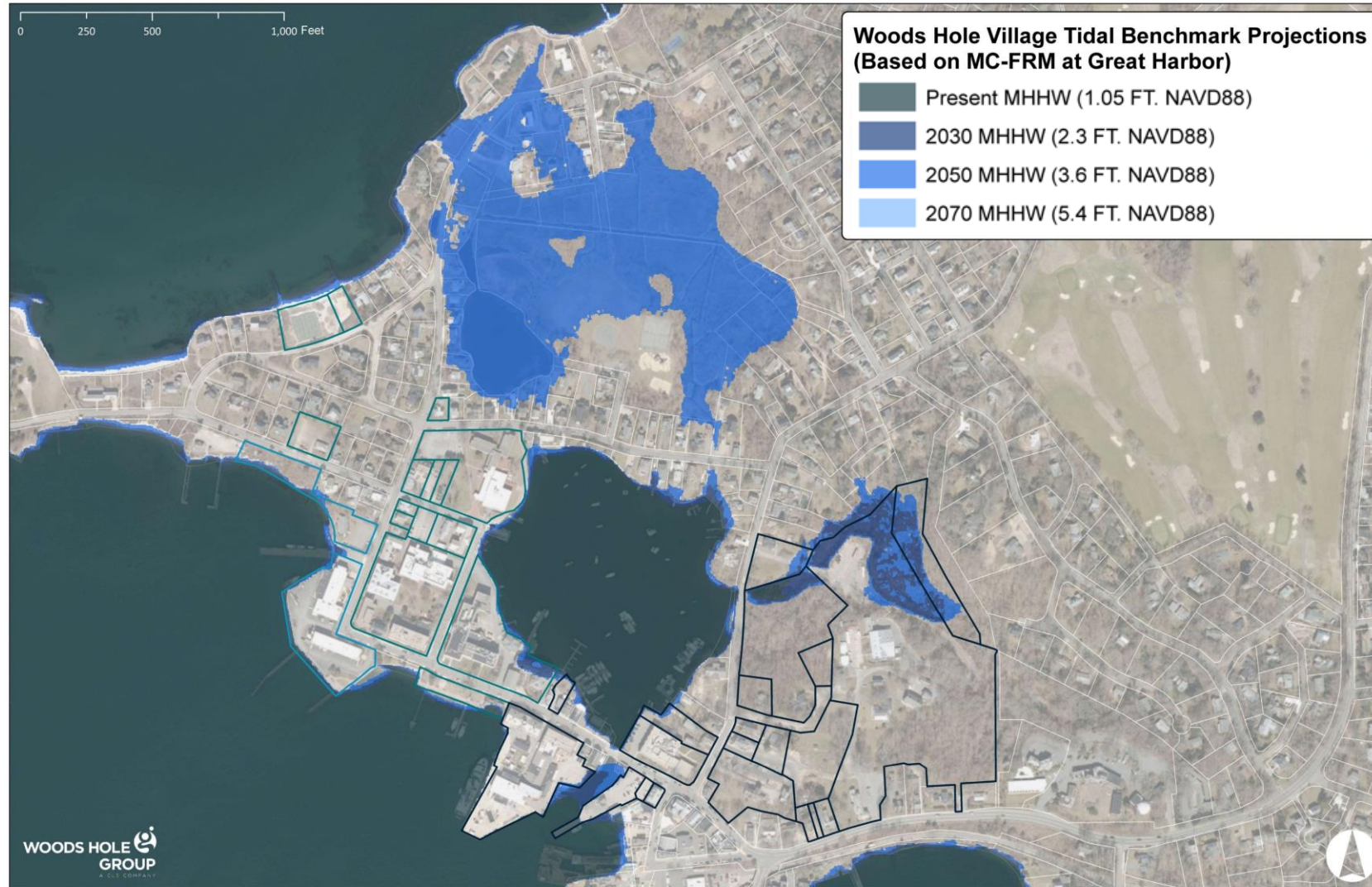


# Phase 1 – Nuisance Flooding

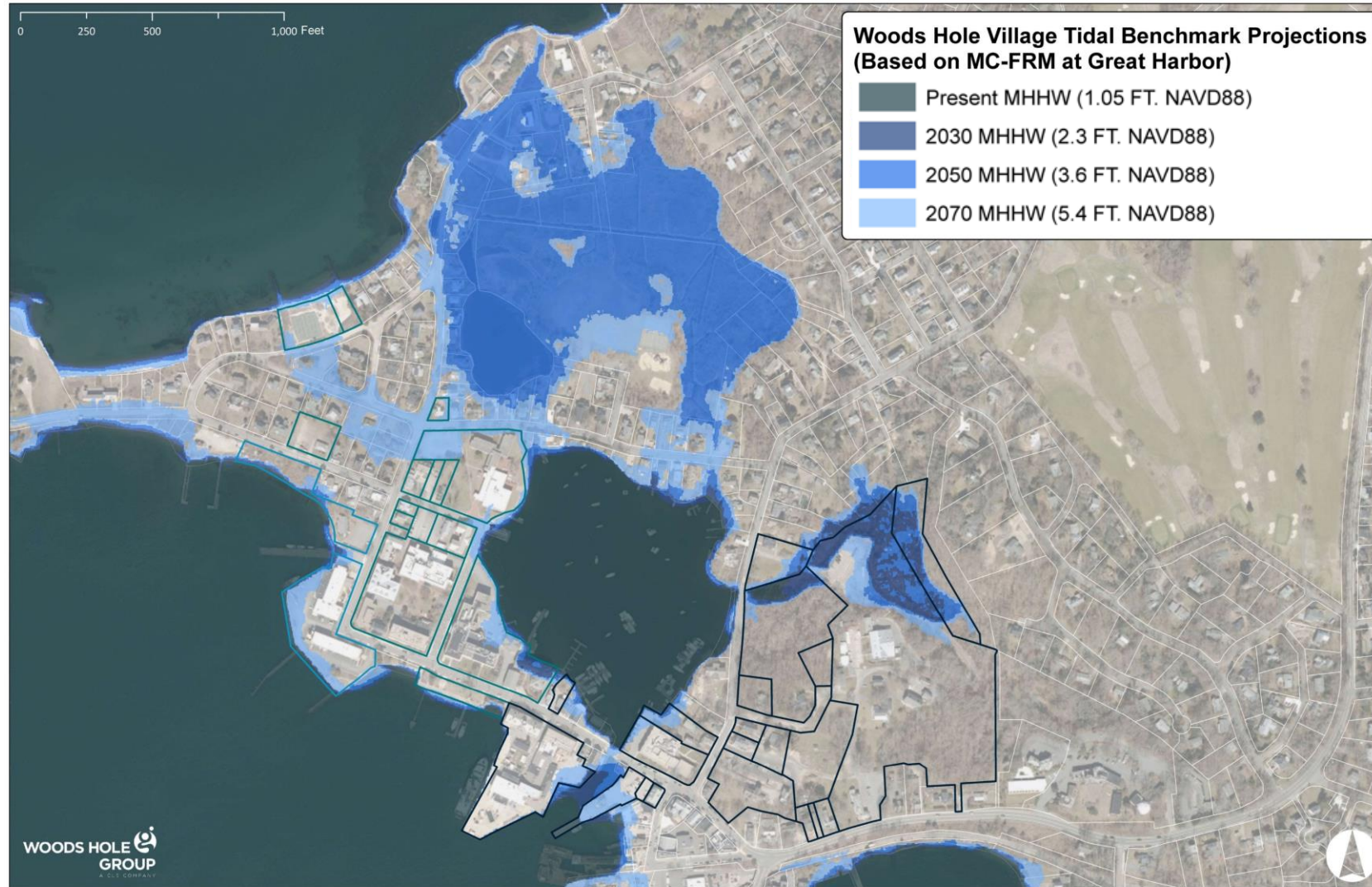




# Phase 1 – Nuisance Flooding

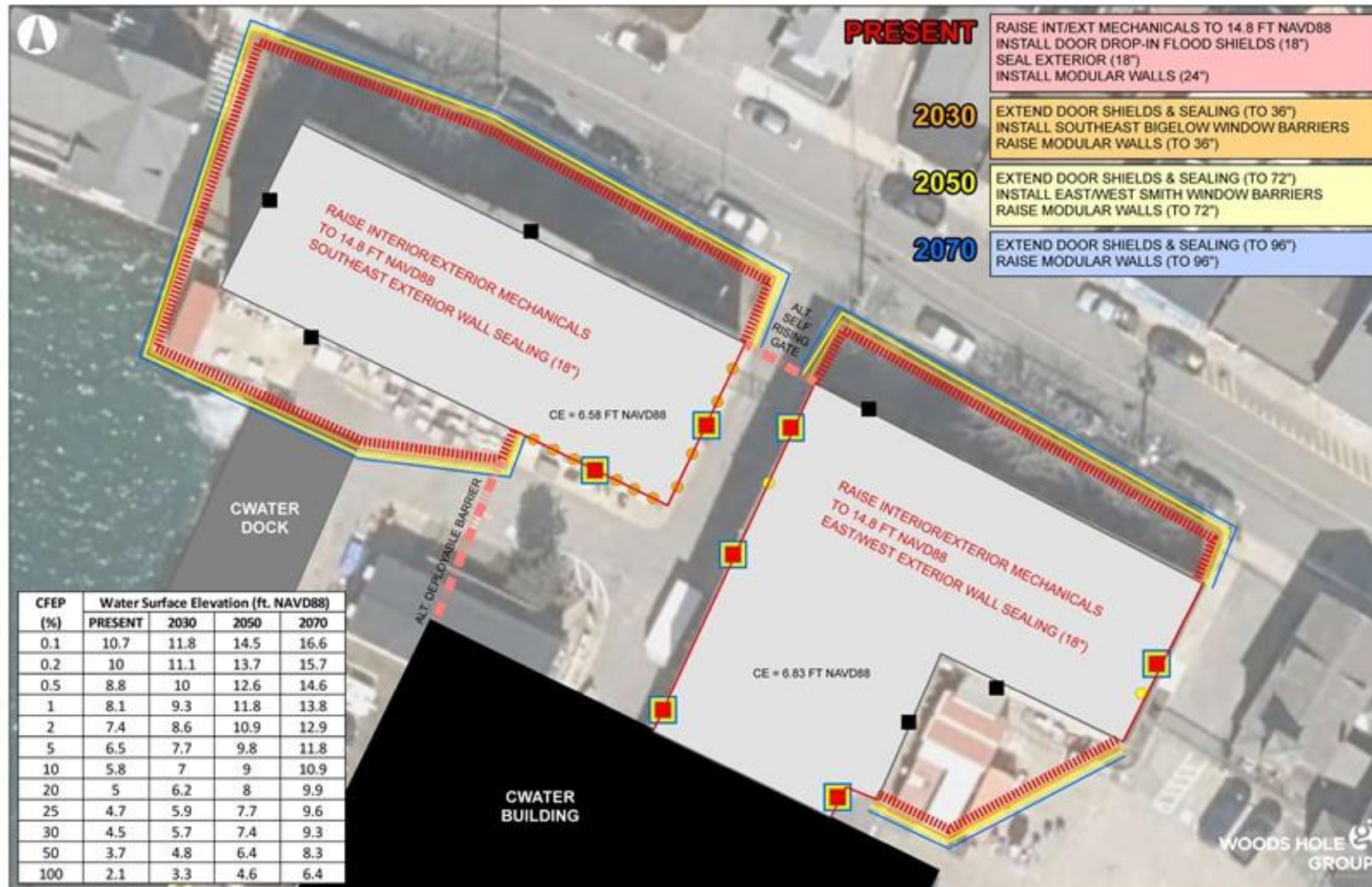


# Phase 1 – Nuisance Flooding

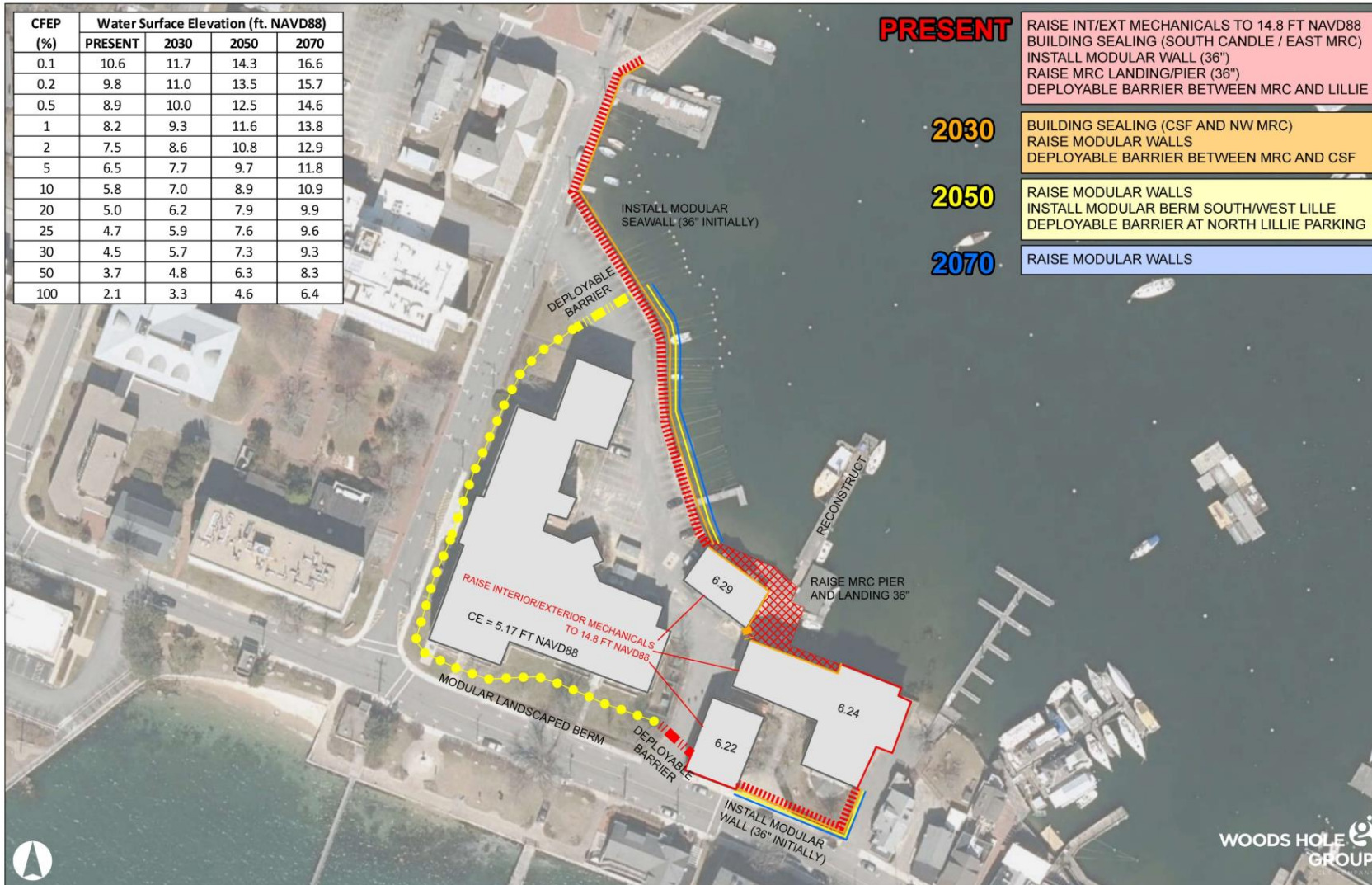




# Phase 1 – WHOI/MBL/NOAA District Adaptations



# Phase 1 – WHOI/MBL/NOAA District Adaptations





# Phase 1 – WHOI/MBL/NOAA District Adaptations







## ResilientWoodsHole Phase 2

What are the potential impacts of climate change on the broader Woods Hole community?

Extended Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (Woods Hole residential community, businesses, roadways, lifelines), supplemental adaptation planning (WHOI/MBL/NOAA) and initial outreach.



# Phase 2 – Extended CCVA review of Town infrastructure

## Woods Hole Drawbridge Hut

Critical Elevation: 4.8 ft NAVD88

Threshold Description:

Rear bulkhead; the critical elevation was obtained through a field-survey conducted by the Town.



Probability of Exceedance Summary Table

% Probability	Present		2030		2070	
	Flood Elevation	Depth Above Critical Elev.	Flood Elevation	Depth Above Critical Elev.	Flood Elevation	Depth Above Critical Elev.
0.1	11.5	6.8	12.2	7.4	17.1	12.3
0.2	10.7	5.9	11.4	6.6	16.2	11.4
0.5	10.0	5.3	10.8	6.0	15.4	10.6
1	9.1	4.3	9.9	5.1	14.3	9.6
2	8.4	3.6	9.2	4.5	13.5	8.7
5	7.7	2.9	8.6	3.8	12.7	7.9
10	6.7	1.9	7.6	2.9	11.6	6.8
20	5.8	1.1	6.9	2.1	10.7	5.9
25	5.0	0.2	6.1	1.3	9.7	5.0
30	4.7	dry	5.8	1.0	9.4	4.6
50	4.5	dry	5.6	0.8	9.1	4.3
100	3.6	dry	4.8	dry	8.1	3.3

### Consequence of Exceedance

	Area of Service Loss	Duration of Service Loss	Cost of Damage	Impacts to Public Safety	Impacts to Economic Activities	Impacts to Public Health & Environ.	Consequence Score
Scores	3	3	3	3	4	1	57

### Risk of Exceedance

Time horizon	Probability of Exceedance	Consequence Score	Risk Score	Weight	Composite Risk Score	Composite Risk Rank
Present	25	57	1417	0.5	2692	78; 45 (w/o roads)
2030	50	57	2833	0.3		
2070	100	57	5667	0.2		

## Woods Hole Sewer Lift Station Wet Well

Critical Elevation: 8.3 ft NAVD88

Threshold Description:

Top of tank; the critical elevation was obtained through a field-survey conducted by the Town.



Probability of Exceedance Summary Table

% Probability	Present		2030		2070	
	Flood Elevation	Depth Above Critical Elev.	Flood Elevation	Depth Above Critical Elev.	Flood Elevation	Depth Above Critical Elev.
0.1	11.5	3.1	11.9	3.6	17.0	8.7
0.2	10.7	2.3	11.2	2.9	16.1	7.7
0.5	10.0	1.6	10.6	2.3	15.3	7.0
1	9.0	0.7	9.7	1.4	14.3	5.9
2	8.3	dry	9.1	0.8	13.4	5.1
5	7.6	dry	8.4	0.1	12.6	4.3
10	6.6	dry	7.5	dry	11.5	3.2
20	5.8	dry	6.8	dry	10.6	2.3
25	5.0	dry	6.1	dry	9.7	1.4
30	4.7	dry	5.8	dry	9.4	1.0
50	4.5	dry	5.6	dry	9.1	0.7
100	3.6	dry	4.8	dry	8.1	dry

### Consequence of Exceedance

	Area of Service Loss	Duration of Service Loss	Cost of Damage	Impacts to Public Safety	Impacts to Economic Activities	Impacts to Public Health & Environ.	Consequence Score
Scores	3	2	2	1	2	4	47

### Risk of Exceedance

Time horizon	Probability of Exceedance	Consequence Score	Risk Score	Weight	Composite Risk Score	Composite Risk Rank
Present	1	47	47	0.5	560	126; 89 (w/o roads)
2030	5	47	233	0.3		
2070	50	47	2333	0.2		

## Park Road Sewer Lift Station

Critical Elevation: 4.6 ft NAVD88

Threshold Description:

Top of raised tank; the critical elevation was obtained through a field-survey conducted by the Town.



Probability of Exceedance Summary Table

% Probability	Present		2030		2070	
	Flood Elevation	Depth Above Critical Elev.	Flood Elevation	Depth Above Critical Elev.	Flood Elevation	Depth Above Critical Elev.
0.1	14.1	9.5	15.4	10.7	20.4	15.8
0.2	13.1	8.5	14.4	9.8	19.2	14.6
0.5	12.4	7.7	13.6	9.0	18.3	13.7
1	11.3	6.7	12.5	7.9	16.9	12.3
2	10.5	5.8	11.7	7.0	15.9	11.3
5	9.6	5.0	10.8	6.2	14.9	10.2
10	8.5	3.9	9.7	5.0	13.5	8.8
20	7.6	3.0	8.8	4.1	12.4	7.7
25	6.6	2.0	7.8	3.2	11.2	6.5
30	6.3	1.7	7.4	2.8	10.7	6.1
50	6.0	1.4	7.1	2.5	10.4	5.7
100	4.9	0.3	6.1	1.4	9.1	4.5

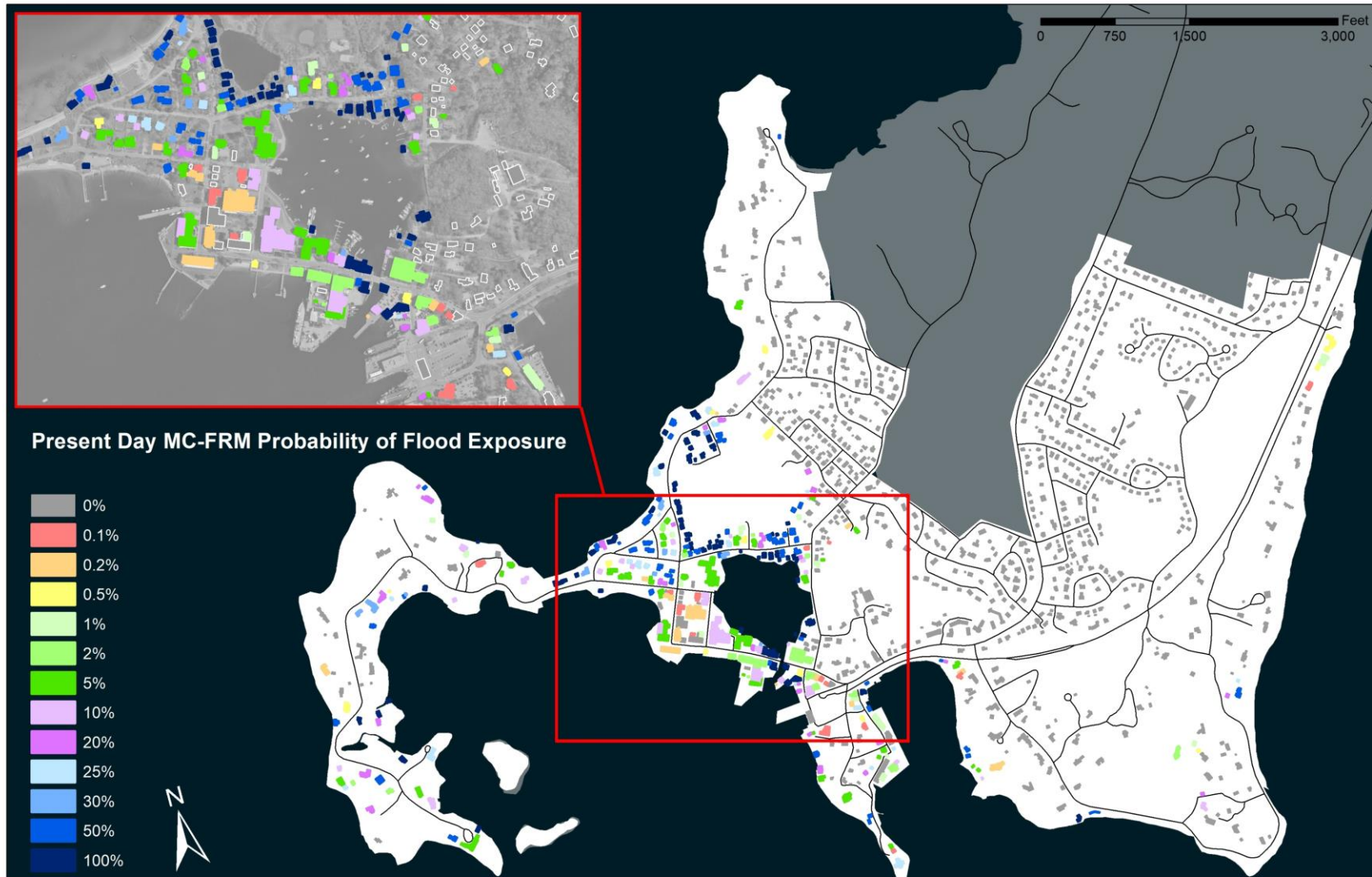
### Consequence of Exceedance

	Area of Service Loss	Duration of Service Loss	Cost of Damage	Impacts to Public Safety	Impacts to Economic Activities	Impacts to Public Health & Environ.	Consequence Score
Scores	2	2	2	1	1	3	37

### Risk of Exceedance

Time horizon	Probability of Exceedance	Consequence Score	Risk Score	Weight	Composite Risk Score	Composite Risk Rank
Present	100	37	3667	0.5	3667	32; 13 (w/o roads)
2030	100	37	3667	0.3		
2070	100	37	3667	0.2		

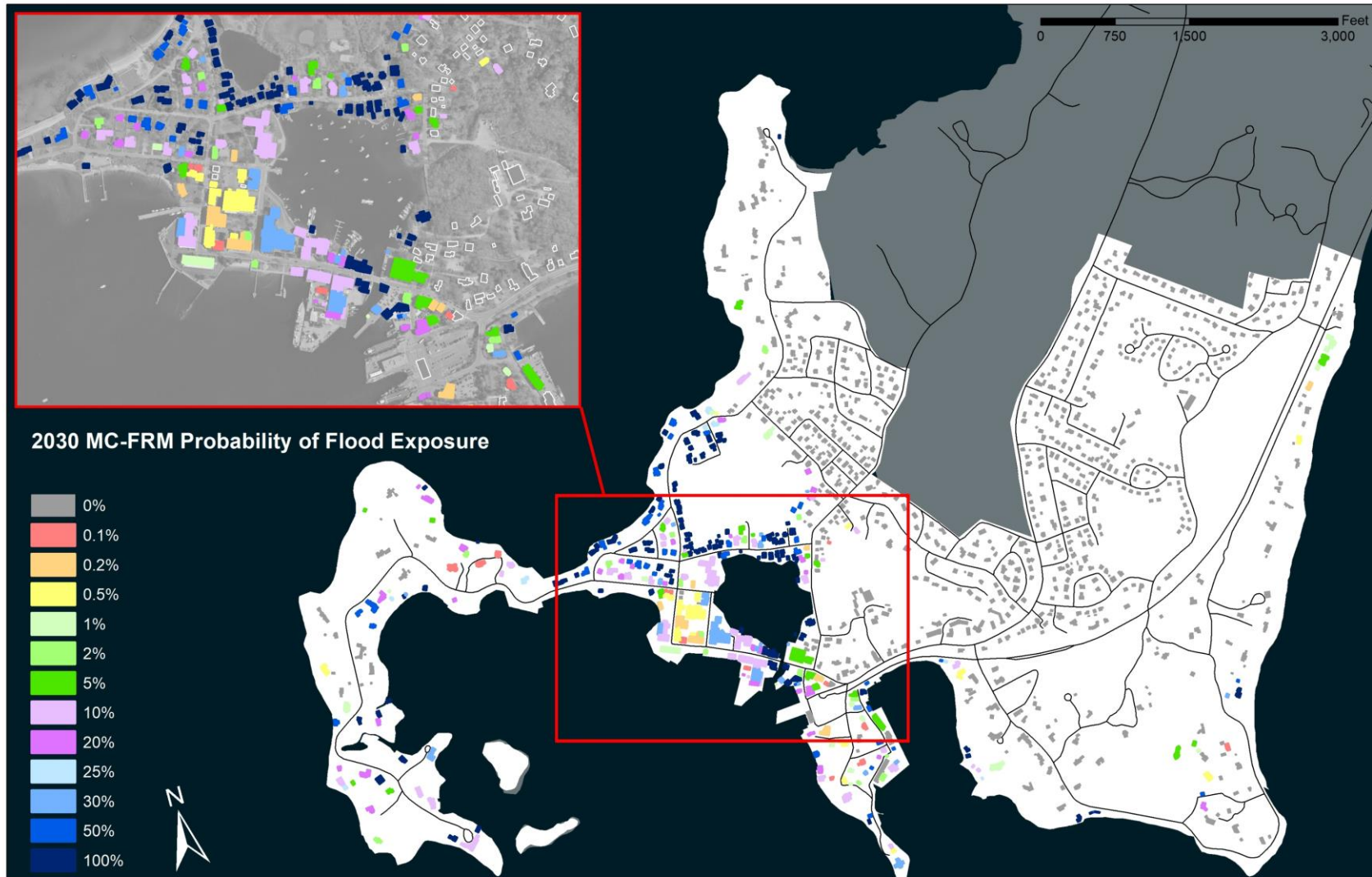
# Phase 2 – Extended CCVA Structures



<u>Vulnerable at Present 1%</u>	
Residential	220/879
WHOI-NOAA-MBL	27/153
Business	14/24
Non-Profit	6/19
Lifelines	10/14

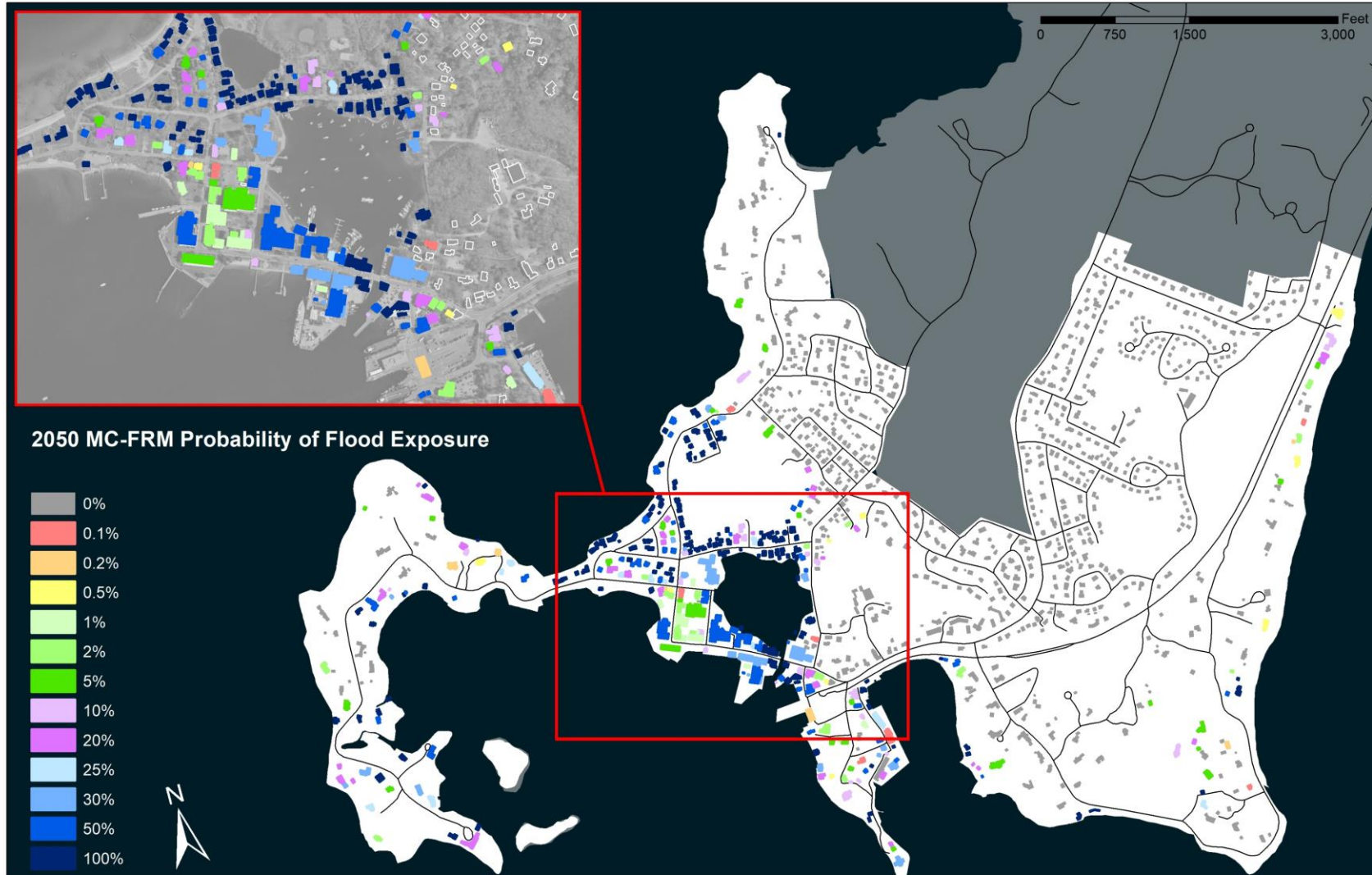


# Phase 2 – Extended CCVA Structures



<u>Vulnerable at 2030 1%</u>	
Residential	238/879
WHOI-NOAA-MBL	31/153
Business	15/24
Non-Profit	7/19
Lifelines	10/14

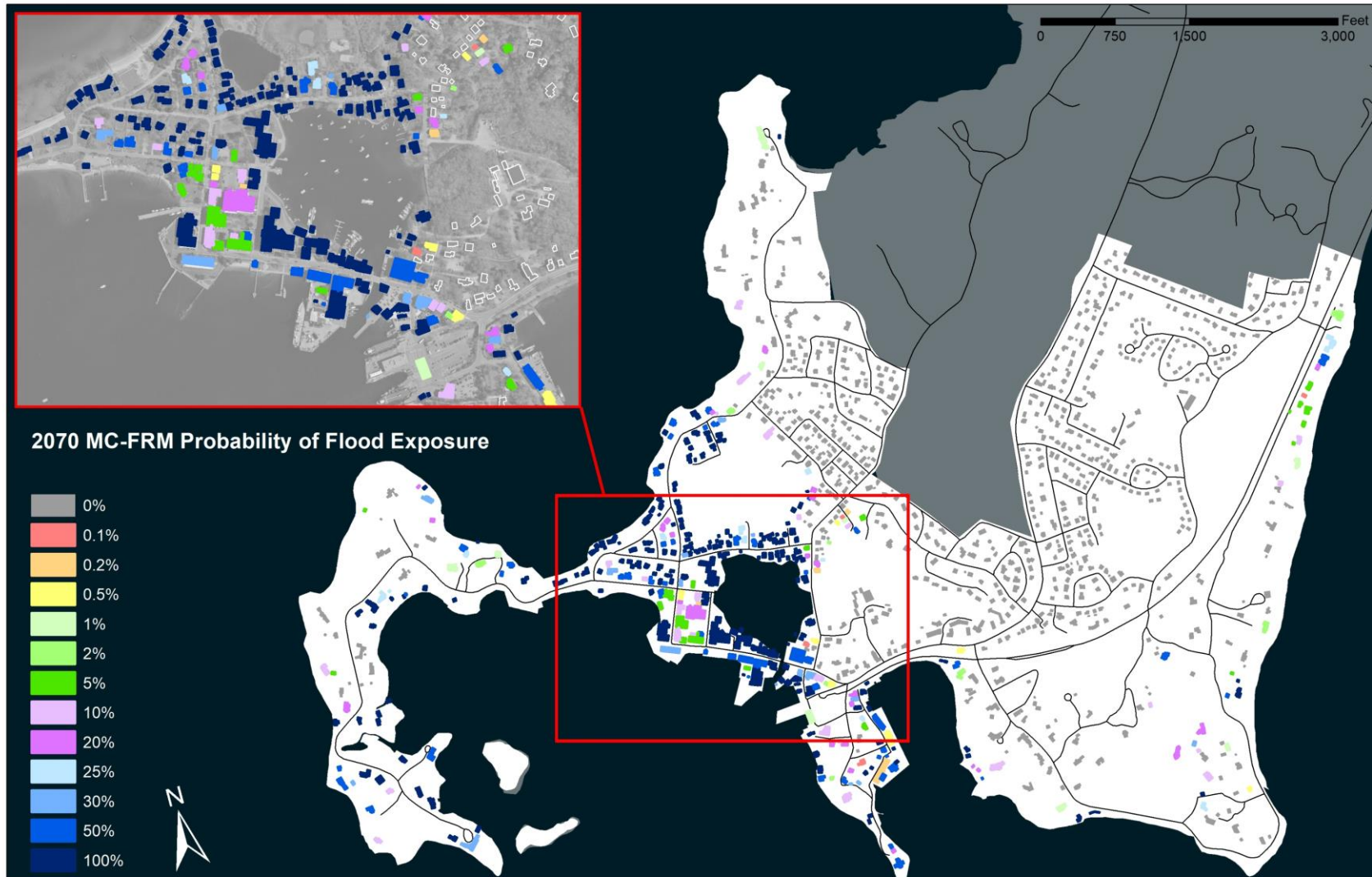
# Phase 2 – Extended CCVA Structures



<u>Vulnerable at 2050 1%</u>	
Residential	257/879
WHOI-NOAA-MBL	44/153
Business	17/24
Non-Profit	7/19
Lifelines	11/14

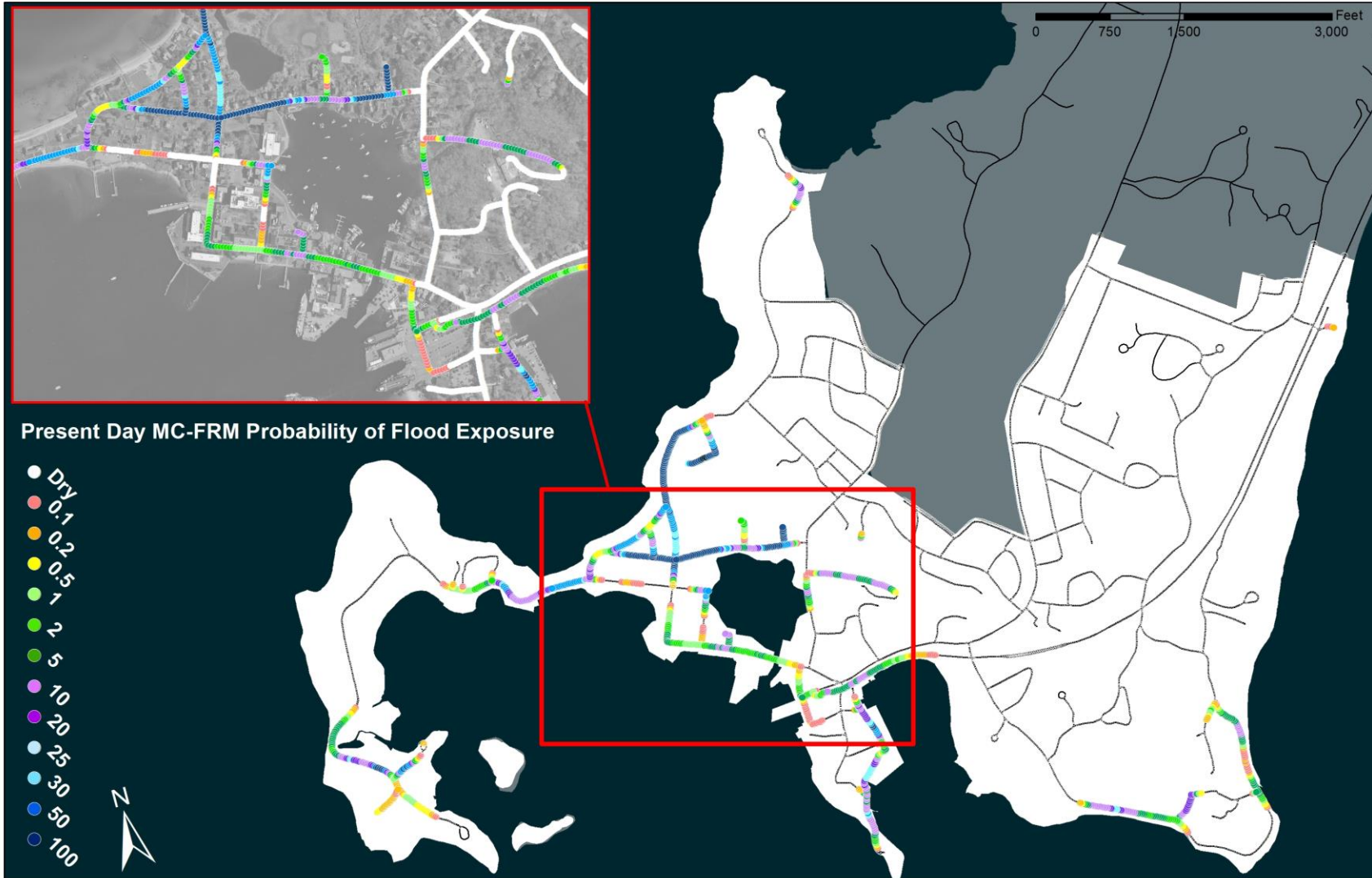


# Phase 2 – Extended CCVA Structures



<u>Vulnerable at 2070 1%</u>	
Residential	281/879
WHOI-NOAA-MBL	44/153
Business	18/24
Non-Profit	7/19
Lifelines	12/14

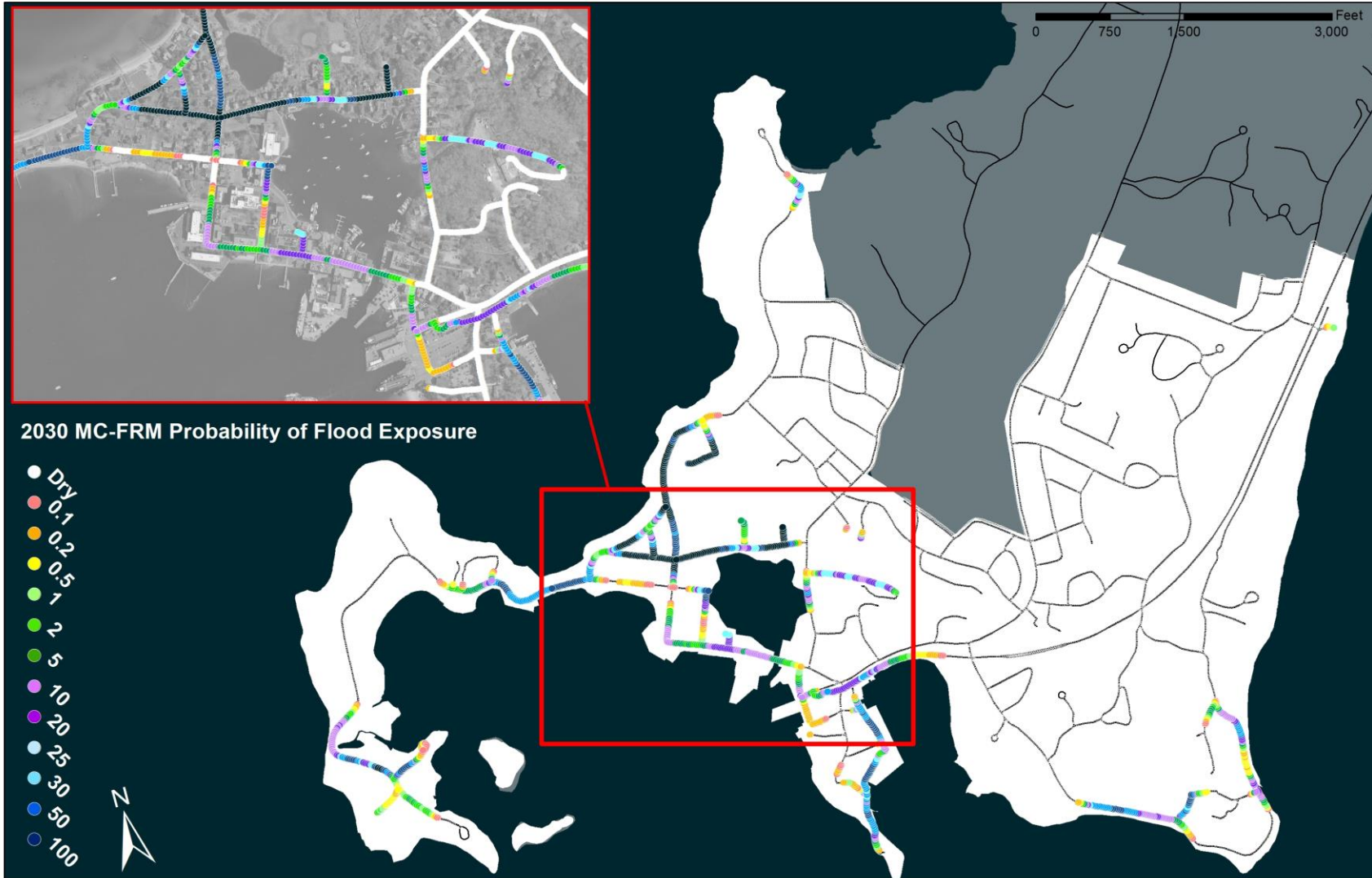
# Phase 2 – Extended CCVA Roadways



Vulnerable at Present 1%  
3.5/20.6 miles

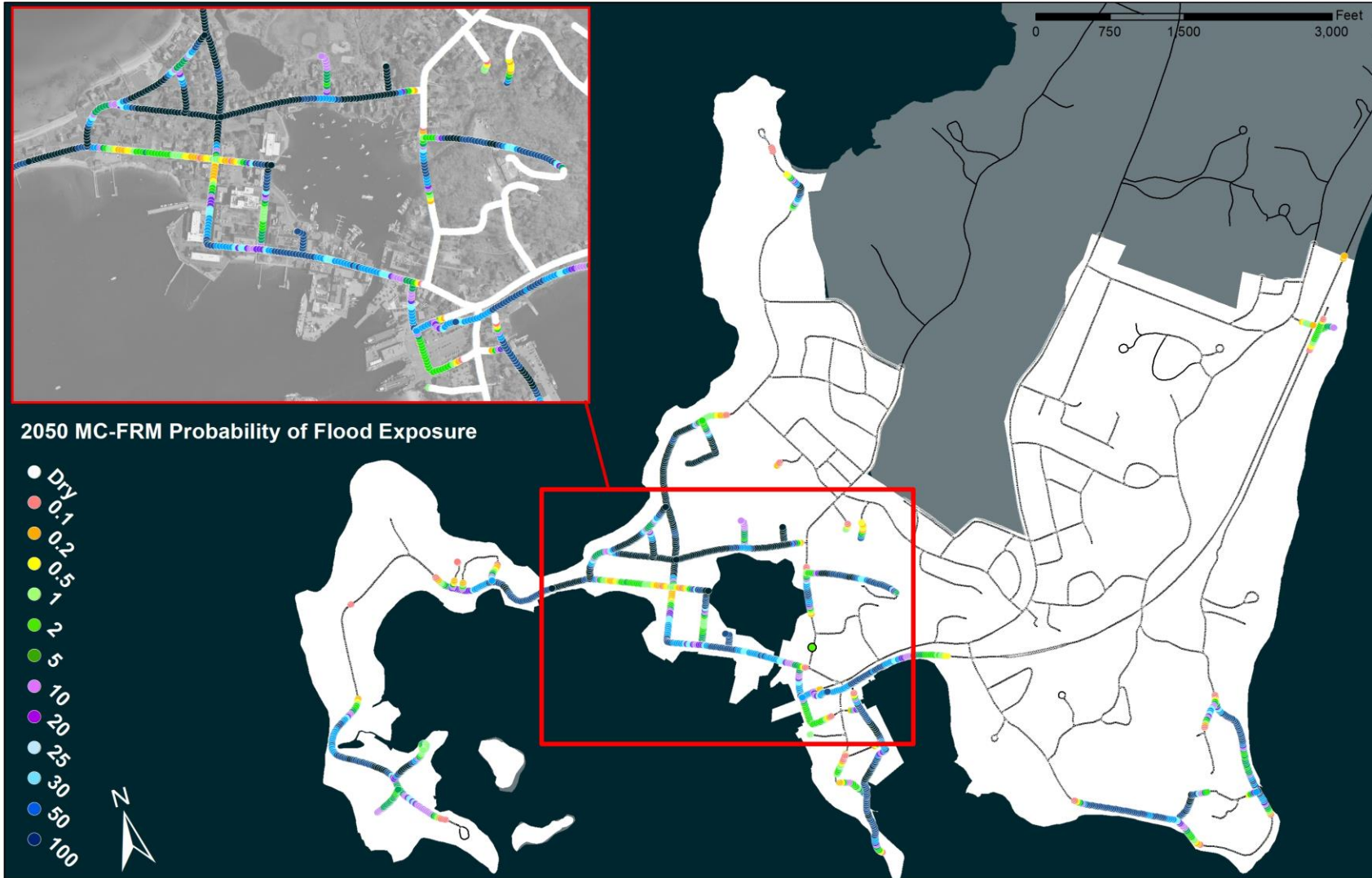


# Phase 2 – Extended CCVA Roadways



Vulnerable at 2030 1%  
4.0/20.6 miles

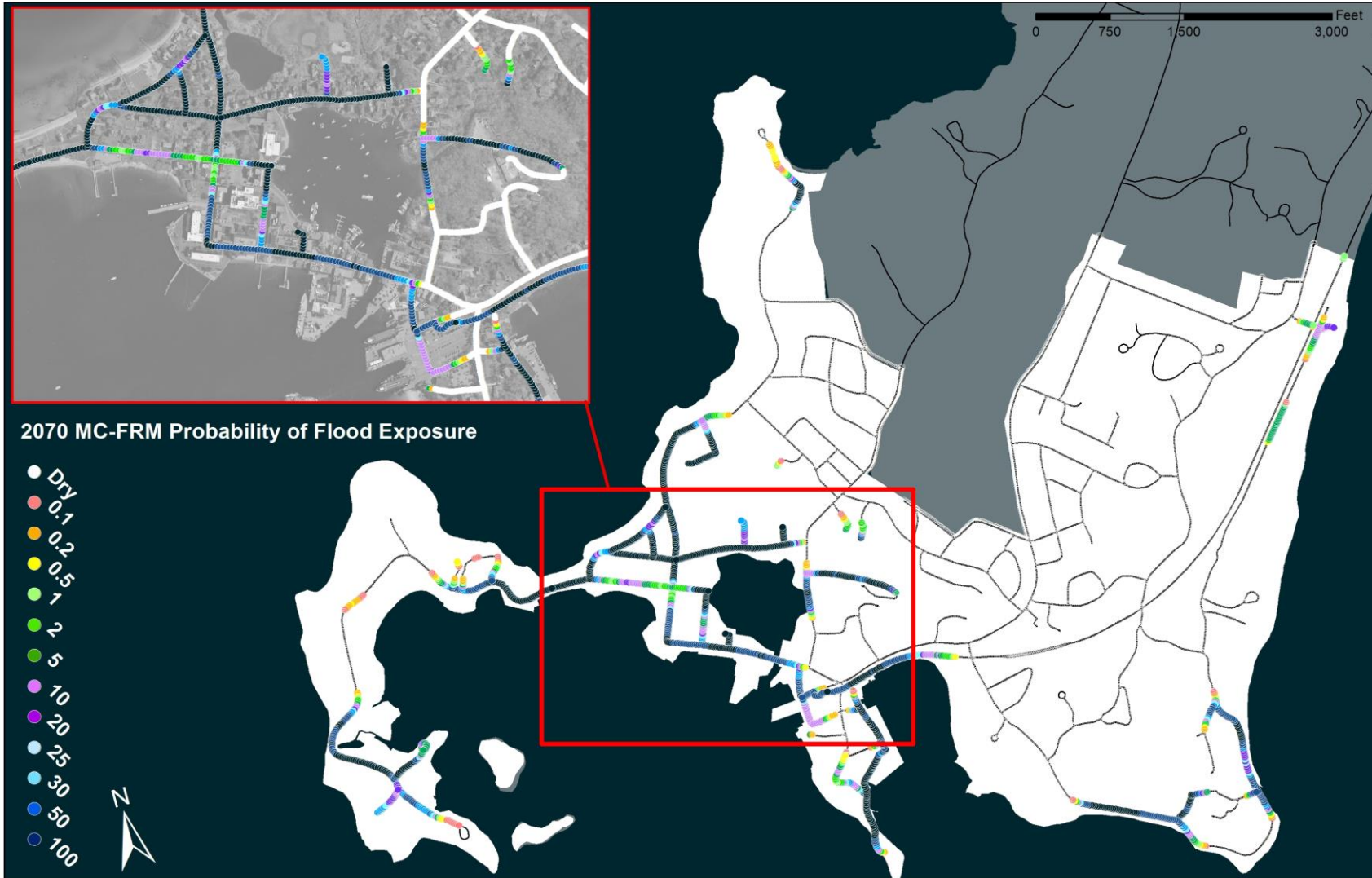
# Phase 2 – Extended CCVA Roadways



Vulnerable at 2050 1%  
4.9/20.6 miles

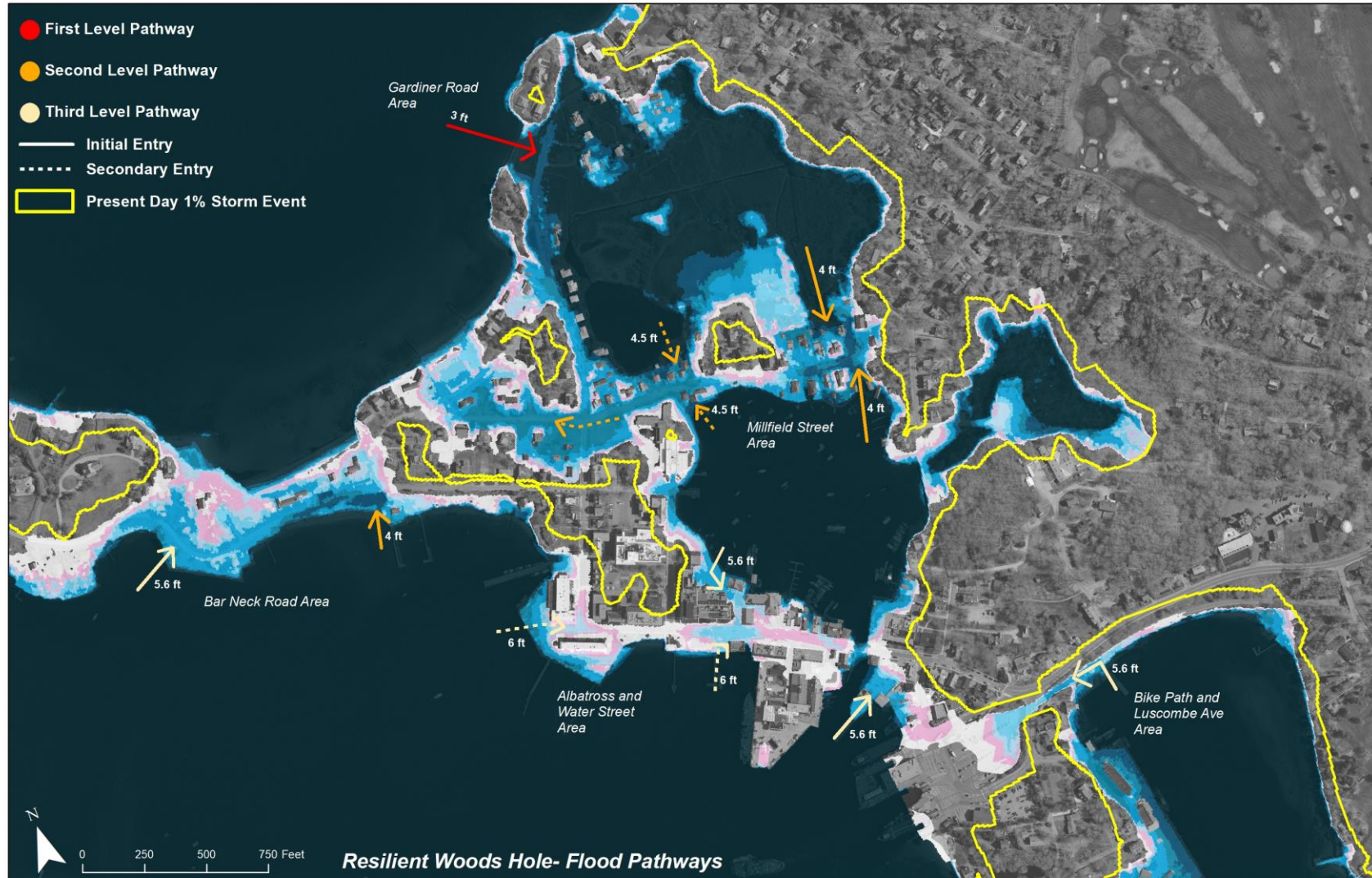


# Phase 2 – Extended CCVA Roadways

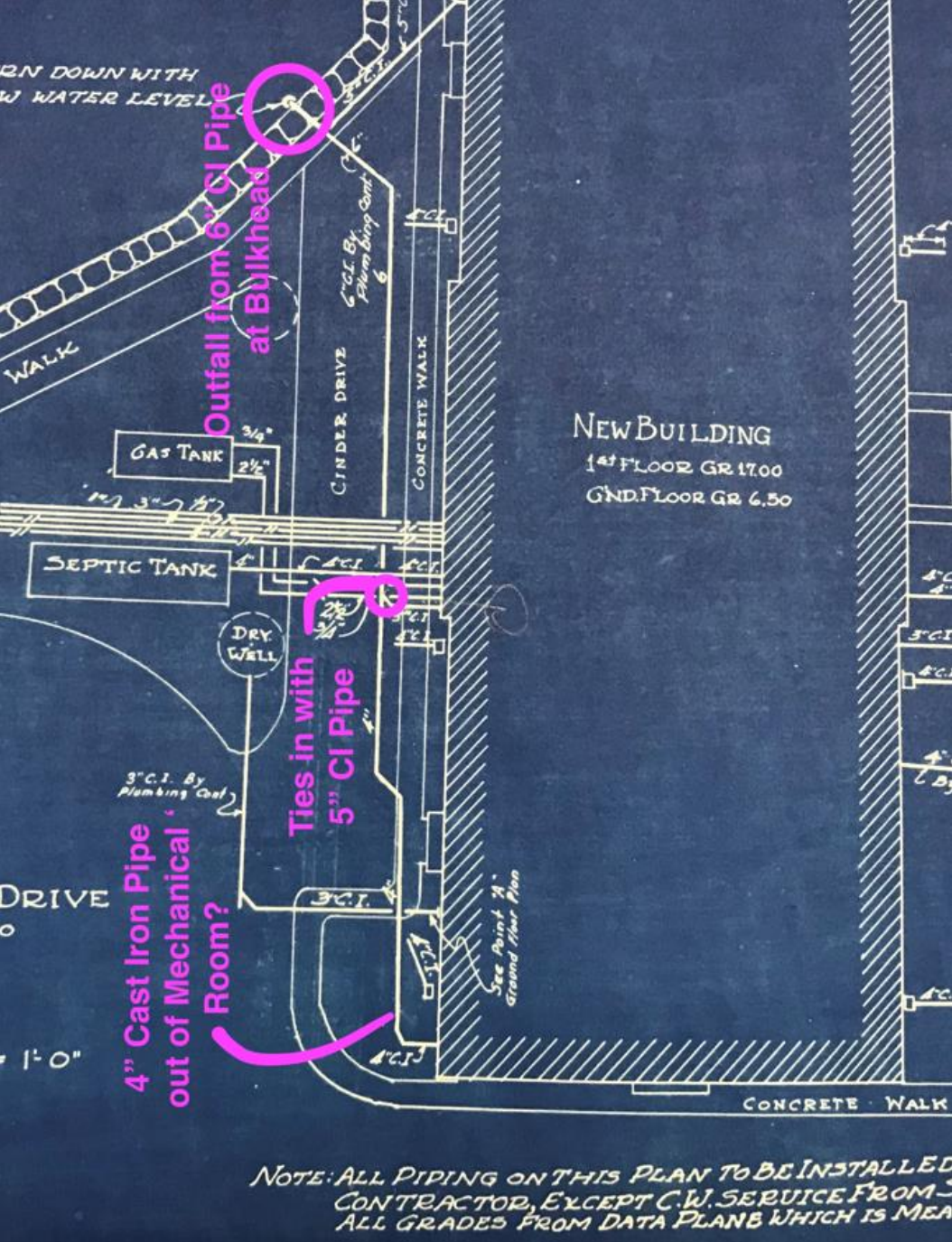


Vulnerable at 2070 1%  
5.4/20.6 miles

# Phase 2 – Flood Pathways Analysis





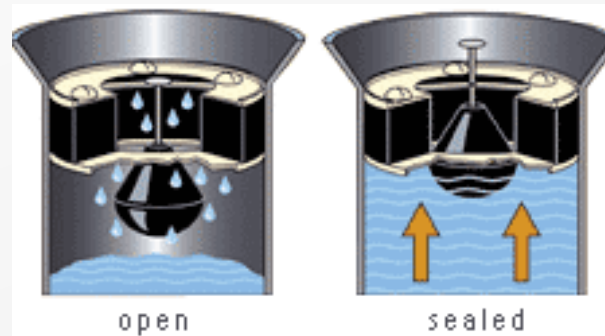


## WHOI Bigelow

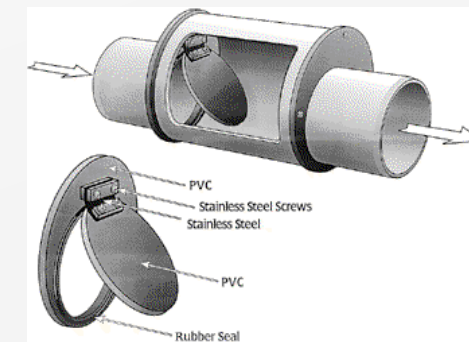
3 drain lines to Iselin Dock bulkhead < MLLW

Install check valves or backflow preventers

Keep surge from backing up into boiler/chiller room, lab, and corridor



<https://drain-net.com/shop-by-product/spill-flooding-containment/product/drain-backflow-preventer-3>



<https://www.jerman.com/backflowpreventers/lchkva1.htm>



# MBL Seawater Pumphouse

Door to below grade pumps

48" high door barrier and exterior façade sealing

0.5%>0% / 2%>0% / 10%>0.5% / 50%>2%



[floodproofing.com](http://floodproofing.com)



[floodproofing.com](http://floodproofing.com)



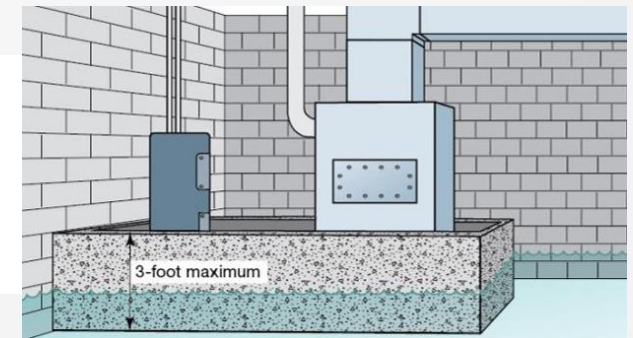


# NOAA Fisheries Aquarium

Vent from Aquarium basement 14" above Gear Shed floor  
36" high deployable barrier or masonry wall in Gear Shed  
5% > 1% / 10% > 2% / 50% > 10% / 100% > 50%



floodproofing.com



[https://emilms.fema.gov/is\\_0279a/groups/60.html](https://emilms.fema.gov/is_0279a/groups/60.html)



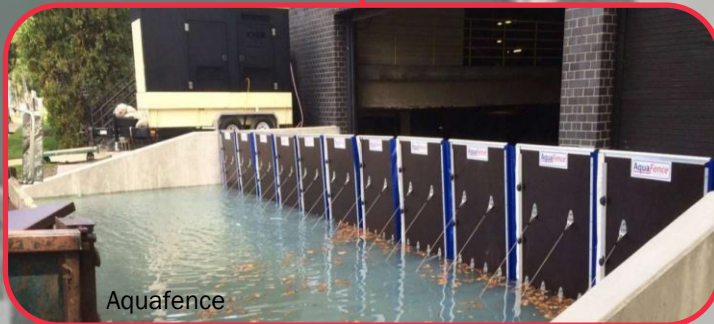
# Redfield Laboratory alternative a



tie-in to high ground >

7.3 FT NAVD88

Deployable barriers  
(~275 ft.)



Aquafence

Top of existing wall = 11.3 FT NAVD88

%	Water Surface Elevation (FT NAVD88)			
	Present	2030	2050	2070
0.1	10.6	11.7	14.3	16.6
0.2	9.8	11.0	13.5	15.7
0.5	8.9	10.0	12.5	14.6
1	8.2	9.3	11.6	13.8
2	7.5	8.6	10.8	12.9
5	6.5	7.7	9.7	11.8
10	5.8	7.0	8.9	10.9
20	5.0	6.2	7.9	9.9
25	4.7	5.9	7.6	9.6
30	4.5	5.7	7.3	9.3
50	3.7	4.8	6.3	8.3
100	2.1	3.3	4.6	6.4



# Redfield Laboratory

*alternative b*



Elevated berm park  
11.3 FT  
NAVD88

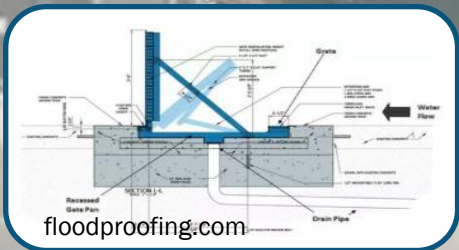
tie-in to high  
ground >

7.3 FT NAVD88

Level pond side of parking  
lot to Redfield grade

~4 ft wall to  
match existing

passive barrier



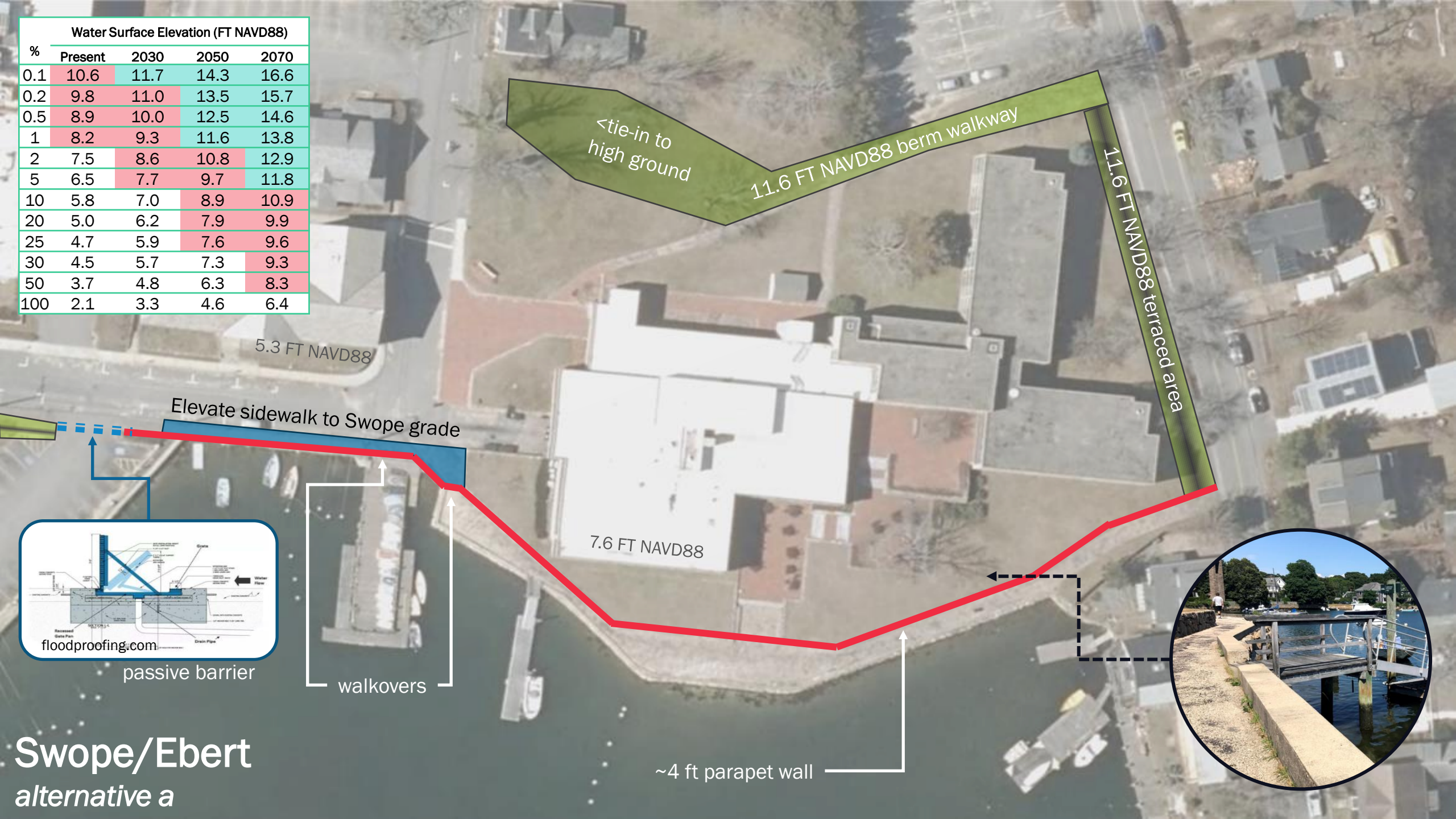
Top of existing wall = 11.3 FT NAVD88



%	Water Surface Elevation (FT NAVD88)			
	Present	2030	2050	2070
0.1	10.6	11.7	14.3	16.6
0.2	9.8	11.0	13.5	15.7
0.5	8.9	10.0	12.5	14.6
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2	7.5	8.6	10.8	12.9
5	6.5	7.7	9.7	11.8
10	5.8	7.0	8.9	10.9
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100	2.1	3.3	4.6	6.4



Water Surface Elevation (FT NAVD88)				
%	Present	2030	2050	2070
0.1	10.6	11.7	14.3	16.6
0.2	9.8	11.0	13.5	15.7
0.5	8.9	10.0	12.5	14.6
1	8.2	9.3	11.6	13.8
2	7.5	8.6	10.8	12.9
5	6.5	7.7	9.7	11.8
10	5.8	7.0	8.9	10.9
20	5.0	6.2	7.9	9.9
25	4.7	5.9	7.6	9.6
30	4.5	5.7	7.3	9.3
50	3.7	4.8	6.3	8.3
100	2.1	3.3	4.6	6.4



5.3 FT NAVD88

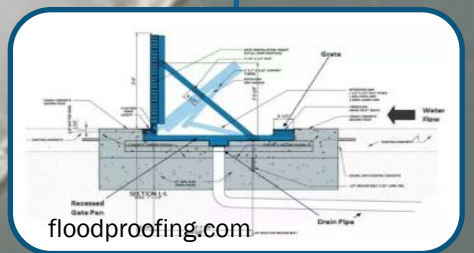
Elevate sidewalk to Swope grade

7.6 FT NAVD88

<tie-in to high ground

11.6 FT NAVD88 berm walkway

11.6 FT NAVD88 terraced area



passive barrier

walkovers

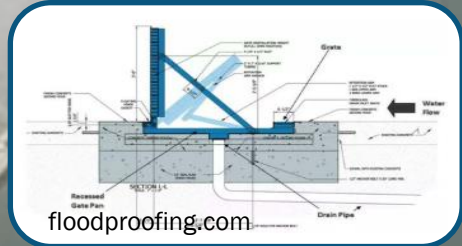
~4 ft parapet wall



Swope/Ebert  
alternative a



Water Surface Elevation (FT NAVD88)				
%	Present	2030	2050	2070
0.1	10.6	11.7	14.3	16.6
0.2	9.8	11.0	13.5	15.7
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25	4.7	5.9	7.6	9.6
30	4.5	5.7	7.3	9.3
50	3.7	4.8	6.3	8.3
100	2.1	3.3	4.6	6.4



passive barrier



terraced harborwalk to 11.6 FT NAVD88 tapered back to Swope grade

Swope/Ebert  
alternative b





## Resilient Woods Hole Phase 3

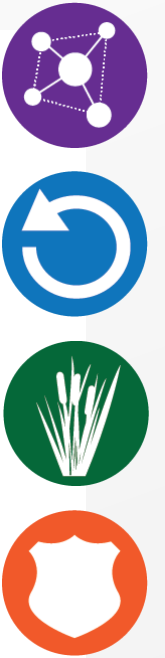
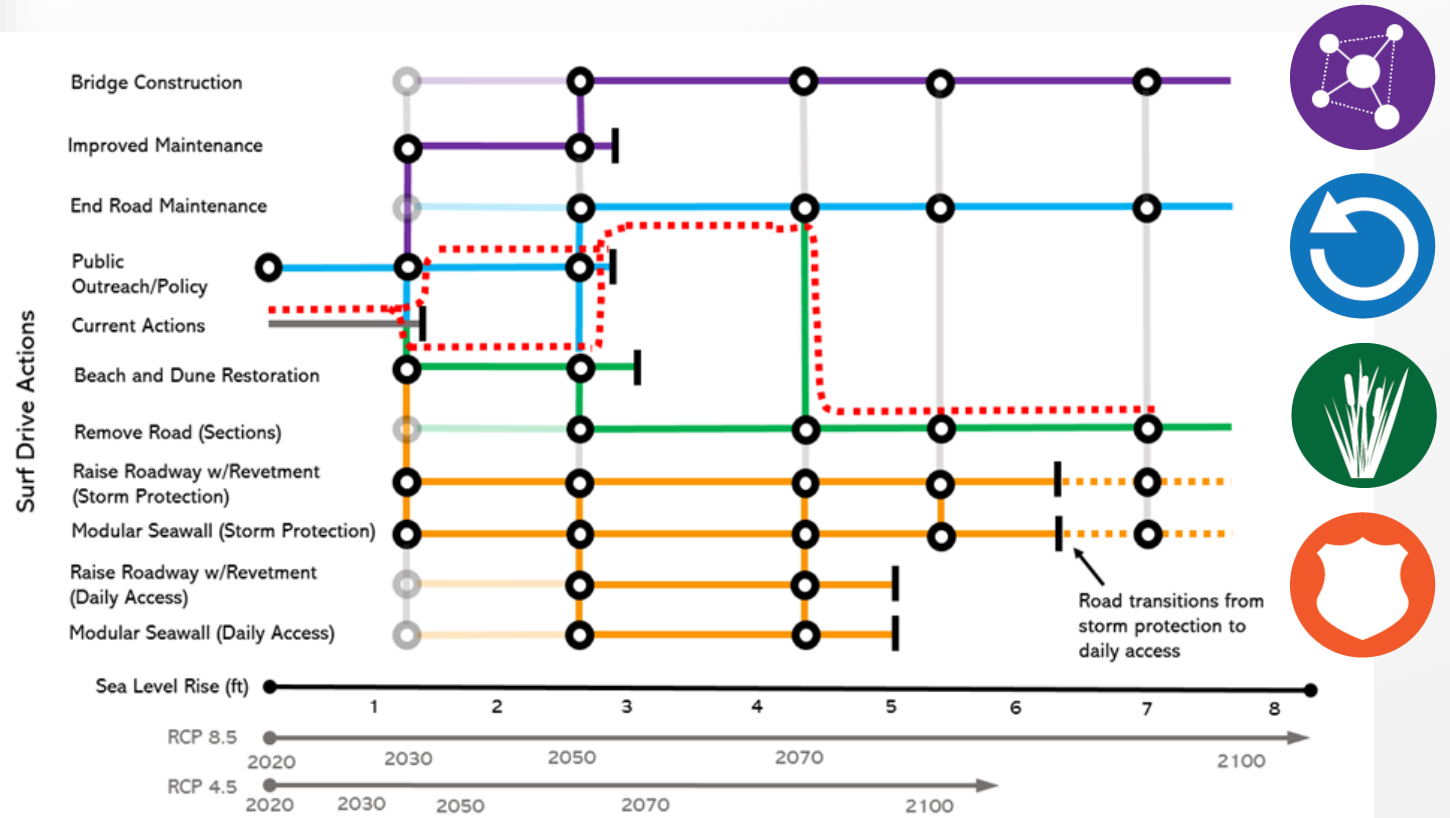
How can we work together to ensure the future of our vibrant and productive seaside community?

Comprehensive phased strategy for Woods Hole Village that integrates resilient design concepts and community visioning.



# Phase 3 - Goals

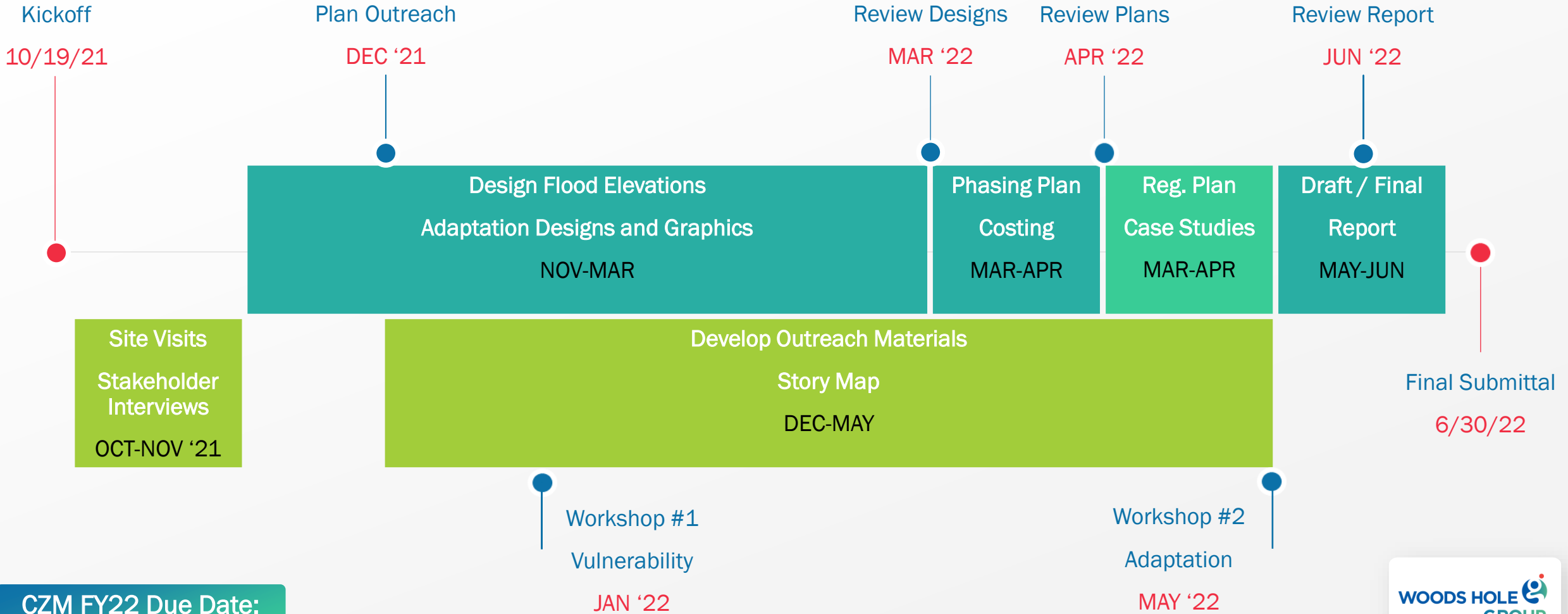
1. Develop community-wide **understanding of local climate impacts**.
2. Build effective **partnerships** for Village planning and visioning.
3. Develop **short-, mid-, and long-term climate adaptation actions** across strategic themes.
4. Identify key **thresholds and transition points**, based on adaptive management
5. Chart **dynamic adaptation pathways** that optimize community outcomes over time, based on community preferences and scientific projections.



# Phase 3 – Process

## ResilientWoodsHole Steering Committee Meetings

(WHOI, MBL, NOAA Fisheries, Town of Falmouth, Woods Hole residents, Woods Hole Business Association, Steamship Authority, USCG, USGS, Woodwell, SEA, MACZM)



**CZM FY22 Due Date:**  
**June 30, 2022**



# Phase 3 - Stakeholder Interviews/Survey

How should we respond coastal flooding in the Village?  
What does a Resilient Woods Hole look like to you?

What makes Woods Hole Woods Hole?

- › places, activities, functions, uses

Where in Woods Hole is coastal flooding already an issue?

Which important aspects of Woods Hole are place-specific,  
which can shift over time and maintain their importance?

What isn't in Woods Hole now that should be?

## Goal of Stakeholder Interviews

Gauge community preferences to inform thematic adaptation designs and transfer points in dynamic adaptation pathways

**Stakeholder survey coming soon!**



Thank you

**Joseph Famely**

Climate & Sustainability Team Lead

Woods Hole Group

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