# Assessing and Communicating Storm and Sea Level Rise Impacts

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science for a changing world











#### Societal Relevance of Coastal Hazards

- Climate change, including sea level rise, changing wave climates, and storms will place additional stresses on coastal systems worldwide
- Over 1 billion people are expected to live in the coastal zone by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century
- Sustainability of nations are at risk
- U.S. coastal counties generate \$6.7 trillion to the GDP
- In CA by 2100, over 2 million people and over ~\$1 trillion dollars (~5% of CA GDP) at risk





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- Hazards assessments are limited to impacts of SLR alone, and do not include waves, storms, coastal change or groundwater impacts







# How vulnerable are we?



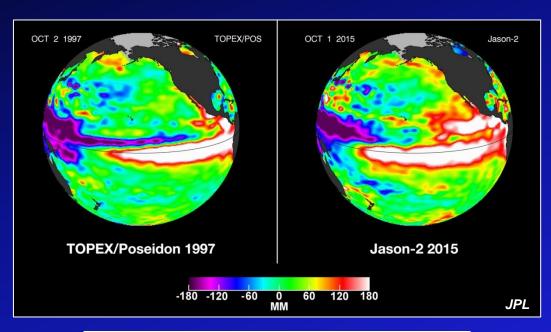
## **Critical Infrastructure**



#### El Niño

- El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is the dominant mode of climate variability across the Pacific Ocean basin
- The end-members of this cycle, El Niño and La Niña, are linked to elevated coastal hazards risk across the region (Barnard et al., 2015, Nature Geoscience)
- elevated seasonal water levels (30 cm), wave energy (50%), coastal erosion (70%), flooding and damages (\$ billions)











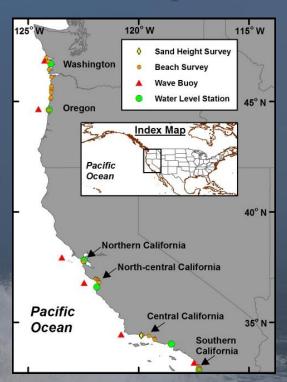


# 2015-16 El Niño Impacts

- The 2015-16 El Niño was one of the most powerful events of the last 150 years
- Winter wave energy equaled or exceeded observed maxima across the entire U.S. West Coast
- Winter beach erosion was the highest ever recorded
- Drought and low El Niño precip is limiting beach recovery in California

Santa Cruz, CA February 13, 2016 (Christie Hegermiller)



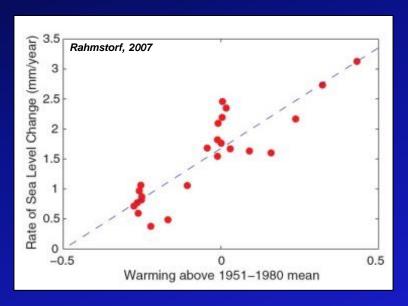


Barnard, P.L., Hoover, D.J., Hubbard, D.M., Snyder, A., Ludka, B.C., Allan, J., Kaminsky, G.M., Ruggiero, P., Gallien, T.W., Gabel, L., McCandless, D., Weiner, H.M., Cohn, N., Anderson, D.L. and Serafin, K.A., 2017. Extreme oceanographic forcing and coastal response due to the 2015-2016 El Niño. *Nature Communications*, Volume 8 (14365), 8 pp., http://dx.doi.org/10.1033/ncomms/14365

 Global temperature increases are linked to sea level rise

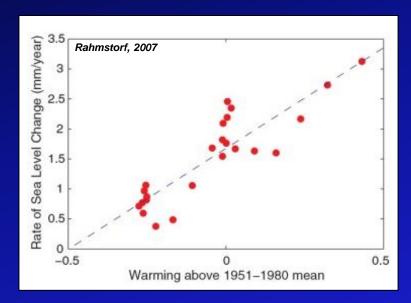


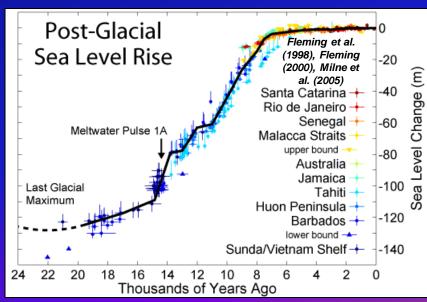
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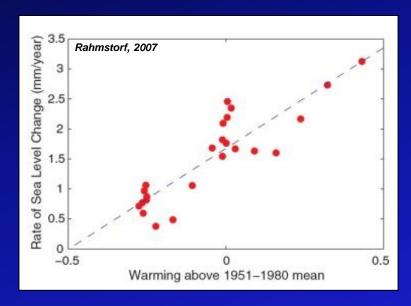
- Global temperature increases are linked to sea level rise
- Sea level rise lags temperature increases due to long timescale of icesheet response
- 125,000 years ago global temperature was ~2° warmer but sea level was 8 m higher
- 14,000 years ago sea level rose 20 m in 4 centuries

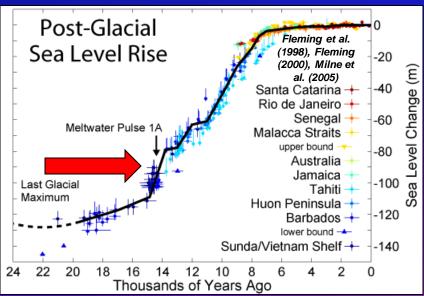






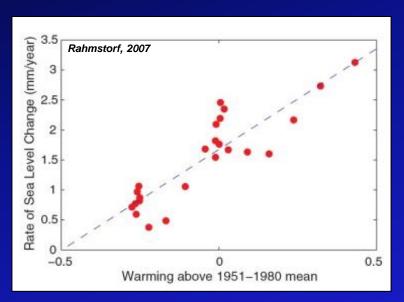
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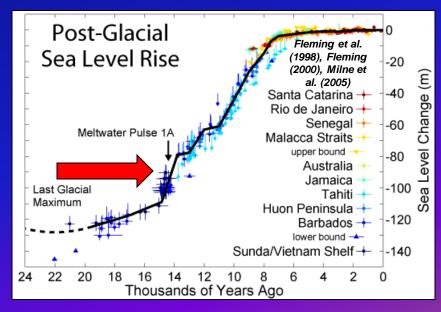






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- 125,000 years ago global temperature was ~2° warmer but sea level was 8 m higher
- 14,000 years ago sea level rose 20 m in 4 centuries
- With net zero future emissions we are committed to 1.7 m of SLR
- Same carbon emissions in 21<sup>st</sup> century will commit us to 9 m more of SLR













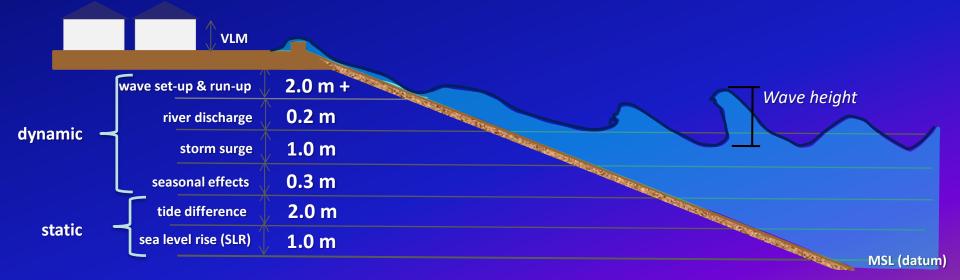
# Coastal Vulnerability Approaches

#### **Static: NOAA SLR Viewer**

- Passive model, hydrological connectivity
- Tides only
- Excellent '1st order screening tool'

#### **Dynamic: USGS-CoSMoS**

- All physics modeled
- Forced by Global Climate Models
- Includes wind, waves, atmospheric pressure, shoreline change
- Range of SLR and storm scenarios



#### CoSMoS: A Tool for Coastal Resilience

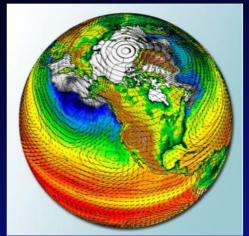
- Physics-based numerical modeling system for assessing coastal hazards due to climate change
- Predicts coastal hazards for the full range of sea level rise (0-2, 5 m) and storm possibilities (up to 100 yr storm) using sophisticated global climate and ocean modeling tools
- Developing coastal vulnerability tools in collaboration with federal, state, and city governments to meet their planning and adaptation needs



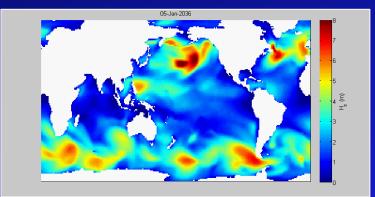




# Identifying Future Risk with CoSMoS



1. Global forcing using the latest climate models



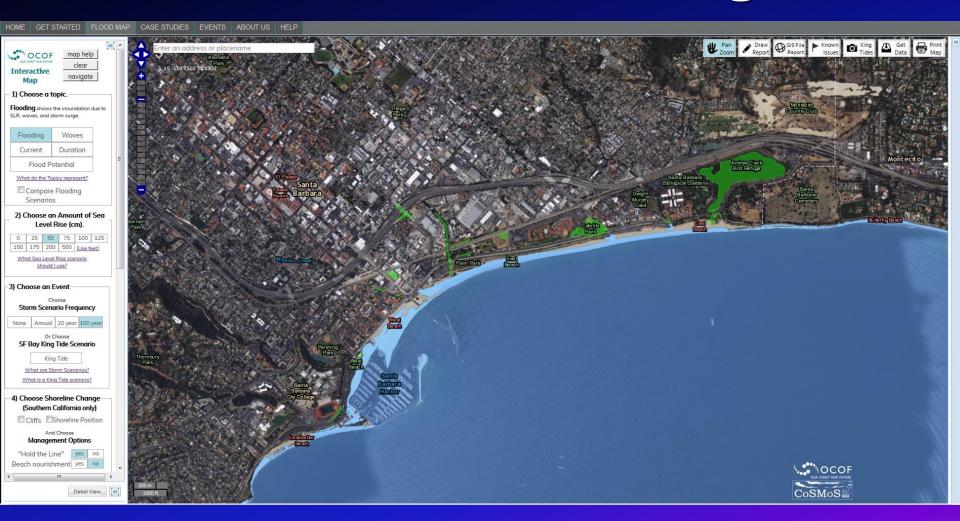
2. Drives global and regional wind/wave models



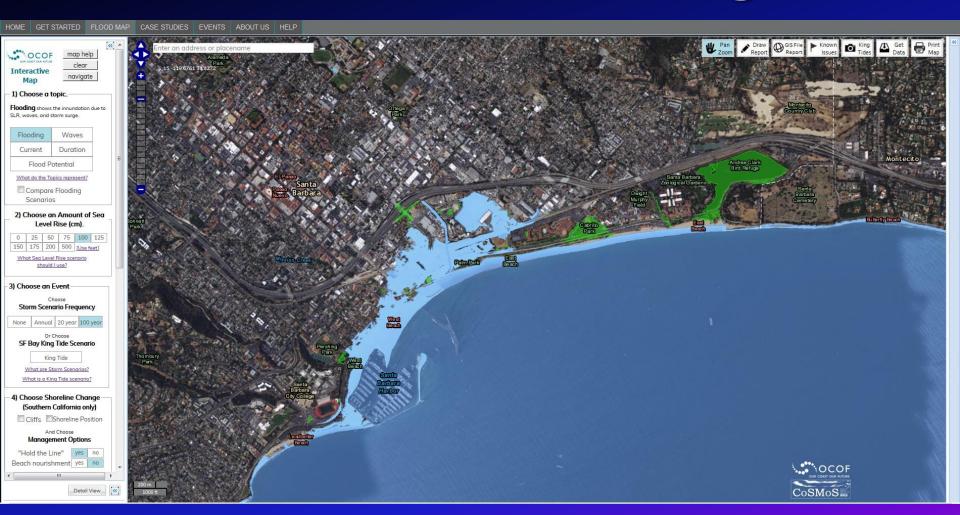
3. Scaled down to local hazards projections



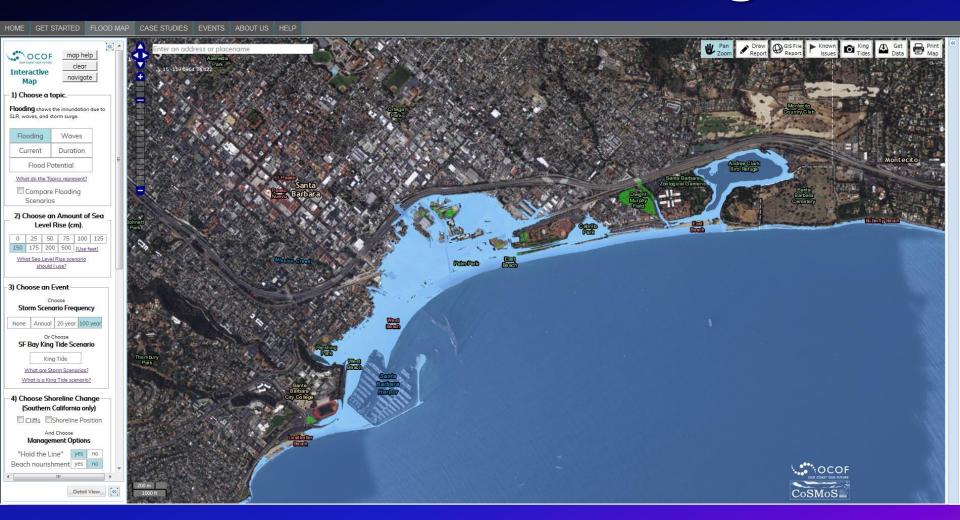




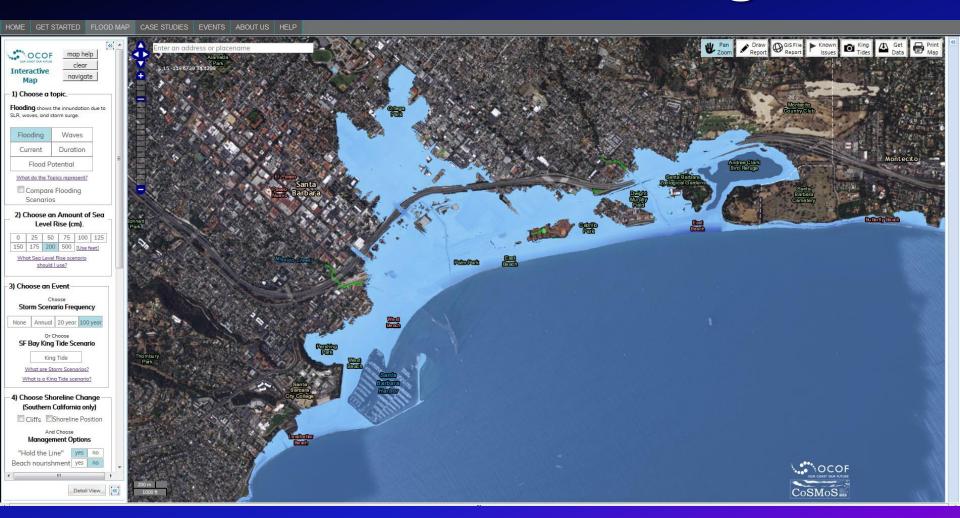




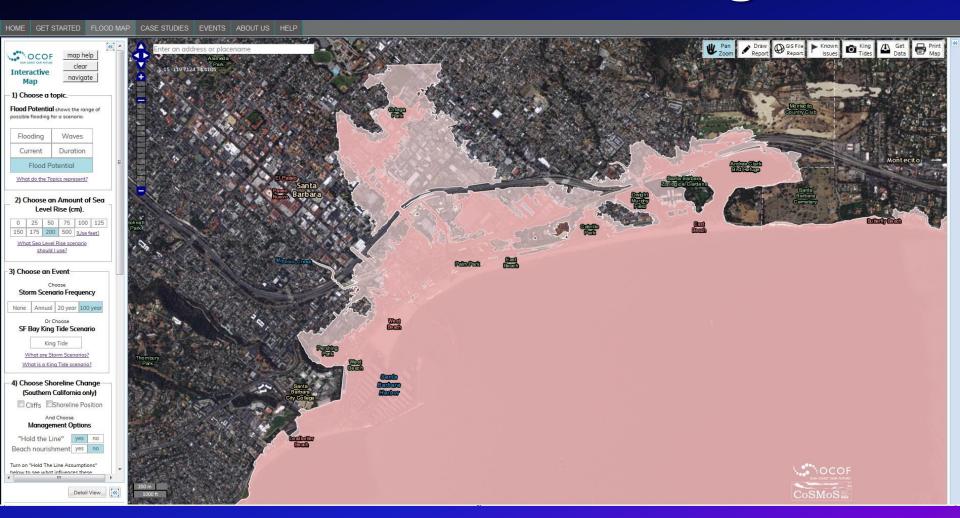










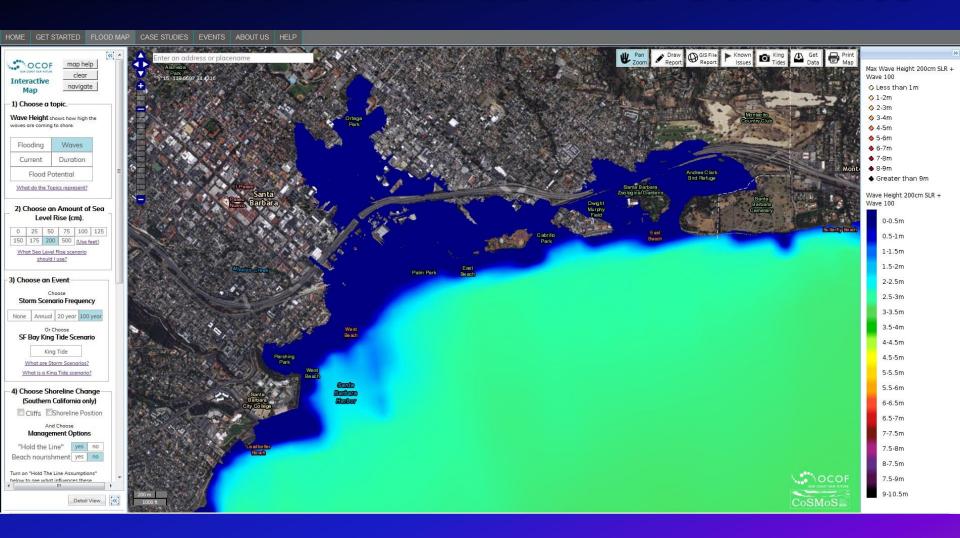






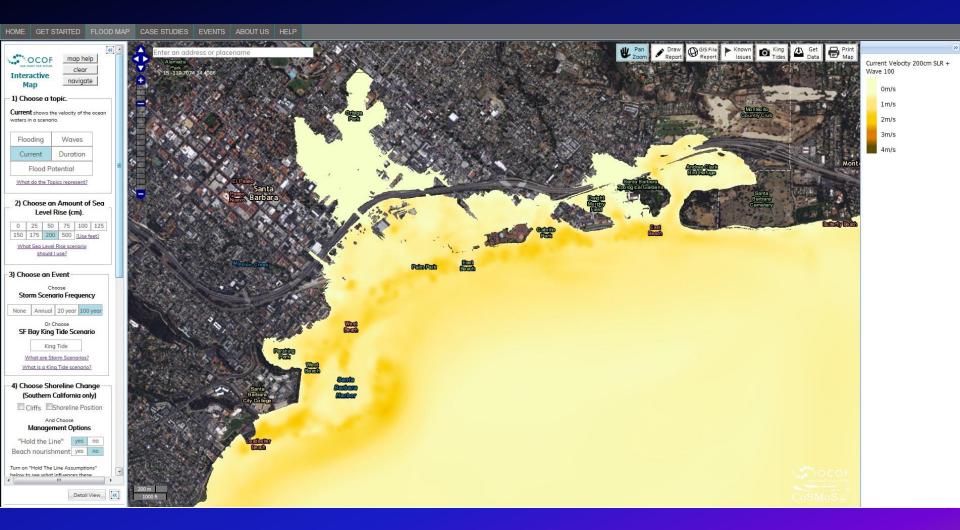


# Web Tool - Waves and Currents



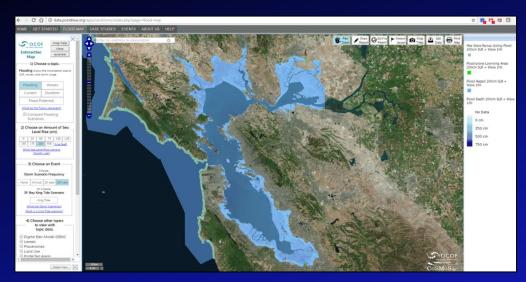


# **Web Tool - Waves and Currents**





# Socioeconomic Impacts

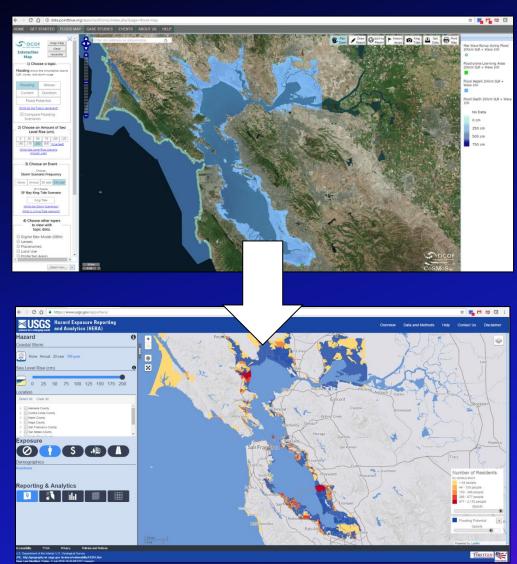


2 m SLR + 100 year storm





# Socioeconomic Impacts

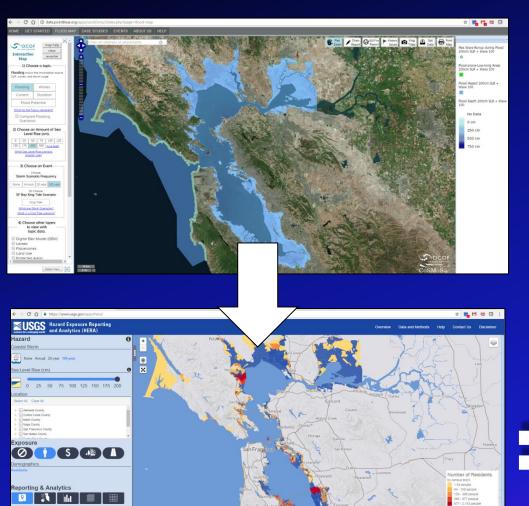


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# Socioeconomic Impacts



2 m SLR + 100 year storm

Hazard Exposure Reporting and Analytics (HERA)

- 355,000 residents
- \$102 billion in property
- 1,941 miles of roads
- 278 critical facilities





# Future Coastal Flooding and Erosion

- Today's 100-year coastal water level event is projected to occur every 1-5 years by 2050
- Up to 2/3 of beaches will be completely eroded by 2100, due to SLR and urbanized coast
- Cliffs will erode up to 3 times faster than present









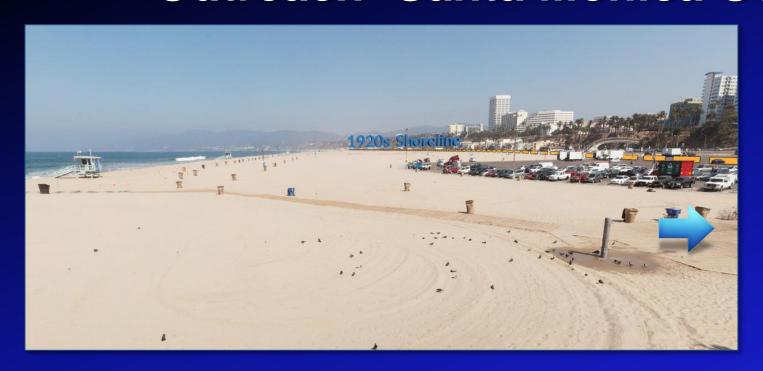
















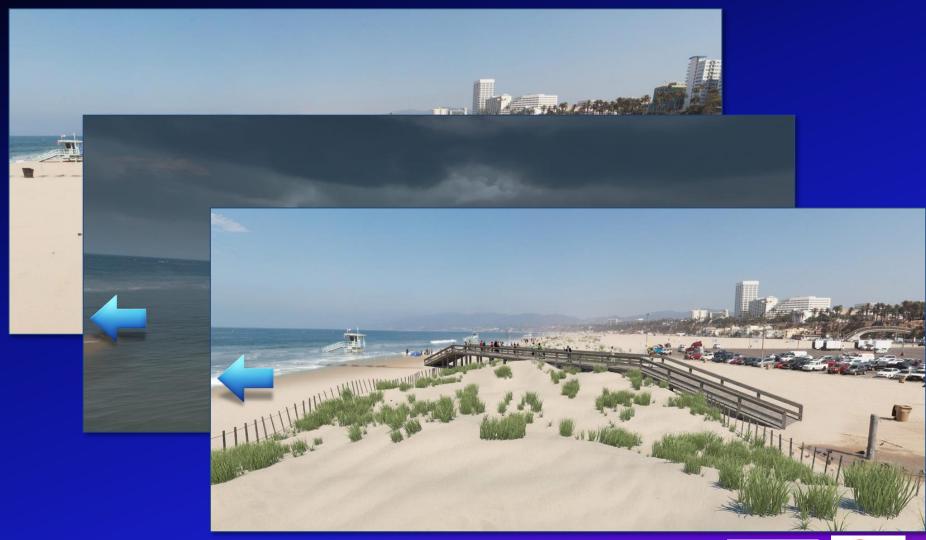


















#### **Critical Needs**

- Policy decisions made in the next few years to decades will have profound impacts on global climate, ecosystems and human societies for millennia
- Nation-wide, systematic approach to assess the impact of climate change, including sea level rise AND storms
- Accuracy of models is dependent on observations
  - Monitoring of waves and water levels
  - Annual/seasonal mapping of coastal change

\*For more information, contact Patrick Barnard: pbarnard@usgs.gov

USGS CoSMoS website: http://walrus.wr.usgs.gov/coastal\_processes/cosmos/

Our Coast - Our Future tool: www.ourcoastourfuture.org

HER Tool: www.usgs.gov/apps/hera



