

An aerial photograph of a coastal landscape. On the left, a body of water (likely a bay or harbor) is visible, with a long wooden pier extending into it. The shoreline is a mix of green vegetation and sandy areas. In the middle ground, there are two small white houses with red roofs, situated on a grassy hill. To the right of the houses, there is a small, light-colored sandy area that appears to be a beach or a cleared patch of land. The background shows more land and a distant shoreline with some buildings.

A Research and Decision Support Framework to Evaluate Sea-Level Rise Impacts in the Northeastern U.S.

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Defining decision-support needs with DOI agencies

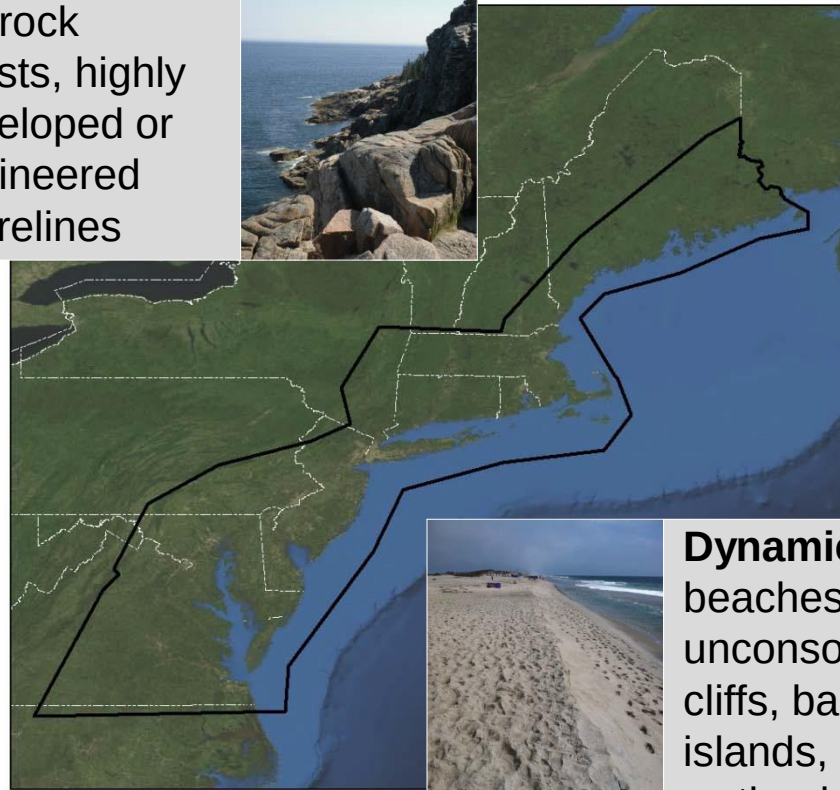


Structured Decision Making Workshop, September 2012
**Landscape Conservation for Sea Level Rise Adaptation –
A Regional Framework**

Objective: Predict potential sea level increases and distinguish the corresponding coastal response type for several time steps throughout the Northeast region



Inundate:
bedrock
coasts, highly
developed or
engineered
shorelines

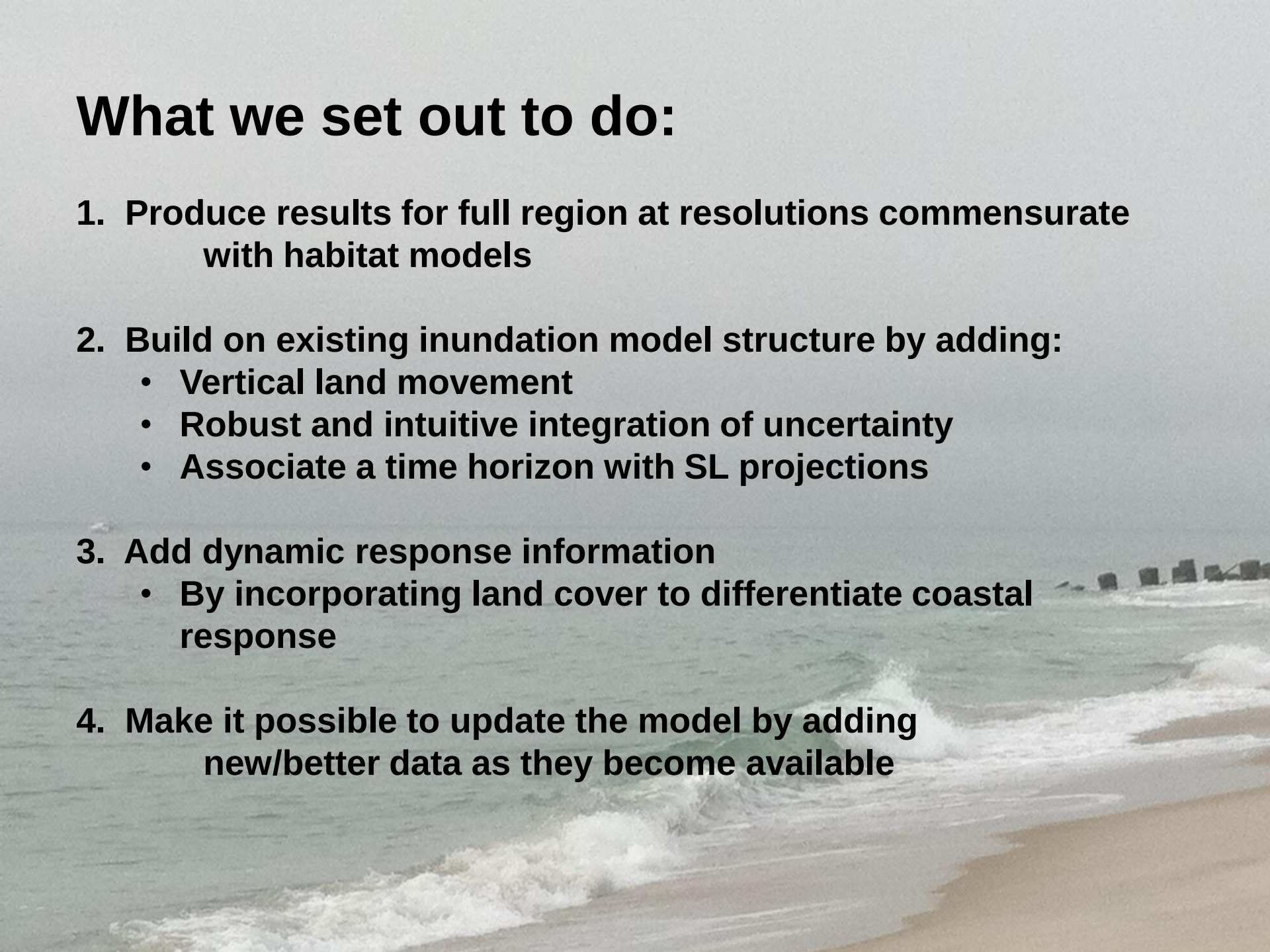


Dynamic:
beaches,
unconsolidated
cliffs, barrier
islands, and
wetlands



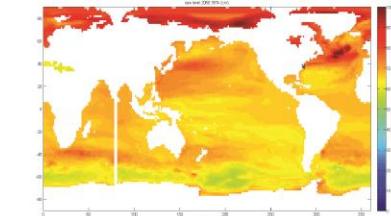
What we set out to do:

1. Produce results for full region at resolutions commensurate with habitat models
2. Build on existing inundation model structure by adding:
 - Vertical land movement
 - Robust and intuitive integration of uncertainty
 - Associate a time horizon with SL projections
3. Add dynamic response information
 - By incorporating land cover to differentiate coastal response
4. Make it possible to update the model by adding new/better data as they become available

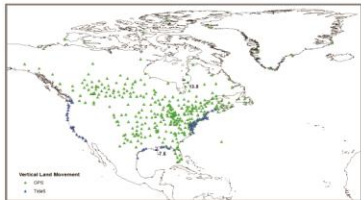


Use regional datasets and their uncertainties to generate predictions

Inputs



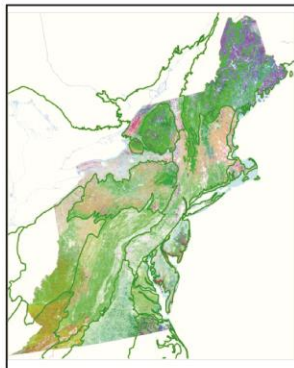
Sea-Level Projections



Vertical Land Movement



Elevation



Land Cover

Probabilistic Outcomes

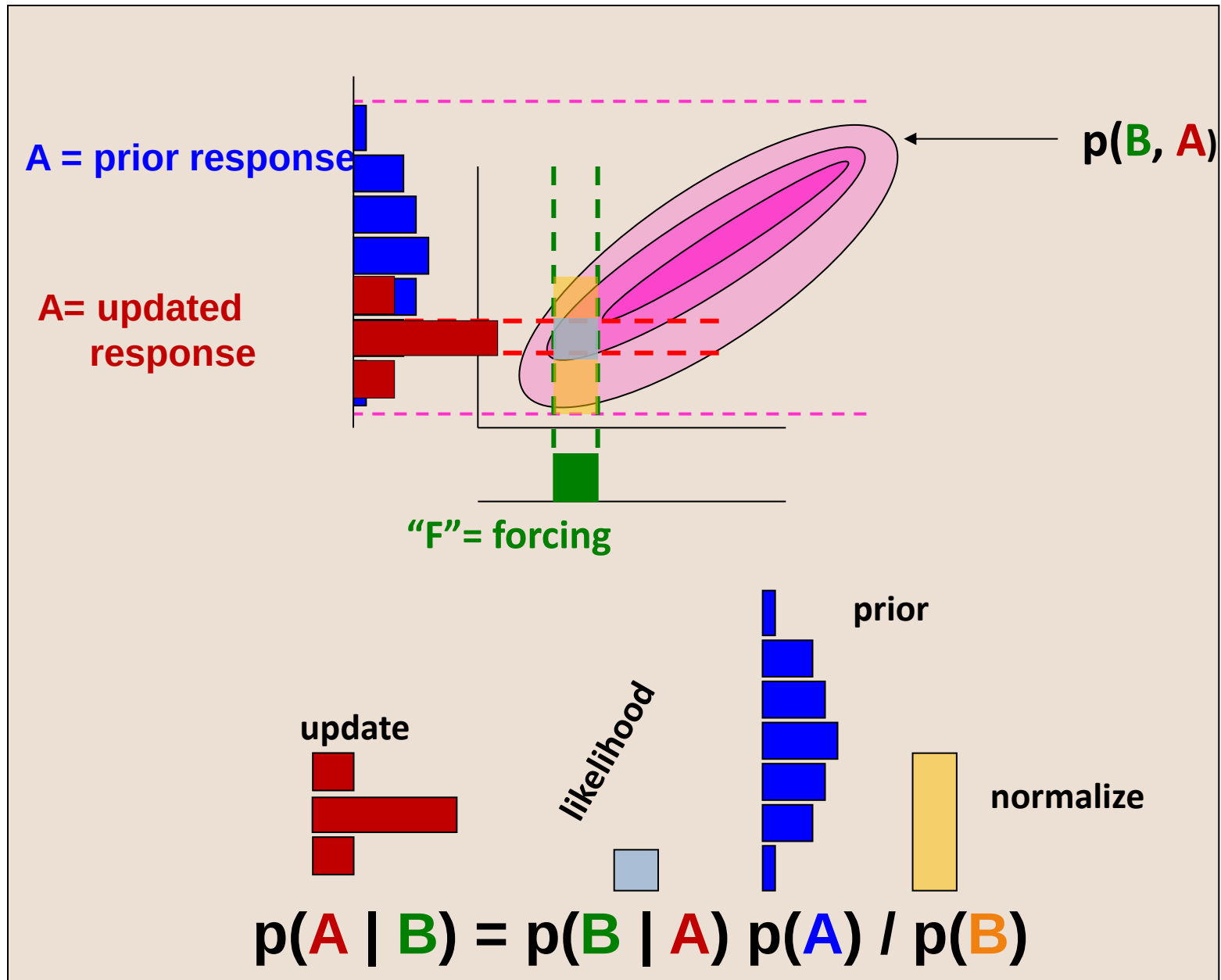


Adjusted Land Elevation

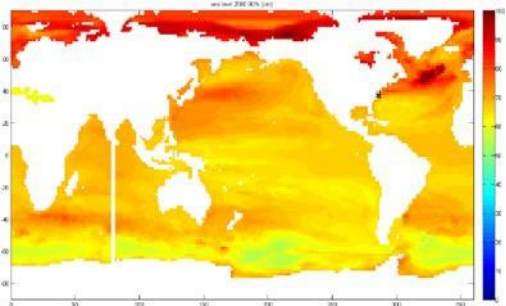


Coastal Response Type:
Dynamic vs. Inundation

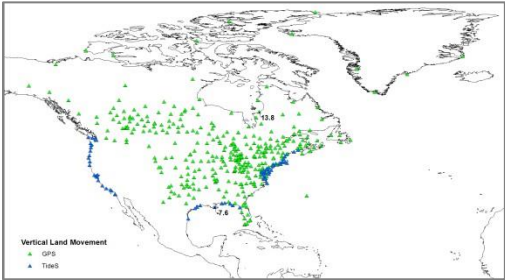
How a Bayes net works:



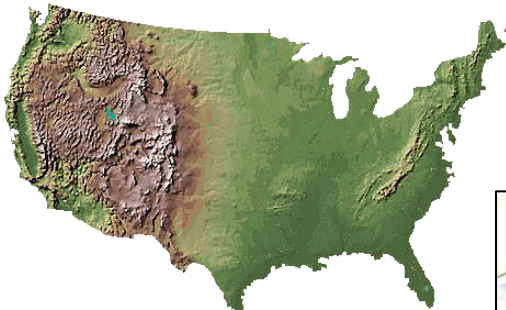
Determine probabilities of adjusted land elevation and response type given a range of sea level scenarios:



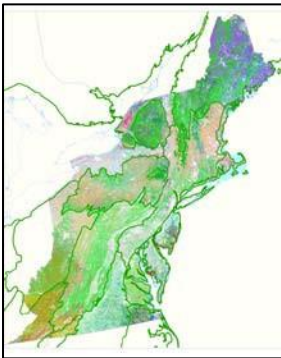
Latest GCM Projections



Tide Gauge and GPS Velocities



National Elevation Dataset



DSL as derived From TNC et al.

Projected Sea Level (m)		
0 to 0.25	25.0	
0.25 to 0.5	25.0	
0.5 to 0.75	25.0	
0.75 to 2	25.0	

Vertical Land Movement (m)		
-0.3 to 0	33.3	
0 to 0.1	33.3	
0.1 to 0.3	33.3	

Elevation (m, MHW)		
-10 to -1	39.8	
-1 to 0	18.7	
0 to 1	17.4	
1 to 5	23.5	
5 to 10	0.55	

Land Cover Type		
Water	57.0	
Marsh	14.5	
Beach	4.02	
Cliff	0.24	
Forest	13.5	
Developed	10.7	

Adjusted Elevation (m)		
-11.7381 to -1	40.2	
-1 to 0	18.1	
0 to 1	15.2	
1 to 5	19.5	
5 to 10.0478	6.99	

Coastal Response Likelihood		
Dynamic	71.0	
Inundate	29.0	

Adjusted Elevation (range)



Dynamic Response vs. Inundation



Photo Credit

Sydney Coastal Councils Group

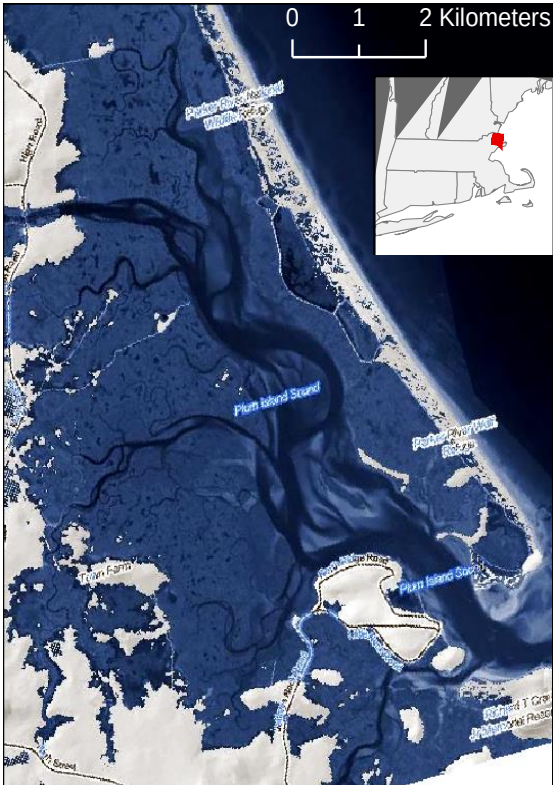
How we inundate

Adjusted Elevation (range)

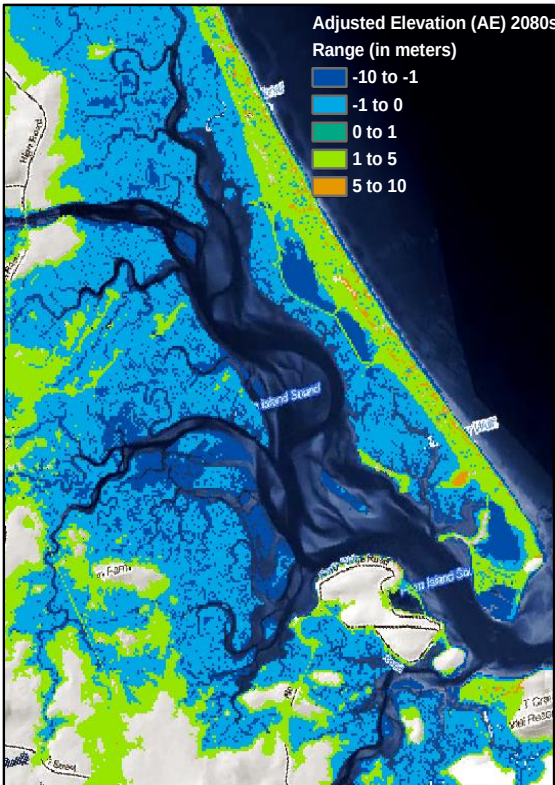


$$AE(x, t) = E(x) - SL(x, t) + VLM + \textit{uncertainties}$$

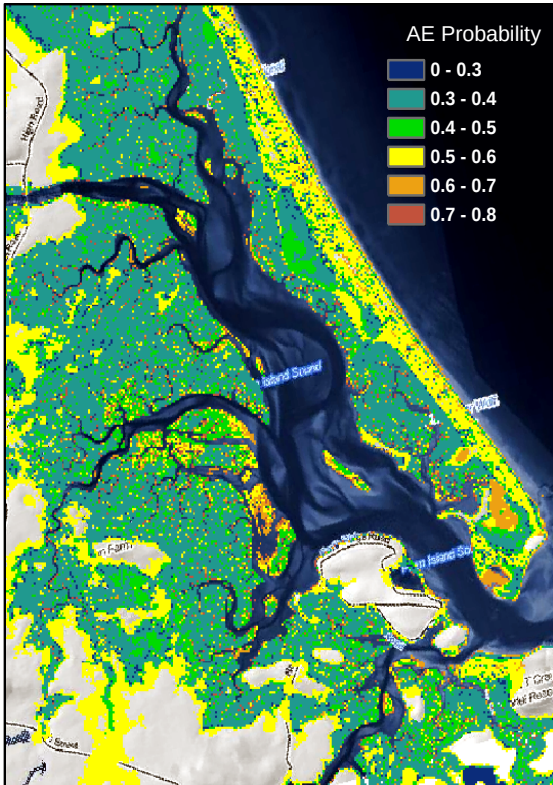
Source: Surging Seas at <http://ss2.climatecentral.org>



Standard Inundation Model



Our Predictions

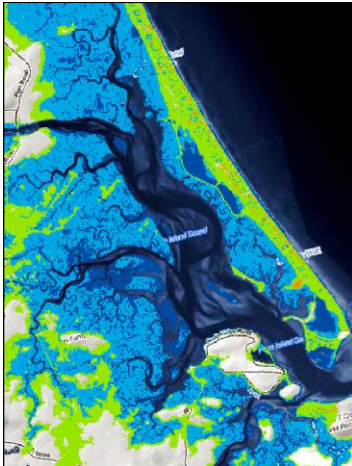


Prediction Probabilities

Adding the dynamic response

AE Ranges

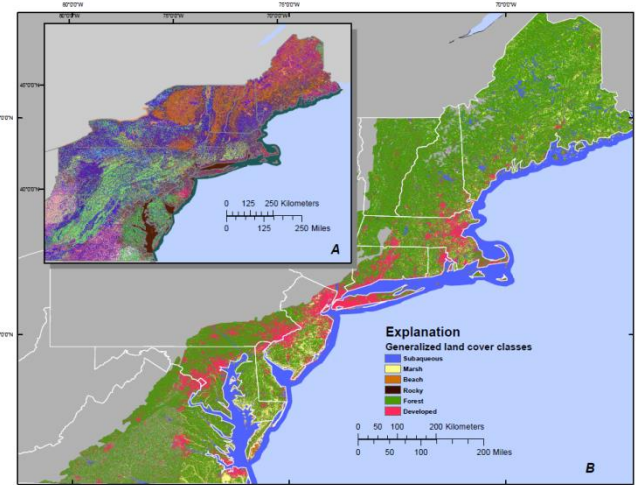
<-10 to -1 m
-1 to 0 m
0 to 1 m
1 to 5 m
5 to 10 m



Adjusted Elevation

Land Cover Type

Subaqueous
Marsh
Beach
Forest
Rocky
Developed



General Land Cover Type

Coastal Response Likelihood

Dynamic

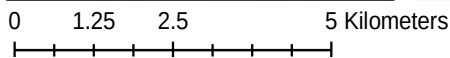
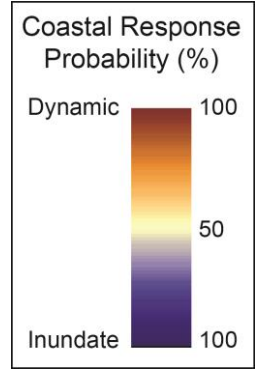
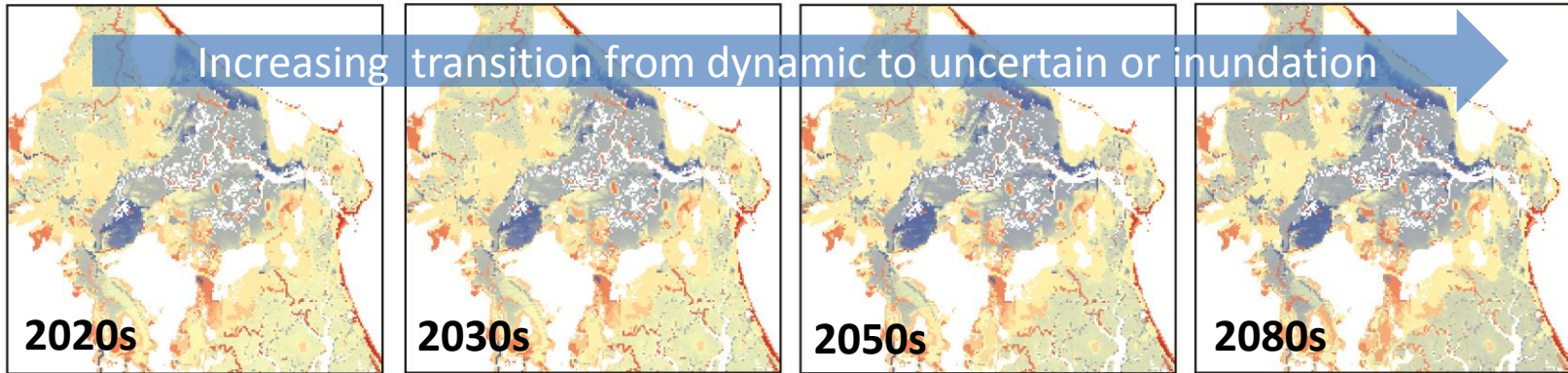
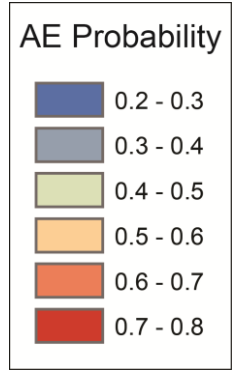
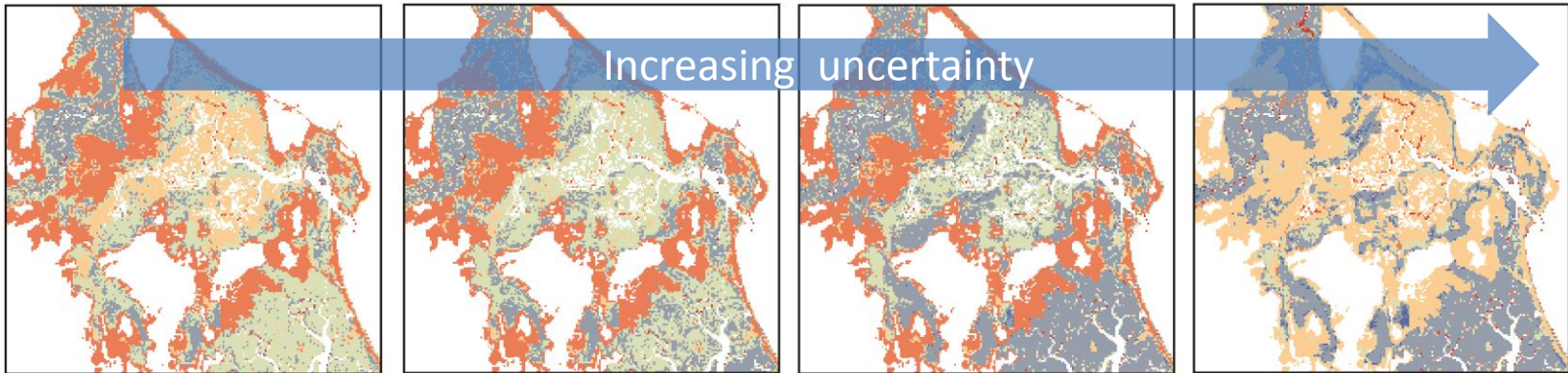
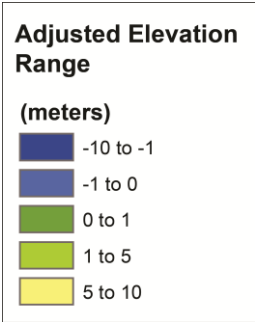
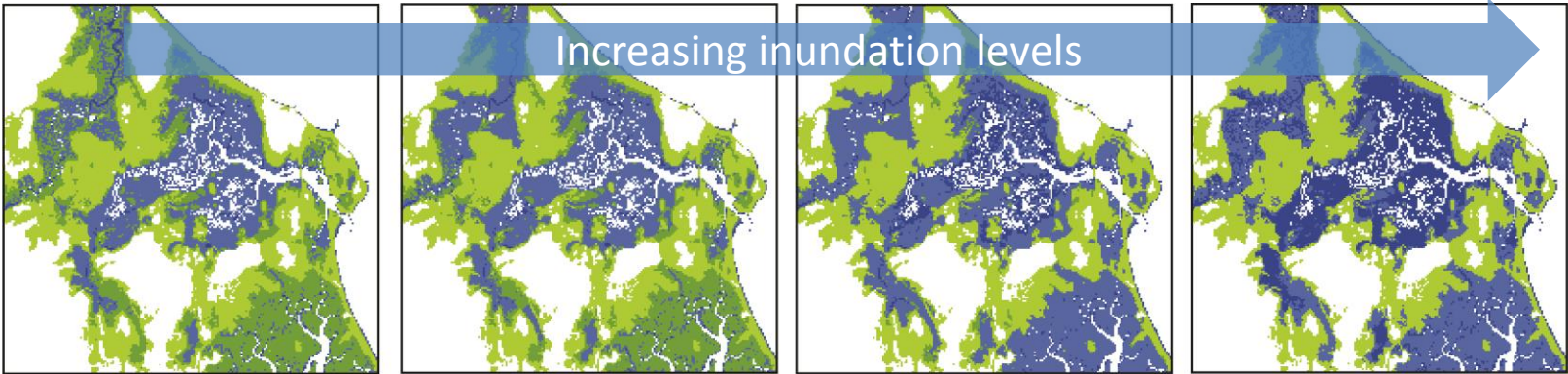
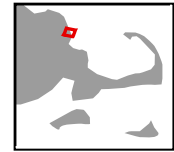


Inundate



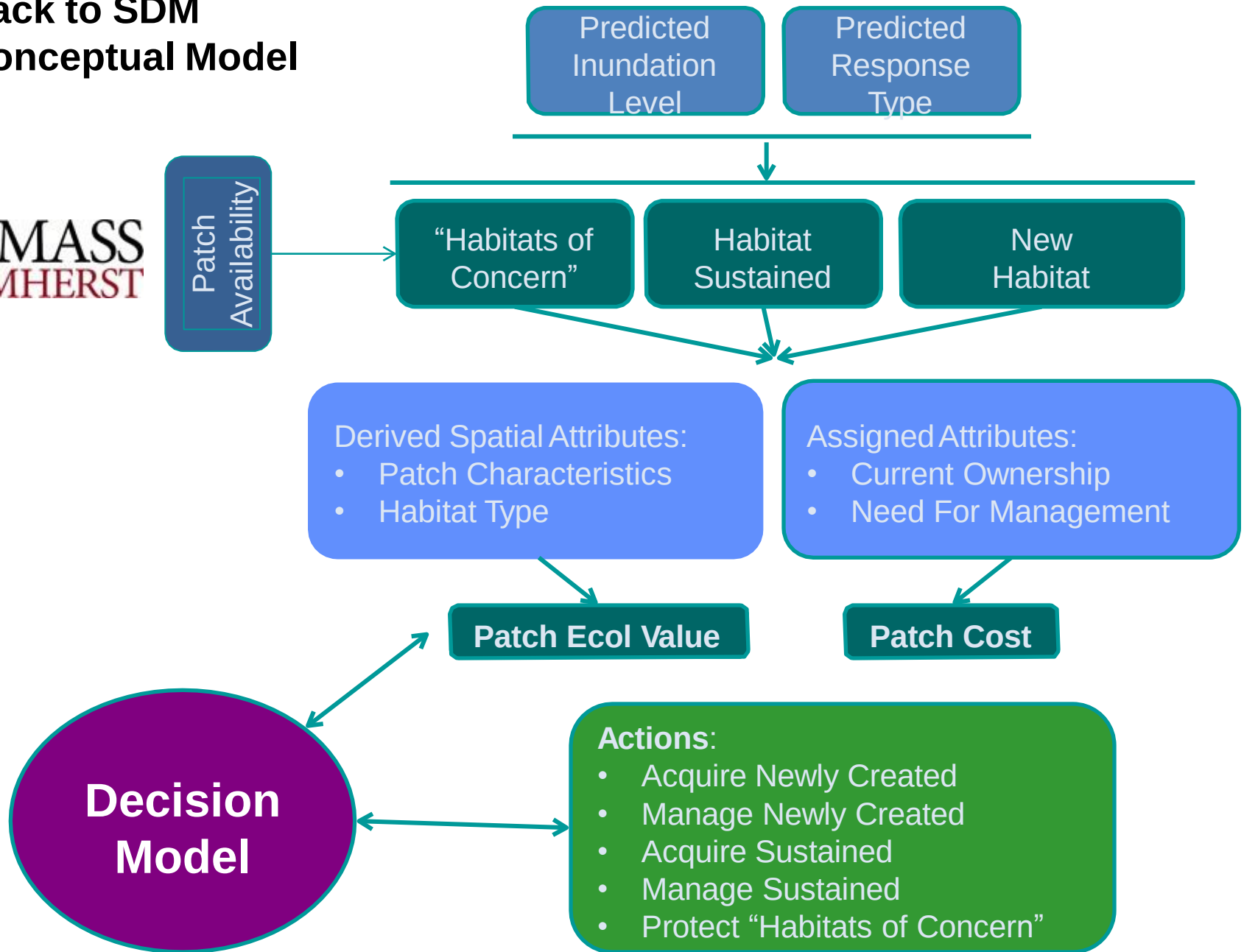
Based on published
SLR threshold
rates; and
expert knowledge

Changes through time



Back to SDM Conceptual Model

UMASS
AMHERST



Products

Report (Open-File Report) describing approach, methods, and datasets

Geospatial data (ArcGIS rasters) that describe which processes/models are necessary to resolve coastal response

- Resolution useful to inform habitat and landscape change models (30 m resolution, -10 to 5 m coastal coverage) for 2020s, 2030s, 2050s, and 2080s
- Will be available through USGS Coastal Change Hazards Portal

Scientific Papers: Change the conversation beyond the bathtub

Next steps

Decision-support tool development

Incorporating marsh-specific updates

Can easily update:

Elevation data

Sea-level rise thresholds (as probabilities)

Next model iteration:

**Explore storms/storm impacts, possibly using USGS
storm-induced coastal change**

More challenging (but possible in future model iterations):

**Integration of marsh specific variables (e.g. accretion rates,
sedimentation)**

Acknowledgments

- **SDM-SLR 2012 Workshop Team** (Andrew Milliken, Tim Jones, Dorina Frizzera, Bill Hulslander, Kevin Kalasz, Adam Whelchel, and Matt Whitbeck; coaches: Brady Matteson, Erin Rivenbark, Krishna Pacifici)
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- **Northeast Climate Science Center**
- **USACE Climate Program**