Coastal Storm Modeling System (CoSMoS) CA Central Coast

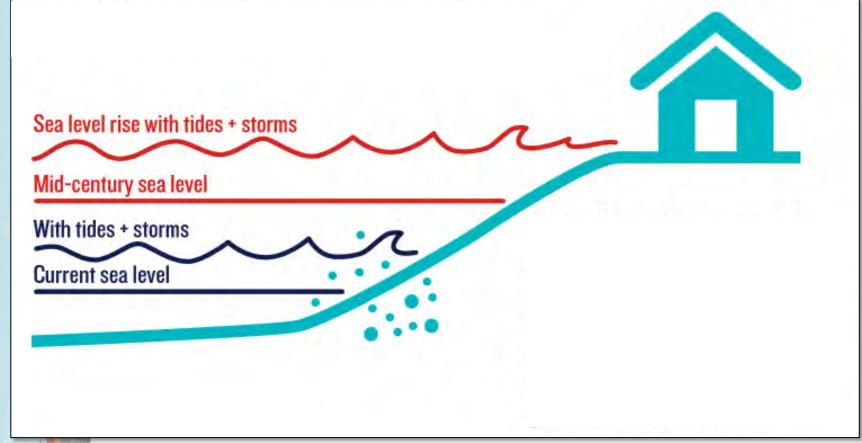


Juliette Finzi Hart, Ph.D. | Director of Outreach, USGS Central Coast Climate Collaborative | Aug. 23, 2017





Beyond SLR...storms & tides









Coastal Vulnerability Approaches

Static: NOAA SLR Viewer

Passive model, hydrological connectivity

2.0 m

1.0 m

Tides only

tide difference

sea level rise (SLR)

static

'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

 wave set-up & run-up 2.0 m +

 river discharge 0.2 m

 seasonal effects 0.3 m



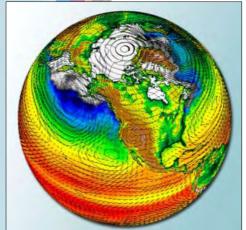
What is CoSMoS?

- Physics-based numerical modeling system for assessing coastal hazards due to climate change
- Ongoing development for the last decade
- Utilizes models that have been developed over the past several decades
- 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
- Emphasis on directly supporting federal and state-supported climate change guidance (e.g., Coastal Commission) and vulnerability assessments (e.g., LCP updates, OPC/ Coastal Conservancy grants)
- Developed for community-scale planning

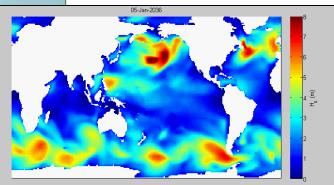




USGS Coastal Storm Modeling System (CoSMoS)



1. Global forcing using the latest climate models

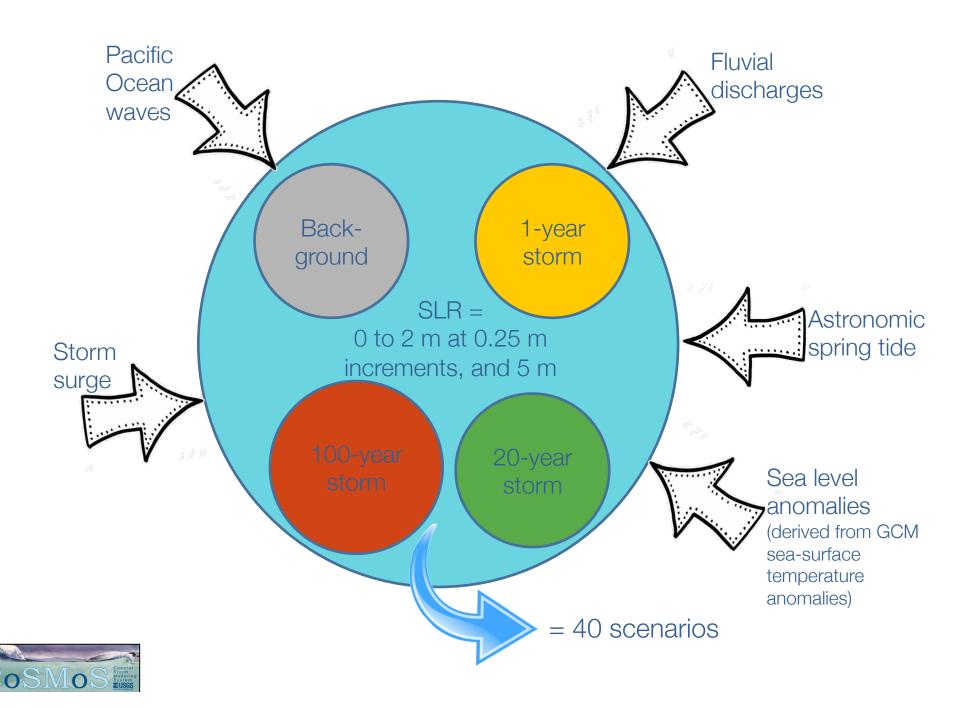


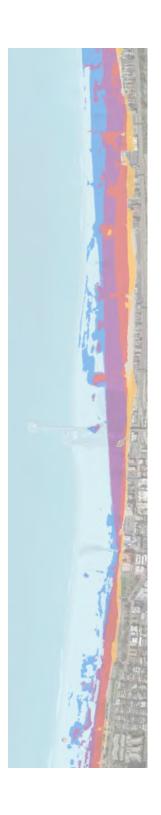
2. Drives global and regional wind/wave models



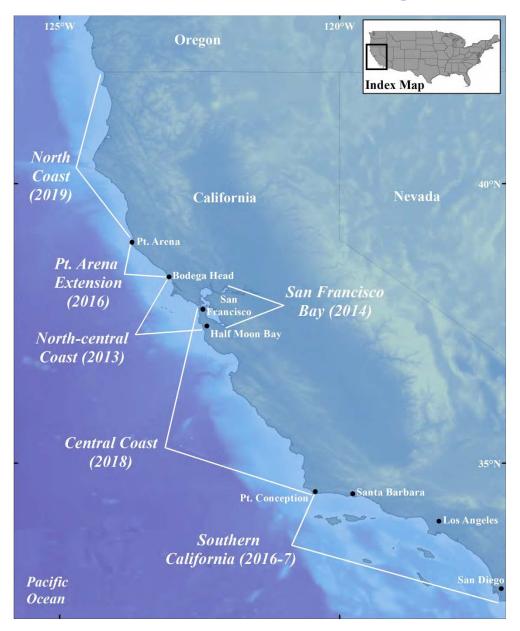
3. Scaled down to local hazards projections







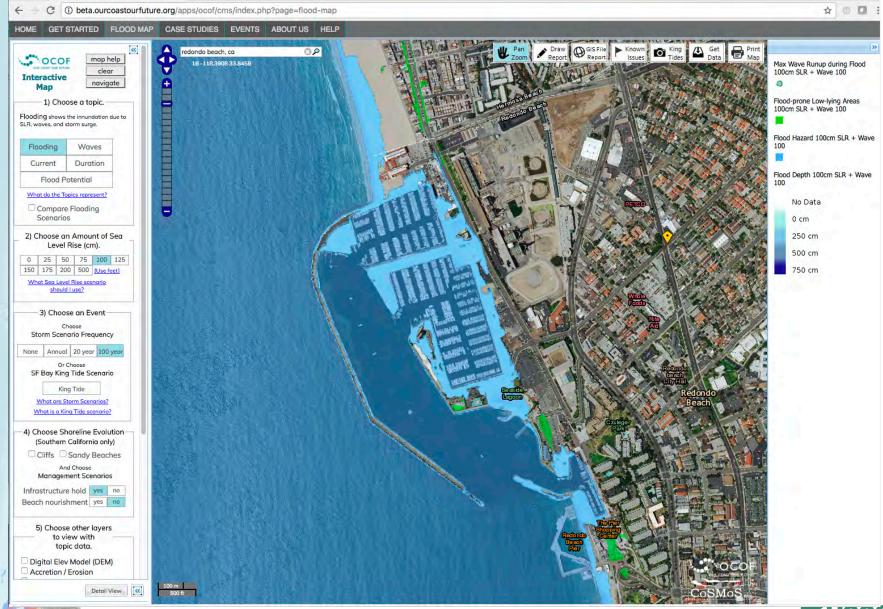
CoSMoS Coverage







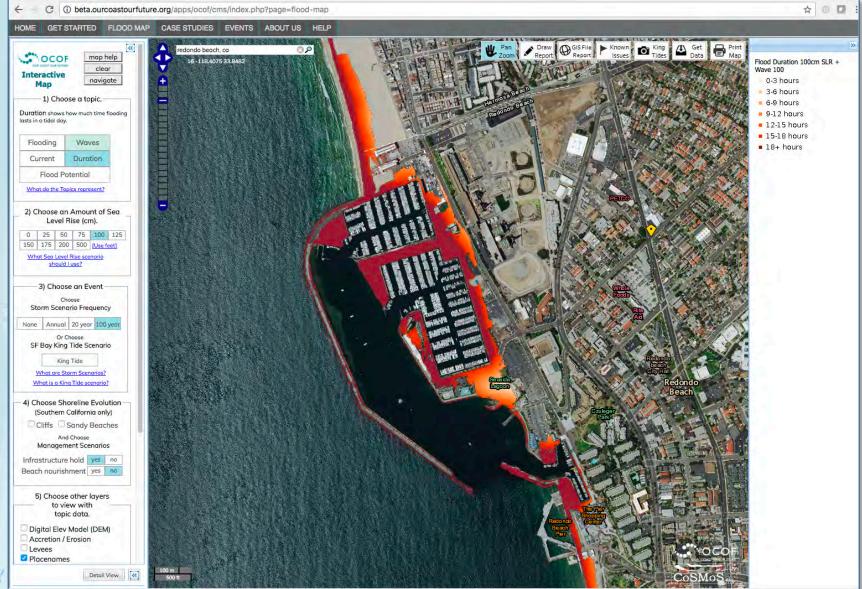
Coastal Flooding







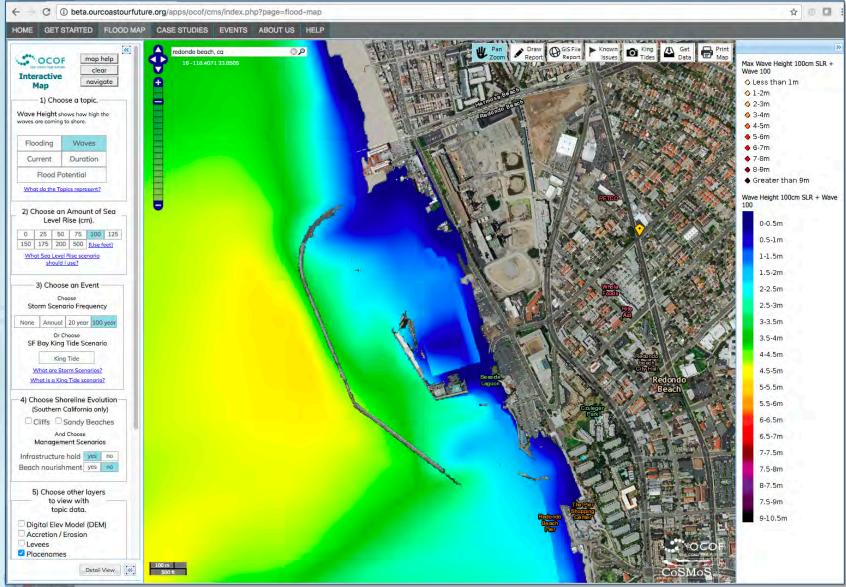
Flood Duration







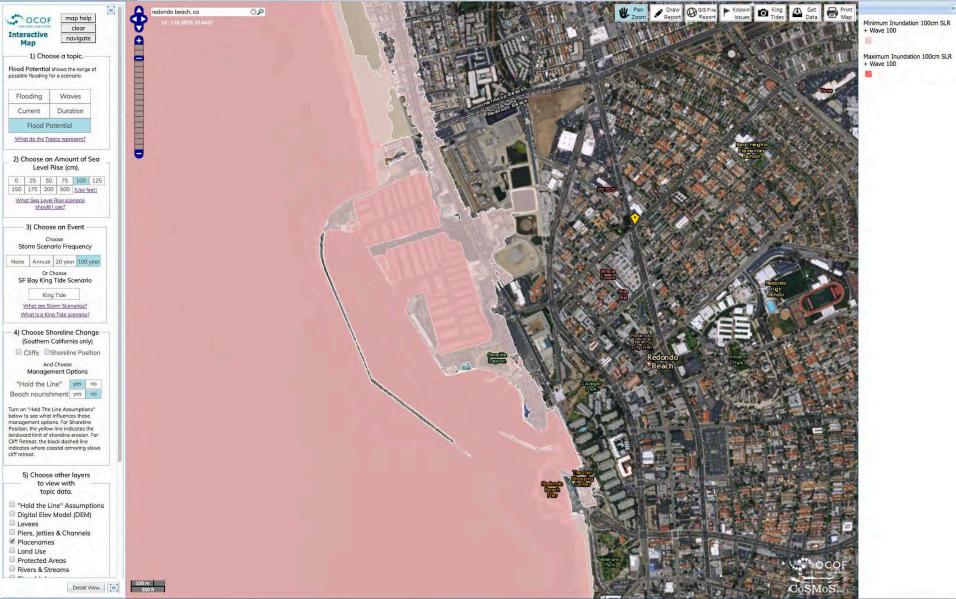
Waves







Flood Potential (aka Uncertainty)







Shoreline Projections



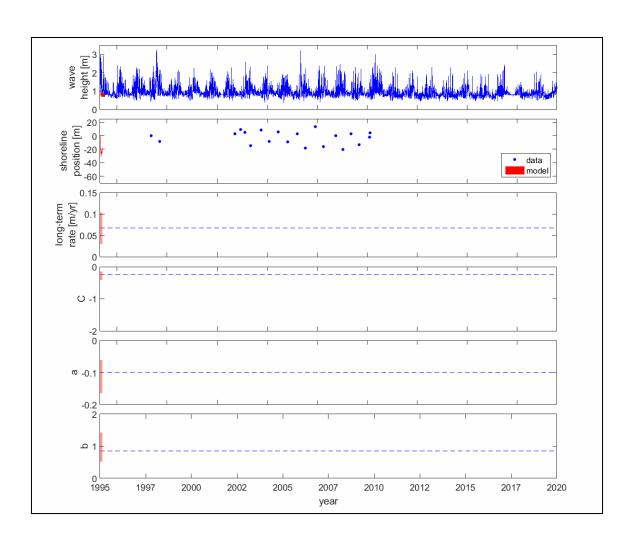


CoSMoS-COAST: Coastal One-line Assimilated Simulation Tool

- A (hybrid) numerical model to simulate long-term shoreline evolution
- Modeled processes include:
 - Longshore transport
 - Cross-shore transport
 - Effects of sea-level rise
 - Sediment supply by natural & anthropogenic sources



Vitousek, S., et al 2017

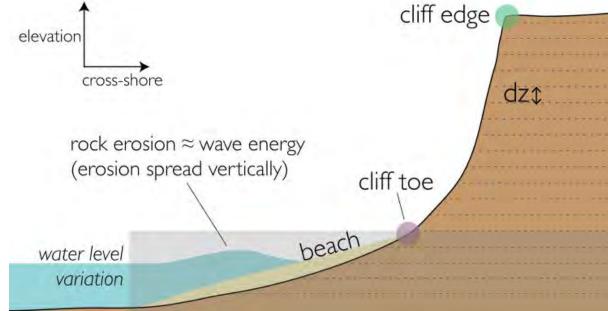






Long-term Cliff Retreat

- Uses an ensemble of up to 6 cliff models per transect
 - Beach protects cliff from waves
 - Includes water level variations (tides, run-up, set-up, surge, etc.)
- Synthesized from models in scientific literature (with several improvements)
- Uses machine learning (Artificial Neural Networks) to estimate model coefficients and extrapolate model behavior over study area





Cliff Retreat Projections



SLR of 1 m could increase retreat rates by ~60% over historical rates.





What outputs are available?

 Long term (LT) cliff recession and sandy beach shoreline change 4 coastal management scenarios + SLR

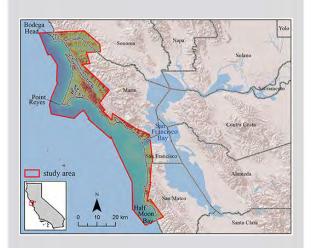
- Flood depths, extents, and low-lying vulnerable areas (including integration of LT morphodynamic change)
- Maximum water levels
- Flood duration
- Maximum wave heights
- Maximum velocities
- Maximum wave runup
- Flood extent uncertainties (model + DEM uncertainties, & vertical land motion)

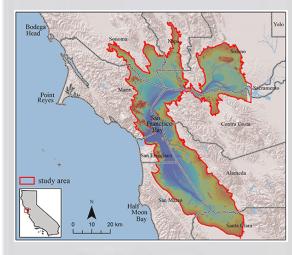
40 scenarios of SLR + storms



GIS-Based Exposure to Hazards

JURISDICTIONS





9 COUNTIES
56 INCORPORATED CITIES

ASSETS





RESIDENTS EMPLOYEES (w/ demographics) (by sector)



BUSINESS SECTORS
PARCEL VALUES
BUILDING REPLACEMENT VALUE



ROADS AND RAILWAYS



HAZARD



FLOODING EXTENT based on:



STORM FREQUENCY

None Annual 20-year 100-year

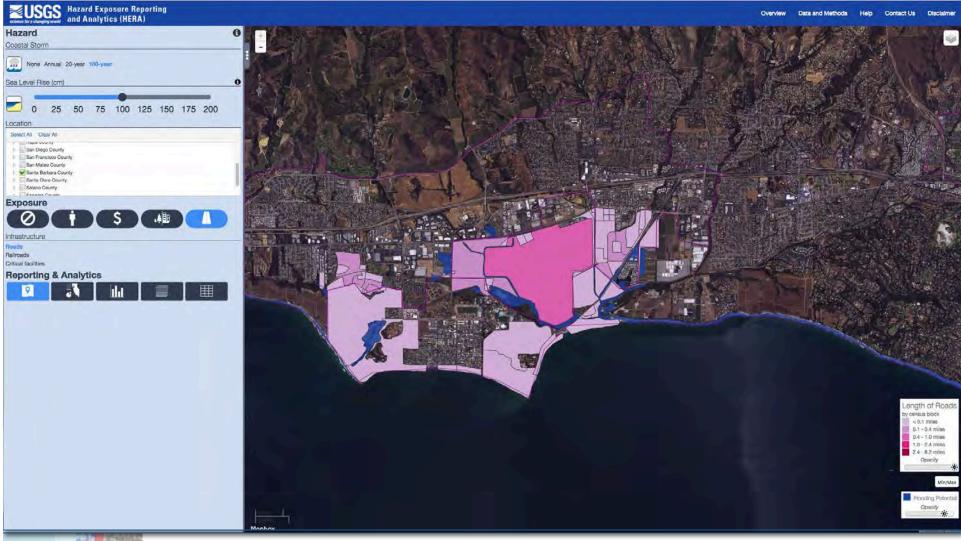


SEA LEVEL RISE SCENARIOS

0 cm 100 cm 25 cm 125 cm 50 cm 150 cm 75 cm 175 cm 200 cm



Socioeconomic Impacts







Sea level rise (SLR) in California



Time Period	"Low"	"Mid"	"High"
2000 – 2030	2 inches	6 in (0.5 ft)	12 in (1 ft)
2000 – 2050	5 in (0.4 ft)	11 in (1 ft)	24 in (2 ft)
2000 – 2100	17 in (1.5 ft)	37 in (3 ft)	66 in (5.5 ft)

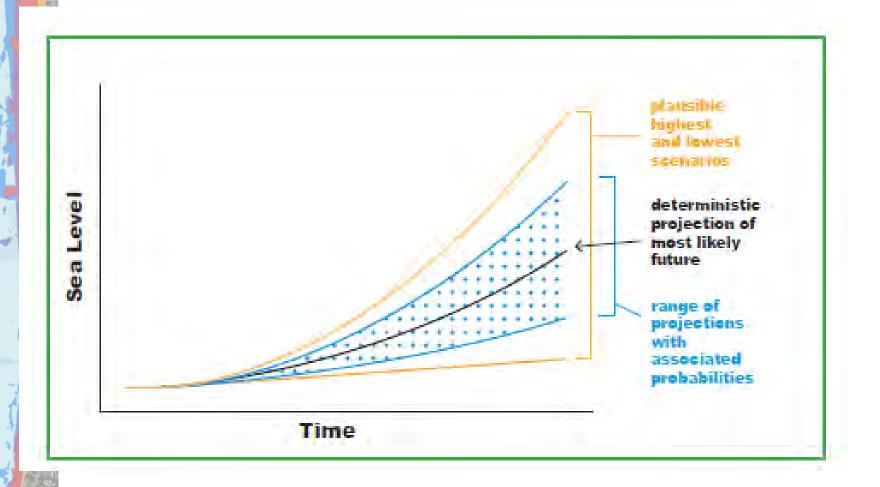




http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13389



Deterministic, Probabilistic, & Plausible, Oh My!







Feet above 1991-2009 mean	MEDIAN	LIKELY RANGE	1-IN-20 CHANCE	1-IN-200 CHANCE
Year / Percentile	50% probability SLR meets or exceeds	67% proba- bility SLR is between	5% probability SLR meets or exceeds	0.5% probability SLR meets or exceeds
2030	0.4	0.3 - 0.5	0.6	0.8
2050	0.9	0.6 - 1.1	1.4	1.9
2100 (RCP 2.6)	1.6	1.0 - 2.4	3.2	5.7
2100 (RCP 4.5)	1.9	1.2 - 2.7	3.5	5.9
2100 (RCP 8.5)	2.5	1.6 - 3.4	4.4	6.9
2100 (H++)	10			
2150 (RCP 2.6)	2.4	1.3 — 3.8	5.5	11.0
2150 (RCP 4.5)	3.0	1.7 - 4.6	6.4	11.7
2150 (RCP 8.5)	4.1	2.8 - 5.8	7.7	13.0
2150 (H++)	22			



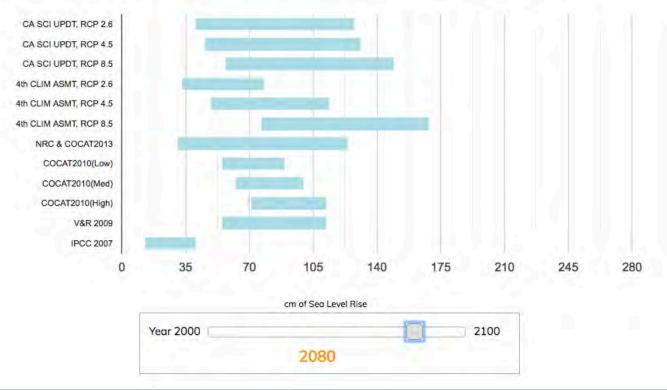




Huh?

What projections are likely to occur in a given year?

Move the slider control below the graph left and right to see how different climate experts projections of sea level rise compare to one another. Hold your mouse over each bar for details.





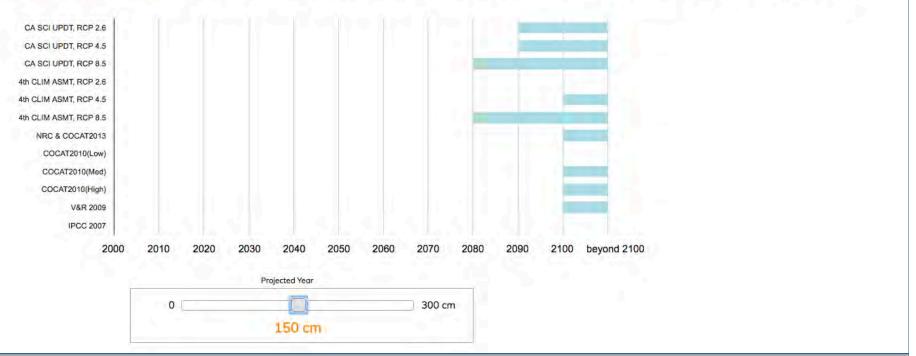




Wait, what?

When is a projection likely to occur?

Move the slider control below the graph left and right to see how different climate experts projections of when sea level rise will occur compare to one another. Hold your mouse over each bar for details.









CoSMoS in action...

County

- Sonoma County
- Marin County
- Santa Mateo County
- Santa Clara County
- Santa Barbara County
- Los Angeles County
 - Office of Emergency Management
 - Department of Beaches and Harbors
- San Diego County

Federal

- National Park Service
- NOAA Gulf of Farallones National Marine Sanctuary
- NOAA Office for Coastal Management
- National Estuarine Research Reserve (NOAA)

State

- California Coastal Commission
- California Coastal Conservancy
- California Department of Emergency Services (CalOES)
- California Department of Fish & Wildlife
- California Department of Transportation (CalTrans)
- California Energy Commission
- California Natural Resources Agency
- California Ocean Protection Council





CoSMoS in action...

City

- City of San Francisco
- City of Pacifica
- City of San Jose
- City of Santa Barbara
- City of Los Angeles
- City of Santa Monica
- City of Hermosa Beach
- City of Long Beach
- City of Huntington Beach
- City of Imperial Beach
- City of Oceanside
- City of Encinitas
- City of Carlsbad
- City of San Diego
- City of Imperial Beach

Regional Scale

- AdaptLA: Coastal Impacts Planning for the LA Region
- California Climate Science Alliance
- Coastal Ecosystem Vulnerability Assessment (CEVA, Santa Barbara)
- LA Regional Collaborative on Climate Action and Sustainability (LARC)
- Regional Water Quality Control Board for LA and Ventura Counties
- San Diego Regional Climate Collaborative
- Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP)
- Wetlands Recovery Projects (San Diego - Orange County region & LA -Ventura - Santa Barbara region)





LARC & CoSMoS



Prepare coastal infrastructure for higher sea levels and coastal storms

Read more

▶ GOAL 2 Prepare communities for higher sea levels and coastal storms

Read more

▶ GOAL 3 Protect natural resources from higher sea levels and coastal storms

Read more

▶ GOAL 4 Maintain and improve coastal and ocean health

Read more

GOAL 5 Begin exploring opportunities and policies to move the built environment back from the shoreline in at risk areas

http://climateaction.la/



LA/Ventura Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

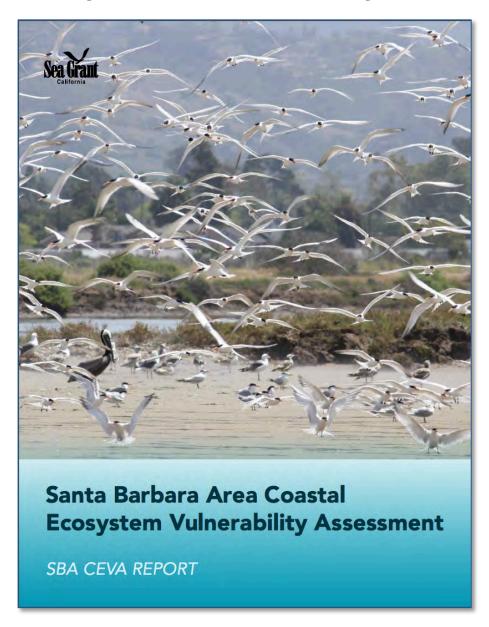
Current State of Knowledge & Water Quality Regulatory Program Considerations

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board





Santa Barbara Area Coastal Ecosystem Vulnerability Assessment







Central Coast CoSMoS

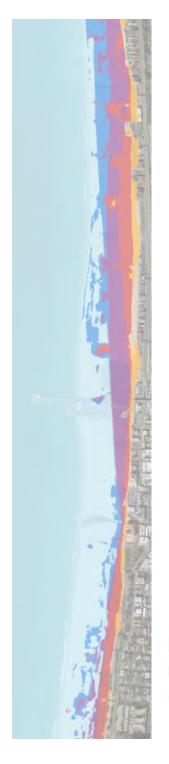
- Wave modeling nearing completion
- Coastal change projections to be completed in fall 2017
- Flooding projections to be completed in 2018, with Our Coast, Our Future and HERA web tools

USGS CoSMoS website: https://walrus.wr.usgs.gov/coastal_processes/cosmos/index.html

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

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





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