

Maryland's Ecological Effects of Sea Level Rise Project

Nicole Carlozo, Chesapeake & Coastal Service February 10, 2020







Protecting nature. Preserving life."

EESLR Overview





National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science Ecological Effects of Sea Level Rise



- Multidisciplinary research program
 - inform coastal managers of local coastal vulnerability & solutions to mitigate flood risk
- Collaborative science model
 - integrates stakeholder input to ensure relevancy, applicability & value to coastal managers

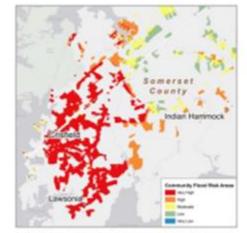
Project Goals



- Quantify the benefits of natural & naturebased features (NNBF)
- Inform conservation & management under future sea level rise scenarios



Photo Credit - Sherrievon Sternberg DNR Photo Contest 2014



Significant parts of Somerset County are at "very high" risk for coastal flooding.



Objectives



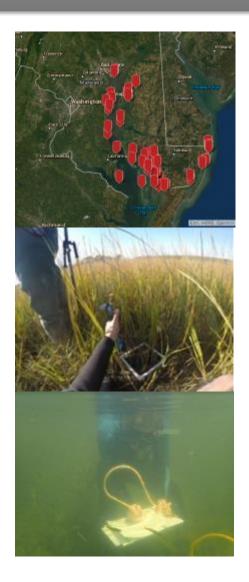
- 1. Enhance understanding of flood protection capacity & performance of NNBF under extreme & chronic events
- 2. Increase understanding of statewide flood protection capacity of NNBF under current conditions & future SLR scenarios
- 3. Quantify NNBF benefits for current and future SLR scenarios & integrate into Maryland's natural resource management
- 4. Work with regional, state & local stakeholders to:
 - Develop conservation & management recommendations to preserve or elevate the protective benefits of NNBF
 - Enhance resiliency of Maryland's vulnerable coastal communities

Objective 1



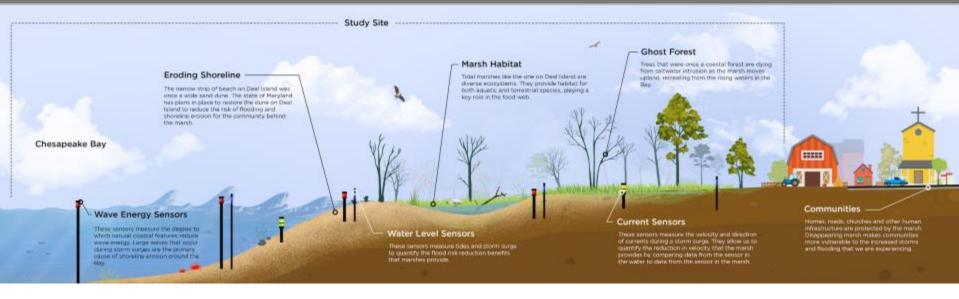
Enhance understanding of flood protection capacity & performance of NNBF under extreme & chronic events

- 1. Site Selection
- 2. Field-based NNBF and Nearshore Habitat Monitoring
- 3. Field-based Hydrodynamic Monitoring





Field Setup



Wave Sensor



Water Level Sensor



Currents Profile (ADCP)



Objective 2



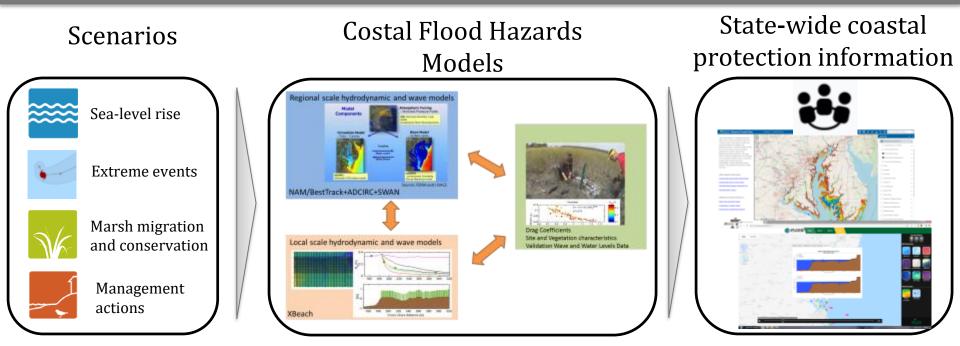
Increase understanding of statewide flood protection capacity of NNBF under current conditions & future SLR scenarios

- 1. Evaluate statewide buffering capacity of NNBF
- 2. Evaluate SLR Impacts to NNBF
- 3. Evaluate Buffering Capacity of NNBF under Future SLR conditions



Coastal Flooding Modeling Framework





Scenario-based simulations that compare the benefits of various management actions



Anticipated Outcomes & Products



- Site-level biological & hydrodynamic characterizations
- Spatial datasets
- Updated statewide conservation & restoration targeting tools
- Management recommendations for priority areas as sea levels rise
- Communication materials

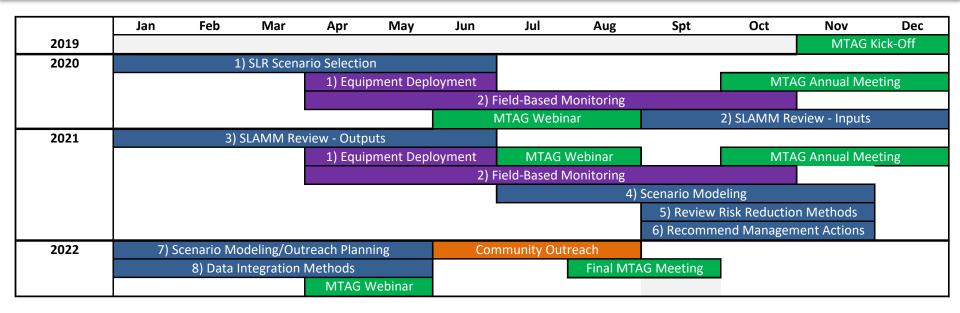




Chesapeake Bay Environmental Center, MD (Credit Janine Harris)

Where are we now?





Workgroups Field Work MTAG Meetings Outreach



Proposed Workgroups



Sea Level Rise (March/April 2020)

Review state SLR projections and scenarios and make recommendations for SLR projections/scenarios to include within the EESLR project. (Ex: Timeframes, probabilities, emission pathways, tide gauges)

Sea-level	Year	Emissions Pathway	Central Estimate 50% probability SLR meets or exceeds:	Likely Range 67% probability SLR is between:	1 in 20 Chance 5% probability SLR meets or exceeds:	1 in 100 Chance 1% probability SLR meets or exceeds:
rise Projections for Maryland 2018	2030 2050		0.6 ft	0.4 - 0.9 ft 0.8 - 1.6 ft	1.1 ft 2.0 ft	1.3 ft 2.3 ft
THE SECOND STATES	2080	Growing Stabilized Paris Agreement	2.3 ft 1.9 ft 1.7 ft	1.6 - 3.1 ft 1.3 - 2.6 ft 1.1 - 2.4 ft	3.7 ft 3.2 ft 3.0 ft	4.7 ft 4.1 ft 3.2 ft
	2100	Growing Stabilized Paris Agreement	3.0 ft 2.4 ft 2.0 ft	2.0 - 4.2 ft 1.6 - 3.4 ft 1.2 - 3.0 ft	5.2 ft 4.2 ft 3.7 ft	6.9 ft 5.6 ft 5.4 ft
	2150	Growing Stabilized Paris Agreement	4.8 ft 3.5 ft 2.9 ft	3.4 - 6.6 ft 2.1 - 5.3 ft 1.8 - 4.2 ft	8.5 ft 7.1 ft 5.9 ft	12.4 ft 10.6 ft 9.4 ft

Sea level Rise Projections for Maryland 2018, Baltimore tide-gauge. Projection probabilities for different time horizons and emissions pathways.

Proposed Workgroups



Living Shoreline (Spring/Summer 2020)

Discuss options for living shoreline monitoring. Discuss living shoreline types and MTAG priorities. Make recommendations for living shorelines to monitor that would inform management or practitioner decision-making.

- Marsh Model (Fall 2020 Spring 2021) Review SLAMM inputs and outputs for marsh model
- SAV Model (Fall 2020 Spring 2021) Review SLAMM inputs and outputs for SAV model
- Risk Reduction (2021) Inform methods for quantifying risk reduction.

Proposed Workgroups



Management Actions (2021)

Identify and review proposed management actions for scenario modeling (ex. living shorelines, thin-layer sediment placement, marsh restoration, green vs. gray solutions).

Data Integration (2022)

Discuss data integration options for state targeting models. Identify other data integration opportunities. How best can model outputs be integrated into existing decision-making tools? How should data be used? How should data not be used?

• Scenario Modeling/Community Outreach (2022) Identify scenarios of interest (storm events and management strategies) based on focus areas, SLR scenarios, and management actions list. Identify stakeholders and make outreach recommendations. Participate in outreach meetings as is relevant.





- 1. SLR Workgroup Participation (March-April)
- 2. Where can this project inform other decisionmaking tools/processes?
- 3. How would ARWG like to be engaged moving forward?

Questions?



- George Mason University
 - Celso Ferreira, cferei3@gmu.edu
- Maryland Department of Natural Resources
 - Nicole Carlozo, nicole.carlozo@maryland.gov
 - Rebecca Golden, rebecca.golden@maryland.gov
 - Elliott Campbell, elliott.campbell@maryland.gov
- The Nature Conservancy
 - Michelle Canick, mcanick@tnc.org
 - Jackie Specht, jackie.specht@tnc.org