

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

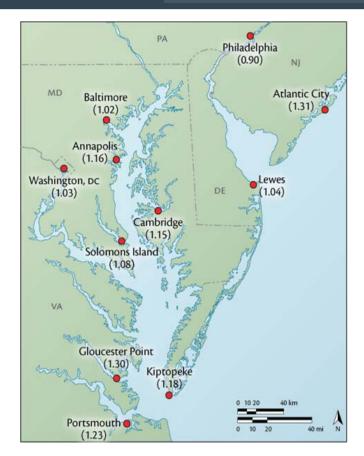
Planning for Coastal Change: Communities & Land Conservation

Catherine McCall
New Partners for Smart Growth Conference
January 31, 2015

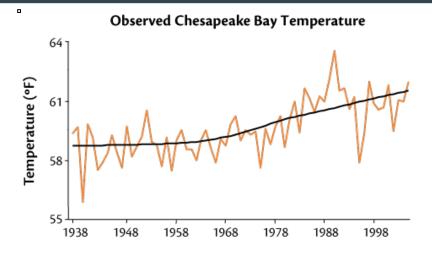




Global Climate Change: Real Consequences for Maryland's Coasts



Sea level has risen approximately 1 ft (.3m) in the last century.



Chesapeake Bay has warmed by more than 2°F.



Extreme Events, such as Hurricane Sandy in 2012, foreshadow MD's vulnerability to climate change impacts.







Maryland: A 2100 Snapshot

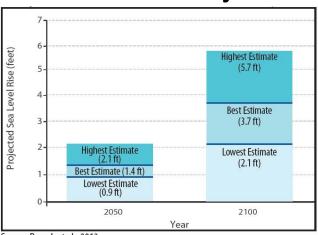
- ✓ Sea Level Rise: 2-6 feet (.6 1.8 meters)
 - √ Temperature: +2 to > 8 degree C
 - ✓ Annual Precipitation: -10% to +20%
 - ✓ Spring Runoff: Higher
 - ✓ Summer Runoff: Lower
 - ✓ More Extreme Events

Global Climate Change = Real Consequences for our Coasts

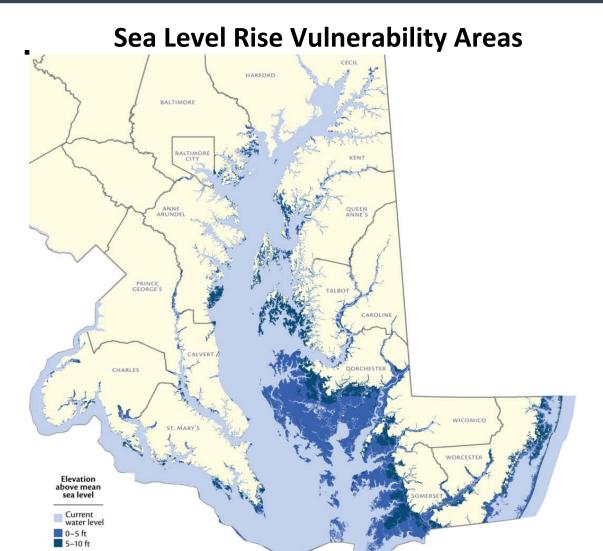


Future Sea Level Rise

Sea Level Rise Projections



Source: Boesch et al., 2013

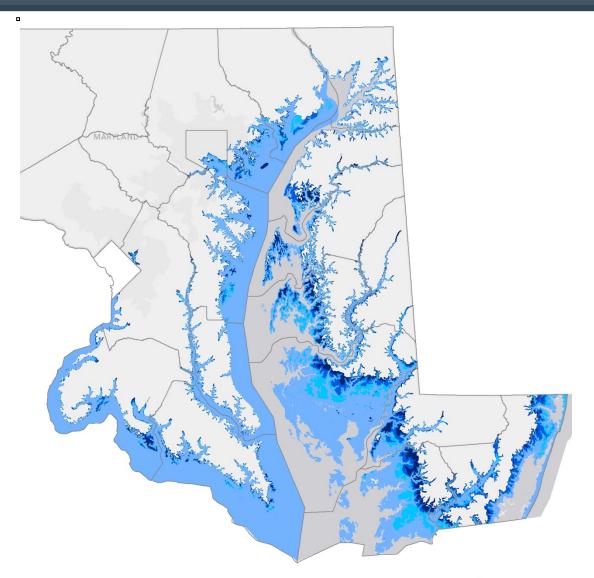






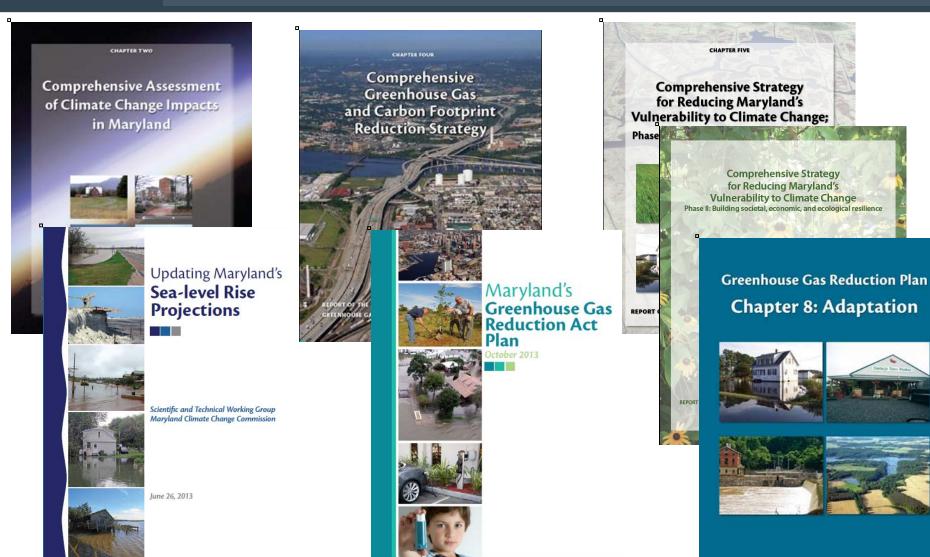
Storm Surge Risk

- Category 1 (5-7 feet)
- Category 2 (7-11 feet)
- Category 3 (11-19 feet)
- Category 4 (19-24 feet)





Maryland's Climate Action Plans









Building Resilience to Climate Change Policy

DNR shall proactively seek the protection of lands that enhance the resilience of bay, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

- 1) Identify landscape or site-level characteristics that support ecosystem resilience, limitations on future use of the site and opportunities to increase resiliency and/or mitigate adverse impacts.
- 2) Assess land acquisitions for potential impacts of climate change and sea level rise.





Maryland's Coastal Atlas

http://dnr.maryland.gov/ccs/coastalatlas/index.asp

Climate Change Data Layers:

- Sea Level Rise Vulnerability
- Storm Surge Areas
- Wetland Adaptation Areas
- Shoreline Inventory
- Historical Shorelines &
 Shoreline Rates of Change
- Erosion Vulnerability
 Assessment
- 100 & 500 Year Flood Areas











Wetland Migration Corridors

Wetlands provide coastal ecosystem services that include maintaining healthy water quality and coastal community protection such as flood control and storm-surge protection.

Protecting wetland migration corridors

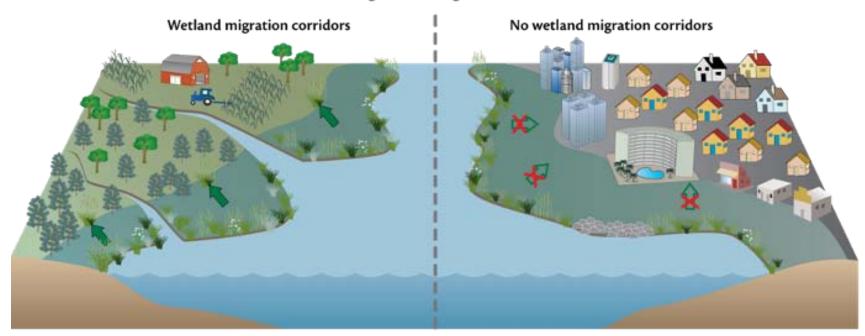


Figure 14. As sea level rises, wetlands may migrate into open spaces such as forests that and fields into areas with man-made barriers such as hardened shorelines and heavy development such as urban, commercial ..., and residential areas ...



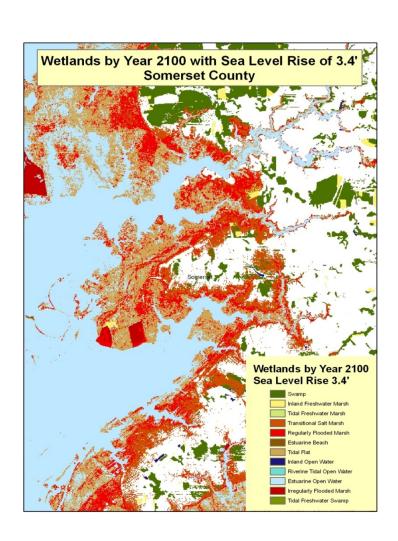




Climate Change Wetland Adaptation Areas

1st - Sea-Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM) was run for 2050 and 2100 sealevel rise scenarios.

- SLAMM uses elevation, accumulation of sediments, wetland accretion and erosion rates, and sea level rise to predicatively model long-term wetland and shoreline change.
- 2nd Additional analysis was conducted to identify priority conservation areas.
 - Targeted key habitat features from 2100 results including large continuous wetland areas, wetland diversity, new wetland areas, breeding marsh-dependent birds, and all future wetland areas by year 2100.
 - Priority for areas aligning with existing nonwetland hydric soils and Maryland's Green and Blue Infrastructure Assessments.



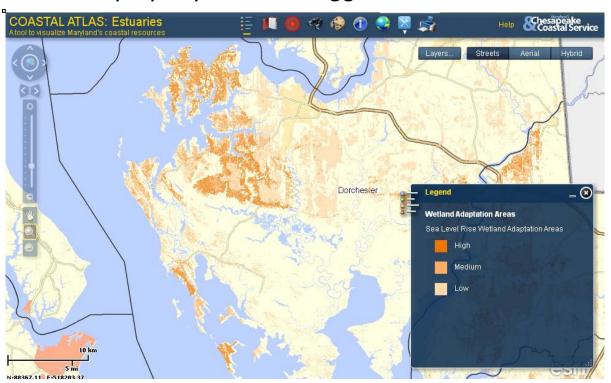




Wetland Adaptation Areas

3rd — Results are a range of low, medium and high priority areas called Maryland's Wetland Adaptation Areas

- Top two tiers (medium and high priority areas) were selected as the bestof-the-best and added to Maryland's TEAs.
- 5+ acres on a property is now a trigger for Coastal Resilience Easements.



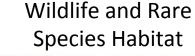




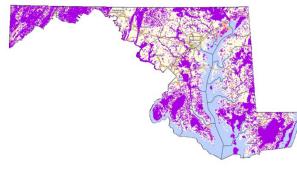


Program Open Space Targeted Ecological Areas

Green Infrastructure and Forests Important for Water Quality

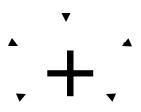


Nontidal Streams and Fisheries



Tidal Fisheries, Bay and Coastal Ecosystems





Wetland Adaptation Areas

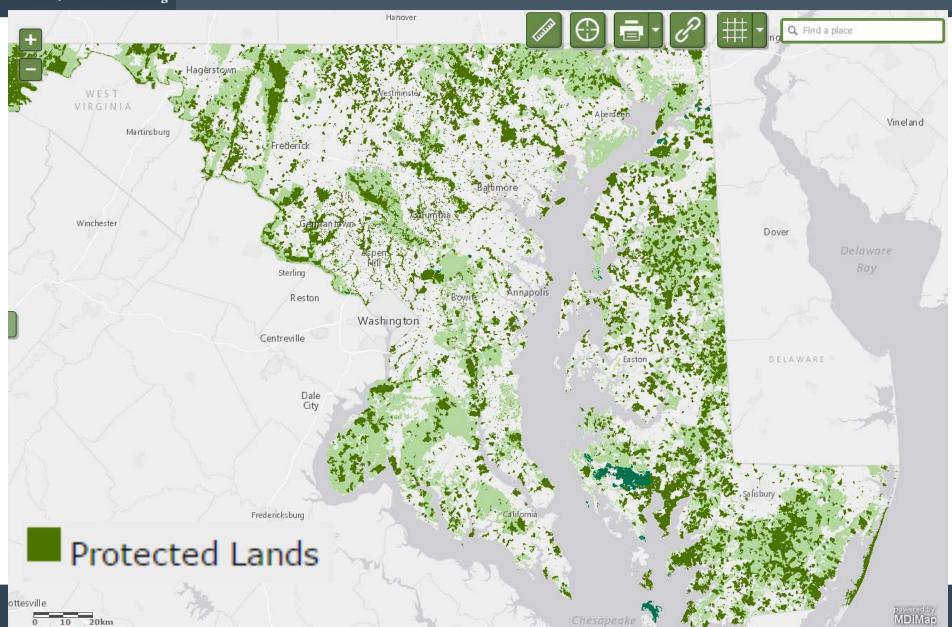








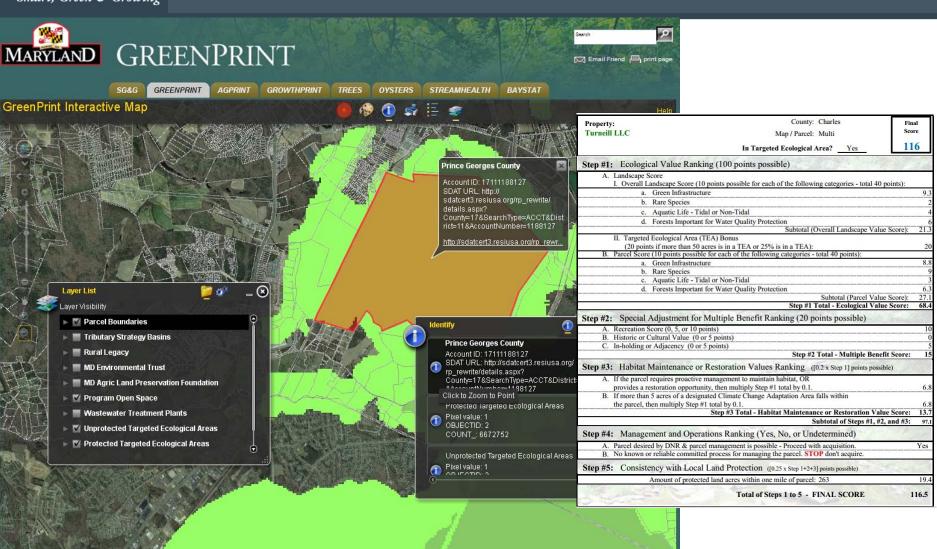
GreenPrint: TEAs





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GreenPrint Website & Scorecards





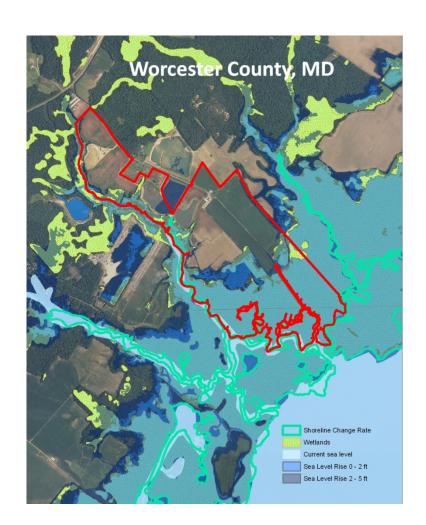




Coastal Resilience Easement

Easement Provisions:

- Development setbacks in areas subject to sea-level rise inundation by 2050
- Buffers to protect high priority
 Wetland Adaptation Areas
- Impervious surface limits to reduce runoff and pollution due to increased storm events
- Grantee review of shoreline stabilization projects
- Mandatory updates of Soil Conservation & Water Quality plans every 10 years to promote Best Management Practices





Coastal Resilience Action Plan: Sustainable Shorelines and Buffers

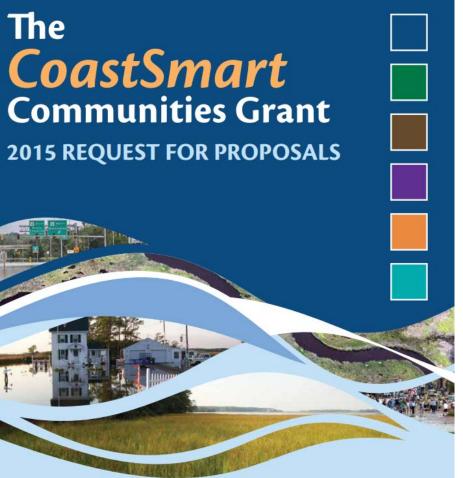
Management Plan Provisions:

- Wetland/hydrologic restoration
- Living shoreline projects
- Invasive species management
- Environmental hazard management
- Removal of barriers to wetland migration
- Documentation of vulnerable historic and cultural resources





CoastSmart Scorecard & RFP



- Risk & Vulnerability
- Land Use Planning
- People & Property
 - Hazard Mitigation
 - Emergency/Disaster
- Infrastructure & Critical Facilities
- Natural Resources
- Economy & Society

The CoastSmart Communities Grant provides financial and technical assistance to local governments to promote the incorporation of natural resource and/or coastal management issues into local planning and permitting activities. The CoastSmart Grant will target coastal communities that want to reduce their vulnerability to the effects of coastal hazards and sea level rise by becoming ready, adaptive and resilient – CoastSmart.

















Online Resources

- Coastal Habitat and Climate Resources:
- http://dnr.maryland.gov/ccs/habitats_slr.asp

- Coastal Atlas Mapper:
- http://dnr.maryland.gov/ccs/coastalatlas/index.asp