

# Orange County CoSMoS Results

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U.S. Geological Survey



*Huntington Beach Pier, January 1983  
(H. Lorren Au Jr., Orange County Register)*

# Support for CoSMoS SoCal

- State Coastal Conservancy



- City of Imperial Beach



IMPERIAL BEACH  
*California*

- Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve



- California Department of Fish & Wildlife



California Department of  
Fish and Wildlife

- California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment (California Natural Resources Agency)



# Projections for Southern California

## SLR for Los Angeles (NRC, 2012)

- 28 cm of sea level rise by 2050 (range 13-61 cm)
- 93 cm of sea level rise by 2100 (range 44-167 cm)
- includes global and regional effects (e.g., wind and circulation patterns, sea level fingerprint, glacial isostatic adjustment, tectonics)

## Storms for Southern California (Bromirski et al., 2012; Erikson et al., 2015)

- No significant changes in wave height
- Extreme events approach from ~10-15 degrees further south

## El Niño for 21<sup>st</sup> Century (Cai et al., 2015, Barnard et al., 2015)

- More frequent extreme events
- Doubling of winter erosion
- Wave energy increase by 30%

## Orange County 21<sup>st</sup> Century Vulnerability (Pacific Institute, 2009)

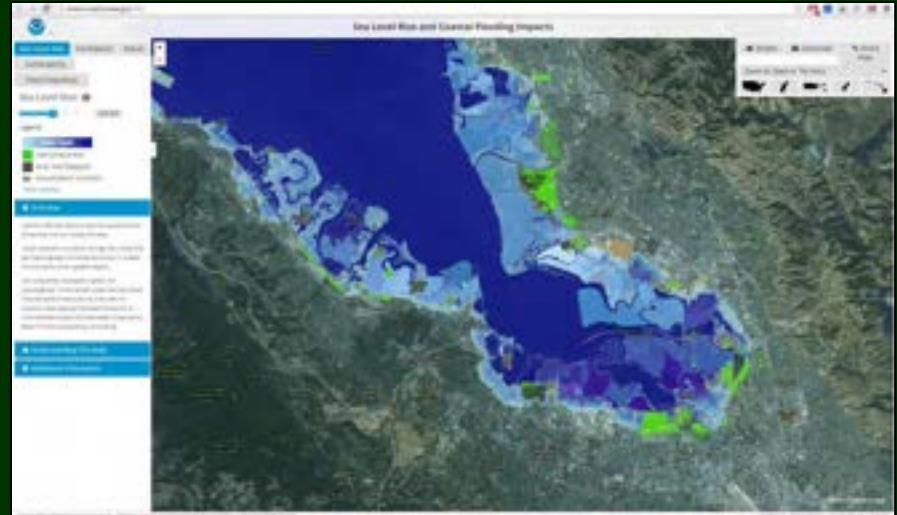
- 110,000 people at risk
- \$17 billion in property



# Coastal Vulnerability Approaches

- **STATIC: NOAA SLR Viewer**

- Passive model, hydrological connectivity
- Tides only (MHHW)
- Excellent elevation data, datum control
- Wetland migration model, socioeconomic impacts
- ‘1<sup>st</sup> order screening tool’



<http://www.coast.noaa.gov/slr/>

- **DYNAMIC: CoSMoS**

- GCM ensemble forcing
- Includes wind, waves, sediment transport, fluvial discharge, and vertical land movement rates
- Range of SLR and storm scenarios
- Flooding extent explicitly modeled, hydrological connectivity



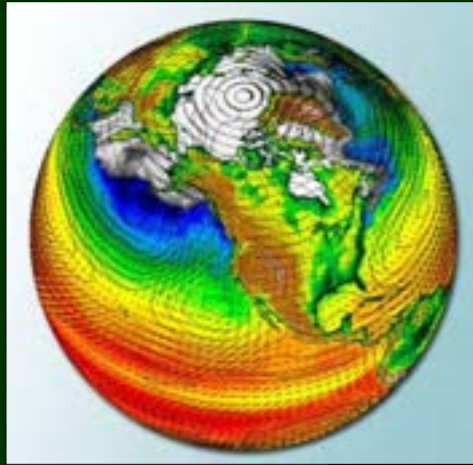
Our Coast Our Future: [www.prbo.org/ocof](http://www.prbo.org/ocof)

# CoSMoS: A Tool for Coastal Resilience

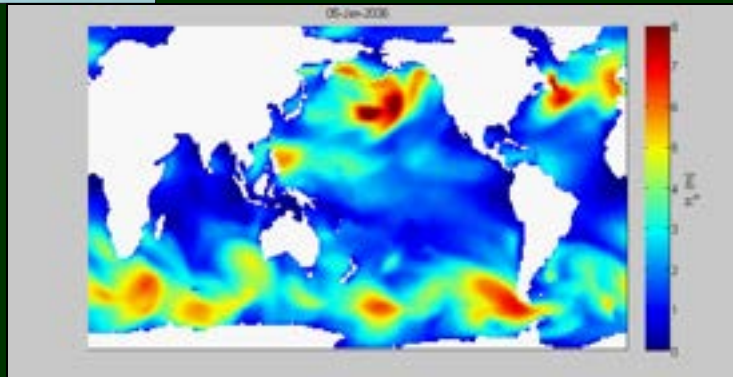
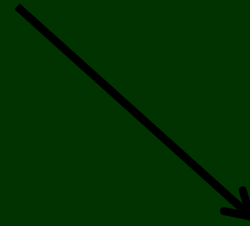
- Physics-based numerical modeling system for assessing coastal hazards due to climate change
- Predicts coastal hazards for the full range of sea level rise (0-2, 5 m) and storm possibilities (up to 100 yr storm) using sophisticated global climate and ocean modeling tools
- Developing coastal vulnerability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



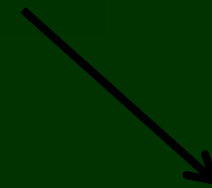
# Identifying Future Risk with CoSMoS



1. Global forcing using the latest climate models

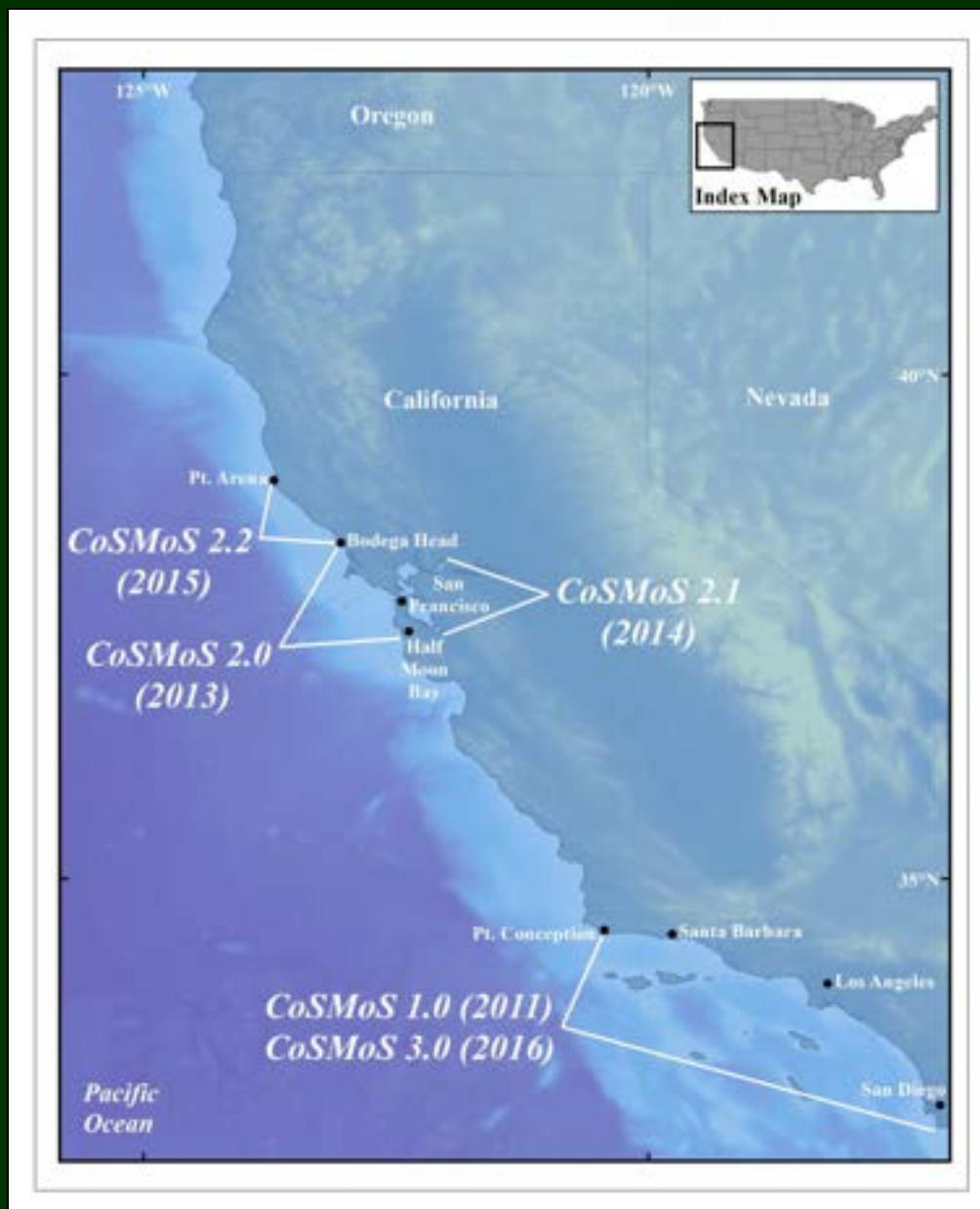


2. Drives global and regional wind/wave models



3. Scaled down to local hazards projections

# CoSMoS Version Summary



# CoSMoS Version Summary

## CoSMoS 1.0

- So Cal, 470 km coastline (Pt. Conception -> Mexico border)
- Historical storms, 2 SLRs
- Global & regional parts continue to run operationally

## CoSMoS 2.0

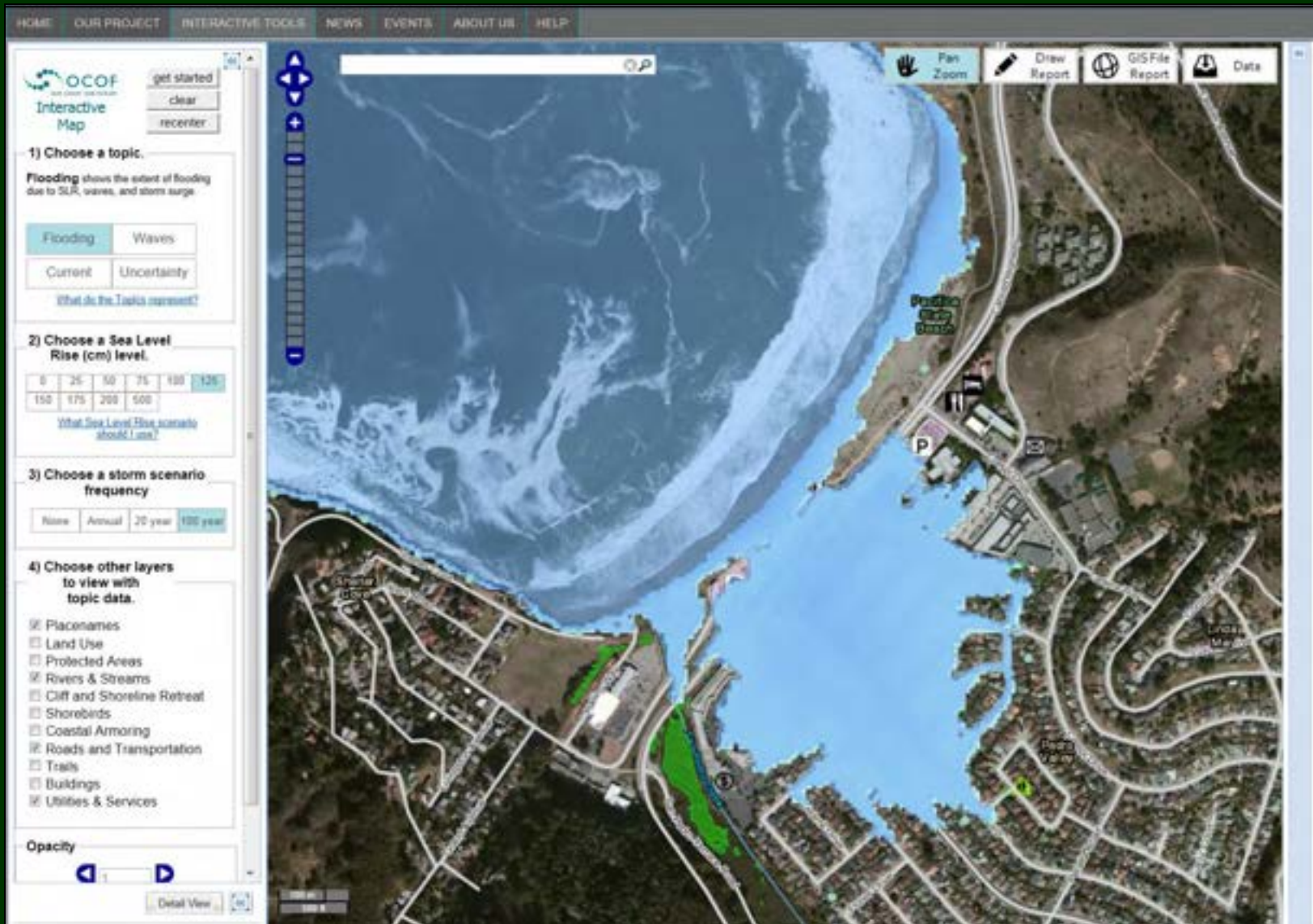
- North-Central CA coast, 170 km, (Bodega Head to Half Moon Bay)
- 21<sup>st</sup> century winds & waves
- High resolution grids of lagoons and protected areas
- Annual, 1 yr, 20 yr, 100 yr storm events in combination with SLR 0 m to 5 m at 0.25 m increments +5 m
- Web-based tool

## CoSMoS 2.1

- San Francisco Bay
- Spatial- & time-downscaled climate scenario winds
- Fluvial discharges
- Vertical land motion
- Marsh accretion



# CoSMoS 2.0- CenCal/NorCal



# Highlights of CoSMoS 3.0

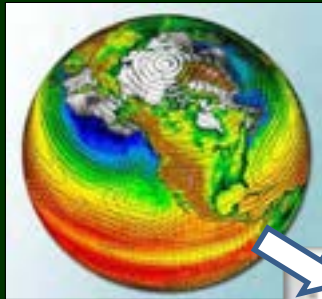
- Multi-agency collaboration featuring top coastal and climate scientists from Scripps, Oregon State University, private sector, and USGS
- Long-term coastal evolution modeled, including sandy beaches and cliffs
- Downscaled winds from GCMs to get locally-generated seas and surge
- Discharge from rivers for event response
- 100 yr storm events in combination with SLR 0 m to 1.5 m in 0.5 m increments delivered Fall 2015



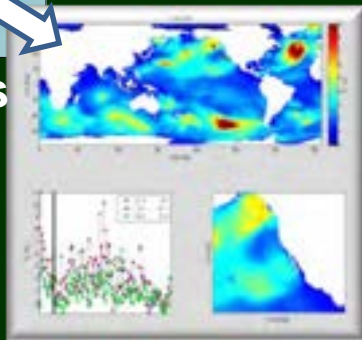
# CoSMoS 3.0 Southern California

## Global

Global conditions of future climate scenarios



GCM winds



WW3 wave model

## Regional

Tides, water levels, and regional forcing



Regionalized storm response



20-year storm return

## Local

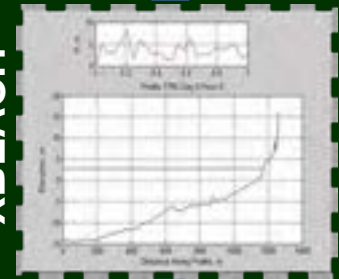
High resolution hydrodynamics and



Delft FLOW-WAVE



XBEACH

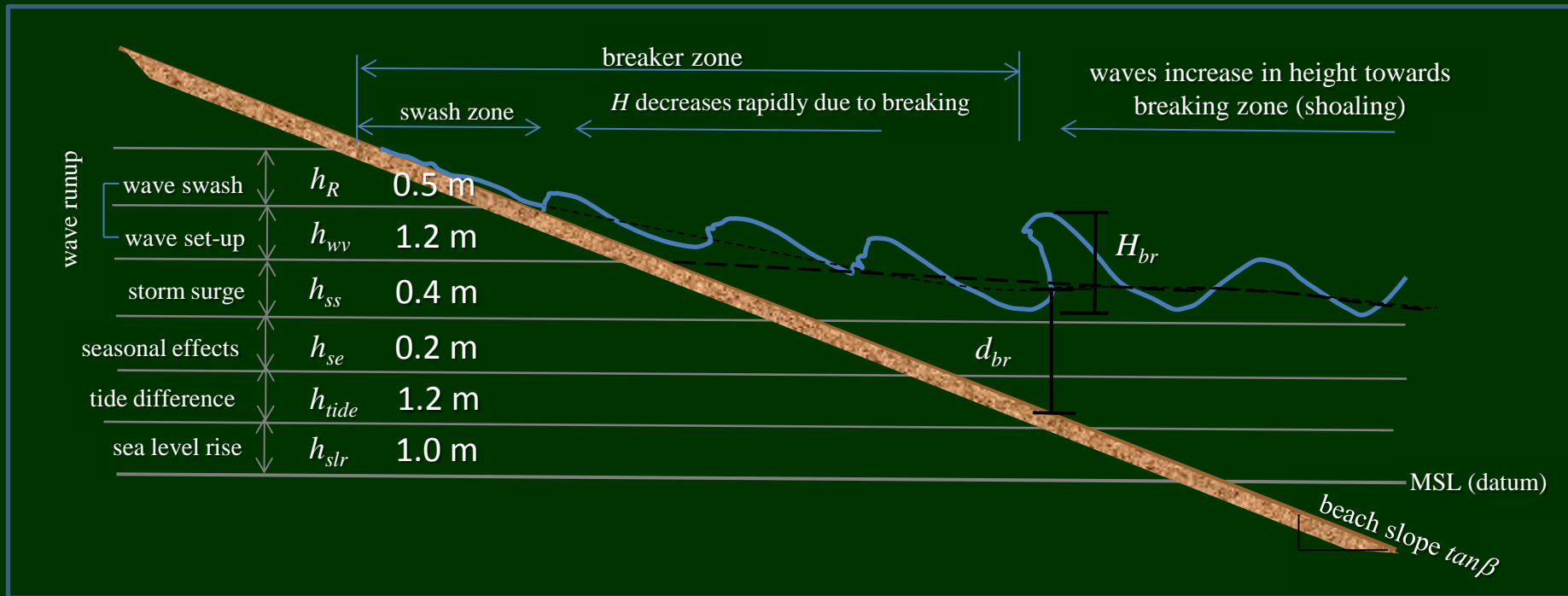


Open coast

Fluvial discharge  
VLM  
Coastal change

results  
projected onto  
hi-res DEM

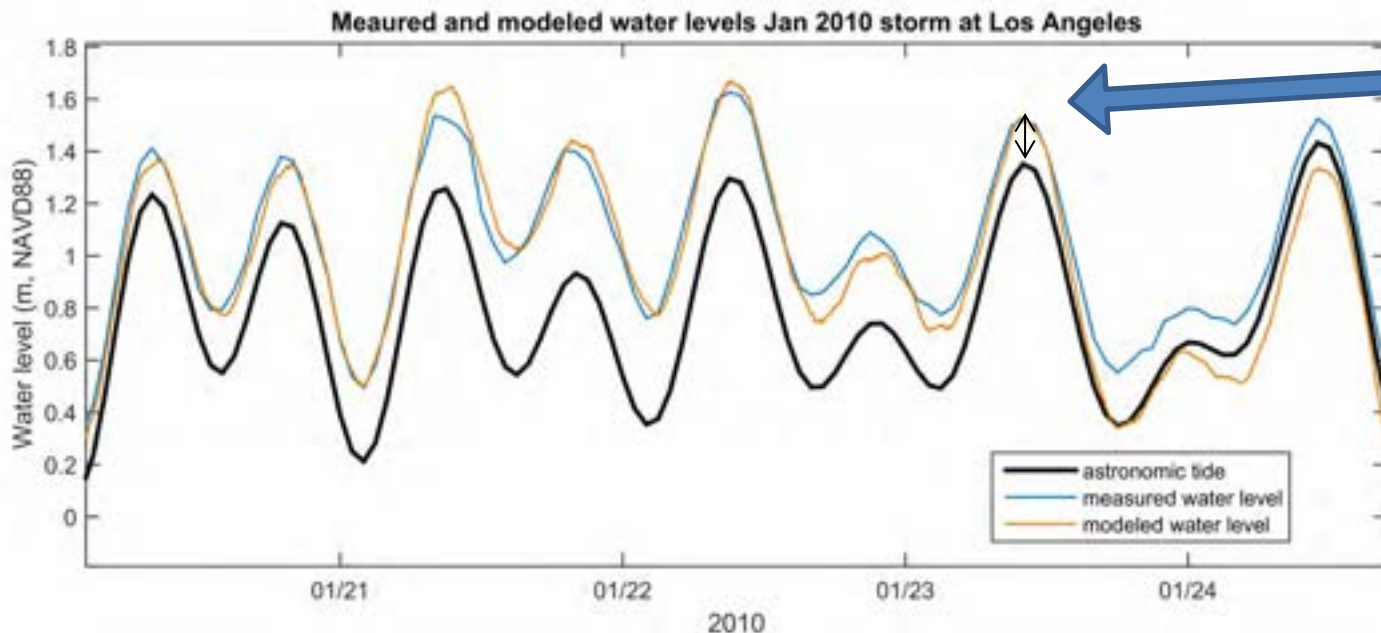
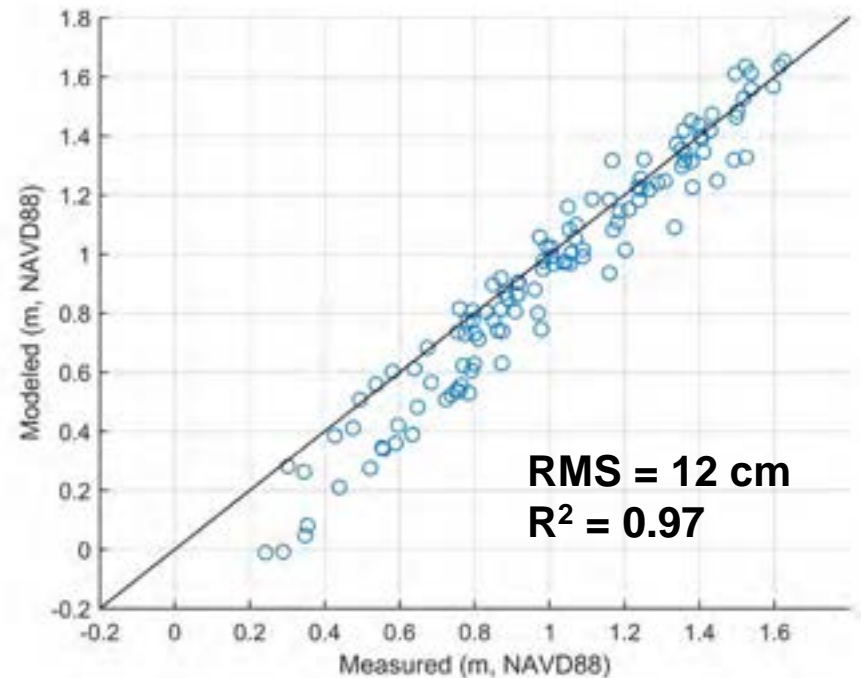
# Overview of Processes Included in CoSMoS



*flood level is the combination of  
 $rSLR + tides + seasonal\ effects + storm\ surge + wave\ setup + wave\ runup$   
 $+ fluvial\ discharge\ backflow$*

# CoSMoS validated with January 2010 Storm

Los Angeles tide gauge

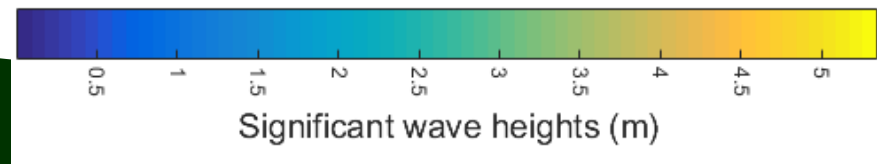
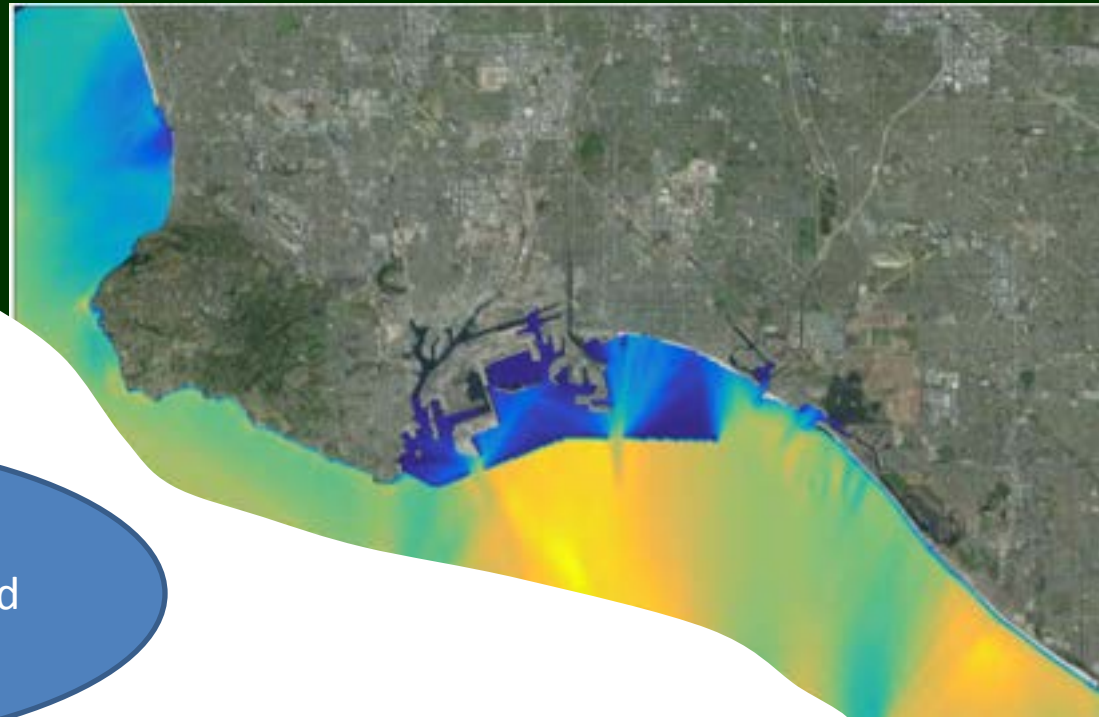


Predicted and  
observed/modeled  
water levels differ  
by 6 to 52 cm

# Products- Wave and Currents

- Delft3D model results from all local SWAN and FLOW runs are used to...

To generate maps of maximum wave heights and maximum currents



# Products- Flood Maps

- Delft3D model results from high resolution grids (inlets, harbors, etc.)
- Combined with open coast XBeach results
- Overlain and differenced from the 2 m resolution DEM

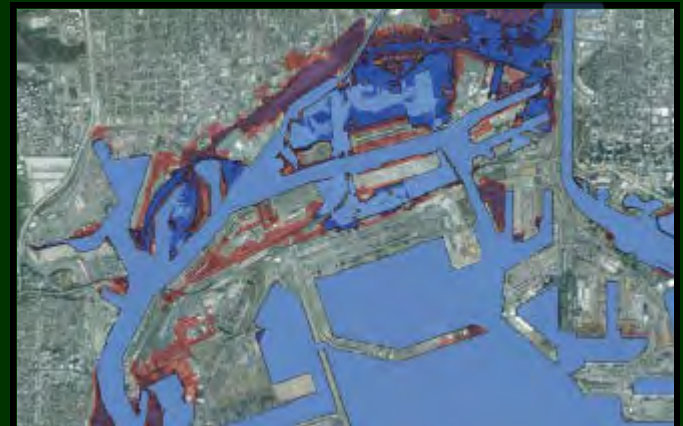
High resolution model results



XBeach results along open coast



Flood map



To generate maps of flood extents, duration, and depth

# CoSMoS Fall 2015 Product Release

- 5 scenarios, 100 year storm + 0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0 m SLR
- Available now: KMZs and shapefiles of flood extent, shoreline projections and cliff retreat
- Next summer: all 40 scenarios, integrated coastal change with coastal flooding
  - Coastal hazards data served up in Our Coast Our Future web tool
  - Socioeconomic data served up in USGS web tool

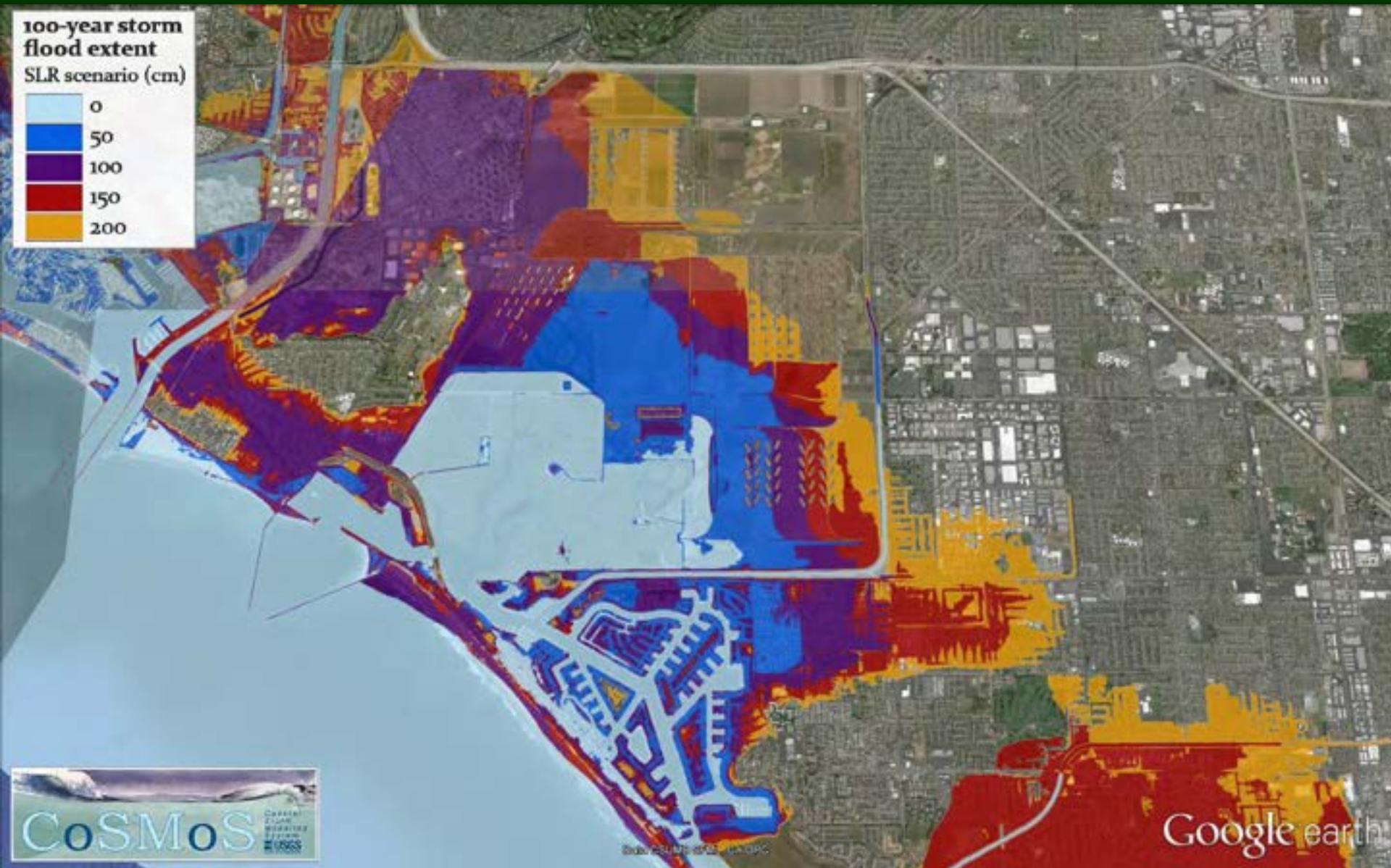


# Flooding – Orange County Overview



[http://walrus.wr.usgs.gov/coastal\\_processes/cosmos/socal3.0/index.html](http://walrus.wr.usgs.gov/coastal_processes/cosmos/socal3.0/index.html)

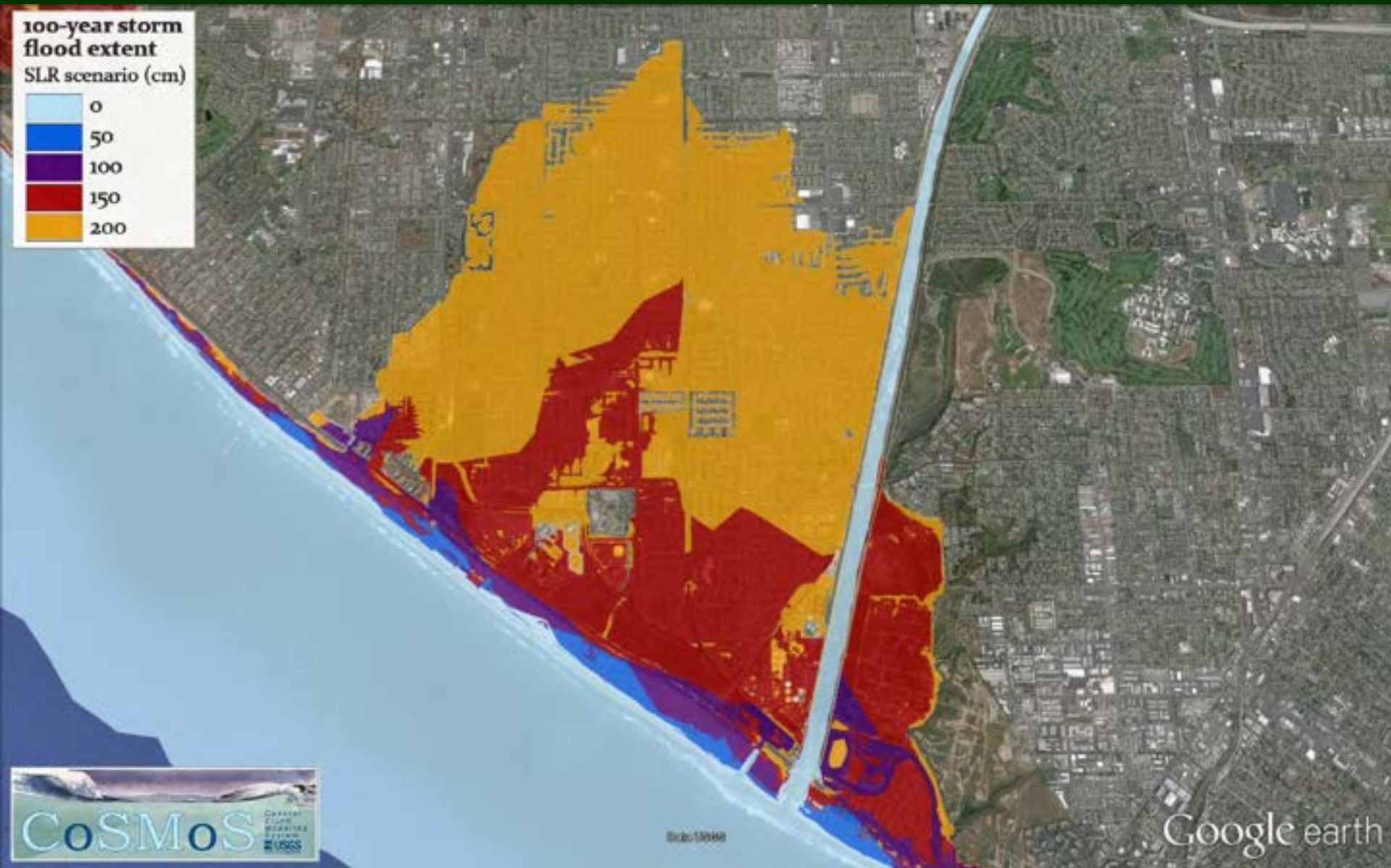
# Flooding – Seal Beach/ Sunset Beach



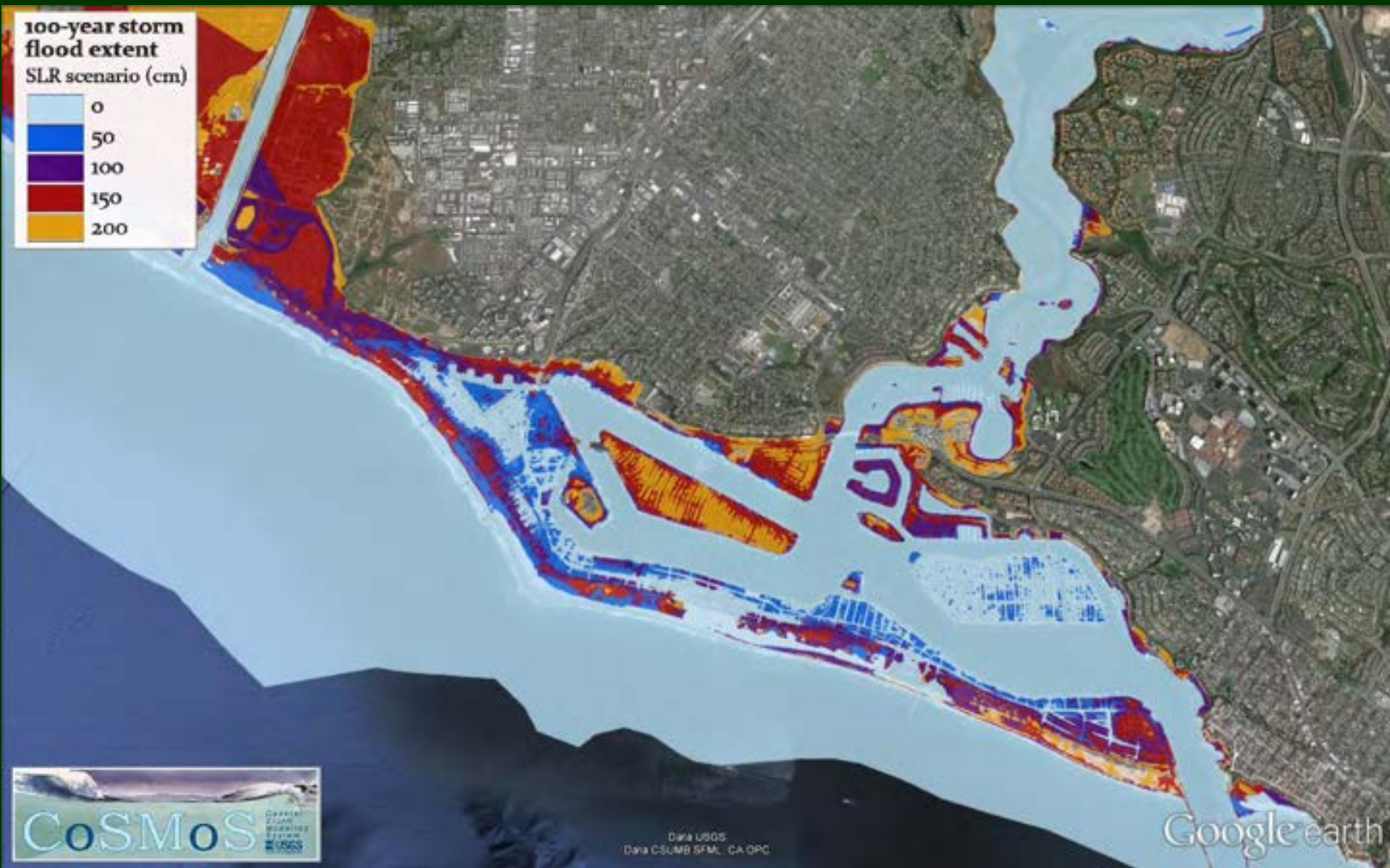
# Flooding – Bolsa Chica



# Flooding – Huntington Beach

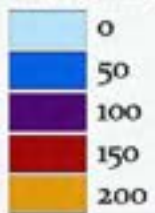


# Flooding – Newport Beach



# Flooding – Corona del Mar

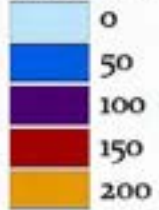
100-year storm  
flood extent  
SLR scenario (cm)



Google earth

# Flooding – Laguna

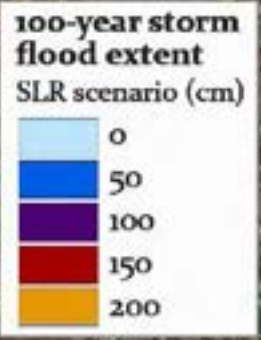
100-year storm  
flood extent  
SLR scenario (cm)



Data CSUMB SFML CA OPC

Google earth

# Flooding – Dana Point

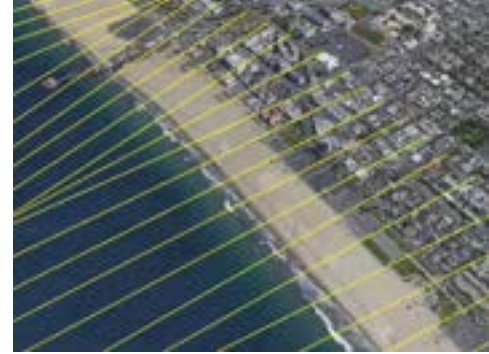


Google earth



# CoSMoS-COAST: Coastal One-line Assimilated Simulation Tool

- **A (hybrid) numerical model to simulate long-term shoreline evolution**
  - coastline is represented by shore-perpendicular transects:
- **Two current assumptions: hold the line at urban interface and projection of historical rates**
- **Modeled processes include:**
  - **Longshore sediment transport**
  - **Cross-shore sediment transport**
  - Effects of sea-level rise
  - Sediment supply by natural & anthropogenic sources
- **Synthesized from models in scientific literature (with several improvements):**
  - Longshore transport: Pelnard-Considere 1956, Larson et al. 1997, Vitousek & Barnard 2015
  - Equilibrium shoreline change models: Miller & Dean 2004, Yates et al. 2009, Long & Plant 2012
  - Cross-shore transport due to sea-level rise: Bruun 1954, Davidson-Arnot 2005, Anderson et al. 2015
- **Uses data assimilation (Extended Kalman Filter) to improve model skill**

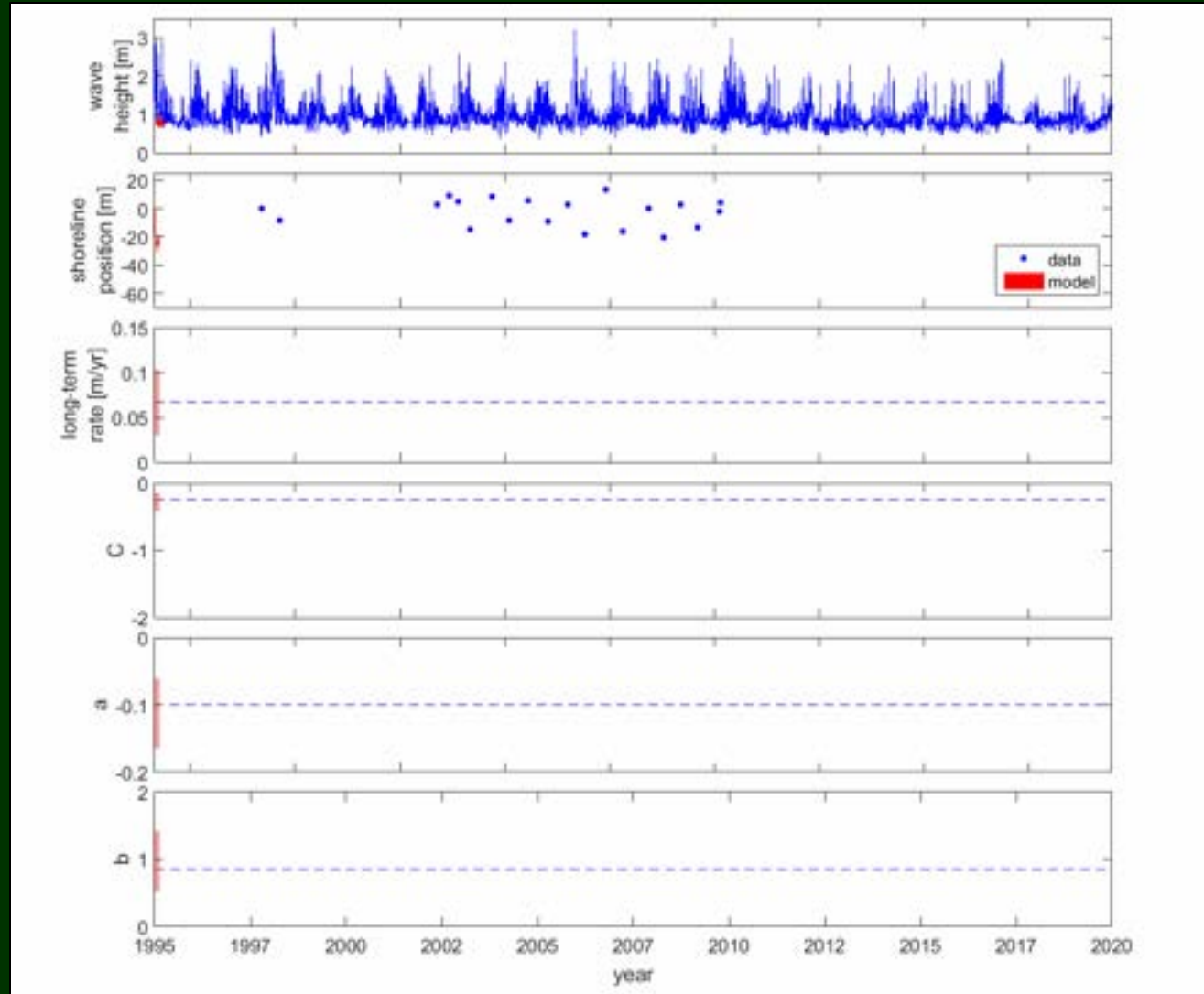


# Data Assimilation

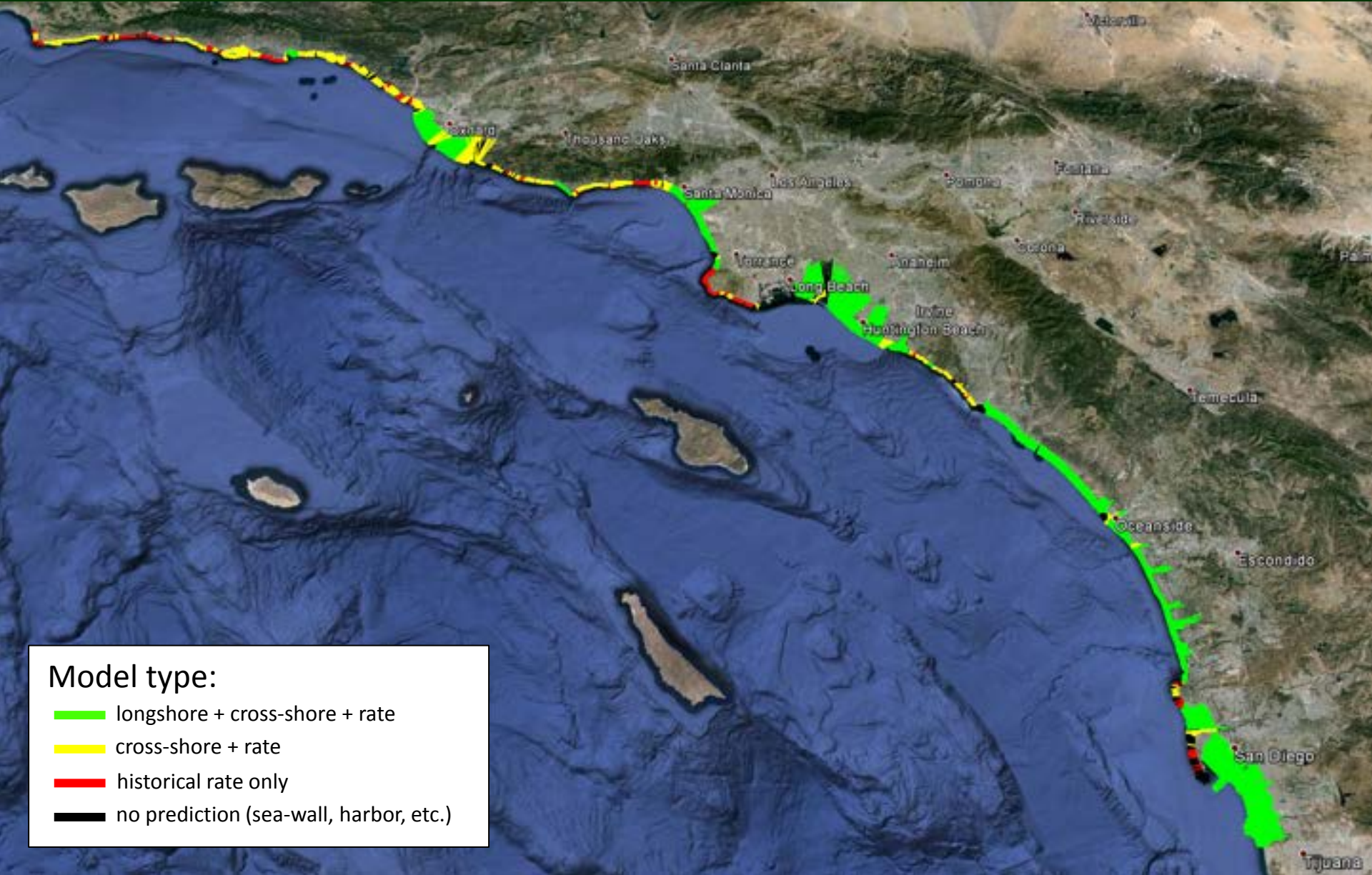
We use the *extended Kalman filter method* of Long & Plant 2012

- Auto-tunes model parameters for each transect to best fit the historical shoreline data
- We improved the method to handle sparse shoreline data and ensure that parameters are positive or negative.

Simulation output for a single transect at Del Mar Beach:



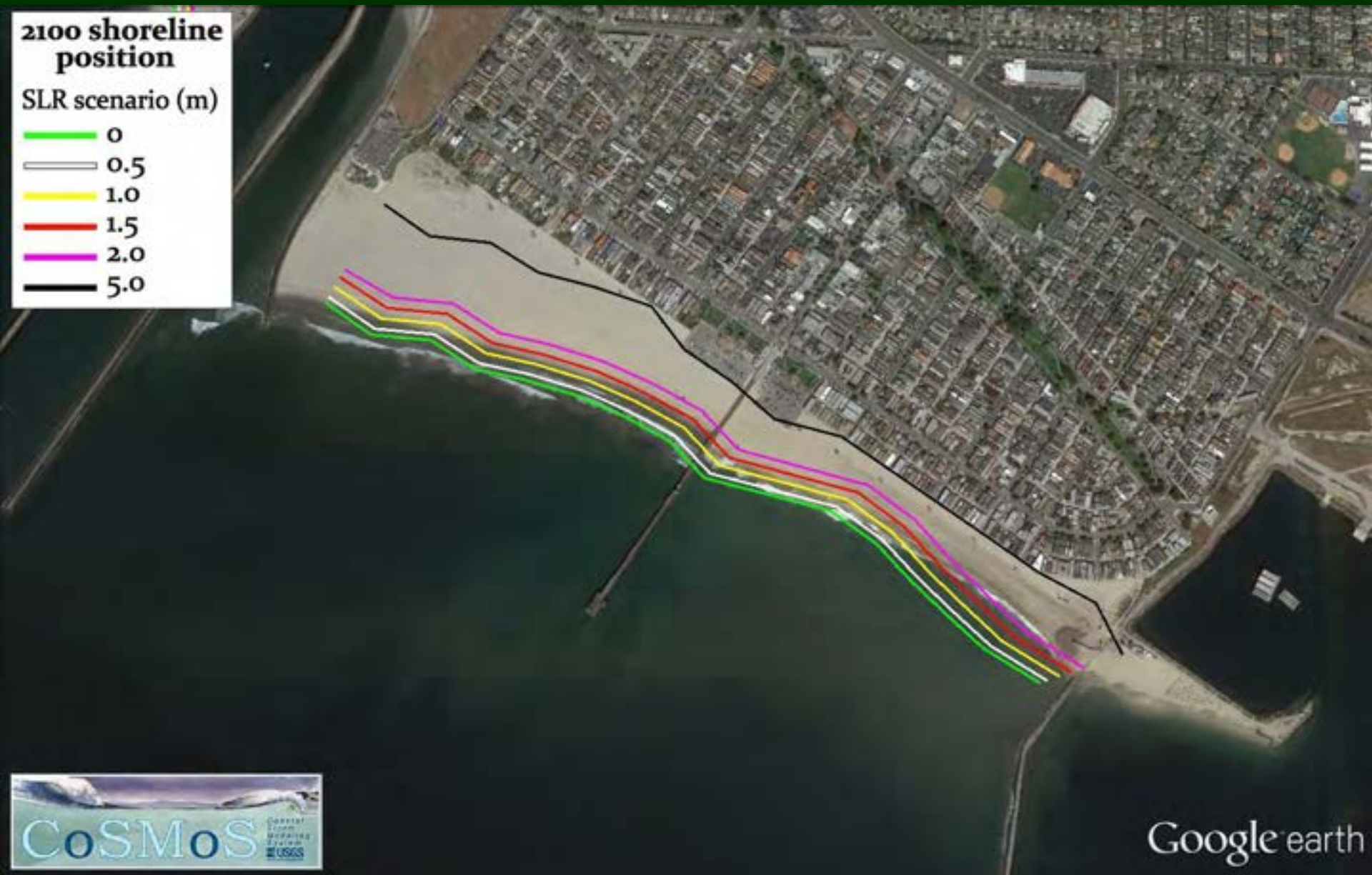
# Model has ~4800 transects with ~100 m grid spacing



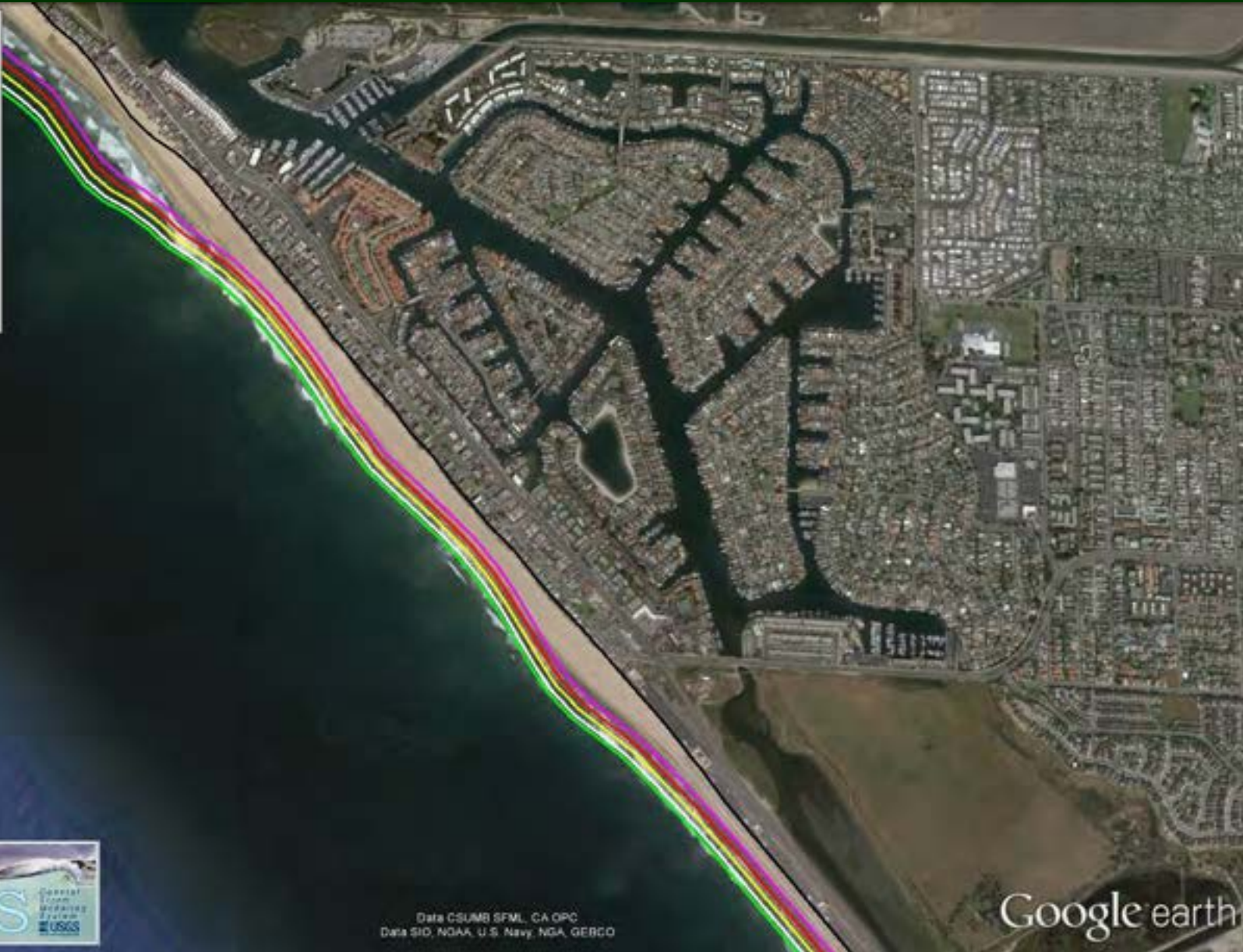
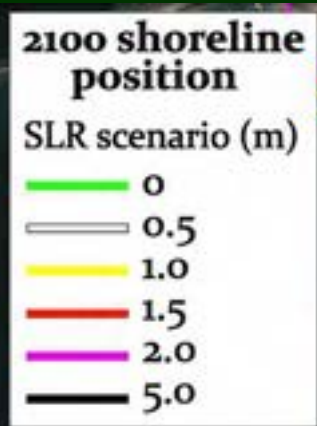
# Shoreline Change Considerations

- 2 key coastal management assumptions
  - No erosion beyond urban infrastructure ('hold the line')
  - Incorporate historical rates of change in future projections (e.g., nourishment)
- Current assumptions result in potential underestimation of future beach erosion, especially in areas where significant nourishment has taken place
- Solution: run 4 different shoreline change scenarios
  - Hold the line + nourishment
  - \*Hold the line + no nourishment
  - Do not hold the line + nourishment
  - Do not hold the line + no nourishment

# Shoreline Projections – Seal Beach



# Shoreline Projections – Sunset Beach



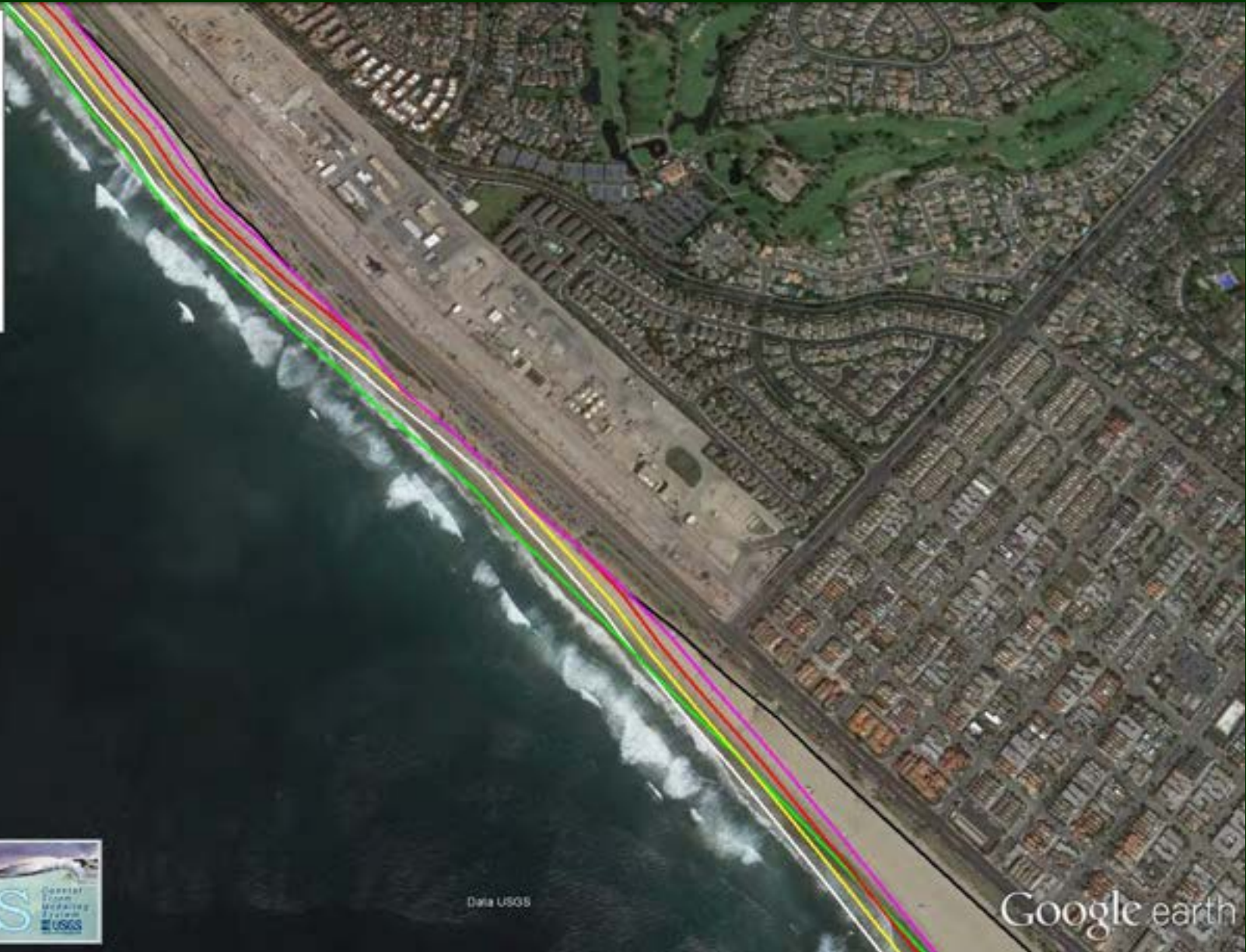
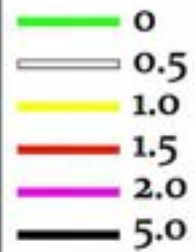
Data CSUMB SFML, CA OPC  
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GERIC

Google earth

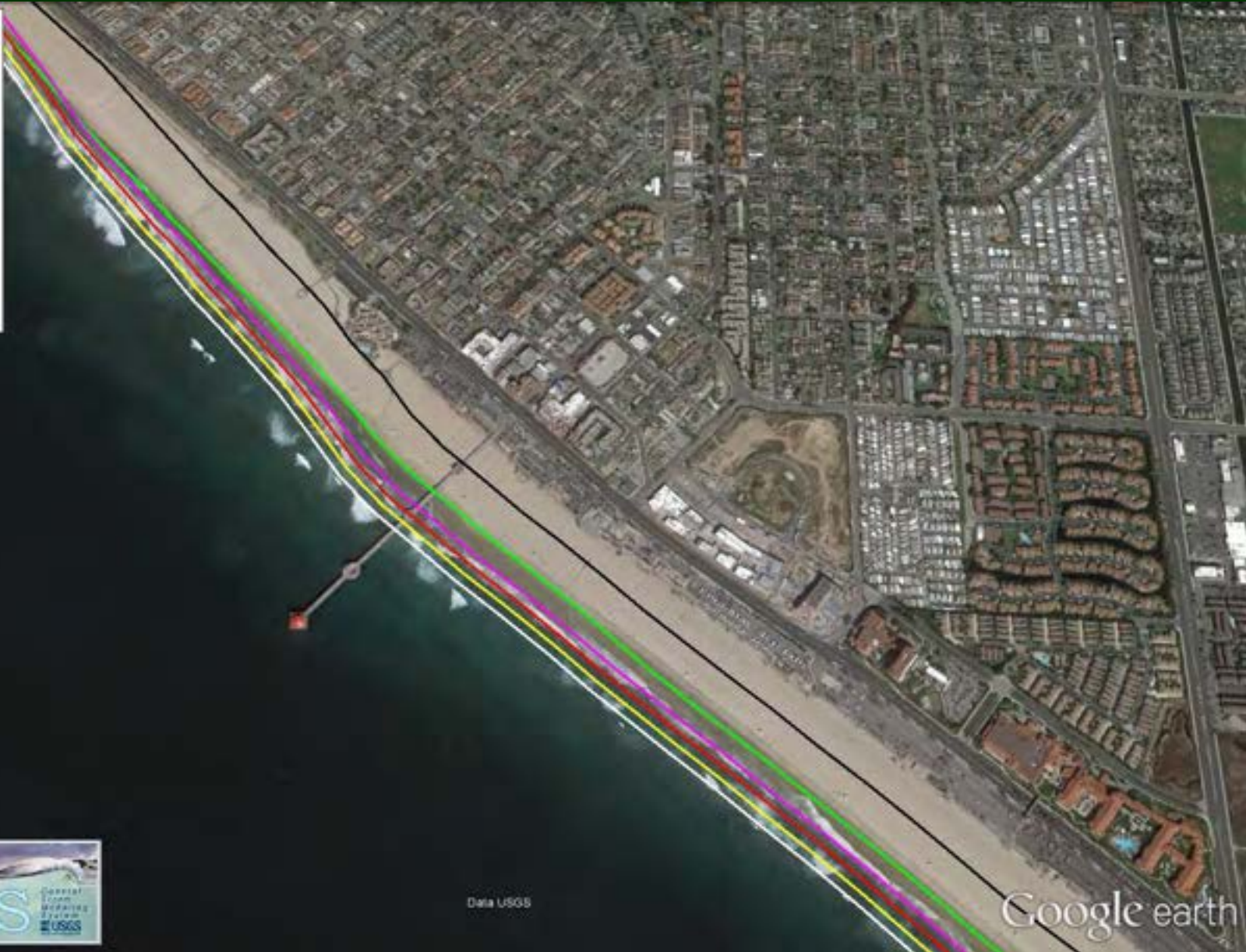
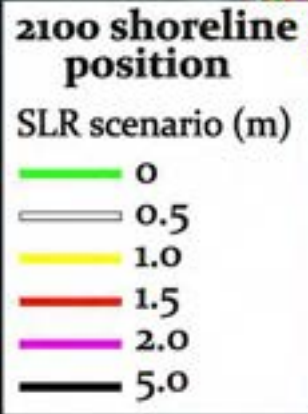
# Shoreline Projections – Bolsa Chica

2100 shoreline position

SLR scenario (m)



# Shoreline Projections – Huntington Beach

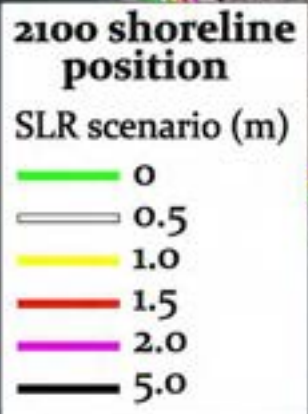


Data USGS

Google earth



# Shoreline Projections – Newport Beach



Data USGS

Google earth

# Shoreline Projections – Laguna

2100 shoreline  
position

SLR scenario (m)

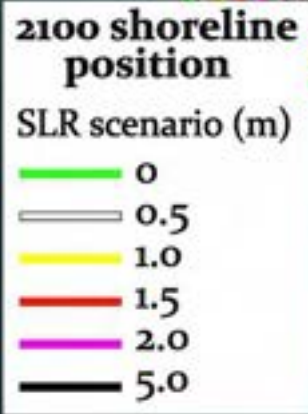
- 0
- 0.5
- 1.0
- 1.5
- 2.0
- 5.0



# Shoreline Projections – Dana Point



# Shoreline Projections – Capistrano Beach

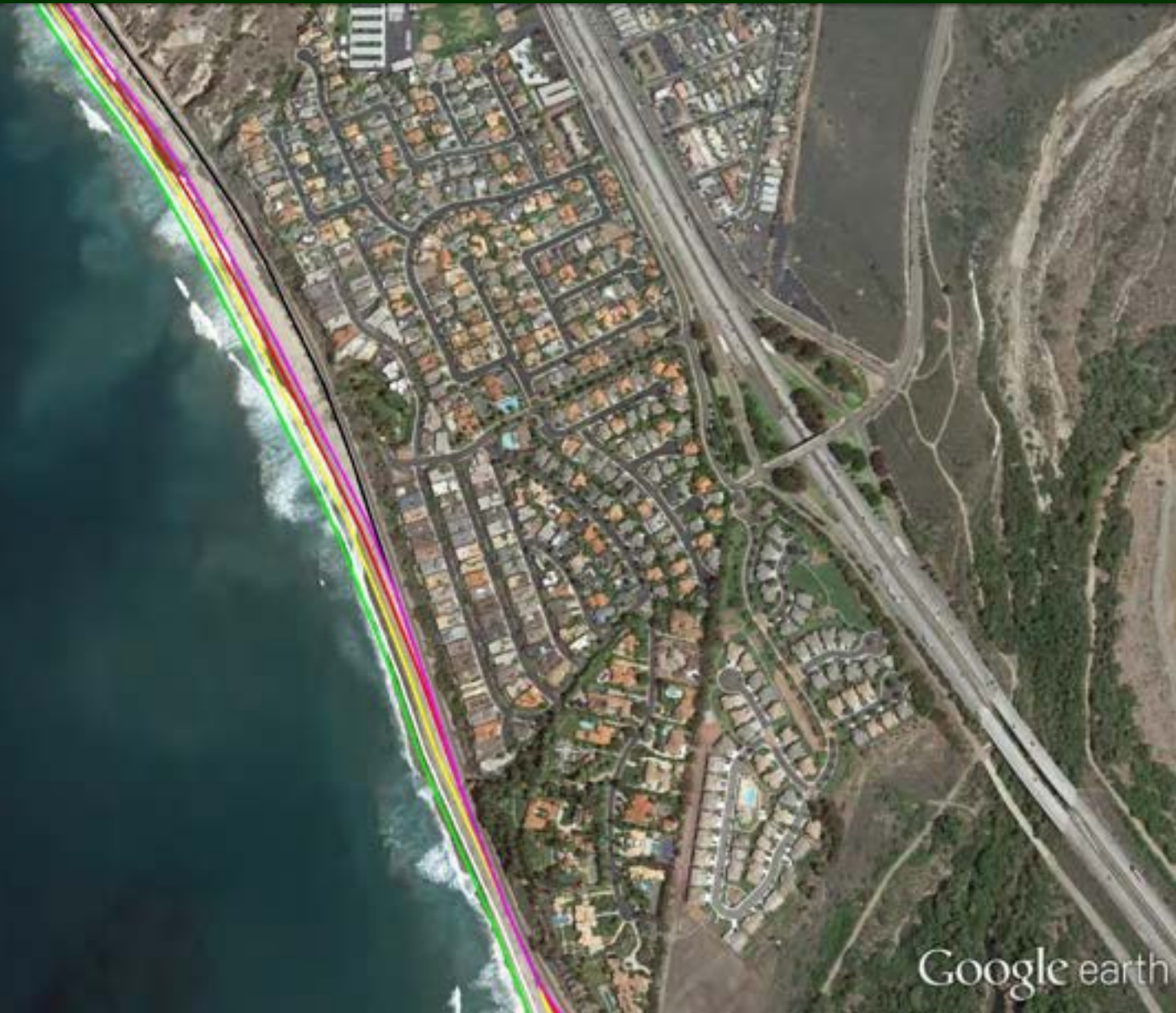


# Shoreline Projections – San Clemente

2100 shoreline position

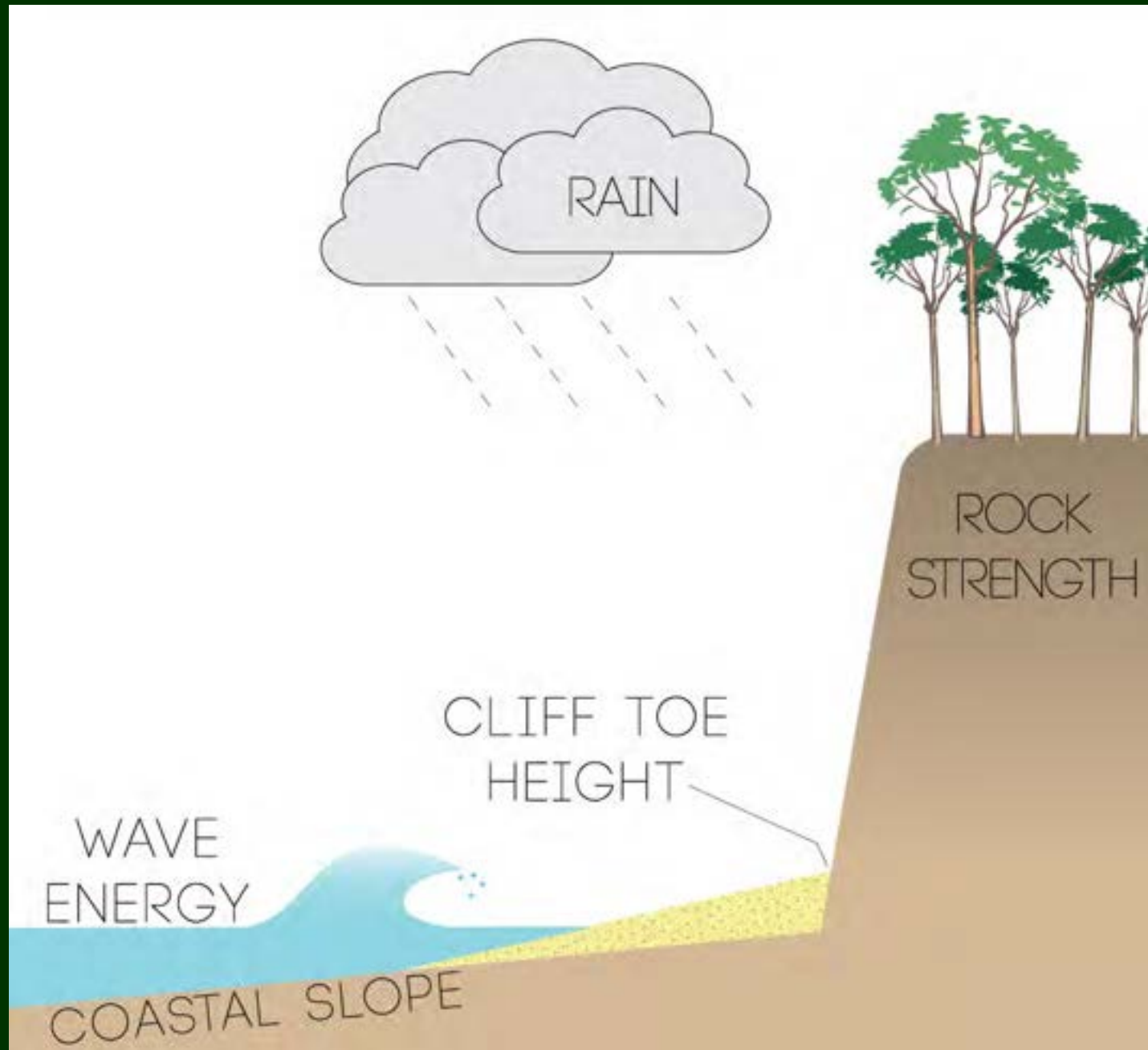
SLR scenario (m)

- 0
- 0.5
- 1.0
- 1.5
- 2.0
- 5.0

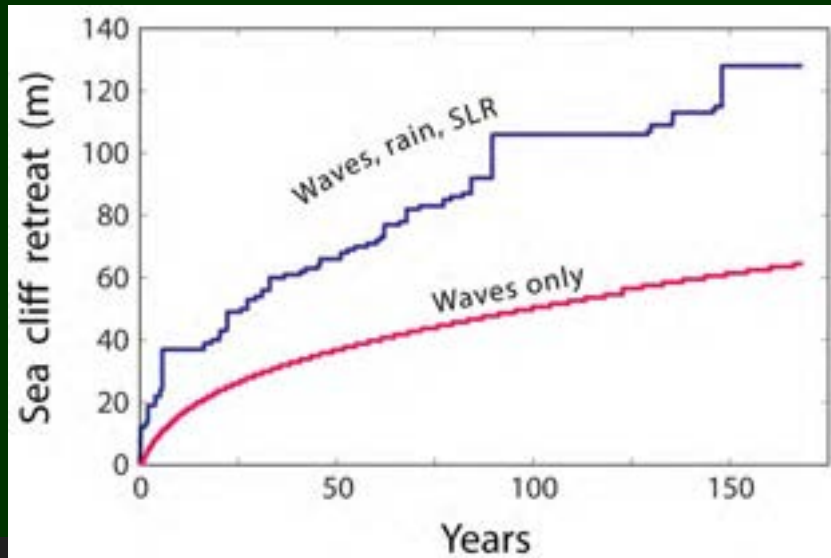


Google earth

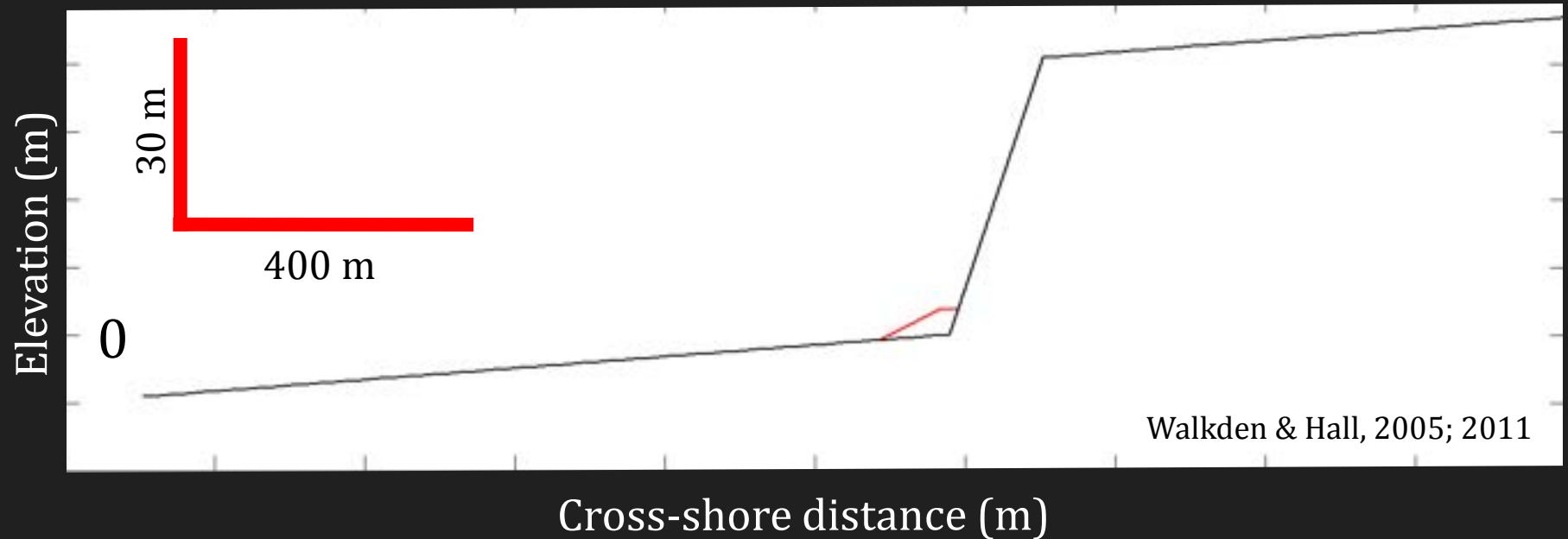
# Factors Driving Sea Cliff Erosion & Retreat



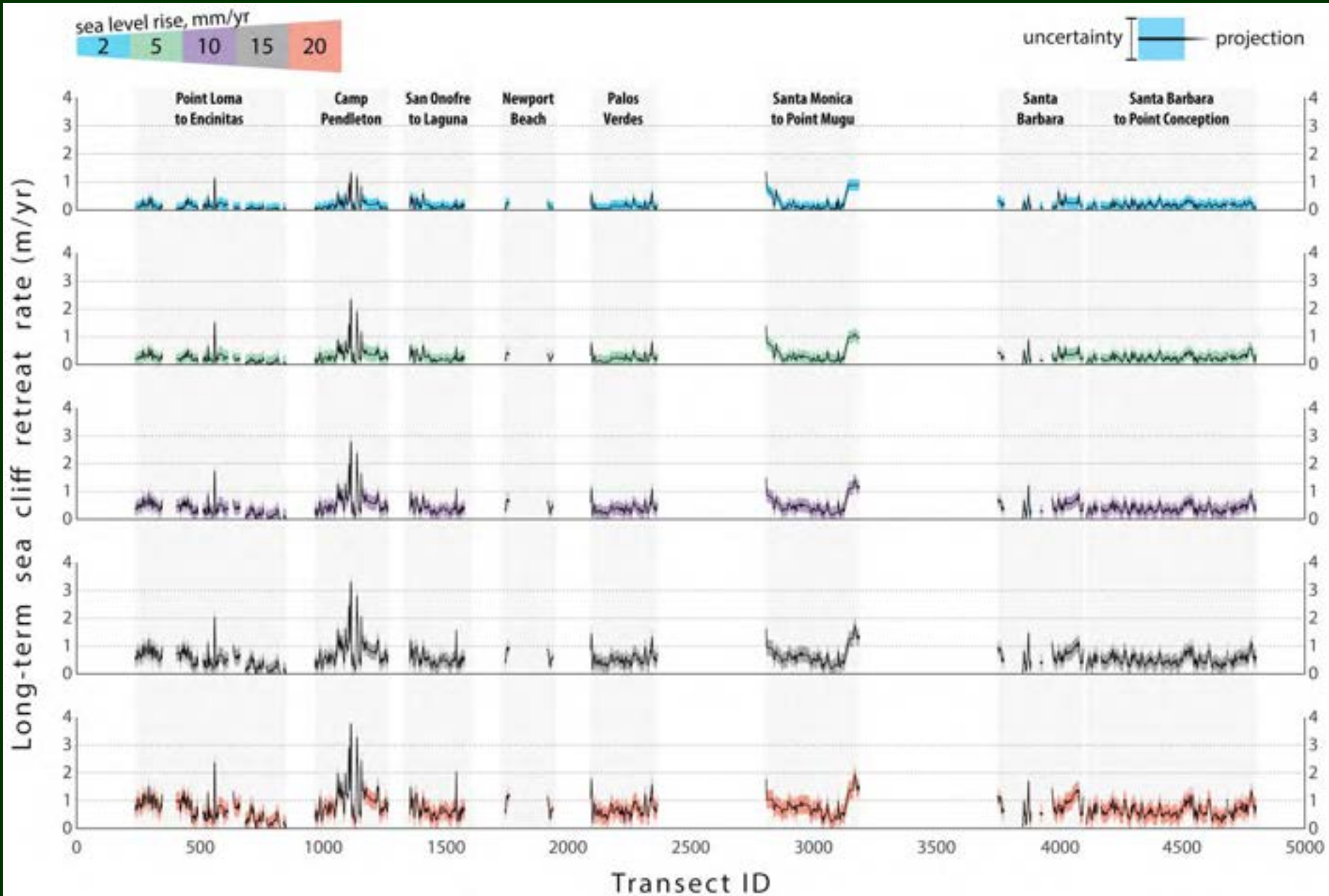
# Multi-decadal Models of Sea Cliff Erosion & Retreat



↑ Rain, SLR cause more cliff retreat  
*(rain effects are in beta mode)*



# Results





# Cliff Retreat Projections – Huntington Beach

2100 cliff edge position  
SLR scenario (m)

- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1.0
- 1.5
- 2.0

model transect



# Cliff Retreat Projections – Corona del Mar

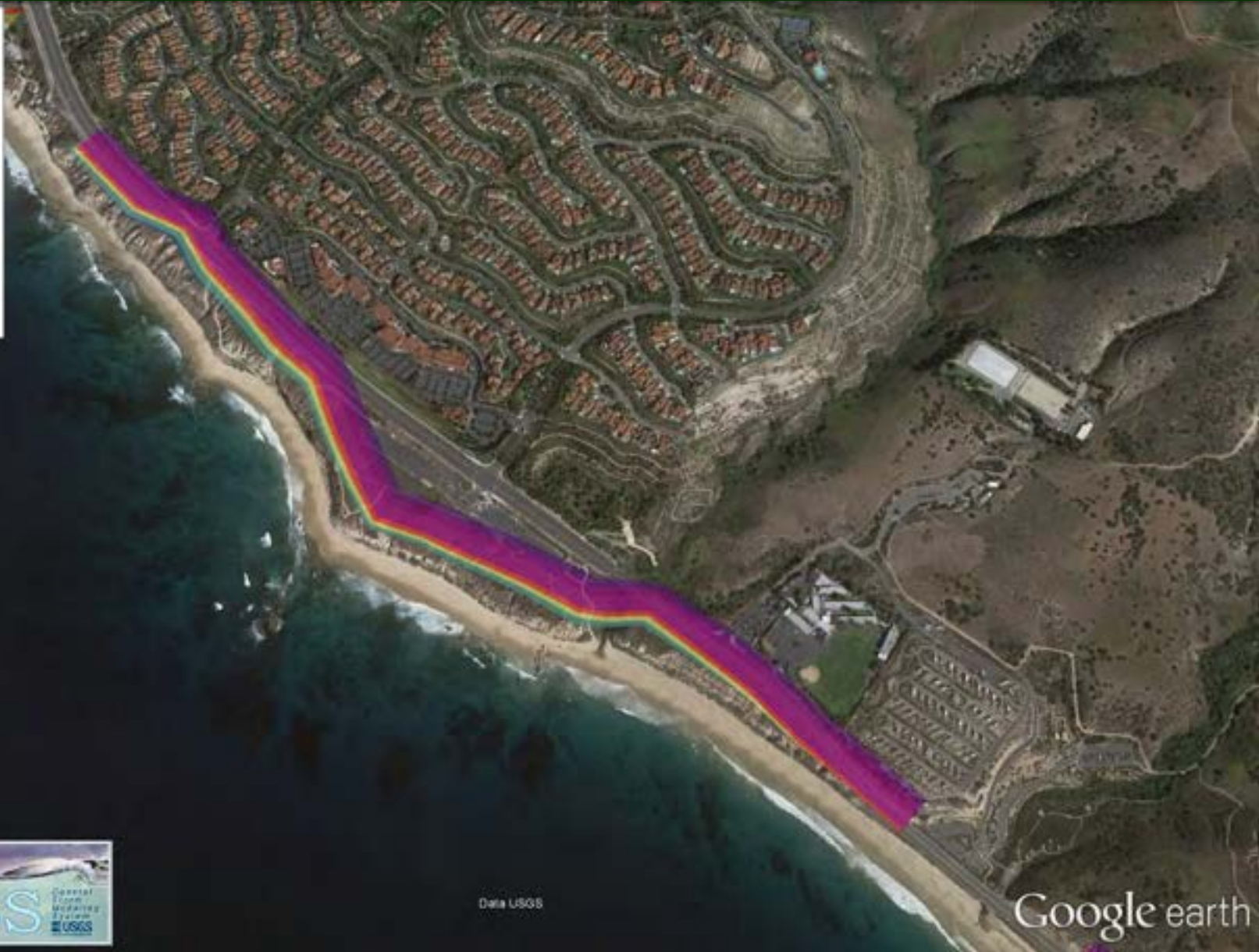


# Cliff Retreat Projections – Crystal Cove

2100 cliff edge position  
SLR scenario (m)

- 0.2
- 0.5
- 1.0
- 1.5
- 2.0

model transect



Data USGS

Google earth

# Cliff Retreat Projections – Laguna

2100 cliff edge position

SLR scenario (m)

0.2

0.5

1.0

1.5

2.0

model  
transect

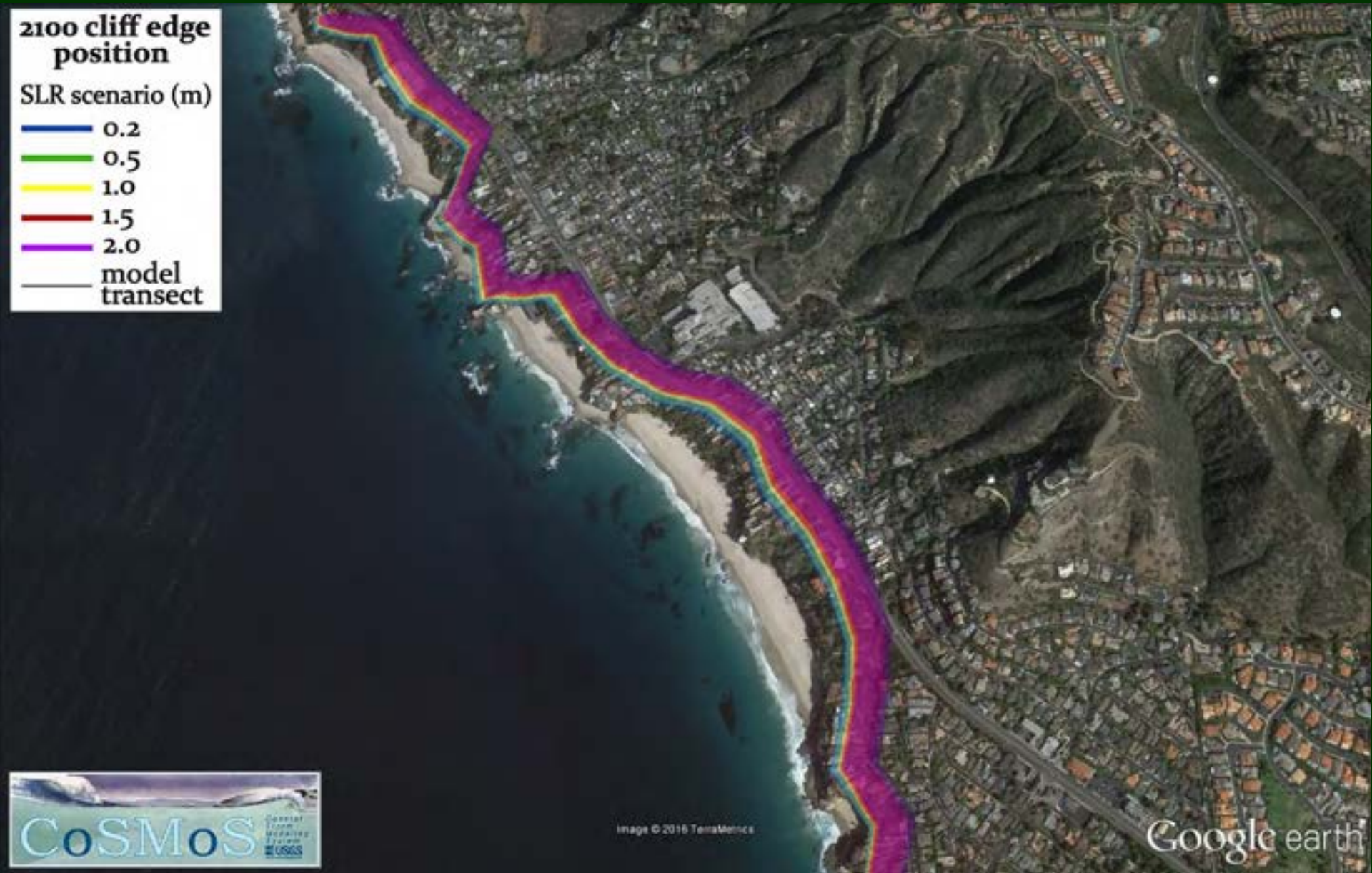


Image © 2016 TerraMetrics

Google earth

# Cliff Retreat Projections – Dana Point

2100 cliff edge position

SLR scenario (m)

0.2

0.5

1.0

1.5

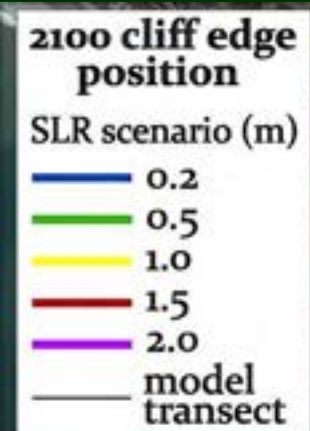
2.0

model  
transect



Google earth

# Cliff Retreat Projections – N. San Clemente



Google earth

# Cliff Retreat Projections – S. San Clemente

2100 cliff edge position  
SLR scenario (m)

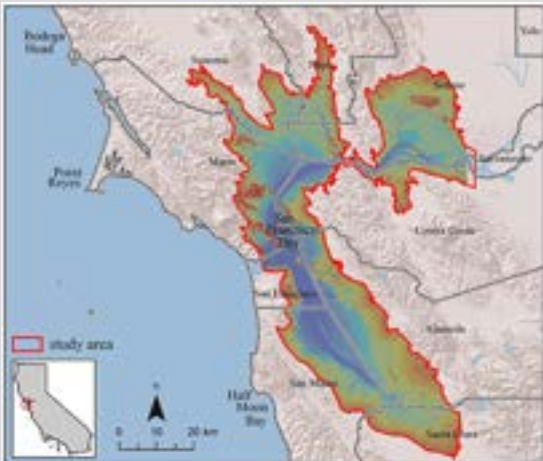
—	0.2
—	0.5
—	1.0
—	1.5
—	2.0
—	model transect



Google earth

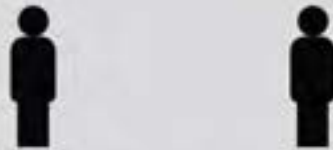
# GIS-Based Exposure to Hazards

## JURISDICTIONS



9 COUNTIES  
56 INCORPORATED CITIES

## ASSETS



RESIDENTS (w/ demographics)  
EMPLOYEES (by sector)



BUSINESS SECTORS  
PARCEL VALUES  
BUILDING REPLACEMENT VALUE



ROADS AND RAILWAYS



LANDCOVER

## 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



# What's Coming Summer 2016

- 40 scenarios of SLR + storms
- Long-term coastal evolution integrated into flood mapping
- Our Coast Our Future (OCO<sub>F</sub>) web tool
- Socioeconomic impacts and web tool
- Groundwater, hurricane impact pilots

\*For more information, contact Patrick Barnard: [pbarnard@usgs.gov](mailto:pbarnard@usgs.gov)

USGS CoSMoS data: [http://walrus.wr.usgs.gov/coastal\\_processes/cosmos/socal3.0/index.html](http://walrus.wr.usgs.gov/coastal_processes/cosmos/socal3.0/index.html)

Our Coast- Our Future tool: [www.prbo.org/ocof](http://www.prbo.org/ocof)

