

Suggestions for Living with Sea Level Rise

By

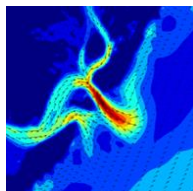
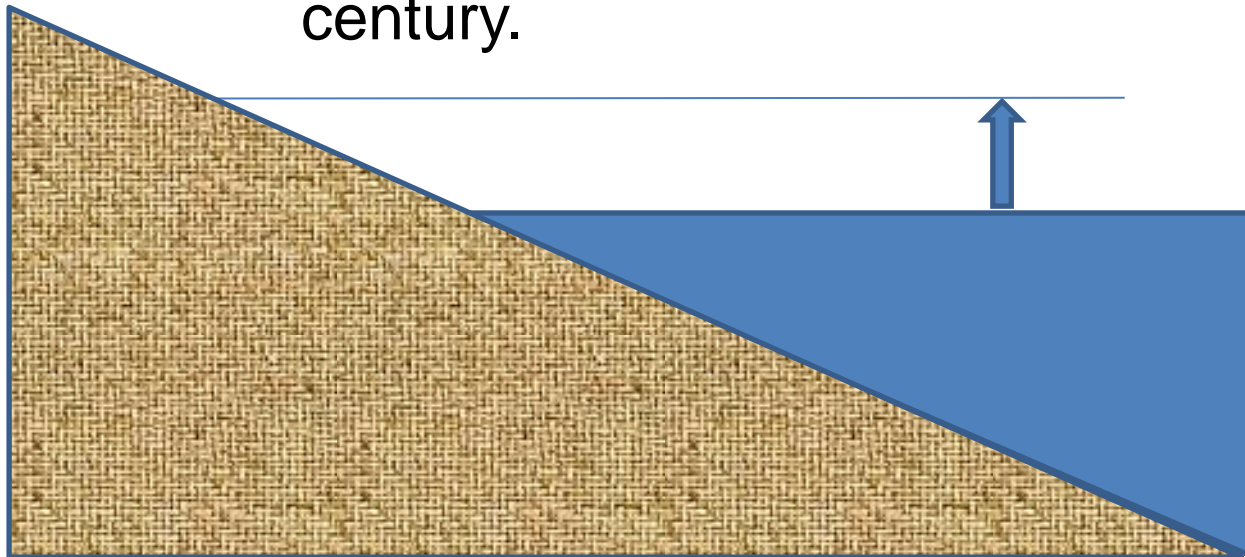
Douglas W. Mann, P.E., D.CE

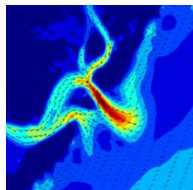


Relative sea level has historically risen for centuries.

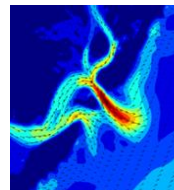
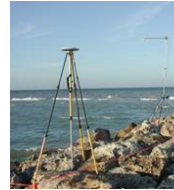
Relative sea level is rising today.

Relative sea level is expected to continue to rise during the next century.





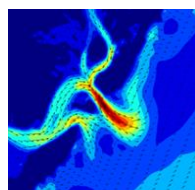
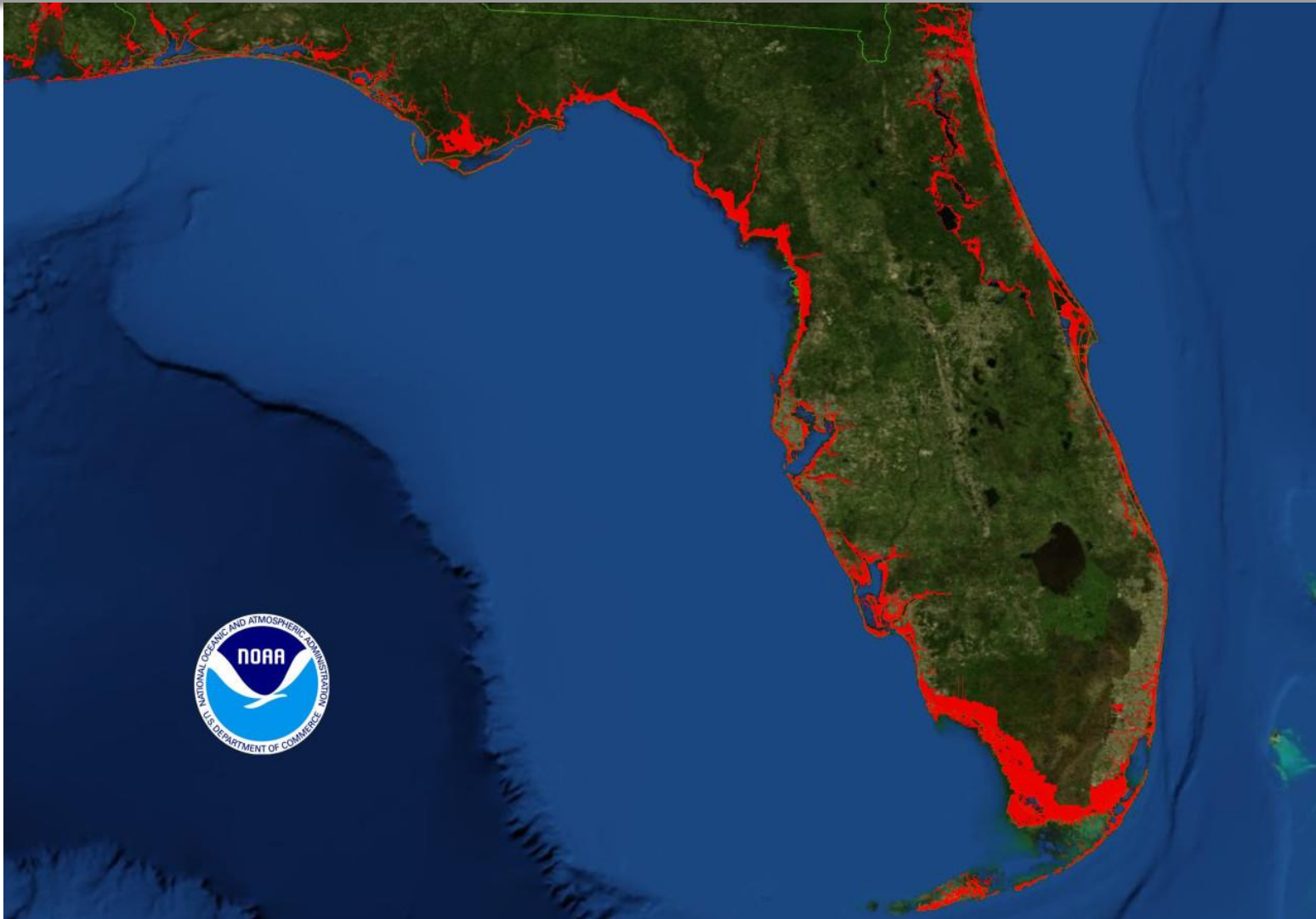
Photos courtesy of J. Linkogle.



"FLOODED STREETS: Miami Beach resident, Ben Ponds, wades through the flooded streets along Alton Road on October 17, 2013. For a third day in row, streets in parts of Miami Beach flooded with nary a raindrop insight. The water came from the autumn high tides which caused canals, rivers and coastlines to flood without any rain." Hector Gabino / EL NUEVO HERALD

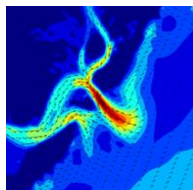
Typical High Tide





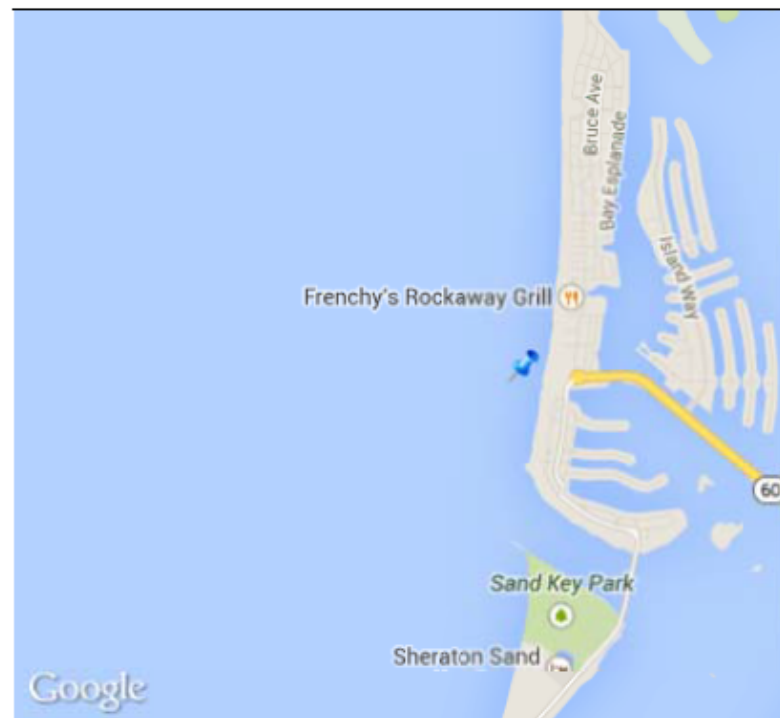
“The most recent modeling data for a three-foot rise in sea levels, which climate scientists project could happen in Florida by 2100.” (U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) from April 22, 2014 news article.

1. **Get good tidal data.**
2. Evaluate your infrastructure.
 - A. Beaches and barriers
 - B. Stormwater
 - C. Groundwater
3. Move forward.



USACE Sea Level Change Curve Calculator (2014.88)

Item	Display
SLC Curve Chart	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SLC Curve Table	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gauge Datum Chart	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gauge Datum Table	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SLC Curves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SLC Table	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NOAA EWL Chart	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gauge Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Project Name:	<input type="text" value="Clearwater Beach SPP"/>
Select NOAA Gauge:	<input type="text" value="Clearwater Beach, FL"/> ▼
FEMA BFE (ft): Information	<input type="text" value="0"/> (NAVD88) Search for BFE here
Project Start Year:	<input type="text" value="1992"/>
Interval Year:	<input type="text" value="5"/>
Project End Year:	<input type="text" value="2100"/>
Output Units:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Feet <input type="radio"/> Meters
Output Datum:	<input type="radio"/> LMSL <input checked="" type="radio"/> NAVD88
Output Agency:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> USACE <input type="radio"/> NOAA <input type="radio"/> Both
SLC Rate: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Published <input type="radio"/> Regionally Corrected or User Entered:	<input type="text"/> (ft/yr)
<input type="button" value="Display Data"/>	
EWL Type:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Highs <input type="radio"/> Lows
EWL Source: NOAA Website	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NOAA (GEV) <input type="radio"/> USACE (Percentile) 100 yr difference (m) = 0.40



Click on project area. The nearest NOAA gauge will be used to determine sea level change based on ER 1100-2-8162, Incorporating Sea Level Change in Civil Engineering Design, Dec 2013 and NOAA Technical Report OAR CPO-1, Global Sea Level Rise Scenarios for the United States, Dec 2013.

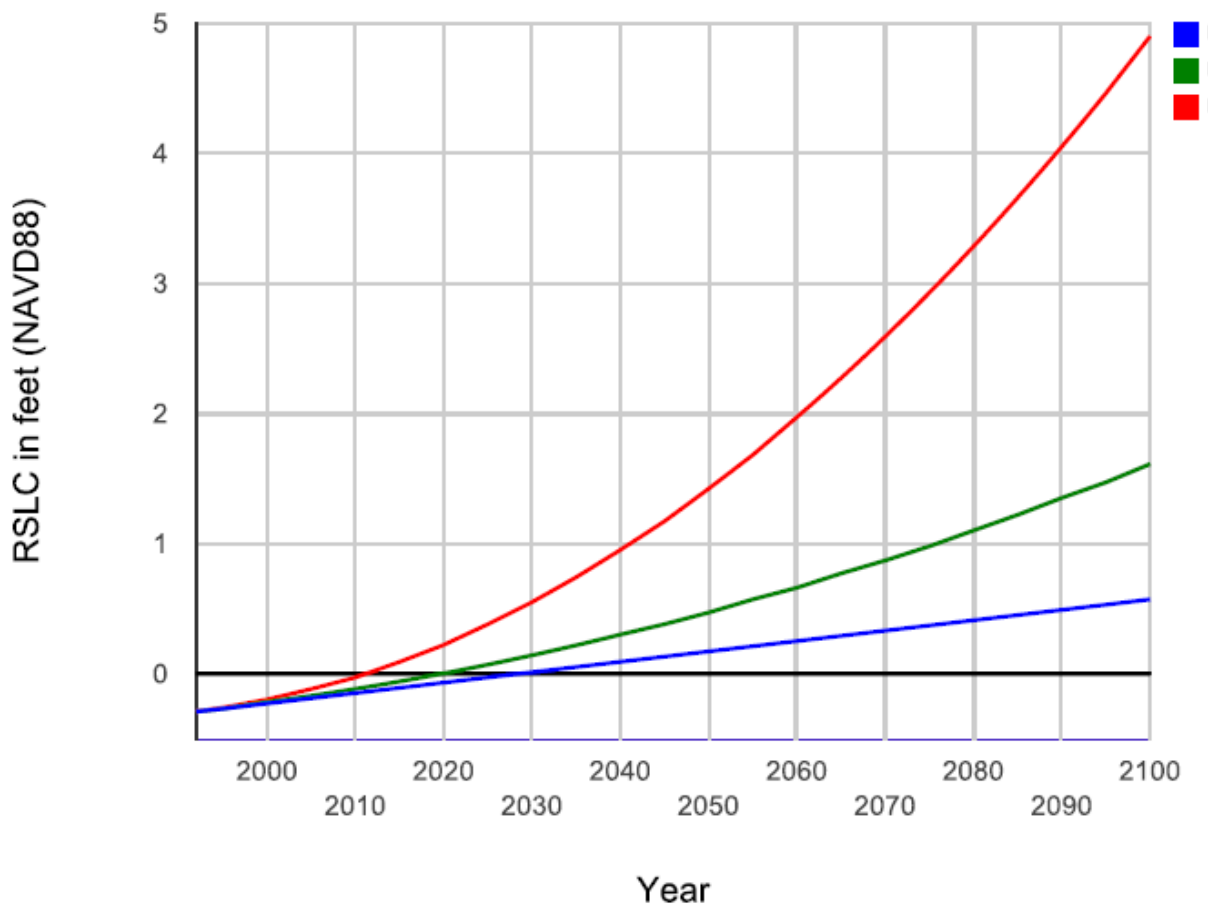
Clearwater Beach SPP
8726724, Clearwater Beach, FL
NOAA's Published Rate: 0.00797 feet/yr
All values are expressed in feet relative to
NAVD88

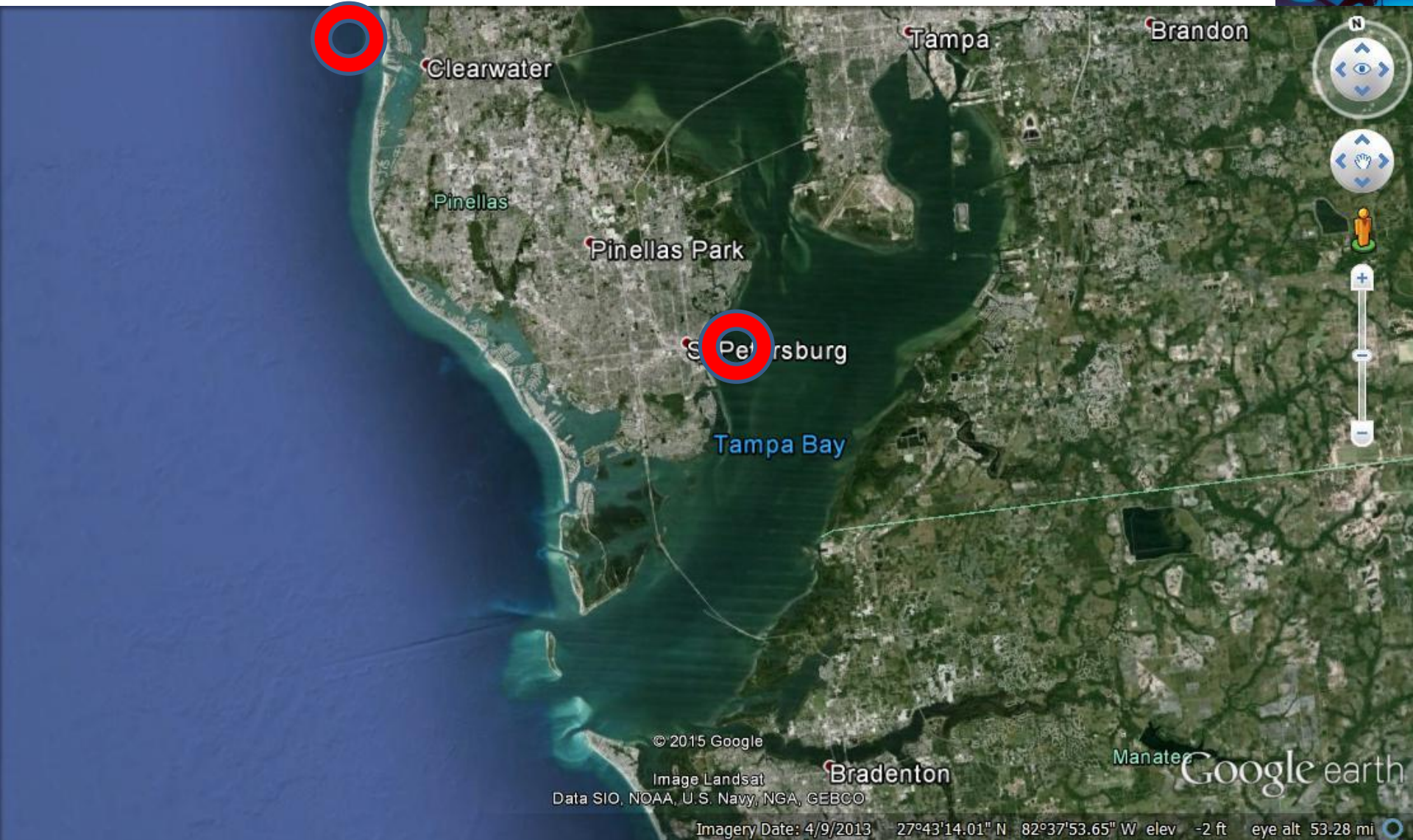
Year	USACE Low	USACE Int	USACE High
1992	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29
1995	-0.27	-0.27	-0.26
2000	-0.23	-0.22	-0.20
2005	-0.19	-0.17	-0.12
2010	-0.15	-0.12	-0.03
2015	-0.11	-0.06	0.09
2020	-0.07	0.00	0.22
2025	-0.03	0.07	0.38
2030	0.01	0.14	0.55
2035	0.05	0.22	0.74
2040	0.09	0.30	0.95
2045	0.13	0.38	1.17
2050	0.17	0.47	1.42
2055	0.21	0.57	1.68
2060	0.25	0.66	1.97
2065	0.29	0.77	2.27
2070	0.33	0.87	2.59
2075	0.37	0.98	2.93
2080	0.41	1.10	3.28
2085	0.45	1.22	3.66
2090	0.49	1.35	4.05
2095	0.53	1.47	4.46
2100	0.57	1.61	4.90

[Print Table](#)

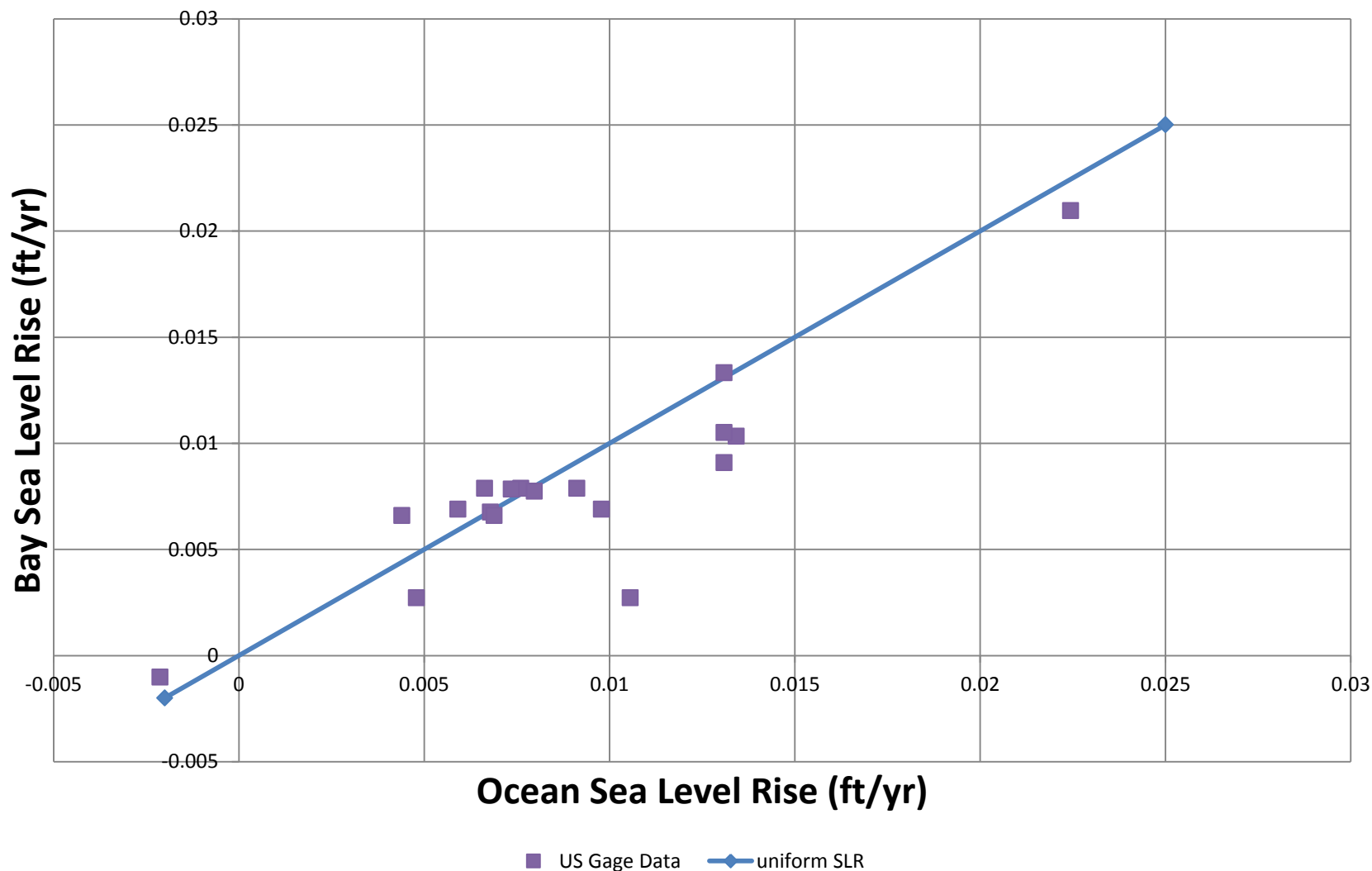
Clearwater Beach SPP
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Relative Sea Level Change Projections - Gauge: 8726724, Clearwater Beach, FL (05/01/2014)

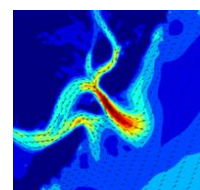
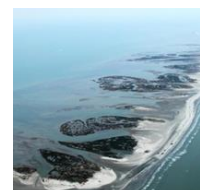
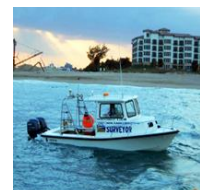




Comparison of Measured Ocean SLR vs Measured Bay SLR



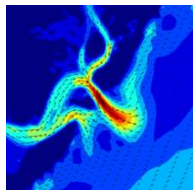
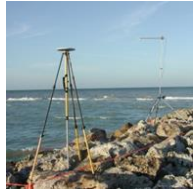
After Hicks (1984).



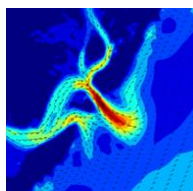
$$b \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [bU(h+\bar{\eta})] = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & b \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\bar{u}^2(h+\bar{\eta})] + b \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\overline{u'^2}(h+\bar{\eta})] \\ & + b \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\overline{2\bar{u}u'\eta'}) + b \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\overline{u'^2\eta'}) \\ & + \left[\bar{u}^2(h+\bar{\eta}) + \overline{u'^2}(h+\bar{\eta}) + \overline{2\bar{u}u'\eta'} + \overline{u'^2\eta'} \right] \frac{\partial b}{\partial x} \\ & + gb(h+\bar{\eta}) \frac{\partial \bar{\eta}}{\partial x} + g \frac{b}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\overline{\eta'^2}) \\ & + \frac{bgn^2}{K^2} \left[\frac{(\bar{u}+u')|(\bar{u}+u')|}{(h+\eta)^{1/3}} \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Mann and Mehta, (1993).



1. We should expect differences in SLR measured in the ocean and in an adjoining bay.
2. Measuring SLR in an inlet is probably the worst location, particularly if it is dredged.
3. So use ocean measurements for open coast management considerations.
4. Use bay measurements for bay management considerations. Bay measurements may include a range of sources of data (Water Management Districts, USGS staff gages, etc.).

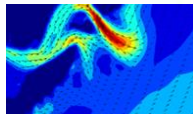
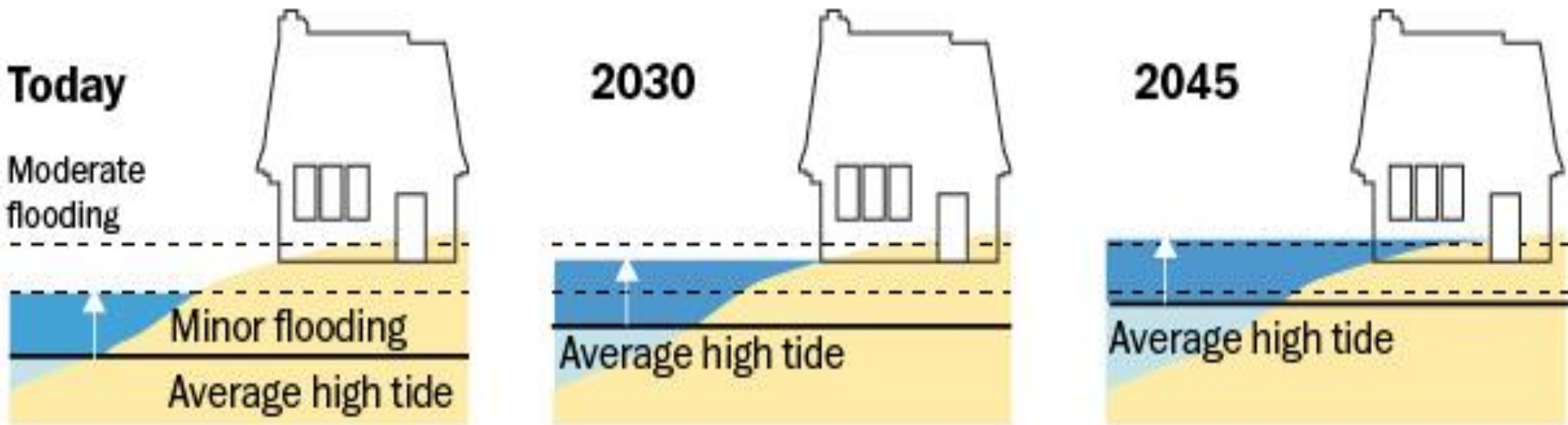


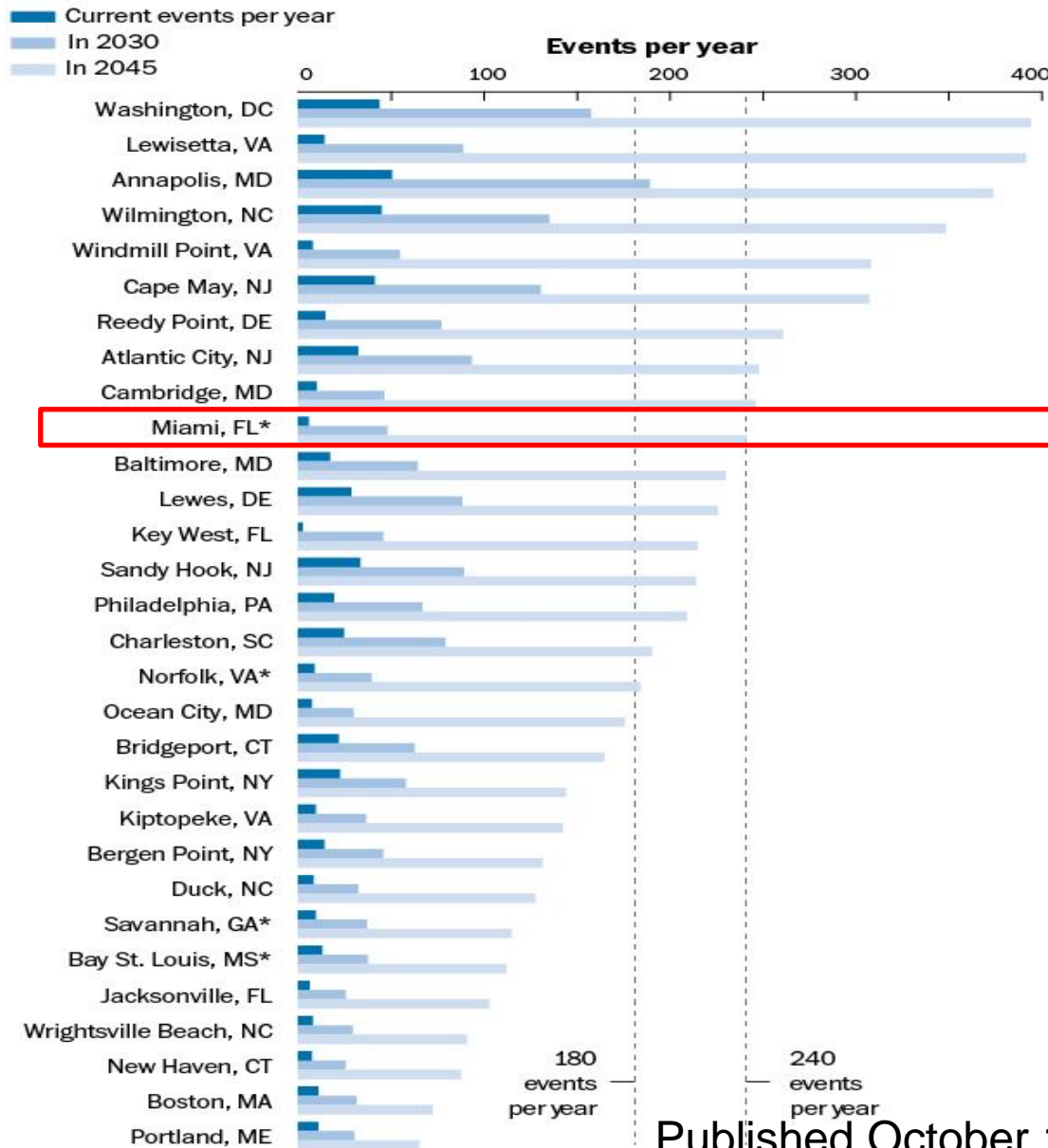
For example, Published October 17, 2014, Washington Post



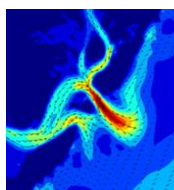
The growing reach of tidal flooding

A tide causing a minor flood today is a nuisance (white arrow). In the future, higher sea levels will allow high tides to push water deeper into coastal communities.

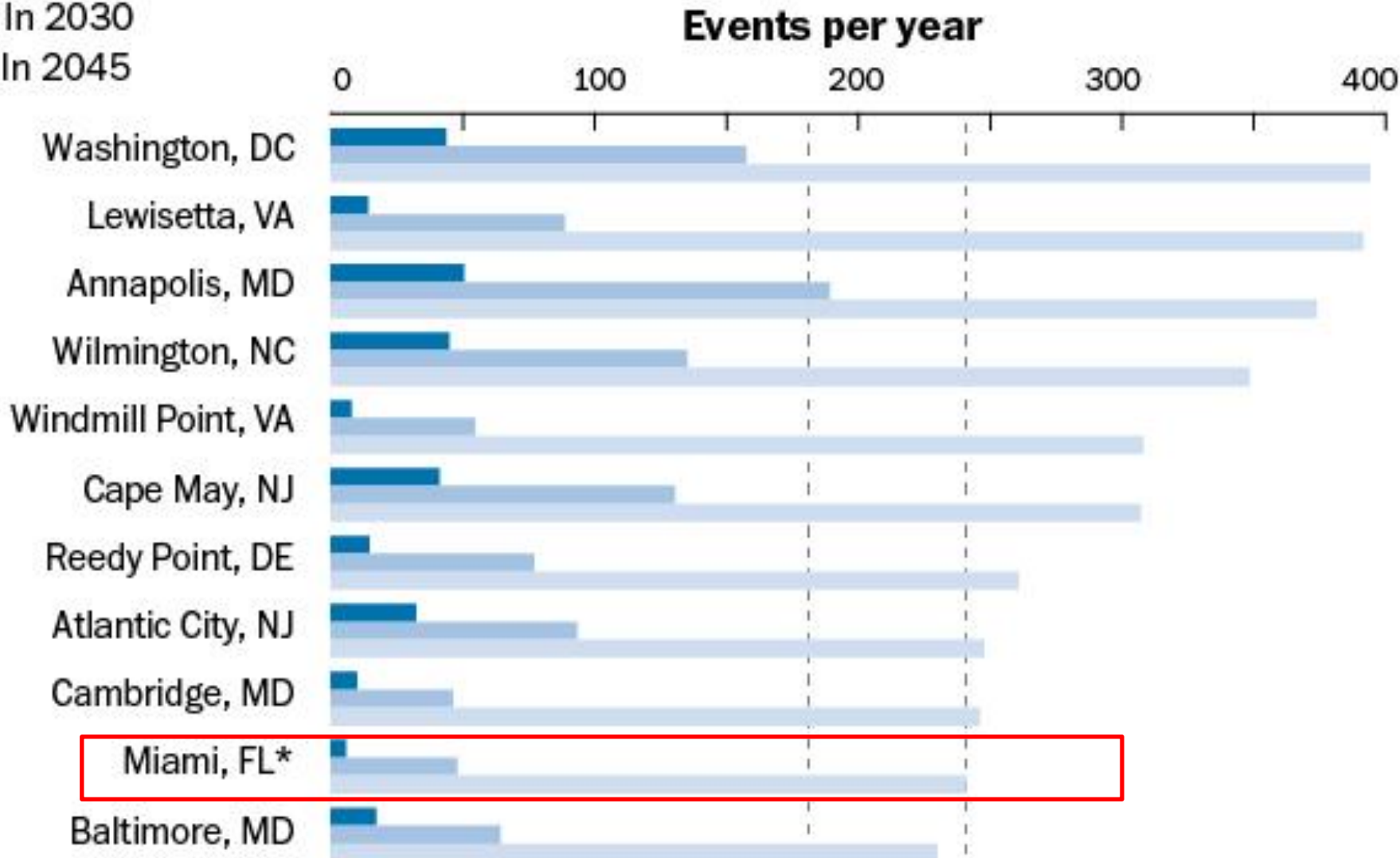




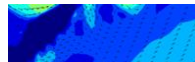
Published October 17, 2014, Washington Post



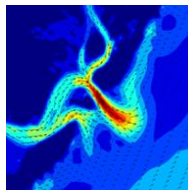
- Current events per year
- In 2030
- In 2045

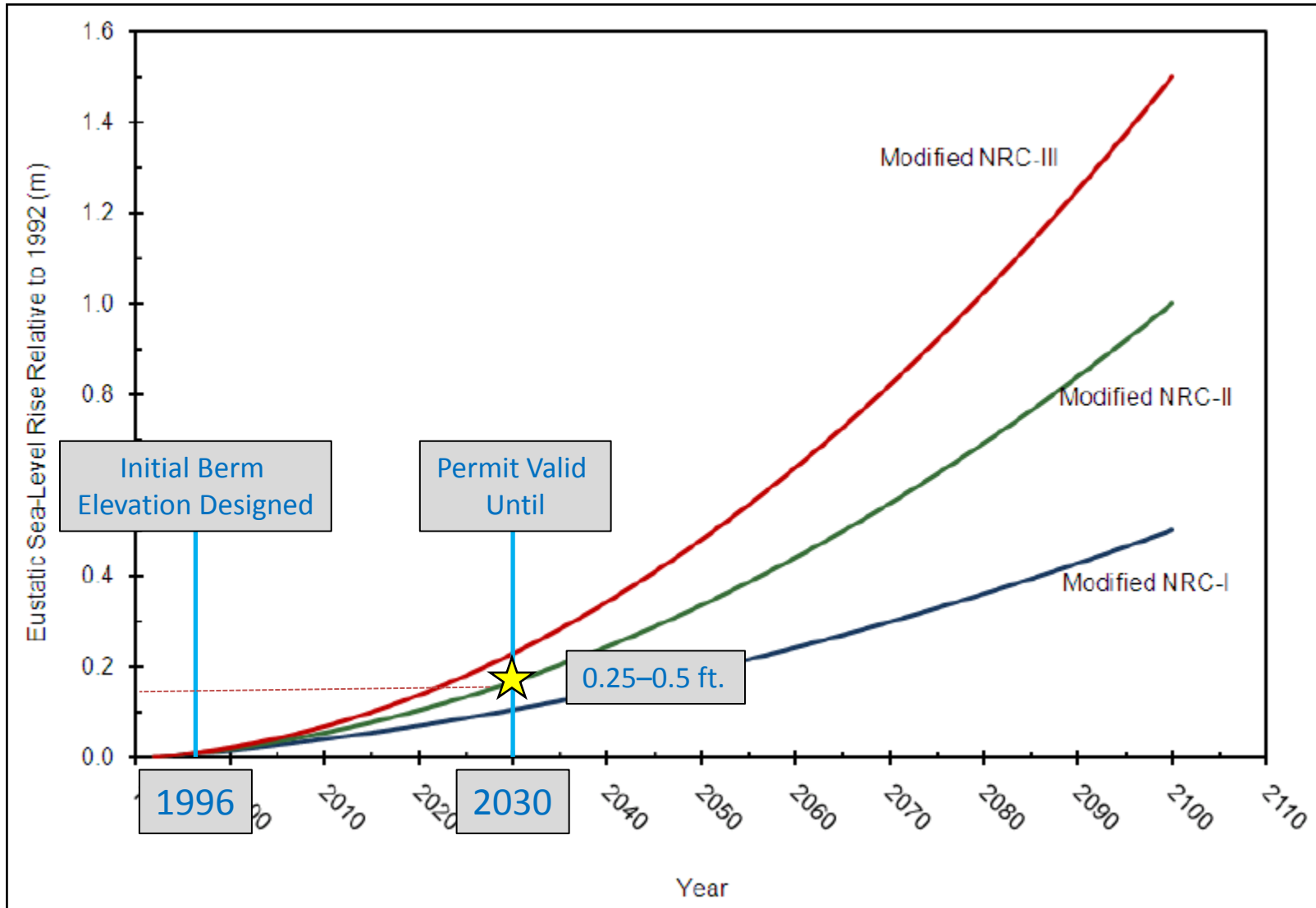


Published October 17, 2014, Washington Post

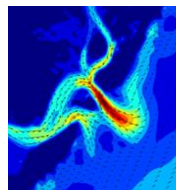
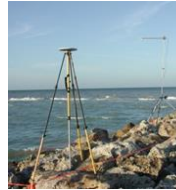


1. Get good tidal data.
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Scenarios for Global Mean Sea Level Based on 1987 NRC Equation (USACE, 2011)



10th St

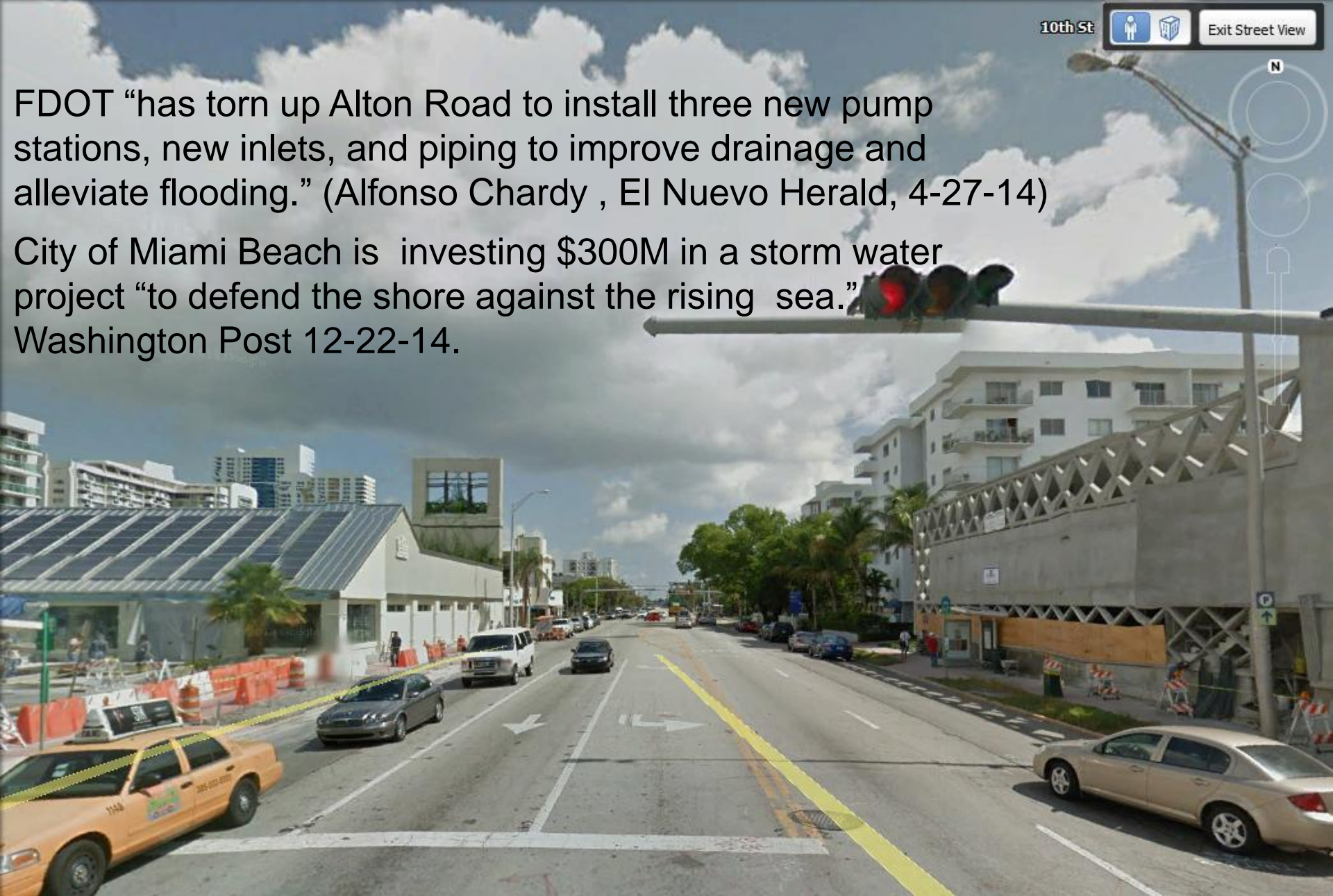


Exit Street View

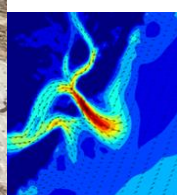
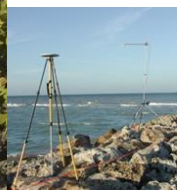
N

FDOT “has torn up Alton Road to install three new pump stations, new inlets, and piping to improve drainage and alleviate flooding.” (Alfonso Chardy , El Nuevo Herald, 4-27-14)

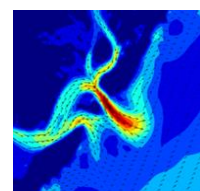
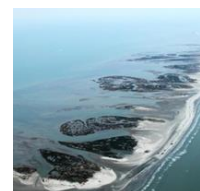
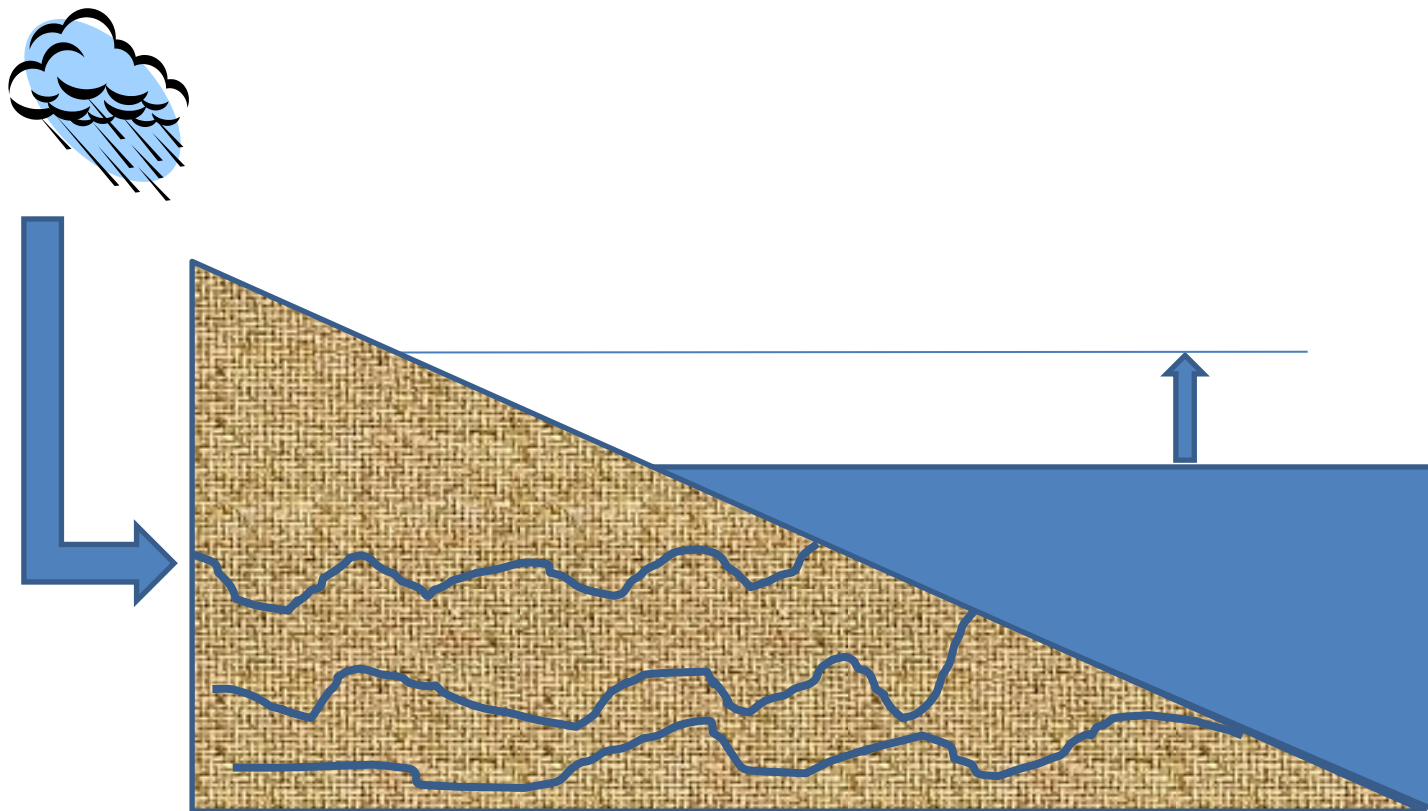
City of Miami Beach is investing \$300M in a storm water project “to defend the shore against the rising sea.” Washington Post 12-22-14.



Stormwater Inlet
~2.0 ft NAVD

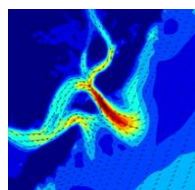
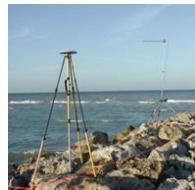
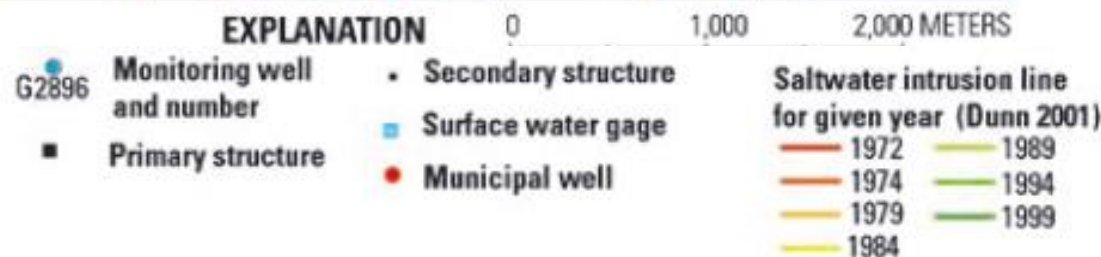


If SLR is small, is groundwater affected?



Groundwater Example

Langevin and Zygnerski, 2013 discussed Dunn (2001) data of the 250 mg/l contour lines for various years in Pompano Beach, Florida.



Fact:

Ground water wells show increased signs of saltwater intrusion.

Media:

Frequently ties the intrusion to sea level rise.

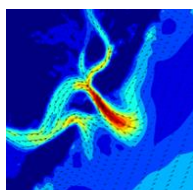
Reality:

Primarily due to over-pumping due to growth in demand.

In 2014, Florida became the third most populous state with 19.9 million people.

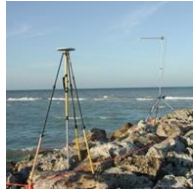
Tourism driven economy that seeks 100 M visitors.

FDEP (2014) predicts by 2034, freshwater demand will be at 1.3 Billion gallons per day.



Coastal communities have already responded to increased salt content in groundwater by:

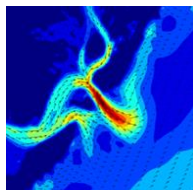
- A. Moving Wells Inland (Broward County, Collier County)
- B. Using Reverse Osmosis (Town of Jupiter, Town of Highland Beach, City of Sarasota) for at least part of their drinking water system.
- C. Reducing demand through use of “reclaimed” water for irrigation (City of Boca Raton, City of Pompano Beach, Palm Beach County).



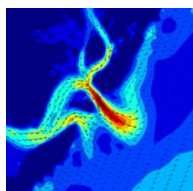


D. Recharging surface supplies (Palm Beach County).

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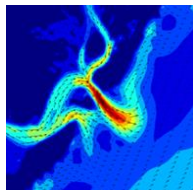
“ Our nation [and all coastal countries] will face major decisions at various times in the future as to the most appropriate response to rising sea levels [and other causes of beach erosion].” Houston and Dean, 2013.



Local government will be forced to deal with the situation on a case by case basis. No one size fits all solution exists.

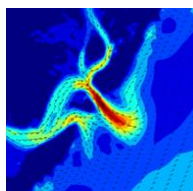
There is a role for the State governments to lead on regional issues.

There is a role for the Federal government to lead on national issues.





1. Get good data. Understand what it means.
2. Evaluate your infrastructure. Determine what you can fix, retrofit, etc.
3. Move Forward.



A photograph showing a flooded residential street. In the foreground, the dark hood of a car is visible. The street is filled with water, reflecting the sky. In the background, there are several houses, some of which are elevated on stilts. A blue trash can with a yellow lid is on the right side of the street. The sky is blue with some clouds.

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