Coastal Wetlands Resilience: Cobenefits in restoration, protection and targeting

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Wetland Resilience

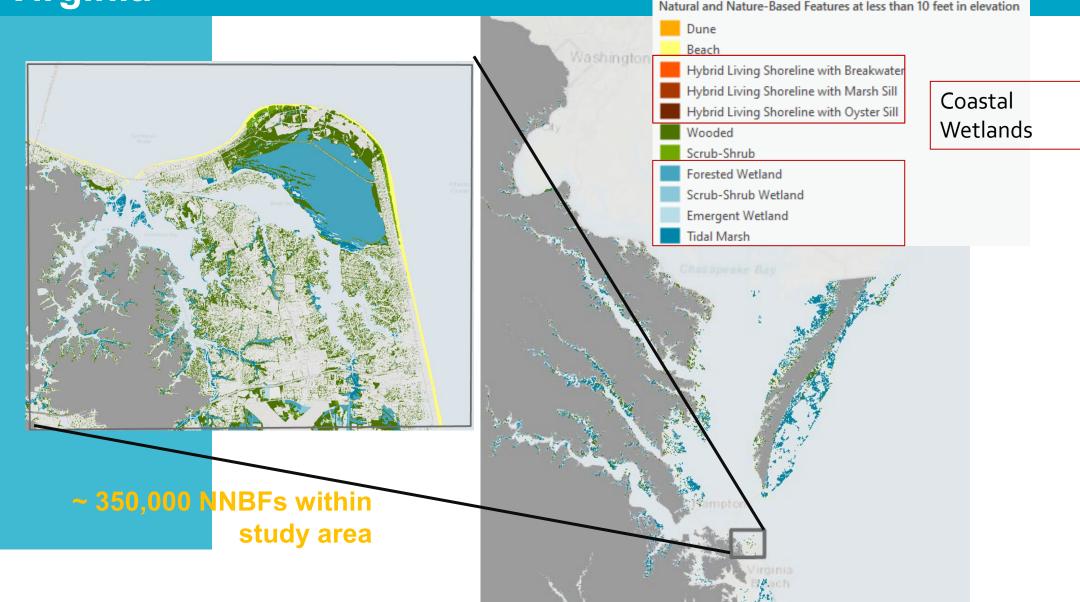
Engage Multiple Approaches:

- Legal
 - Quasi-legal Chesapeake Bay Program Total Maximum Daily Load
- Protection/ Preservation
- Planning
- Projects at all scales
 - Restoration, creation, rehabilitation
- Incentives
- Technical Assistance
 - Decision-support Tools

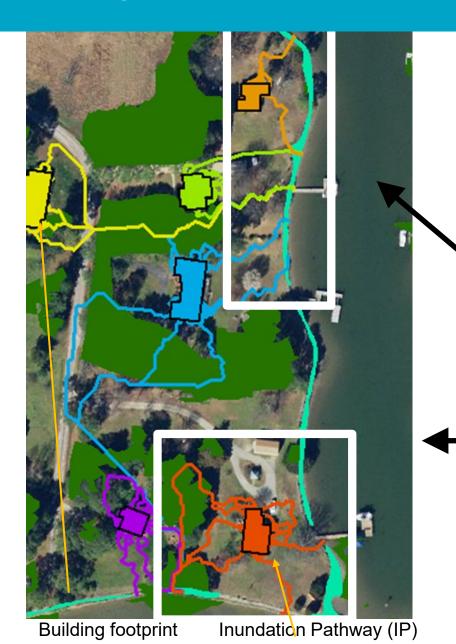
Wetland Protection, Preservation and Restoration/ Creation **Decision Support Tools**

- Rank existing coastal wetlands in Virginia for Co-benefits
 - Protect and Preserve existing wetlands
- Identify targets for wetland restoration/ creation
 - New wetlands for Co-benefits possible
- Identify targets for Living Shorelines
 - Promote Nature-based approaches to gain wetland area
- Rank living shorelines for co-benefits

Map Existing Natural and Nature-based Features and buildings in Coastal Virginia Natural and Nature-Based Features at less than 10 feet in elevation



Identify NNBFs that provide multiple benefits



Using these IPs, we can find NNBFs that lie between the shoreline and building and in the path of rising water

For each NNBF, count the number of building IPs that intersect

→ This NNBF (tidal marsh) benefits 4 buildings

For each building, count how many NNBFs intersect its' IP

→ This building receives benefits from 2 NNBFs (a tidal marsh and a wooded area)

NNBF Types (on this map):

Tidal Marsh

Wooded

NNBF flooding mitigation services Capacity * Opportunity = Total Capacity Score

Ranking of the potential for each NNBF to act on and mitigate tidal flooding

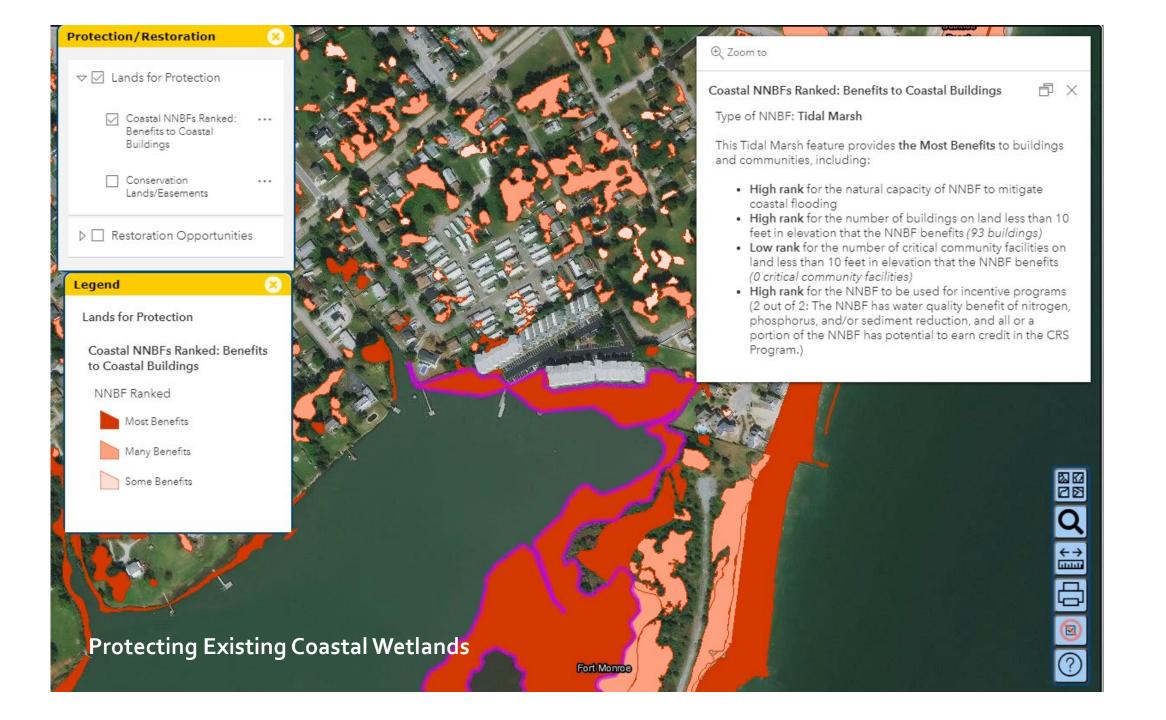
| Overall NNBF Score for Priority Ranking: | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Add score for each category | | | |
| | low | medium | high |
| 1. NNBF Total Capacity | 0-0.0008 | 0.008-0.4 | >0.4 |
| Flooding mitigation potential based on elevation and | (1-33 | (33-66 | |
| feature type. | percentile) | percentile) | (66-100 percentile |
| 2. Number of buildings impacted | 0 | 1 building | >= 2 buildings |
| Number of buildings that the NNBF benefits. | | | |
| 3. Critical Facility Benefit | no | | yes |
| Does the NNBF benefit a community critical facility? | | | |
| 4. Co-Benefits Potential | 0 | 1 cobenefit | >=2 cobenefits |
| Potential for NNBF to be used in incentive programs. | | | |
| Score | 1 | 2 | 3 |

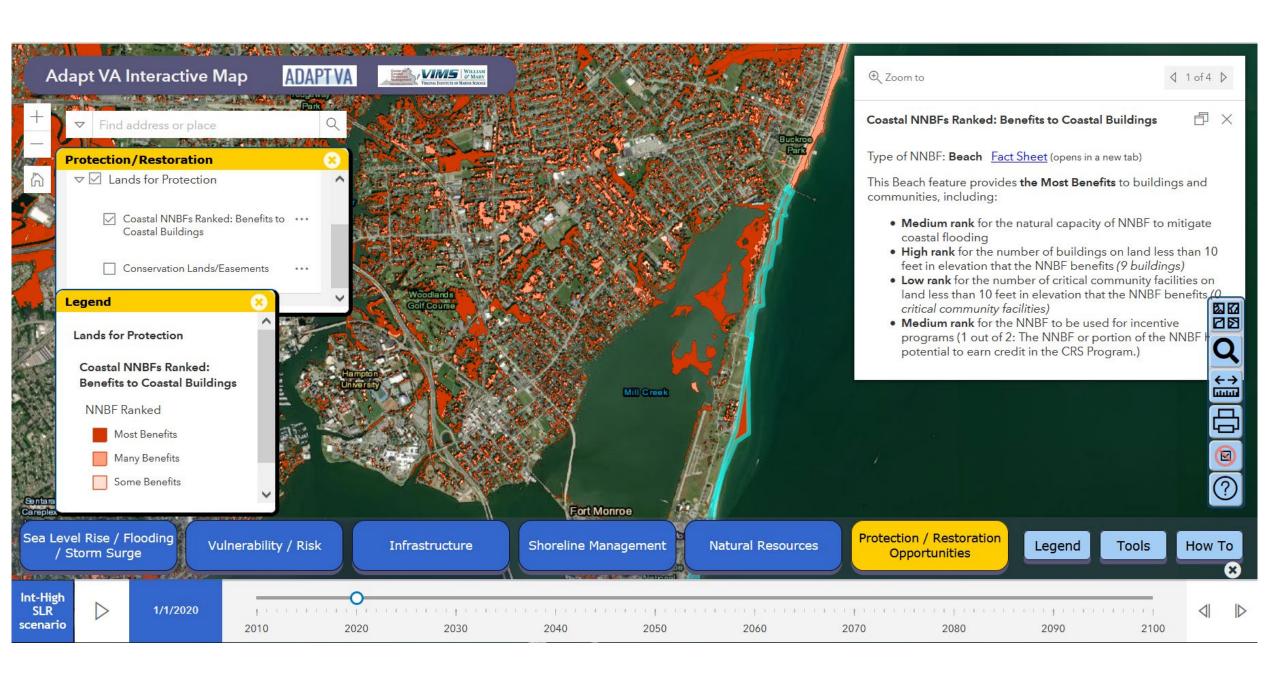


Co-Benefits: CRS and Water Quality

- 1. FEMA Community Rating System (CRS) credits. Potentially qualifying NNBFs are in 100-year flood zone Special Flood Hazard Area and overlay the Resource Protection Area (RPA) or RPA 100-ft buffer
 - Undeveloped set-aside lands in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).
 - Land must have some level of protection: Regulatory or Property ownership
 - Resource Protection Area Buffer considered Regulatory Protection
 - CRS Potential = all open space in SFHA and the Resource Protection Area 100 foot buffer
- 2. Water quality/TMDL credit potential N, P, TSS reductions. All NNBFs except for beaches and dunes
 - NNBFs provide water quality services to varying degree dependent on intrinsic factors and location
 - Within the study area and proximal to the shore
 - Assumed all NNBF features other than beach and dune provide service
 - Existing Chesapeake Bay Program approved BMPs for tidal and nontidal wetlands and riparian buffers

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| | | | |







NNBF Targets for vulnerable buildings and communities

Target Areas: Create/Restore shoreline NNBFs to benefit coastal buildings

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Total 208 building(s) will benefit Including 78 building(s) with no other benefit from NNBFs

Potential NNBF Restoration Options

Convert Existing Land Cover:

Impervious Turf Grass

Expand Adjacent Existing NNBFs:

Tidal Marsh, Wooded (pdf links open in a new tab)

NNBF Erosion Control Recommendation (SMM v. 5.1)

Highly Modified Area. Seek expert advice. Click here for more information

Shoreline Structure Enhancements

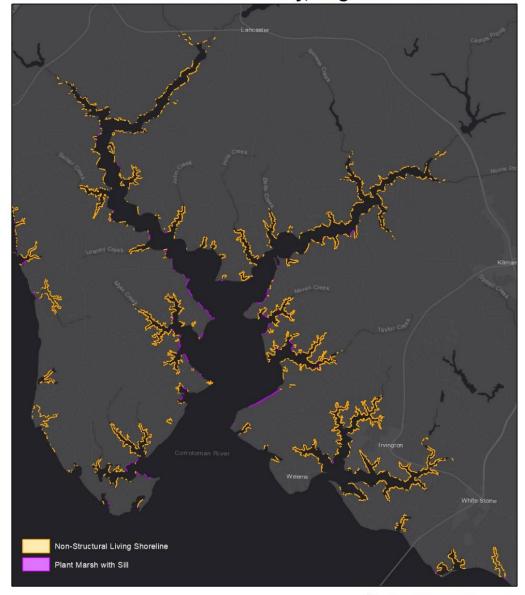
Add natural features to existing structures: Bulkhead, Marina, Unconventional, Wharf.

Ranking Living Shorelines: Shoreline Management Model

- GIS analytical model uses bio-physical criteria to derive a recommended management approach reflective of State policy for Living Shorelines
- Javascript coding is applied to run the analysis
- Critieria:
 - Fetch
 - Marsh, Beach presence
 - Existing structures
 - Nearshore bathymetry
 - Landuse
 - Proximal infrastructure

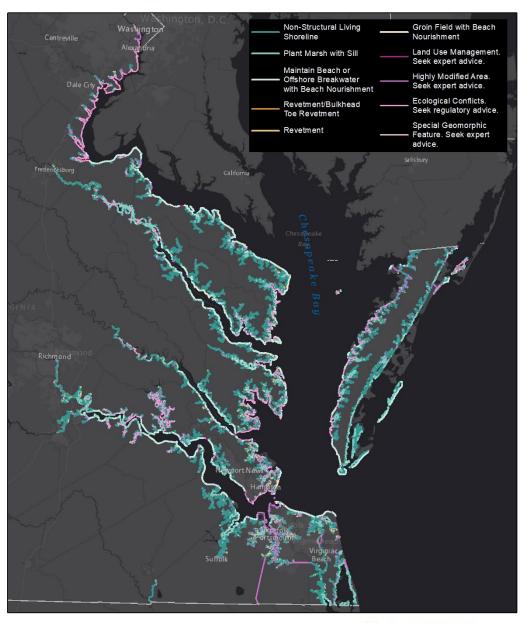
- Output One of Eleven Shoreline BMPS
- Complete for all Virginia

Living Shoreline Modeled Extent in Corrotoman River, Lancaster County, Virginia





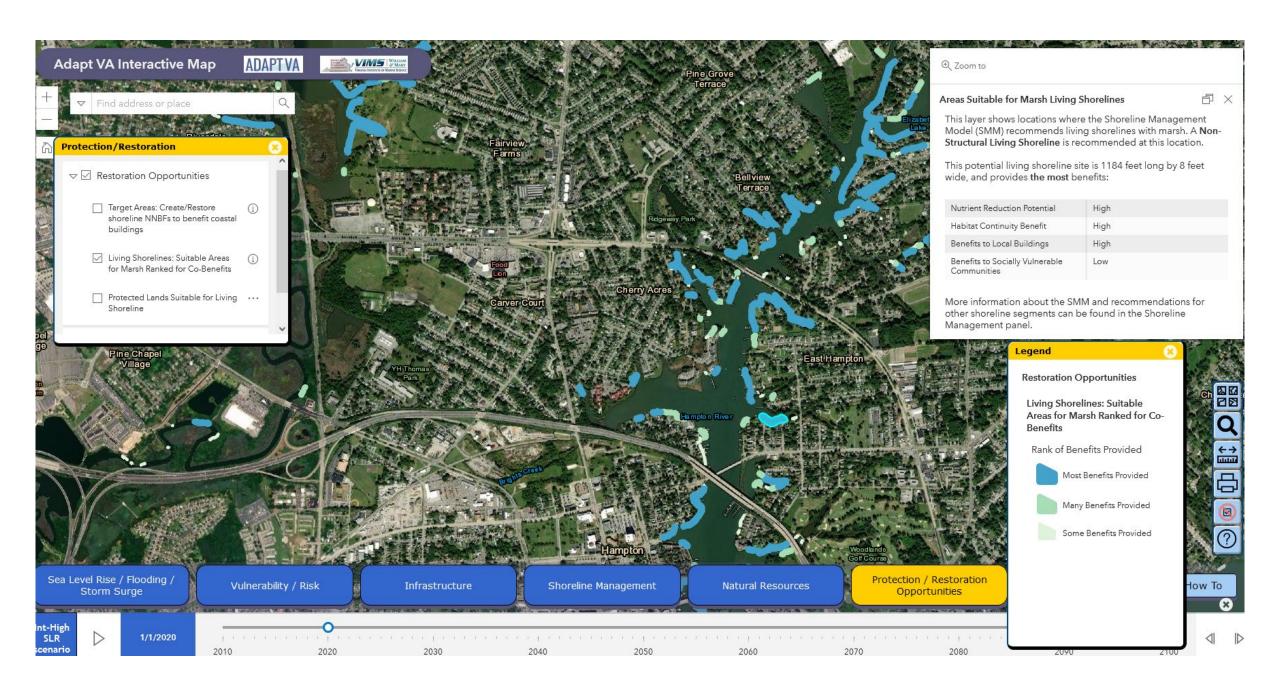
Virginia Preferred Shoreline BMPs





Living Shoreline Ranking Factors

- Water Quality: Load Reduction Potential = Length (all are same width)
- Habitat Continuity
 - High = connects tidal or nontidal wetlands
 - Medium= connects wooded, beach, dune
- Benefits Buildings
 - Protects 2 or more, or critical facility(ies)
- Benefits to socially vulnerable communities
 - · High, moderate, low



Identify target areas for New NNBFs: Tidal & Nontidal Wetlands

Why target the shoreline?

- First line of defense
- Programmatic incentives – in RPA
- Other tools available to help inform NNBF creation (e.g., CCRM Shoreline Management Model)

Adapt VA Interactive Map Protection/Restoration ▼ Target Areas: Create/Restore shoreline NNBFs to benefit coastal buildings Living Shorelines: Suitable Areas for Marsh Ranked for Co-Benefits Legend Target Areas: Create/Restore shoreline NNBFs to benefit coastal buildings Target Areas Mill Creek Living Shorelines: Suitable Areas for Marsh Ranked for Co-Benefits Rank of Benefits Provided Fort Monroe Most Benefits Provided ability / Risk Infrastructure Shoreline Management **Natural Resources** Many Benefits Provided Some Benefits Provided 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 Maxar | Center for Coastal Resources Management (CCRM), Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS), | CCRM | VITA, Esri, HERE, Garmin

Hampton River, Hampton