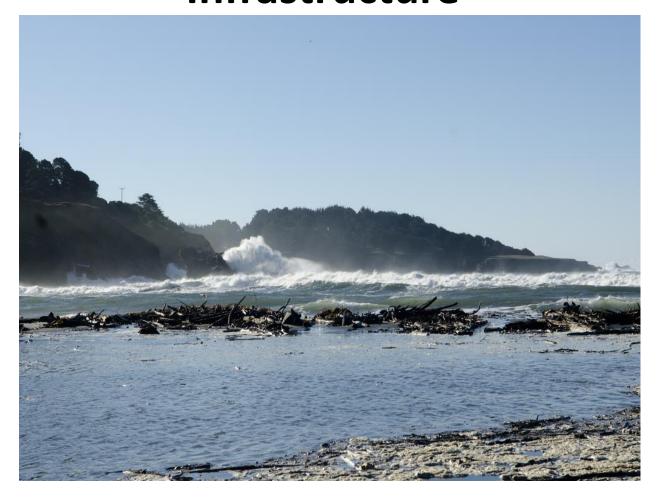
# Going from Opportunistic to Strategic Green Infrastructure

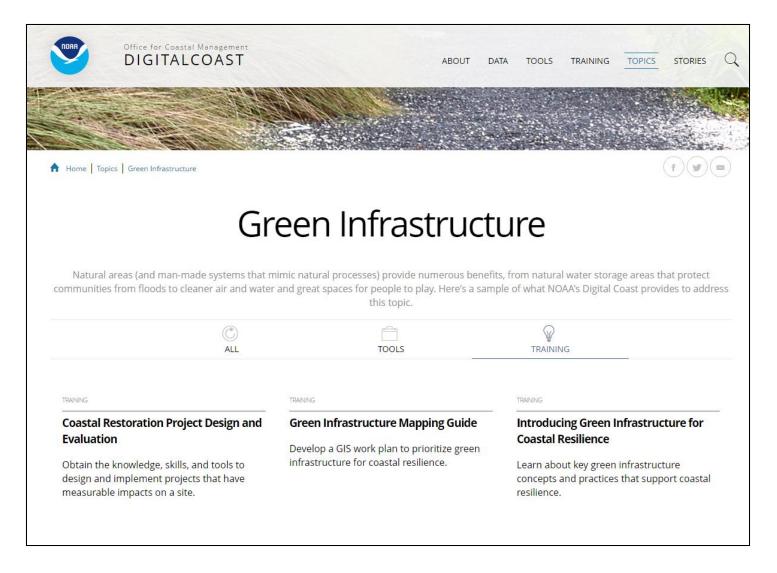




### Agenda:

- Background on green infrastructure practices for hazards resilience
- Demonstrations and highlights:
  - Guide for Considering Climate Change in Coastal Conservation (and Upcoming "How To")
  - Green Infrastructure Mapping Guide
  - Green Infrastructure Costs and Benefits for Flood Reduction
  - Natural and Structural Measures for Shoreline Stabilization
  - Green Infrastructure Protective Services Animation
- Questions

### **Find Products Here**



coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topics/green-infrastructure

### What is Green Infrastructure?



Landscape





**Shoreline** 

# Why Green Infrastructure?









# **Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper**

Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper

### Select the Flood Hazards Map or One of the Community Exposure Maps

Select a section below to view maps showing flood hazards or different aspects of community exposure to those flood hazards.



#### Flood Hazards

Flooding events are among the more frequent, costly, and deadly hazards that can impact coastal communities. There are two types:

- Short-term (episodic) –
   Temporary flooding caused by
   extreme conditions, including
   storm surge, tsunamis, inland
   flooding, and shallow coastal
   flooding.
- Long-term (chronic) Flooding caused by a rise in relative sea



#### **Societal Exposure**

Understanding the populations that live in or near coastal flood-prone areas is an important information need, since residents who are elderly, who live in high-density areas, or who are impoverished may merit special considerations.



#### Infrastructure Exposure

Community infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and water and sewer systems, can be damaged by coastal flooding. Communities should first assess infrastructure vulnerabilities and associated environmental and economic issues to determine what steps are needed to protect these assets.

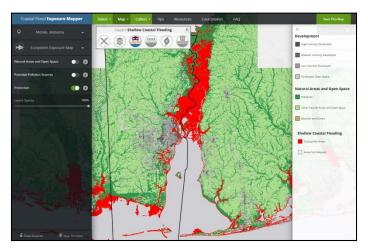


#### **Ecosystem Exposure**

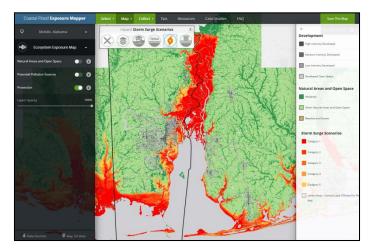
Natural areas provide important benefits to coastal communities, including hazard protection, flood storage, water quality maintenance, fisheries support, and recreational opportunities. Communities can increase resilience by protecting natural areas along the coast that are exposed to flooding and adjacent inland areas.

# **Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper**

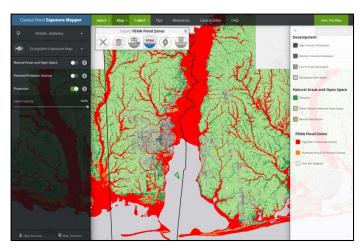
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/flood-exposure



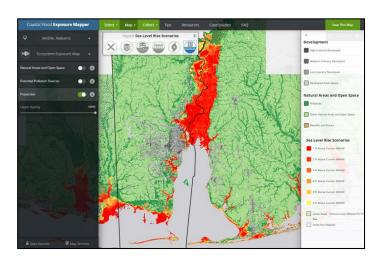
**Shallow Coastal Flooding** 



**Storm Surge** 



**Flood Zones** 



**Sea Level Rise** 

# **Green Infrastructure Approaches and Resources**



Landscape



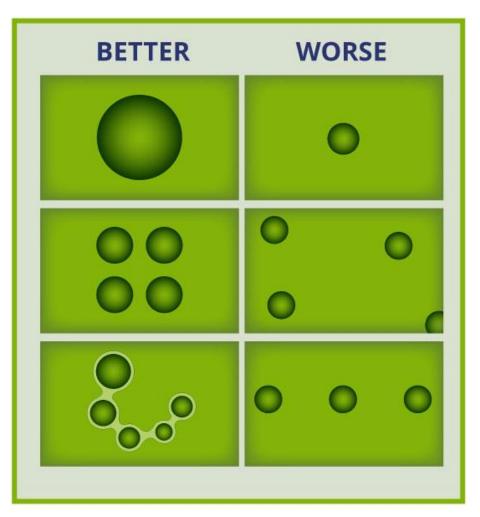


**Shoreline** 

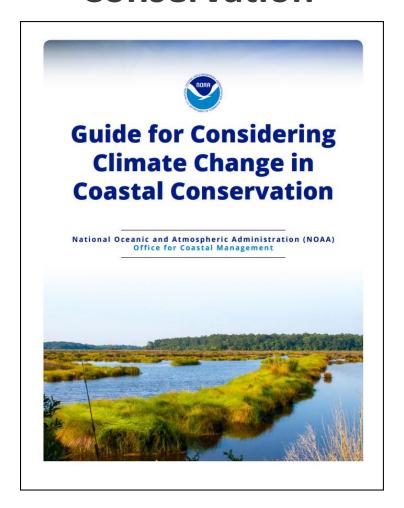
# **Landscape Conservation**

- Area
- Proximity
- Connectivity
- Buffer





# Guide for Considering Climate Change in Coastal Conservation



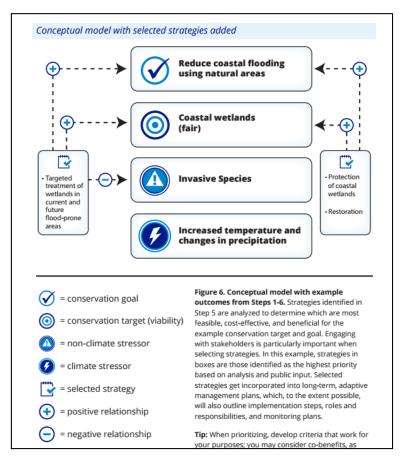
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/considering-climate-change

# Guide for Considering Climate Change in Coastal Conservation

### **Six Steps**

#### Articulate conservation goal(s) and scope. What do you aim to conserve? Who are your stakeholders? STEP 2: Identify conservation targets and their key supporting attributes. What do you need to conserve to achieve your goal(s)? How are those conservation targets faring? Identify non-climate stressors and evaluate their impact on conservation targets. What affects the viability of your targets, and in what ways? -★ REVISIT STEP 3: Do climate stressors Identify climate stressors and evaluate their interact with the impact on conservation targets. non-climate stressors? What current and future climate stressors affect your targets and in Does this alter their what ways, including exacerbating non-climate stressors? potential impact? — → ★ REVISIT STEP 1: Does what you've learned Review goal(s) and identify management throughout the process strategies. influence your initial What strategies can improve the viability of conservation targets, conservation goal(s)? Are either directly or by alleviating stressors? your goals attainable or do they need adjusting? Formulate a long-term management plan based on selected strategies. Which conservation strategies should you prioritize? Who is responsible for implementing them and how? Figure 1. Step-wise process for considering climate change in coastal conservation planning.

### **Conceptual Model**



# **Green Infrastructure Mapping Guide**

### Green Infrastructure Mapping Guide

This guide supports spatial analysts mapping green infrastructure for resilience to coastal hazards. The guide helps analysts incorporate green infrastructure strategies into a GIS work plan, and rank and prioritize green infrastructure for their study area.

#### Ways to use this guide:

- Use the work plan to follow an example project and see how a spatial analyst looks at multiple criteria to generate a final prioritization layer.
- At each step, track a case study to see how others have approached the work, or access detailed guidance for completing the step.
- View or download worksheets and templates that will make the job easier. Access related resources or full case study reports.



Menu | Resources

**Get Started** 



Not familiar with green infrastructure?

Watch this short animation to see how green infrastructure supports coastal communities.

## **Community and Site Approaches**

### **Low Impact Development Practices**





- Rain gardens
- Bioswales
- Stormwater planters



Green Roofs (Storage and Evapotranspiration)

- Blue roofs
- Cisterns



# Permeable Pavements (Infiltration)

- Porous asphalt or concrete
- Grass or gravel pavers
- Pavers

### **Community and Site Approaches**

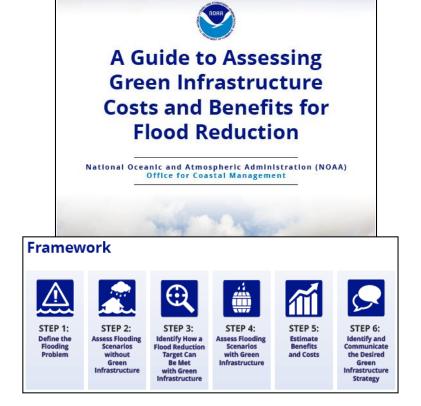
### **Green Streets**

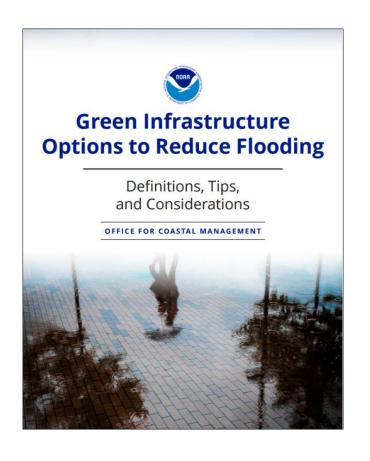
- Key linking component in green infrastructure network
- Design dependent on local conditions but generally includes
  - Alternative street widths
    Swales
    Bioretention
    Permeable pavements
- Provides multiple benefits





# Green Infrastructure Costs and Benefits for Flood Reduction





coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/gi-cost-benefit

## **Shoreline Approaches**

### **Natural**



### **Dunes and Beaches**

- Break offshore waves
- Attenuate wave energy
- Slow inland water transfer



Salt Marshes, Wetlands, Vegetation, Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

- Break offshore waves
- Attenuate wave energy
- Slow inland water transfer
- Increase infiltration



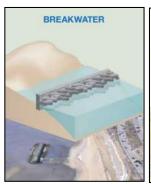
### **Oysters and Coral Reefs**

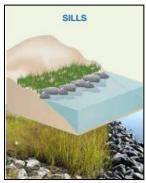
- Break offshore waves
- Attenuate wave energy
- Slow inland water transfer

## **Shoreline Approaches**

### **Hybrid**



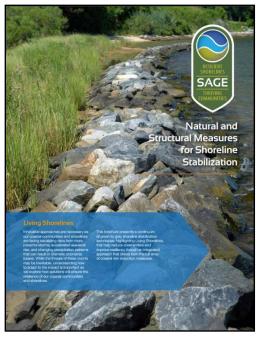


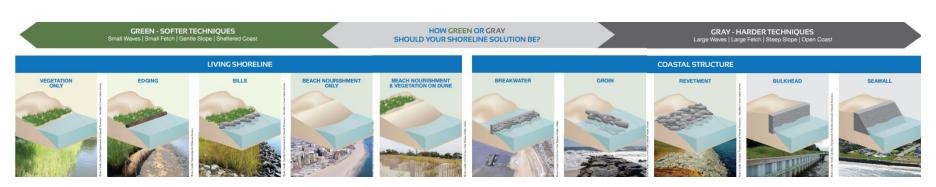




- Blends both nature-based and structural approaches
- Dissipates wave energy from structural practices
- Ecosystem service benefits from nature-based practices

# Natural and Structural Measures for Shoreline Stabilization





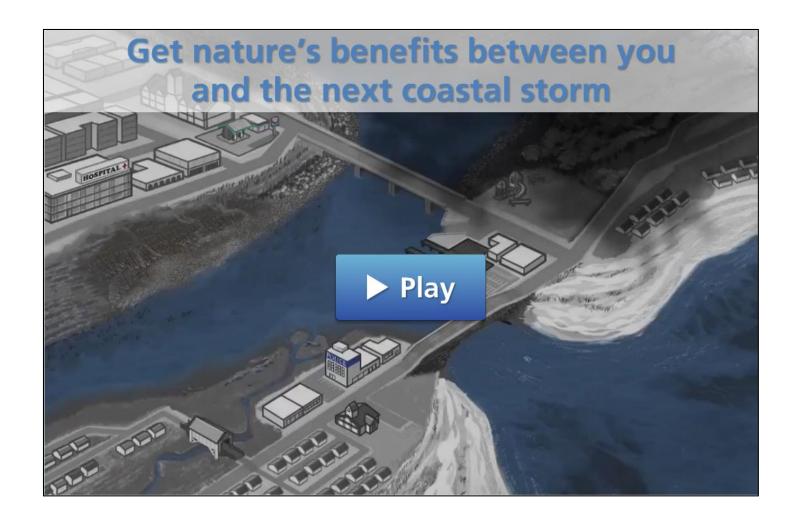
# **Engaging Stakeholders**

- Make it local
- Offer solutions
- Use visualizations

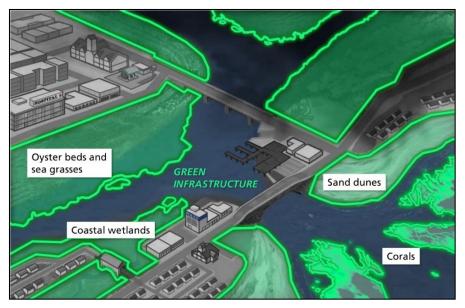




### **Green Infrastructure Protective Services Animation**



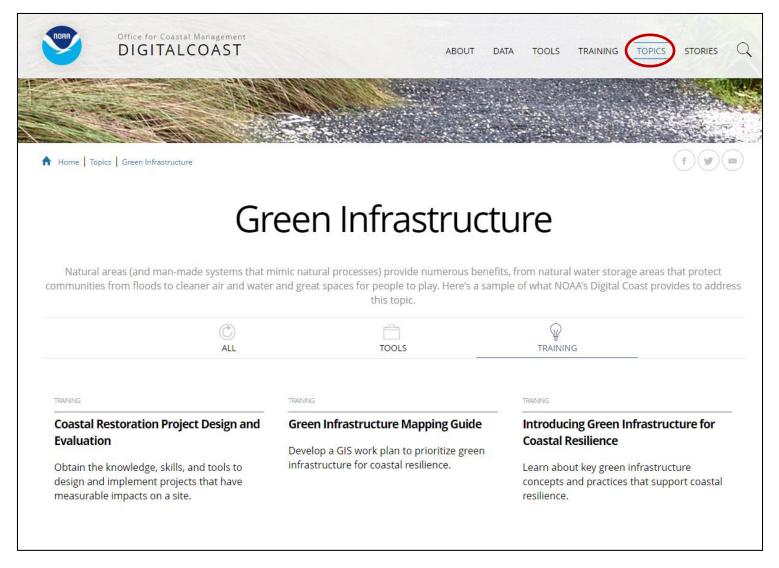
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/gi-animation





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# **Questions?**

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