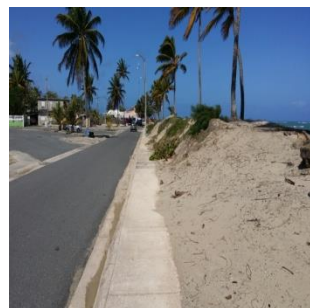




DEPARTAMENTO DE RECURSOS NATURALES Y AMBIENTALES
PROGRAMA DE MANEJO DE LA ZONA COSTANERA



ESTRATEGIAS DE CONTROL DE EROSIÓN E INUNDACIONES COSTERAS
INSPIRADAS EN LA NATURALEZA

2015

Contenido



- El Programa de Manejo de la Zona Costanera
- La costa en cifras
- El Estado del Clima 2013: Tendencias y Proyecciones
- Panorámica de la situación actual
- Estrategias de adaptación y de control de erosión e inundaciones inspiradas en la naturaleza
- Recomendaciones

Programa de Manejo de la Zona Costanera

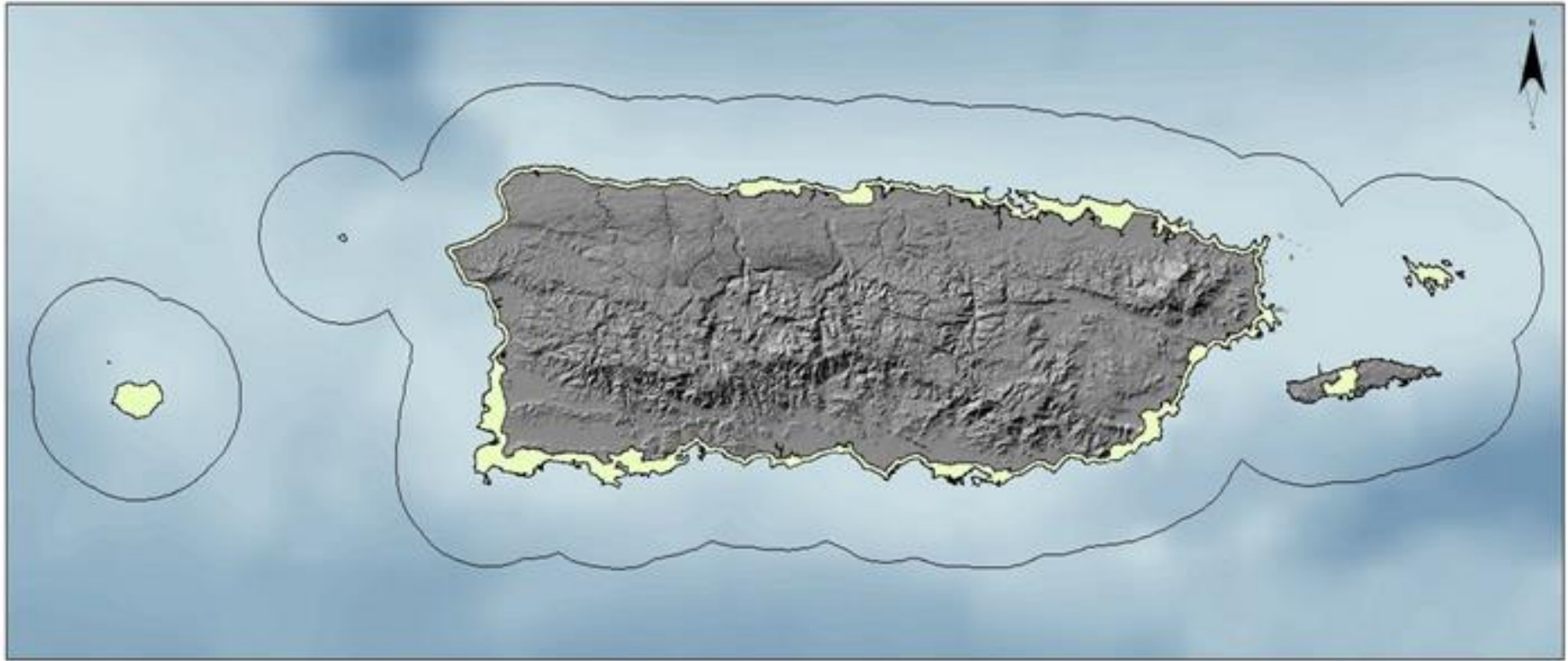


- Fecha adopción: 1978
- Agencia líder: DRNA
- Compatibilidad Federal: Junta de Planificación
- Tipo de Programa: Multiagencial

Misión:

- Guiar el desarrollo público y privado en la costa.
- Promover el manejo activo de los recursos costeros .
- Promover la integración de la investigación, la educación ambiental y de la participación ciudadana en los procesos de toma de decisiones sobre la conservación y el aprovechamiento de los recursos costeros.

PROGRAMA DE MANEJO DE LA ZONA COSTANERA: ÁMBITO DE APLICACIÓN



- Limite Terrestre
- Limite Marino



Población y Economía



Población: 3.7 millones (29th U.S.)
Población en la costa: 2.7 millones (56%)

GNP: \$67.5 billones/año (2013)

Manufactura: 45.5%

Finanzas, Seguros y bienes raíces: 19%

Servicios: 12.8% (Turismo: 8%)

Sector gubernamental: 9.7%

Comercio: 7.8%

Transporte: 3.2%

Construcción: 1.9%

Agricultura: 0.7 %

La costa de Puerto Rico en cifras



- Zona costanera (superficie terrestre): **953.9 Km²**
- Aguas territoriales: **13,154.5 Km²**
- Línea de costa: **799 mi**
- Número de playas: **1,225**
- Frente marino ocupado: **24%**
- Municipios costeros: **44**
- Población mun. costeros: **2,317,189 (56%)**
- Aeropuertos: **10**
- Puertos: **12**
- **124** millas de carreteras primarias:
- **1,080** millas de infraestructura sanitaria
- Complejos de generación eléctrica: **7**
- Plantas de tratamiento de aguas usadas: **13**
- Parques industriales: **81**
- Áreas terrestres protegidas: **8.71%**
- Aguas territoriales protegidas: **27.19%**

Adaptación

Océano

Empleos

Exportación

Suelos

Agua

Zona Costanera

Desperdicios Sólidos

Desarrollo

Ambiente **Mar**

Playas

Sostenible

Infraestructura

Clima

Contaminación

Turismo

Energía

Importación

Arrecifes de coral

Energía

Erosión

Construcción

Riesgos

Historia

Gobierno

Humedales

Resiliencia

Economía

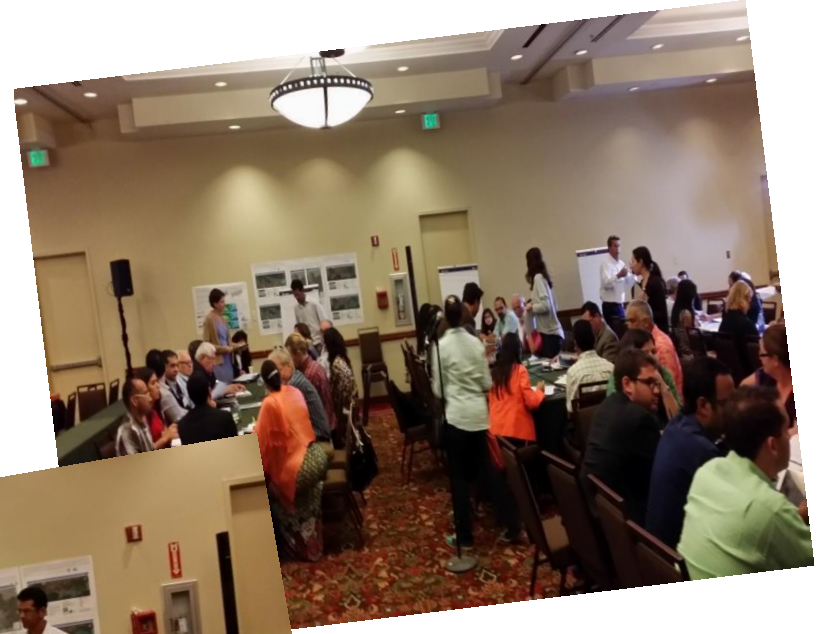


Contexto global: cambios en el clima:

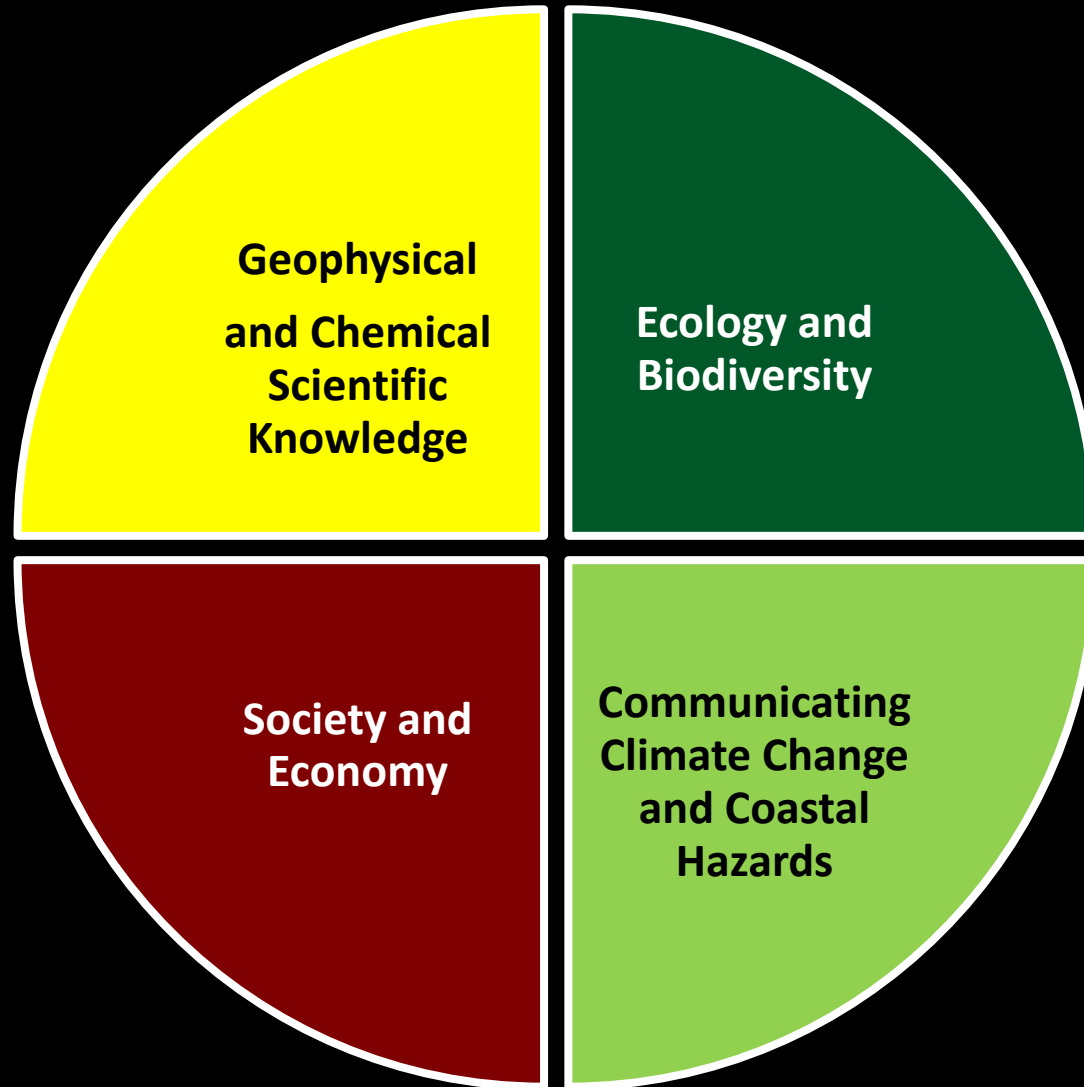
- El clima está cambiando de manera acelerada, más allá de su variabilidad natural.
- 97% de la comunidad científica coincide en que la aceleración se debe a la actividad humana (incremento en CO₂ y otros gases de invernadero)
- El Panel Intergubernamental sobre Cambios Climáticos (IPCC) de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas emitió su quinto informe en septiembre 2013 y los informes de los grupos II y III sobre las bases físicas, los impactos y las estrategias de adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático en marzo 2014.
- El aumento en la temperatura superficial del mar, el aumento en el nivel del mar y en la intensidad y frecuencia de eventos extremos como huracanes y tormentas invernales, han intensificado los procesos naturales de erosión costera.
- Las playas que han perdido fuentes de aportes de arena (Ej. dunas) y en aquellas en las cuales se haya construido muy próximo a la playa o se haya interrumpido el transporte litoral de sedimentos, exhiben procesos acelerados de erosión.



En Puerto Rico sobre 150 científicos, ingenieros, arquitectos, planificadores, sociólogos, economistas y comunicadores sociales contribuyeron voluntariamente a la preparación del 1er Informe sobre el Estado del Clima de Puerto Rico (2010-2013).



PRCCC Working Groups



The State of the Puerto Rico Climate

- Atmospheric temperature
- Precipitation
- Extreme Events
- Sea Surface Temperature
- Ocean Acidification
- Sea Level Rise





United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Cambio Climático

...cambio de clima atribuido directa o indirectamente a la actividad humana que altera la composición de la atmósfera mundial y que se suma a la variabilidad natural del clima observada durante períodos de tiempo comparables.



FINAL REPORT

Quantifying Key Drivers of Climate Variability and Change for Puerto Rico and the Caribbean

Katharine Hayhoe, Texas Tech University (PI)

With contributions from Jung-Hee Ryu, Anne Stoner, and the TTU High Performance Computing Center



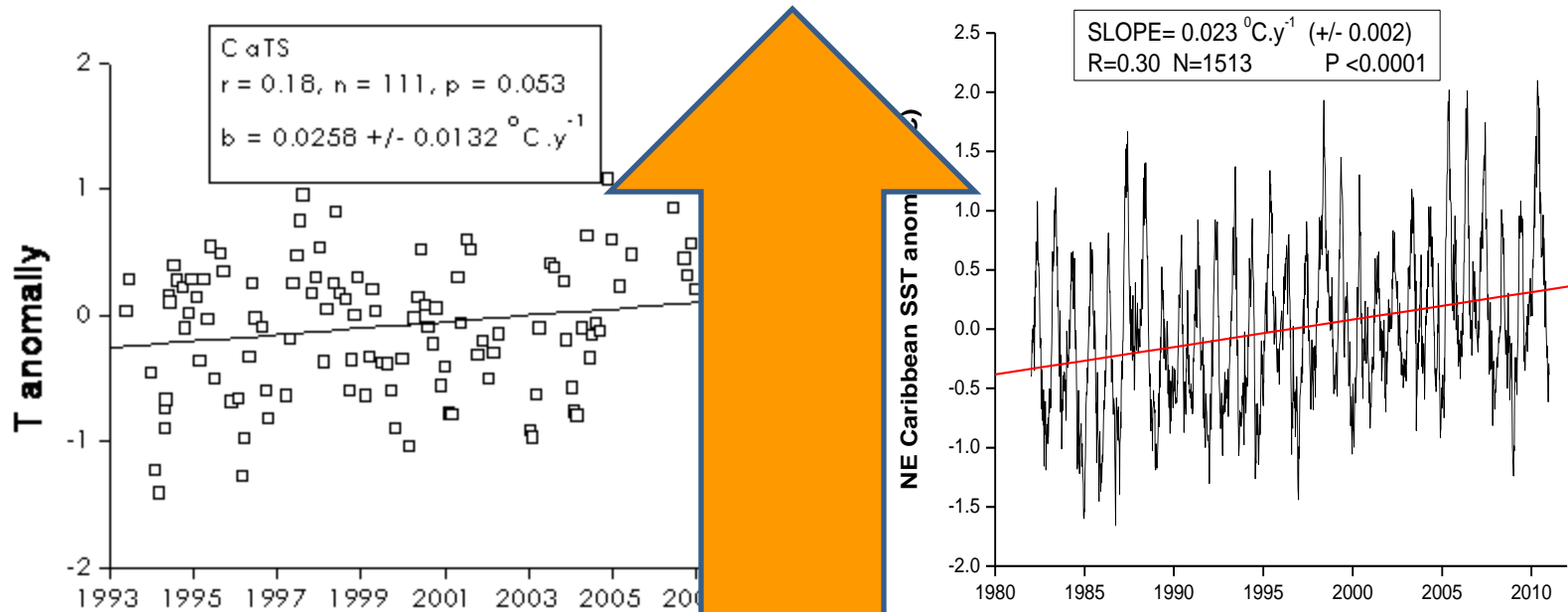
Puerto Rico is projected to warm faster than the global average. Increases in both mean annual temperatures, including days warmer than 85°F, are projected to decrease. The frequency of "moderate" precipitation is projected to decrease, while the frequency of extreme precipitation (more than 3 inches of rain in a day) is expected to increase. These changes are likely to affect temperature-sensitive crops, ecosystems, and infrastructure. The risk of extreme precipitation events is projected to increase.

Temperature

**Precipitation
< 1 in/day**

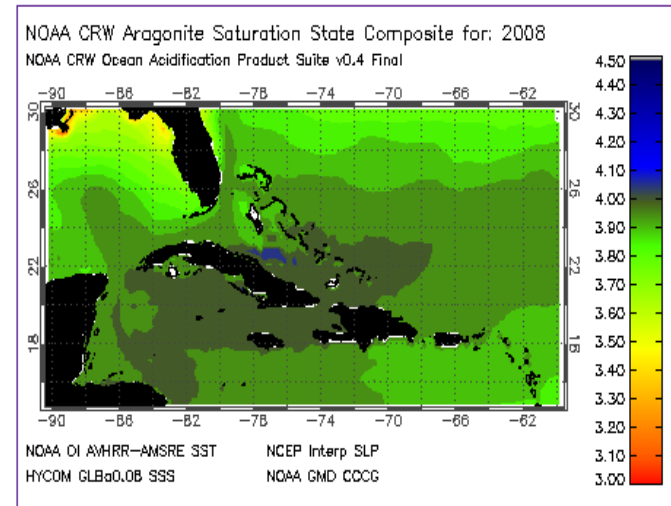
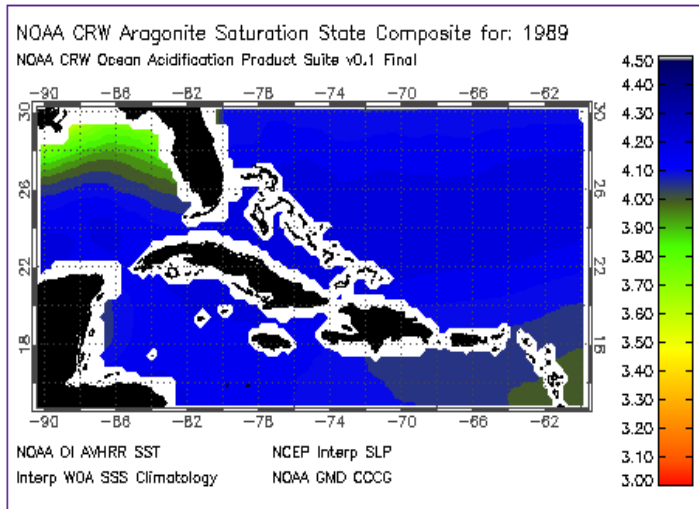
**Extreme precipitation
> 3in/day**

Sea Surface Temperatures (SST) – (CariCOOS)



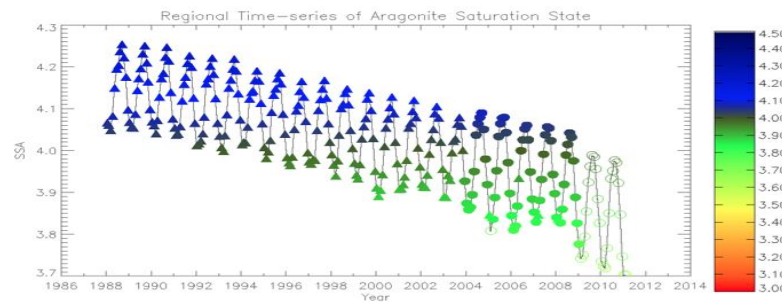
SST data from CaTS. The slope of SST trend between 1993 and 2007 was linearly estimated as **0.026 (+/- .01) degrees Celcius/yr**

Ocean Acidification: Puerto Rico Trends (CariCOOS)



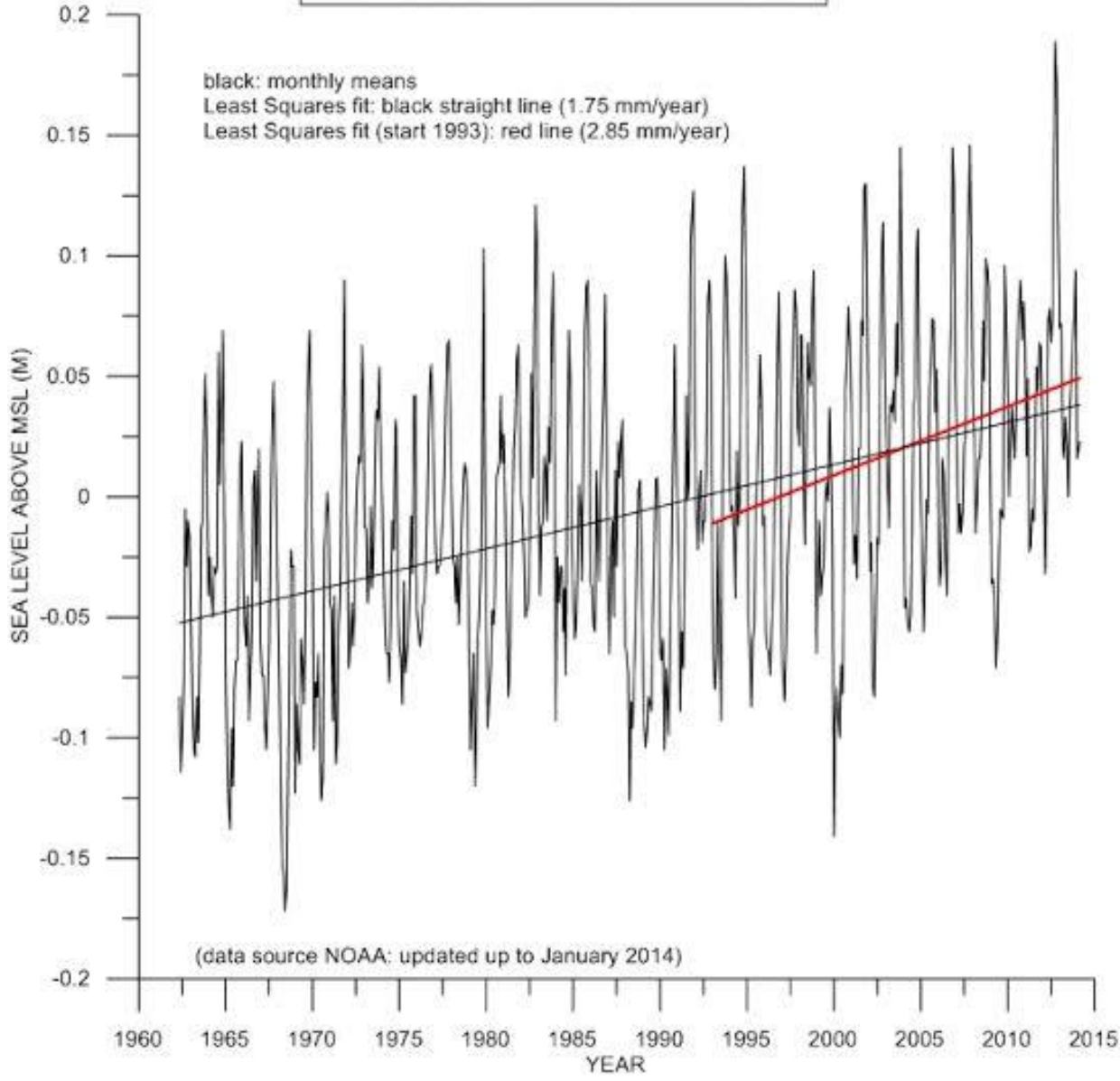
NOAA_CRW_OAPS_SSA_Regional_Timeseries_1200x645.gif 1200x645 pixels

5/13/11 11:17 AM

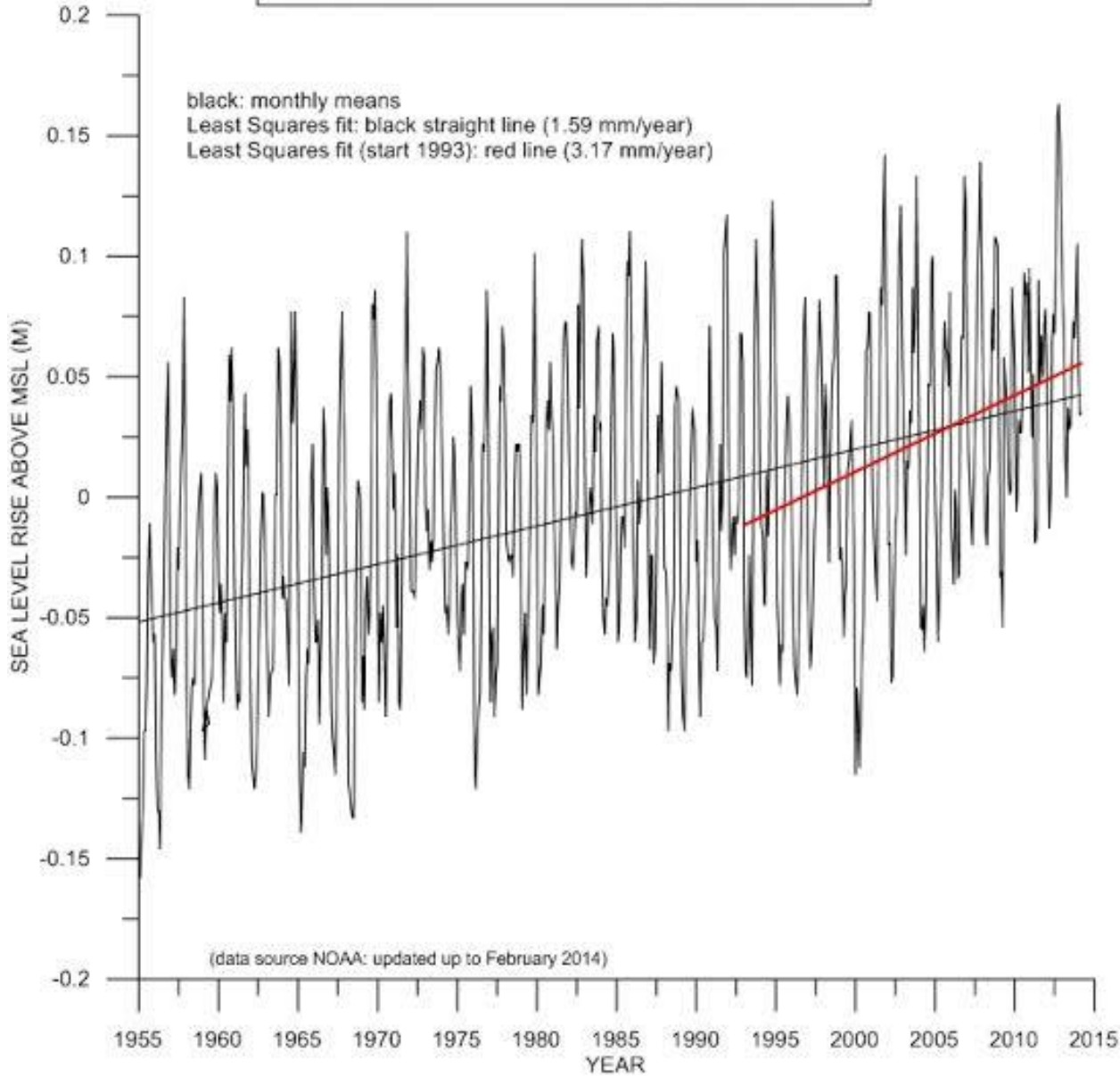


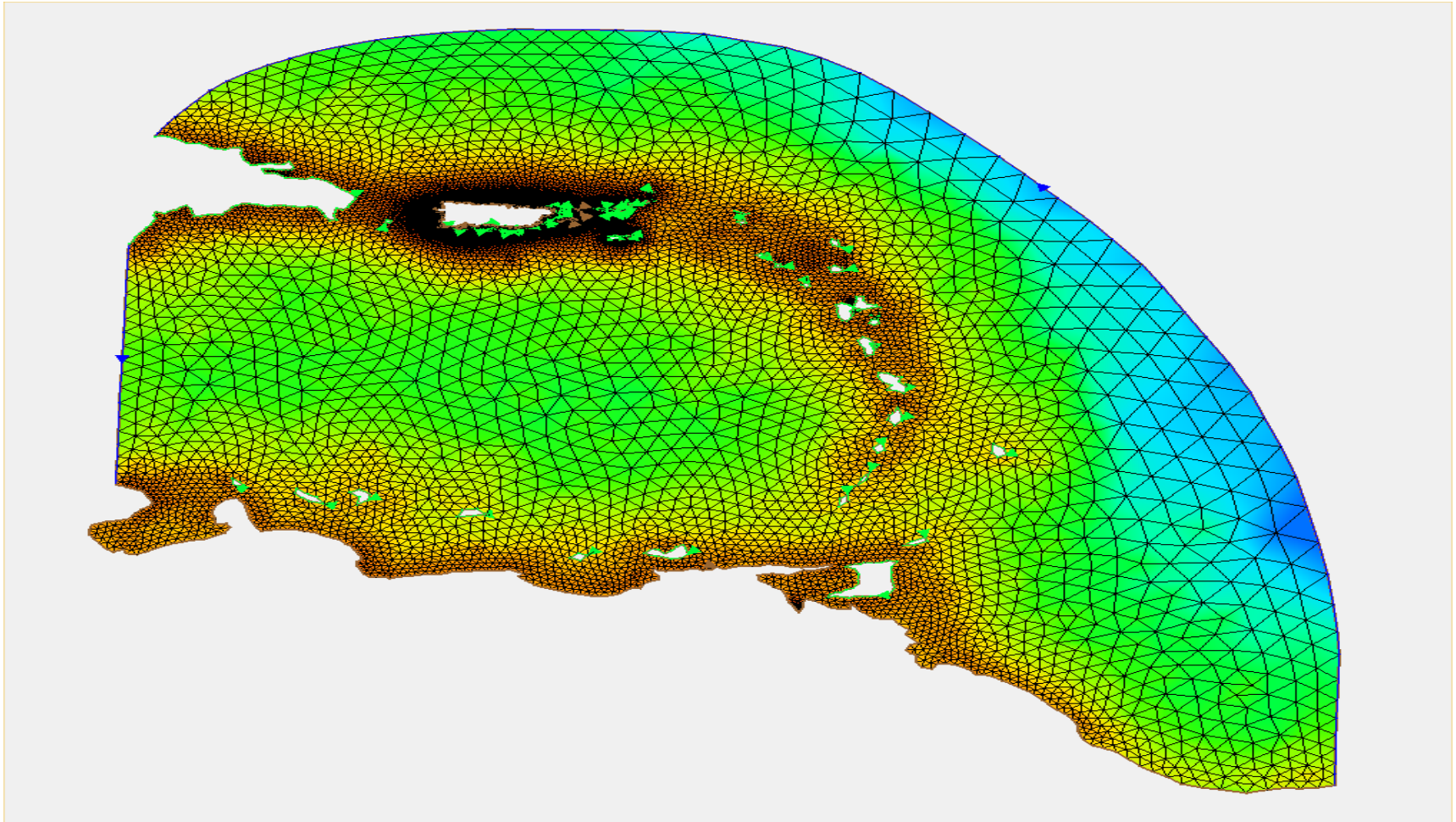
http://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/satellite/oa/saturationState_GCR.html

SAN JUAN BAY SEA LEVEL RISE (from April 1962)



MAGUEYES ISLAND SEA LEVEL RISE (from January 1955)





Storm Surge Modeling in Puerto Rico in Support of Emergency Response, Risk Assessment, Coastal Planning and Climate Change Analysis

A satellite image of a hurricane, showing a well-defined eye and spiral cloud bands. The image is in grayscale, with the eye appearing as a bright, circular center. The surrounding cloud bands are darker and more textured. The overall appearance is that of a powerful tropical storm.

HURRICANES

More intense?
More frequent?

Major Hurricane History

Data from 1949 in the Pacific, from 1851 in the Atlantic



This map shows the tracks of all known North Atlantic and Central North Pacific major hurricanes during the period from 1851-1850 in the North Atlantic and from 1949-2002 in the Eastern North Pacific. A major hurricane is a tropical cyclone of Category 3 or higher on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, and the maximum sustained surface winds (10-minute average at 10 feet) consisted of at least 111 mph (or less). The solid color portions of the tracks represent tropical cyclones when they met all major hurricane status. The solid yellowness of the tracks represent tropical cyclones when they were at least Category 1 strength. The dashed red portions of the tracks represent non-tropical cyclone days, such as tropical waves, monsoon low, or extratropical lows.

- Extratropical, Remnant Low, Wave
- Tropical Cyclone (Intensity below Major Hurricane)
- Major Hurricane

Presidential Disaster Declarations (1989-2014)



What are you looking for?



By Year

Disaster Declaration Process

Disaster Aid Programs

Policies and Guidance

Process Fact Sheet

Presidential Disaster
Declarations

Disaster Recovery Centers

Preliminary Damage
Assessment Reports

→ Disaster Assistance Reports

Major Disaster Declarations

Number	Date	State/Tribal Government	Incident Description
4040	10/18/2011	Puerto Rico	Tropical Storm Maria
4017	08/27/2011	Puerto Rico	Hurricane Irene
4004	07/14/2011	Puerto Rico	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, And Landslides
1946	10/26/2010	Puerto Rico	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides associated with Tropical Storm Otto
1919	06/24/2010	Puerto Rico	Severe Storms and Flooding
1798	10/01/2008	Puerto Rico	Severe Storms and Flooding
1613	11/10/2005	Puerto Rico	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides
1552	09/17/2004	Puerto Rico	Tropical Storm Jeanne and Resulting Landslides and Mudslides
1501	11/21/2003	Puerto Rico	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides
1396	11/28/2001	Puerto Rico	Severe Storms and Flooding
1372	05/16/2001	Puerto Rico	Flooding
1247	09/24/1998	Puerto Rico	Hurricane Georges
1136	09/11/1996	Puerto Rico	Hurricane Hortense
1068	09/16/1995	Puerto Rico	Hurricane Marilyn
931	01/22/1992	Puerto Rico	Flooding, Severe Storm
842	09/21/1989	Puerto Rico	HURRICANE HUGO
805	12/17/1987	Puerto Rico	SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING





Piñones-Isla Verde- Área Metro











Ocean Park



Rincón



Ocean Park: Último Trolley



Ocean Park: Último Trolley



Ocean Park



Ocean Park



Parcelas Suárez, Loíza



Parcelas Suárez, Loíza



Loiza, Parcelas Suárez



Vega Baja



VELOCIDAD
MAXIMA
35

SI NUNCA CREES QUE HAY NUNCA NUNCA
MIR. KELVIN
P. S.

Vega Baja





Rincón: Hotel Villa Cofresí – Rincón of the Seas

Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

117 ft

Imagery Date: 10/31/2006 1993

18°19'48.00" N 67°15'04.89" W elev 9 ft

Eye alt 508 ft



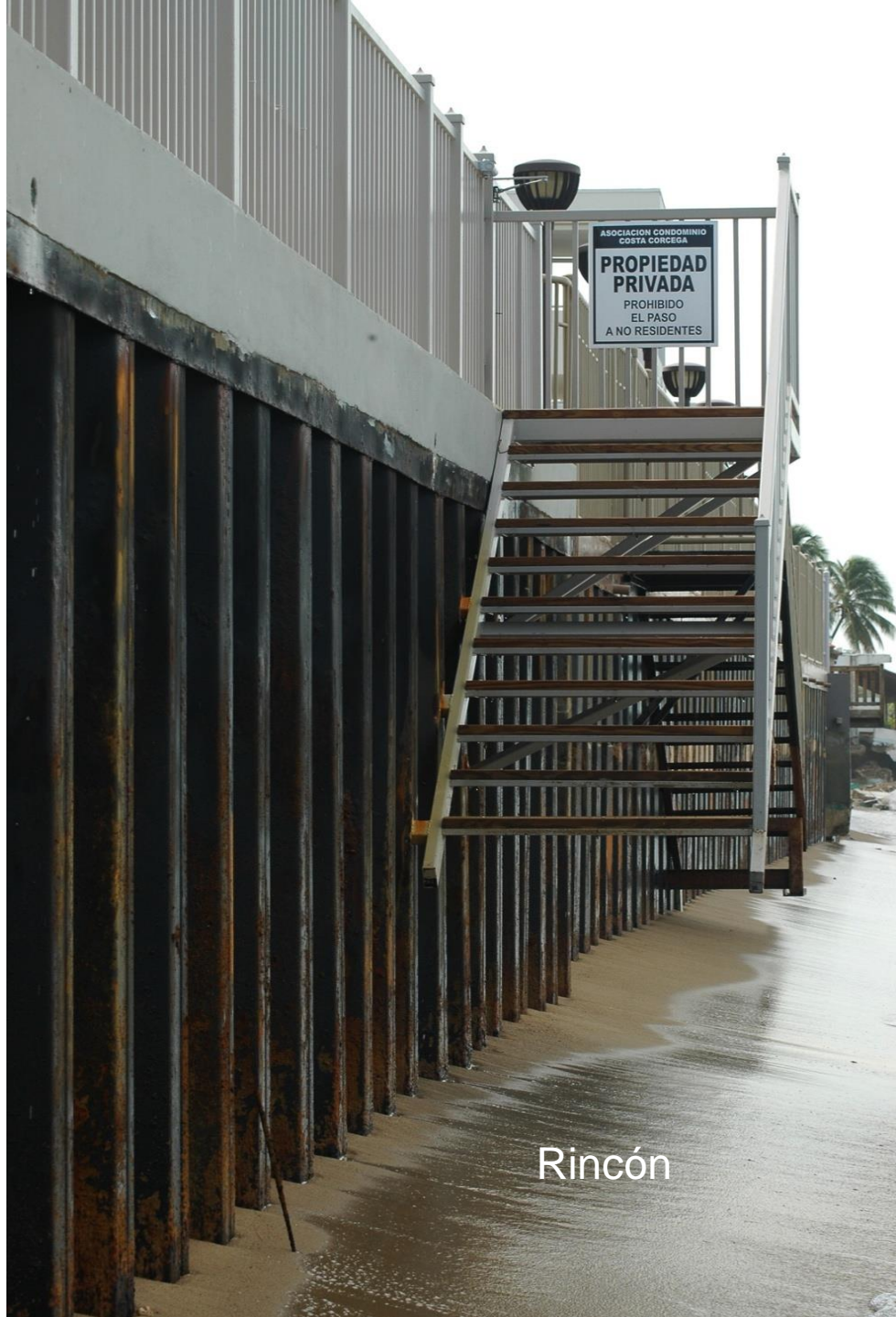
Rincón: Hotel Villa Cofresí



Rincón: Hotel Villa Cofresí



Rincón: Hotel Villa Cofresí



Rincón



**CRACKING
ASBESTOS**

CRACKING ASBESTOS
This is a warning sign for cracking asbestos. The sign is white with blue and black text. It is posted on a concrete wall. The sign reads: "CRACKING ASBESTOS" in large letters at the top. Below that, it says "This is a warning sign for cracking asbestos." and "If you see this sign, you should stop and call the authorities." There is a small logo at the bottom right of the sign.





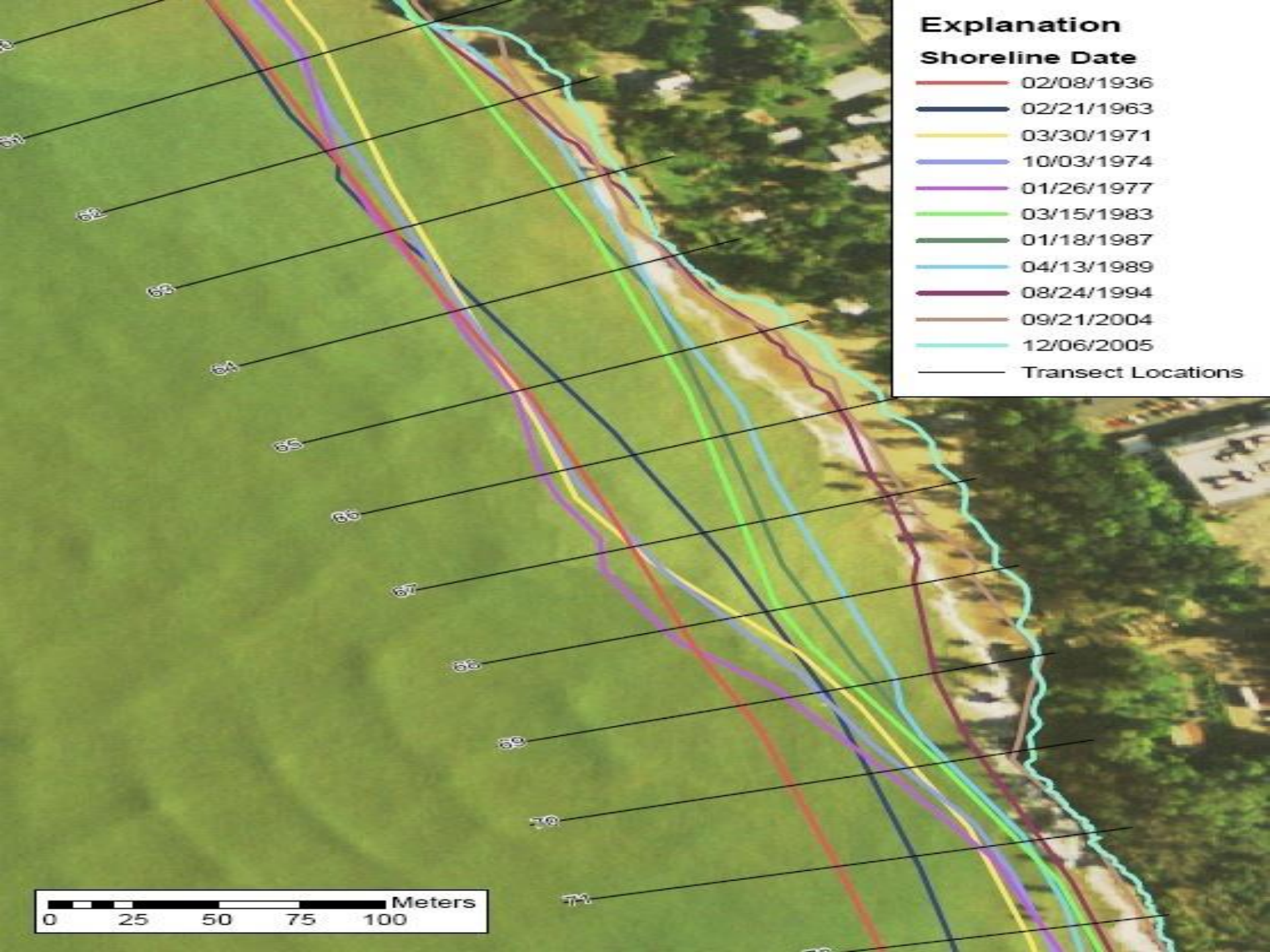








Ocean Park



Puerto Rico

HOTELS – FLOOD ZONE

Oceano Atlántico

Mar Caribe



Leyenda

-  Hospederías Endosadas
-  Alto Riesgo de Inundación
-  Bajo a Moderado Riesgo de Inundación



A compass rose is located in the bottom right corner, showing cardinal directions. Below it is a scale bar labeled "20 Miles".











Berwind, Río Grande



Rincón Ocean Club

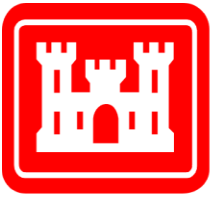


NO HAY
ESTACIONAMIENTO
PARA VISITANTES

LECTRIC GIVE
ADVERTENCIA

LECTRIC GIVE
ADVERTENCIA

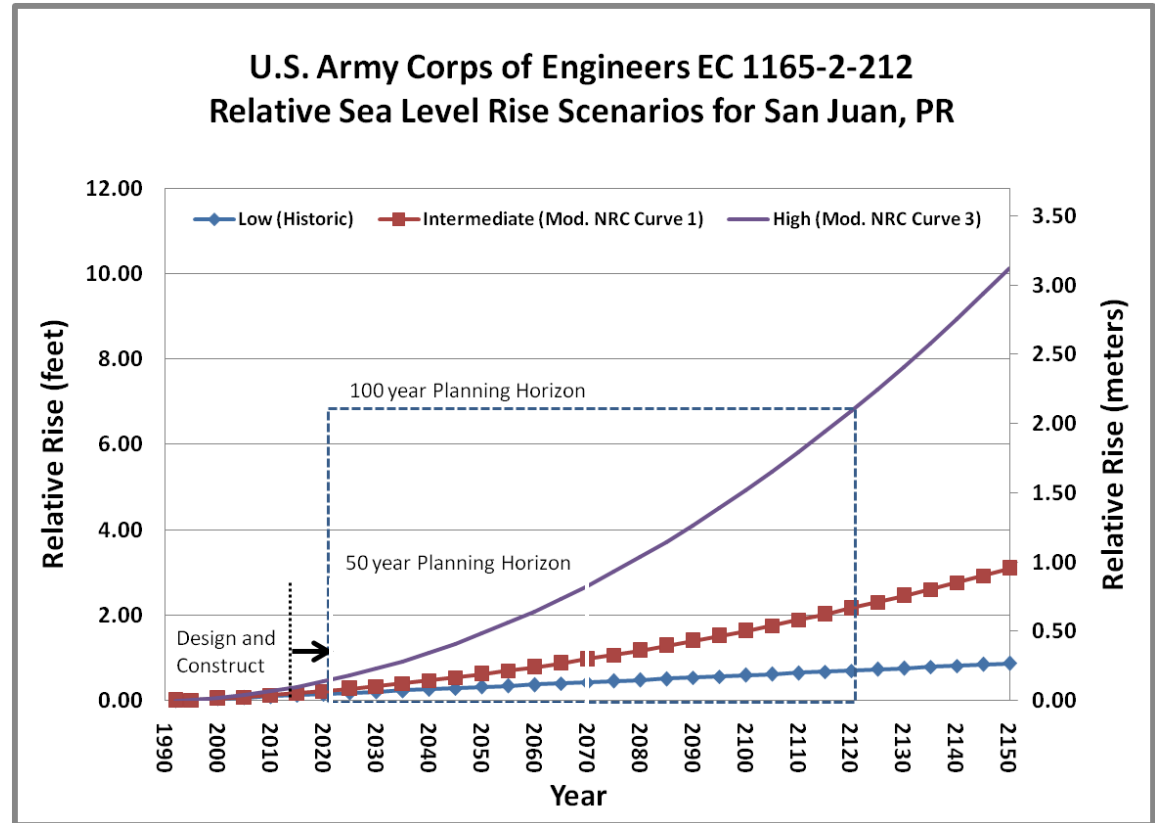




**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

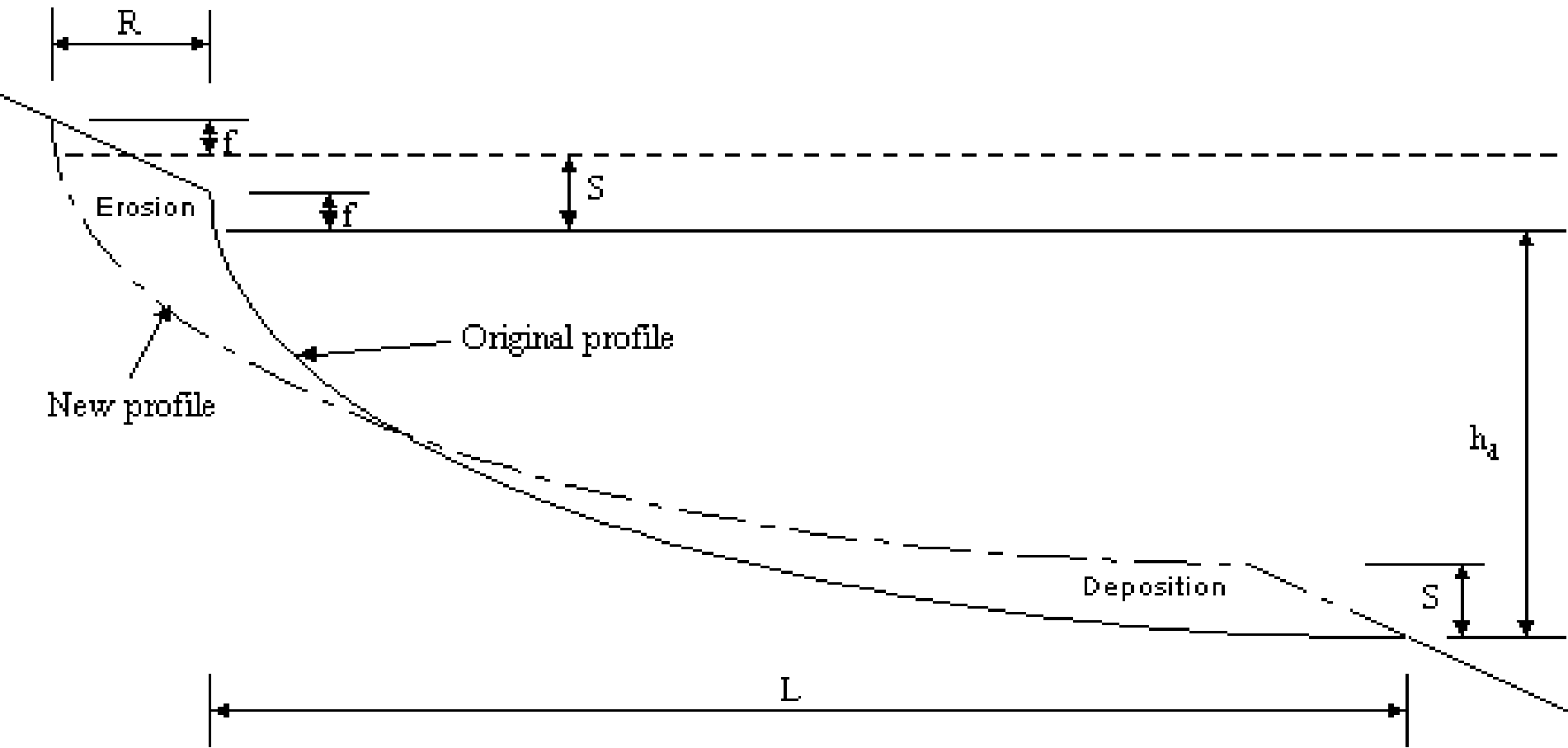
SLR Planning and Design considerations for Puerto Rico

- **by 2060:** 0.07 to 0.57 m above current msl
- **by 2110:** 0.14 and 1.70 m above current msl



1. PRCC Analysis Conducted by USACE , Jacksonville District
2. Section 22 Agreement has been formalized by DNER-USACE

BRUNN RULE



BRUNN RULE

The first and best known model relating shoreline retreat to an increase in local sea level is that proposed by Per Bruun (1962). The IPCC reports that 1 cm rise (S) in sea level erodes beaches about 1 m horizontally (R). This becomes a large issue for developed beaches that are less than 5 m from the ocean.

The Bruun rule states that a typical concave-upward beach profile erodes sand from the beach face and deposits it offshore to maintain constant water depth. The Bruun rule can be applied to correlate sea-level rise with eroding beaches. The Bruun rule estimates the response of the shoreline profile to sea-level rise. This simple model states that the beach profile is a parabolic function whose parameters are entirely determined by the mean water level and the sand grain size. The analysis by Bruun assumes that with a rise in sea level, the equilibrium profile of the beach and shallow offshore moves upward and landward.

Adaptive responses:

Retreat



Accommodation



Protection



Medidas de adaptación

1. OBSERVAR RETIROS

PROYECTOS NUEVOS v. EXISTENTES

2. ADECUACIÓN VERTICAL

- INFRAESTRUCTURA DEPENDIENTE DEL AGUA
- INFRAESTRUCTURA CRÍTICA
- VÍAS DE ACCESO

3. PROTECCIÓN

- ESTRUCTURAL
- NO ESTRUCTURAL (INFRAESTRUCTURA NATURADA)
- SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Washington, DC 20314-1000

EC 1165-2-212

CECW-CE

Circular
No. 1165-2-212

1 October 2011

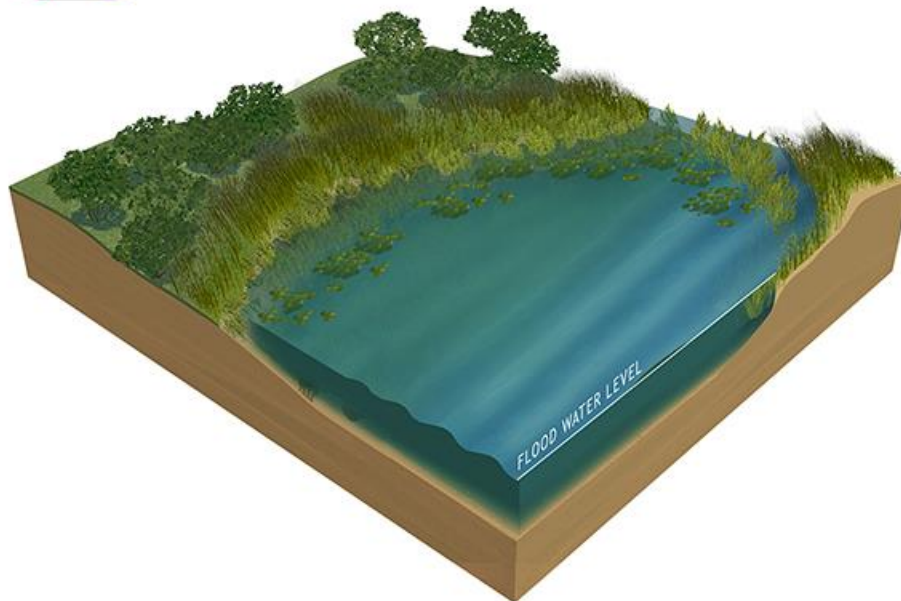
EXPIRES 30 September 2013
SEA-LEVEL CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS FOR
CIVIL WORKS PROGRAMS

1. Purpose. This circular provides United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) guidance for incorporating the direct and indirect physical effects of projected future sea-level change across the project life cycle in managing, planning, engineering, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining USACE projects and systems of projects. Recent climate research by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts continued or accelerated global warming for the 21st Century and possibly beyond, which will cause a continued or accelerated rise in global mean sea-level. Impacts to coastal and estuarine zones caused by sea-level change must be considered in all phases of Civil Works programs.

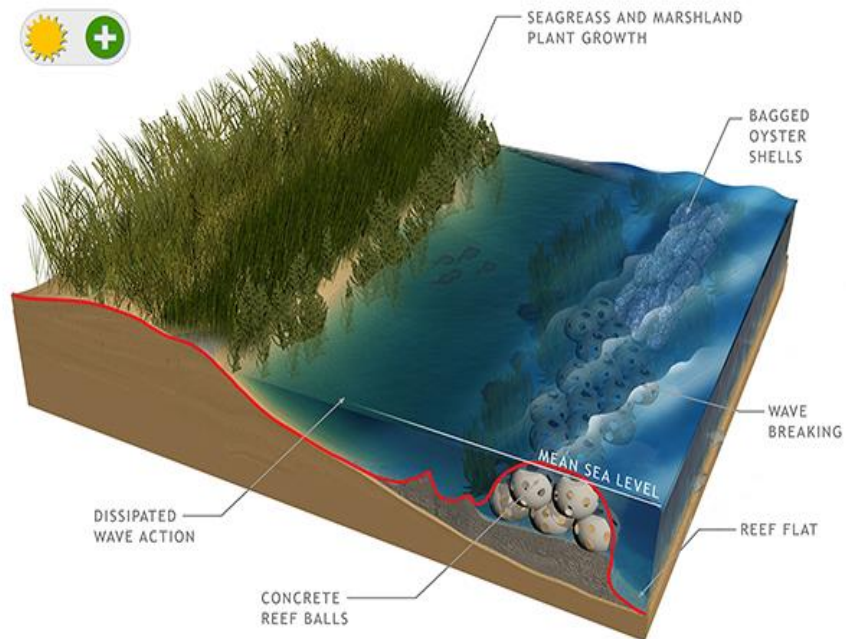
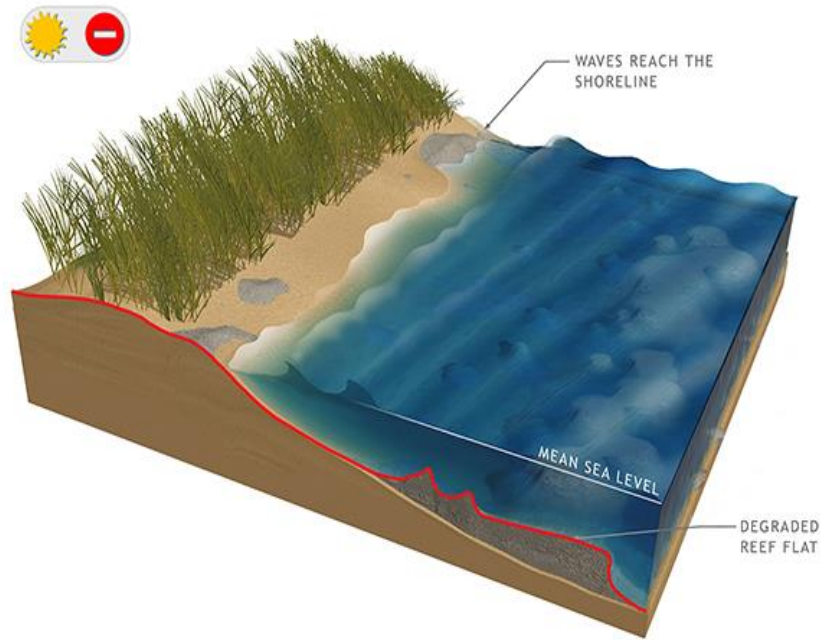
Erosion and flood control strategies

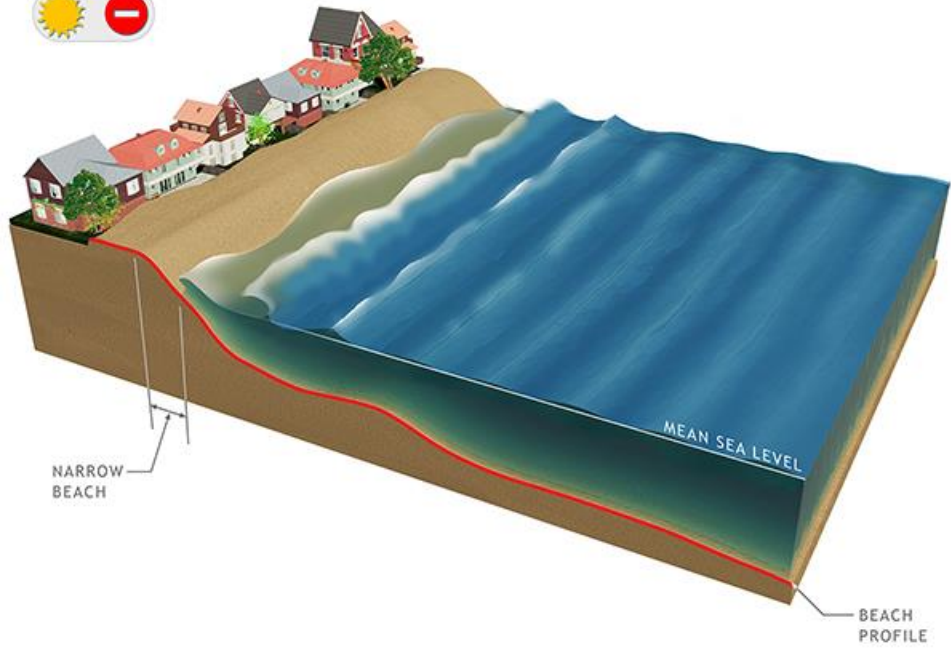
- ⊕ **Non-structural:** 1. Acquisition and relocation
- ⊕ **Non-structural:** 2. Building retrofit
- ⊕ **Non-structural:** 3. Enhanced flood warning and evacuation planning
- ⊕ **Non-structural:** 4. Land use management / zoning and flood insurance
- ⊕ **Structural:** 5. Deployable floodwalls
- ⊕ **Structural:** 6. Floodwalls
- ⊕ **Structural:** 7. Levees
- ⊕ **Structural:** 8. Seawalls
- ⊕ **Structural:** 9. Revetments
- ⊕ **Structural:** 10. Bulkheads
- ⊕ **Structural:** 11. Storm surge barriers
- ⊕ **Structural / Natural and nature-based features** 12. Beach restoration
- ⊕ **Structural / Natural and nature-based features** 13. Beach restoration and breakwaters
- ⊕ **Structural / Natural and nature-based features** 14. Beach restoration and groins
- ⊕ **Structural / Natural and nature-based features** 15. Drainage improvements
- ⊕ **Structural / Natural and nature-based features** 16. Living shorelines
- ⊕ **Natural and nature-based features** 17. Overwash fans
- ⊕ **Natural and nature-based features** 18. Reefs
- ⊕ **Natural and nature-based features** 19. Submerged aquatic vegetation
- ⊕ **Natural and nature-based features** 20. Wetlands

Wetlands

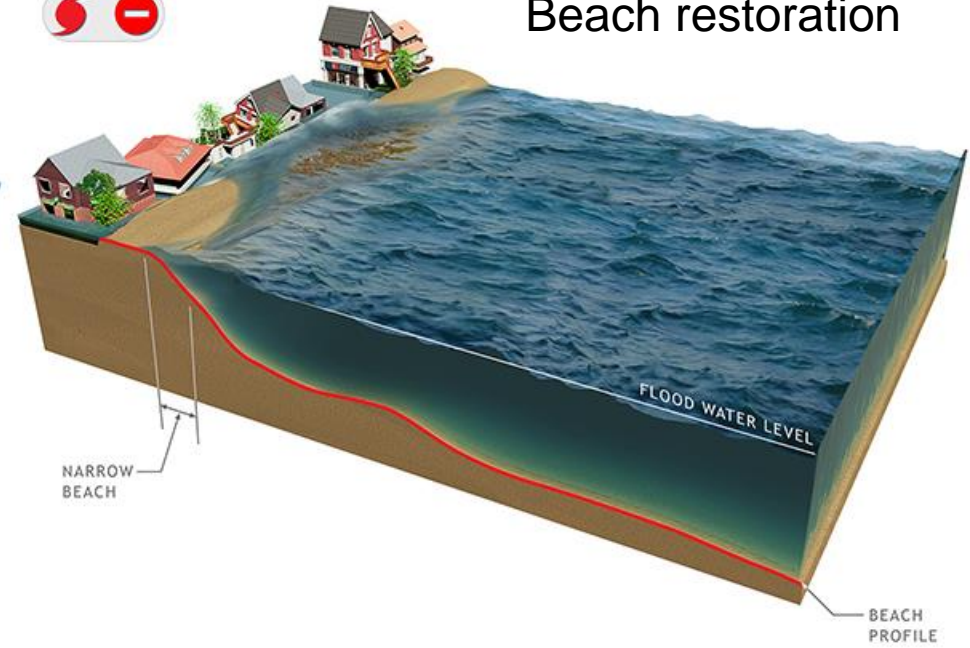


Artificial reefs





Beach restoration





Storm drainage improvement



CONSEJO DE CAMBIOS CLIMÁTICOS
CLIMATE CHANGE COUNCIL

PUERTO RICO

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[About Us](#)

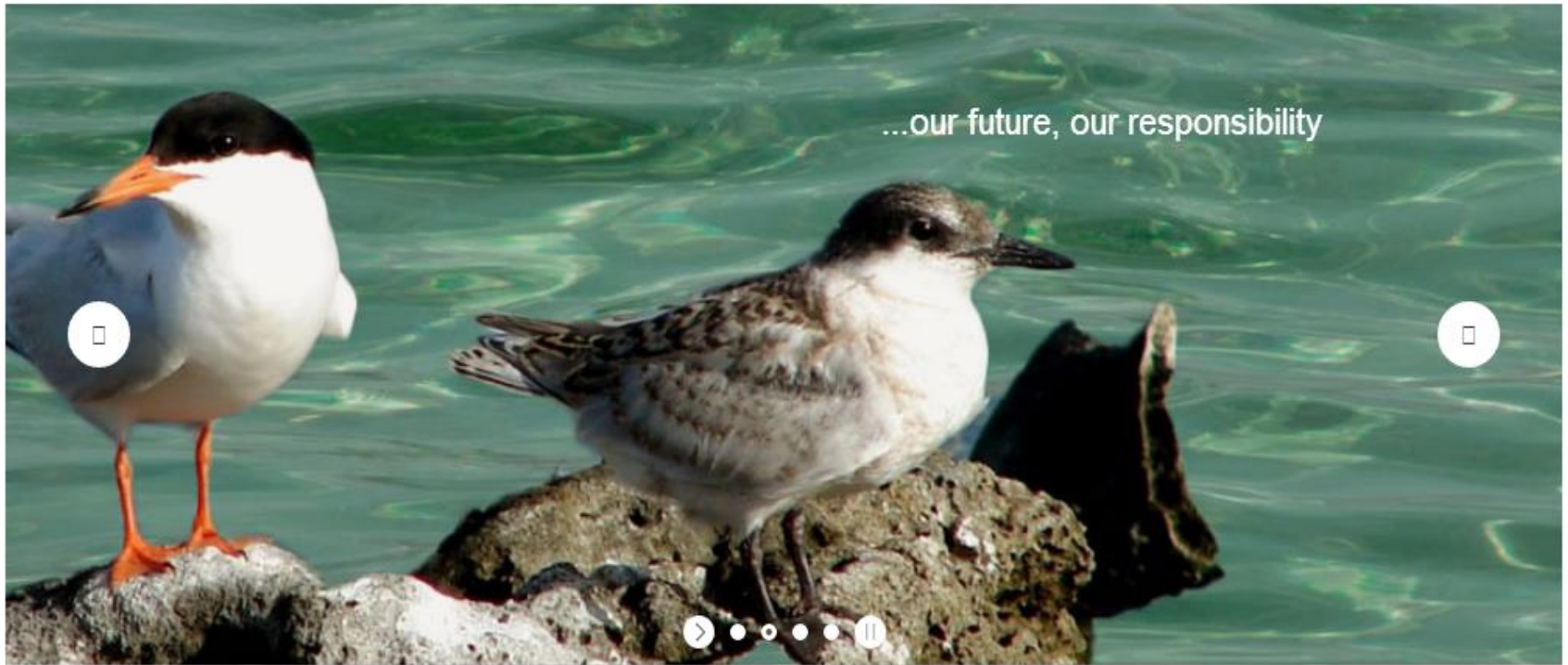
[The State of Climate](#)

[PRCCC Working Groups](#)

[Publications](#)

[Meetings & Events](#)

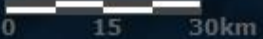
[Contact Us](#)



Storm Surge Scenarios: 0.5m Sea Level Rise

- Cat. 1 Hurricane Flood
- Cat. 2 Hurricane flood
- Cat. 3 Hurricane Flood
- Cat. 4 Hurricane Flood
- Cat. 5 Hurricane Flood

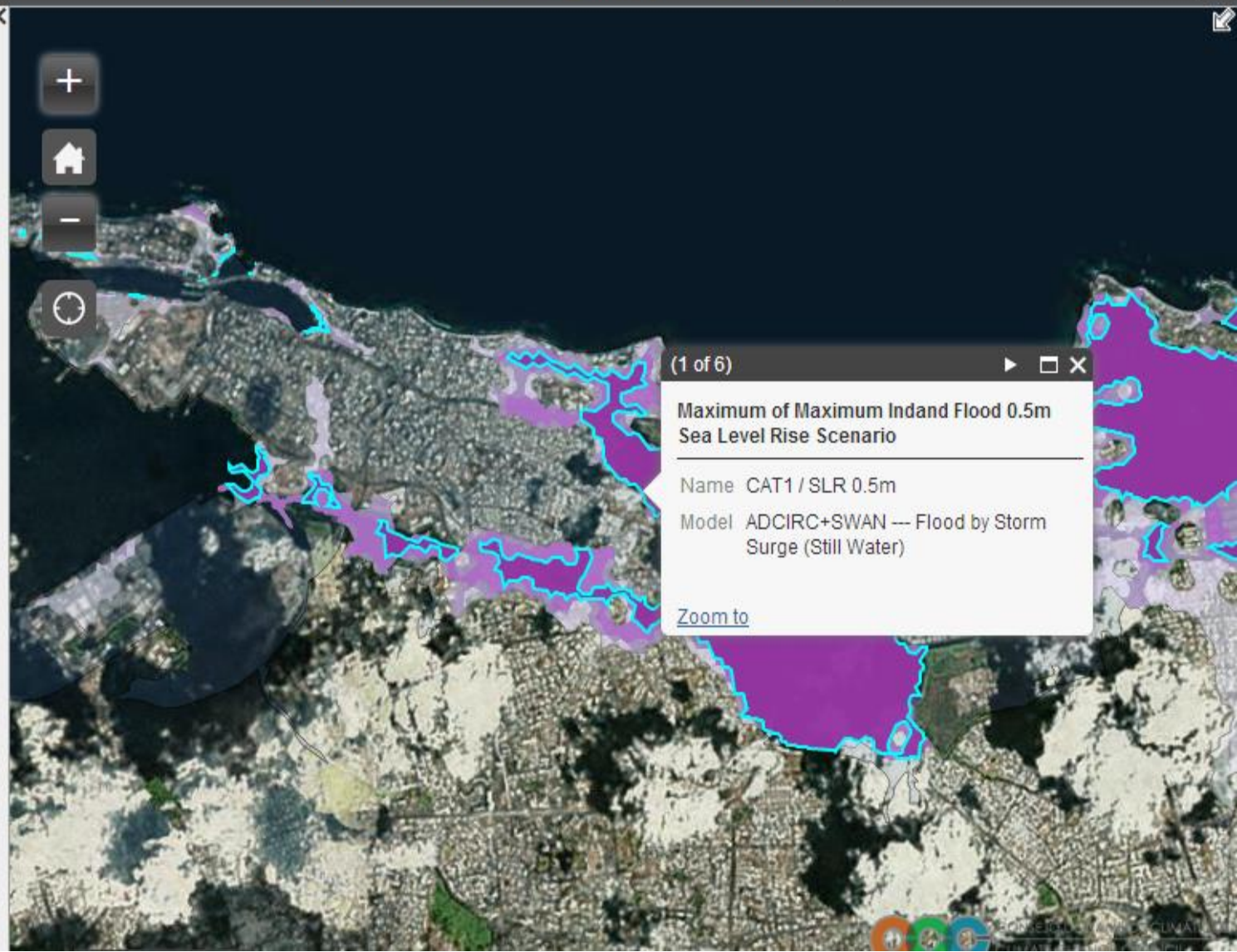
Coastal Zone Land Boundary



Storm Surge Scenarios: 0.5m Sea Level Rise

- Cat. 1 Hurricane Flood
- Cat. 2 Hurricane flood
- Cat. 3 Hurricane Flood
- Cat. 4 Hurricane Flood
- Cat. 5 Hurricane Flood

Coastal Zone Land Boundary



Storm Surge Scenarios: 0.5m Sea Level Rise

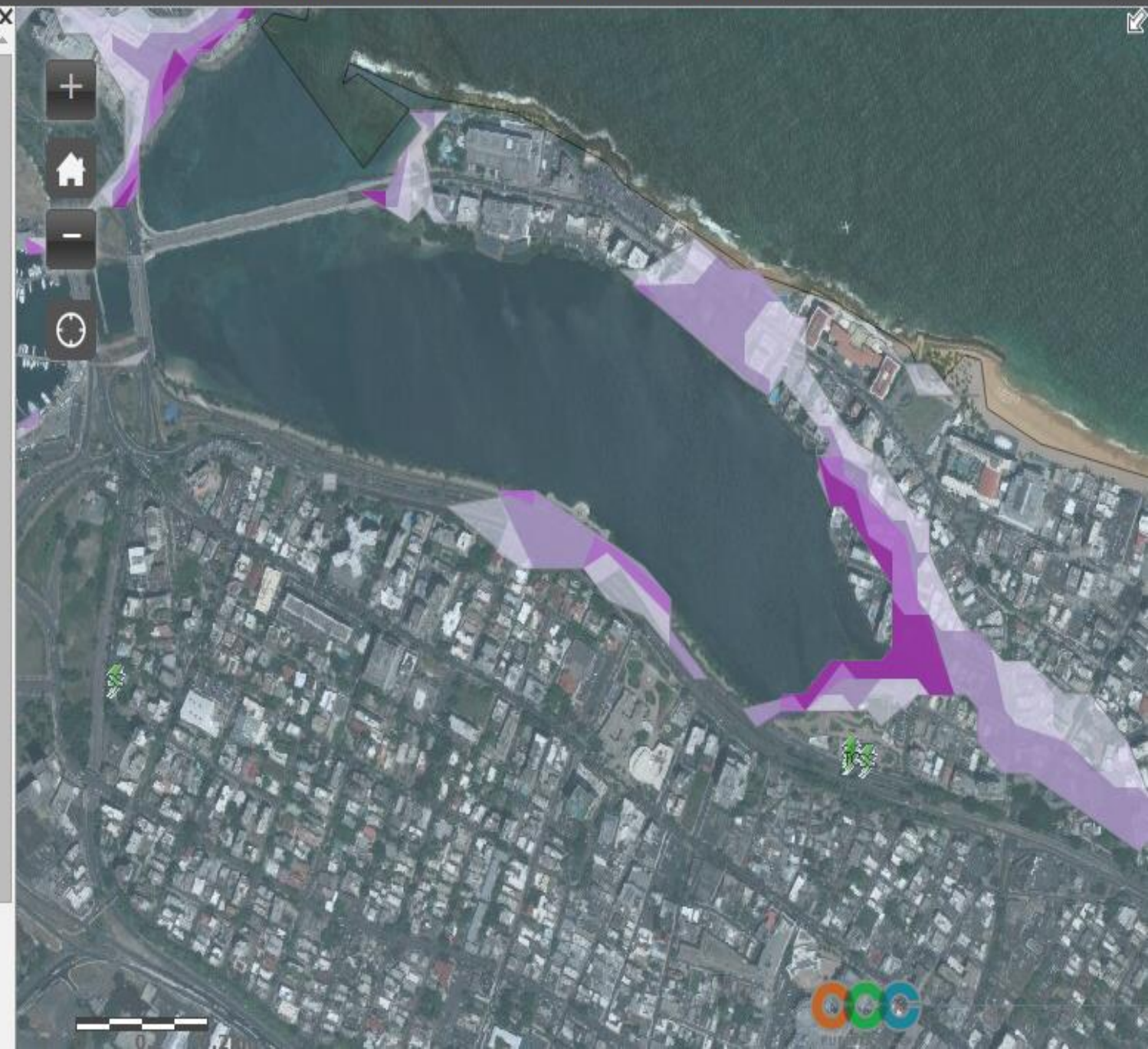
- Cat. 1 Hurricane Flood
- Cat. 2 Hurricane flood
- Cat. 3 Hurricane Flood
- Cat. 4 Hurricane Flood
- Cat. 5 Hurricane Flood

Coastal Zone Land Boundary

-

Infrastructure

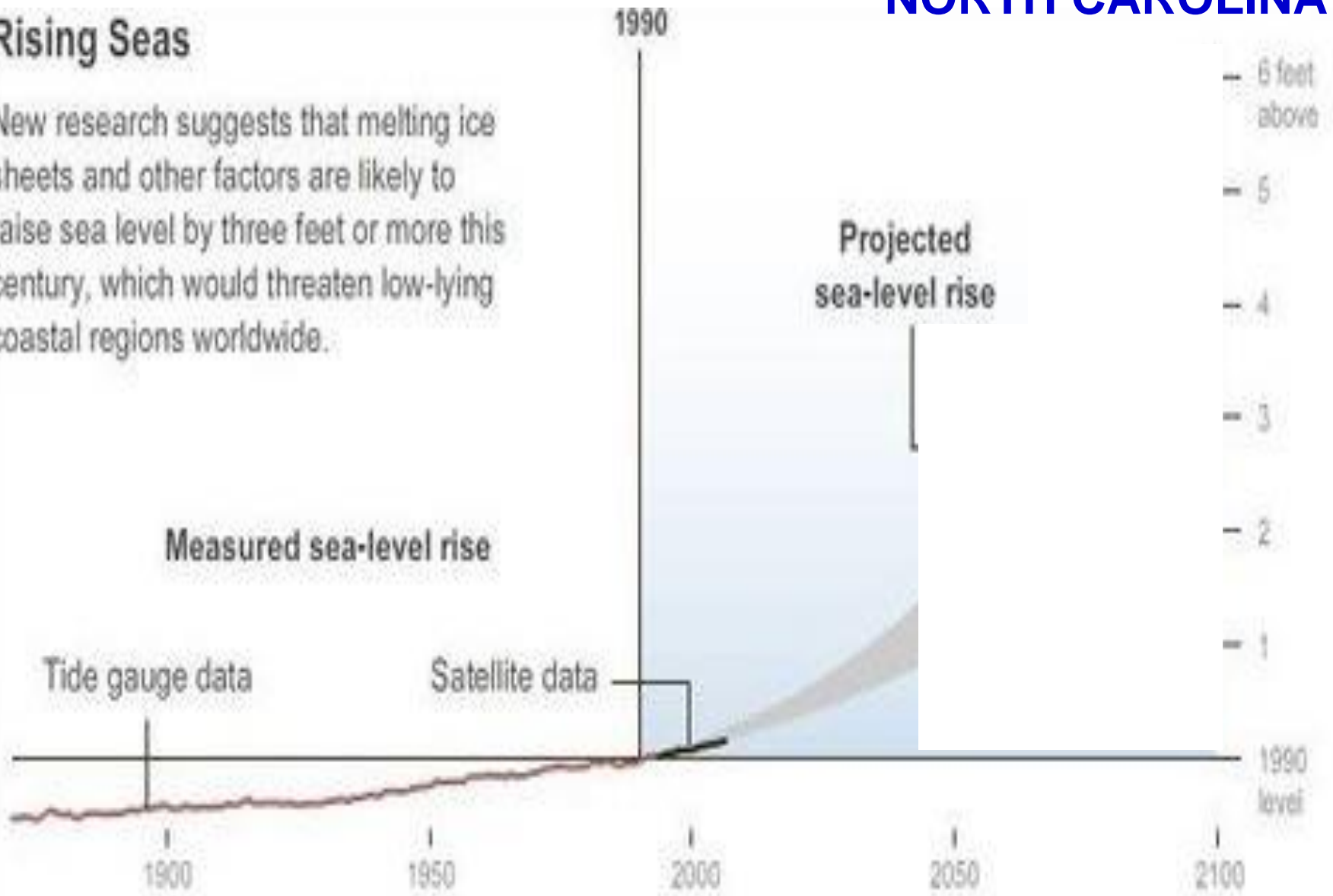
- Electric_Power
 - Transmission centers
 - Generation plants
 - Substations
- Water
 - Waste water treatment plants



NORTH CAROLINA

Rising Seas

New research suggests that melting ice sheets and other factors are likely to raise sea level by three feet or more this century, which would threaten low-lying coastal regions worldwide.



PROYECTOS Y ACTIVIDADES EN CURSO



OE 2013-016

Evaluación vulnerabilidad y Planes Adaptación Agencias de Infraestructura

OE 2013-019

Enmiendas al Reglamento 4860 para adoptar SRO-ZMT

Plan de Adaptación Municipio de Culebra

Plan de Adaptación Municipio de Dorado

Plan de Adaptación Municipio de Rincón

Publicación de Informe de Vulnerabilidad 2010-2013

Guía de Estrategias de Adaptación (DRNA-CLCC)



PUERTO RICO INSURANCE/RE-INSURANCE STUDY

2013

*HOW THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN PUERTO RICO IS POSITIONED IN THE EVENTUALITY OF
A CHRONIC NATURAL DISASTER EVENT*

*Dr. Jaime Torres George-CTP
Moreno Santiago & Company
Economic Analysis Division*



ACTIVIDADES Y PROYECTOS EN CURSO

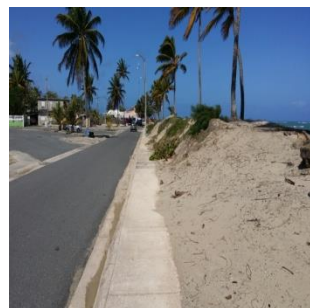
- Estudios de dinámica de sedimentos litorales para el segmento : Loiza-Isla Verde-Ocean Park-Condado-Ensenada Boca Vieja (Toa Baja)
USACE / UPR-M / DRNA-PMZC (en curso)
- Estudio de dinámica de sedimentos en costas de Rincón
USACE / UPR-M / DRNA-PMZC (en curso)
- Evaluación de cambios en las playas de Puerto Rico, Culebra y Vieques UPR-RP / DRNA-PMZC (en curso)
- Evaluación de guías de diseño de carreteras y sistemas de drenaje pluvial DRNA-PMZC (en curso)

RECOMENDACIONES

- Fortalecer los procesos de educación, concienciación y la integración de estrategias de adaptación a los procesos de planificación sectorial (Ej. Agua, Salud, Infraestructura, etc), ordenación territorial y usos del terreno.
- Desarrollar modelos geofísicos para la determinación de riesgos de inundación con validaciones a nivel local.
- Desarrollar modelos económicos para evaluar riesgos, potencial de pérdidas, costos de protección, adaptación o reemplazo que permitan establecer prioridades de inversión.
- Promover la participación de los gremios y asociaciones de profesionales, asociación de industriales, cámaras de comercio, facultades de ciencias, planificación, salud, arquitectura, ingeniería, diseño, agronomía y economía, así como de grupos tradicionalmente excluidos de los procesos de planificación y toma de decisiones.
- Promover la integración de la mejor información científica sobre los cambios en el clima (tendencias y proyecciones) a los procesos de planificación, diseño, construcción e inversión, tanto en el sector público como en el privado.



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INSPIRADAS EN LA NATURALEZA

2015