



Burlington County, NJ Flood Risk Review Meeting

May 28, 2014





Agenda for Today

- Kick-off and Introductions
- Risk MAP Program Overview
- Hazard Mitigation Planning Process and Mitigation Actions
- Overview of Non-Regulatory Flood Risk Products and Datasets
- Coastal Flood Risk Study and Mapping
- Flood Risk Communications
- USGS
- Breakout Group Sessions





FEMA's Risk MAP Program

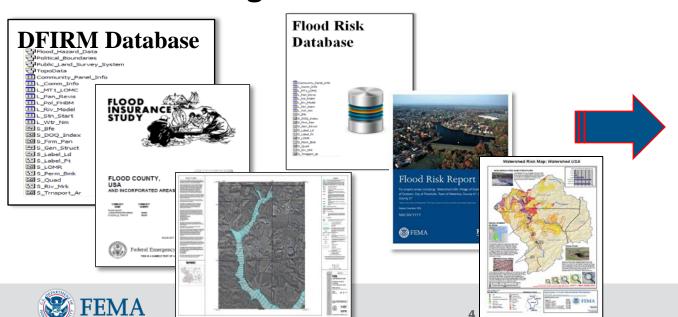
- Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning 2010 - 2014
- Builds on Map Mod digitized Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) successes
- Will deliver quality data that increase public awareness and lead to action that reduces risk to life and property
- Regulatory Products: Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and FIRM (Coastal re-mapping)
- New Non-Regulatory Products and Datasets





Hazard Mitigation & Your Hazard Mitigation Plan

- Hazard Mitigation is defined as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from hazards
- Use new Risk MAP information to help with identifying mitigation actions when updating your Hazard Mitigation Plan



Burlington
County's Hazard
Mitigation Plan

Currently being updated



Local Hazard Mitigation Plans (HMPs)

Risk MAP

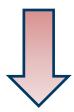
Risk MAP Products and Datasets



Hazard Mitigation Plan

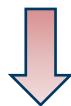
- Uses Risk Information
- IdentifiesProjects/Actions
- Integrated with Other Community Plans





Other Community Plans

- Comprehensive plans
- Capital Improvement
- StormwaterManagement Plans
- Emergency Operations
- Sustainability / Climate Change Plan



Mitigation Actions/Projects





Mitigation Actions – Types, Examples









STRUCTURE AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Acquisition Elevation Retrofits Drainage LOCAL PLAN AND REGULATIONS

Zoning
Building Codes
Ordinances
Open Space Plan

COMMUNITY IDENTIFIED PROGRAMS

Firewise StormReady NFIP CRS NATURAL SYSTEM PROTECTION

Stream and wetland restoration

Erosion control





What Action Will You Take?

- What are some areas of mitigation interest in your community?
- Can you think of any additional mitigation projects?
- Review draft Areas of Mitigation Interest and provide feedback to NJDEP and FEMA representatives during the working session













Non-Regulatory Coastal Flood Risk Products and Datasets



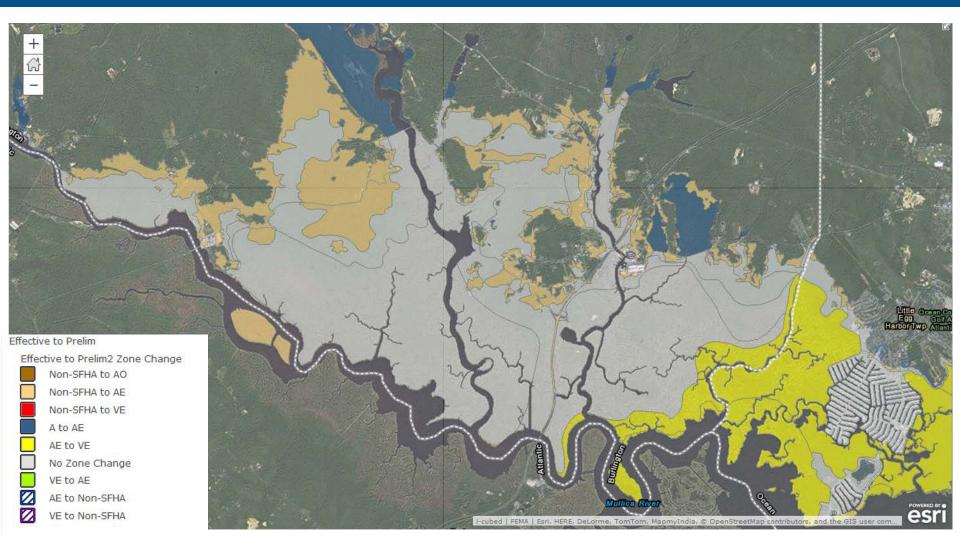


- Flood Risk Products
 - Flood Risk Report, Map, and Database
- Flood Risk Datasets
 - Changes Since Last FIRM (CSLF)
 - Coastal 1% Depth Grid
 - Areas of Mitigation Interest (AOMI)
 - Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (refined Hazus analysis)
 - Coastal Increased Inundation Areas





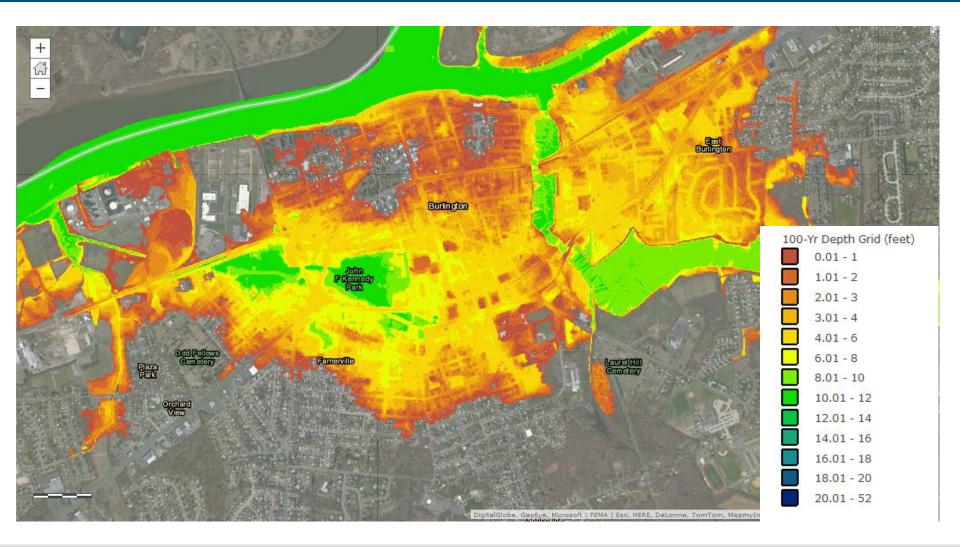
Changes Since Last FIRM – Identifying Actions







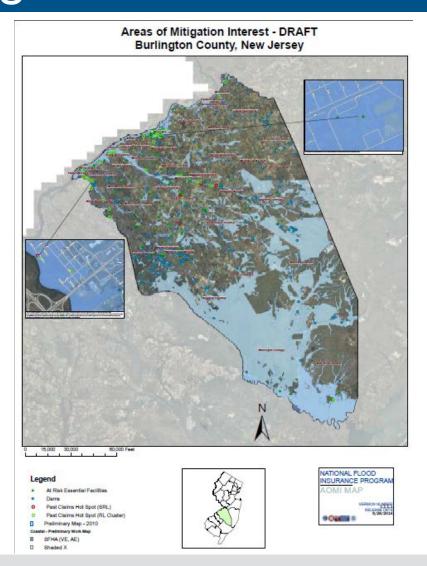
Depth Grids – Identifying Actions







Areas of Mitigation Interest – Identifying Actions



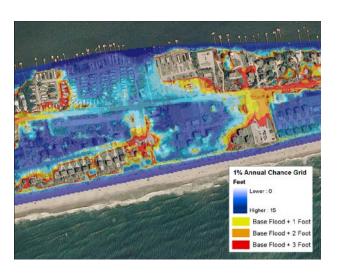




Non-Regulatory Coastal Flood Risk Products and Datasets

- To be provided in the near future:
 - Coastal Flood Risk Assessments
 - Coastal Increased Inundation Areas
 - Risk MAP report, map, database









Draft Flood Risk Tools

Region2coastal.com



What are Flood Risk Tools and How Can They be Used?

Flood risk tools can help community officials in planning efforts to reduce (or "mitigate") flood risk, communicate with the public, and create a dialogue with neighboring communities about ways to reduce future flood risk. There are different types of flood risk tools (also referred to as Risk MAP non-regulatory products), including GIS datasets and maps as well as supporting reports. Each is described on the Flood Risk Tools Descriptions page. These tools are not directly tied to regulatory development and insurance requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program like the FIRM and FIS report are but are nonetheless important resources to support community planning efforts.

When will the Flood Risk Tools be Released?

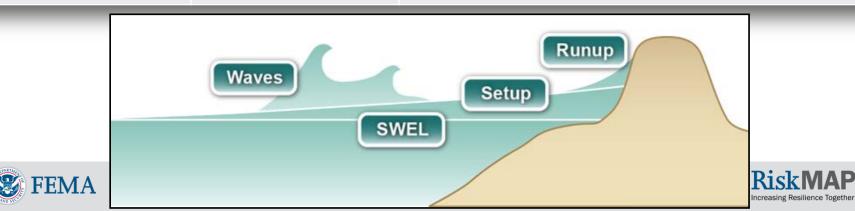
The flood risk tools are in the process of being released on a rolling basis by county. **<u>Draft</u>** versions of certain tools will initially be released at the time of <u>Flood Risk Review</u> and <u>Flood Resilience</u> meetings for each community. Final versions of the tools will be released at the time of the <u>CCO meeting</u>. (See graphic below).



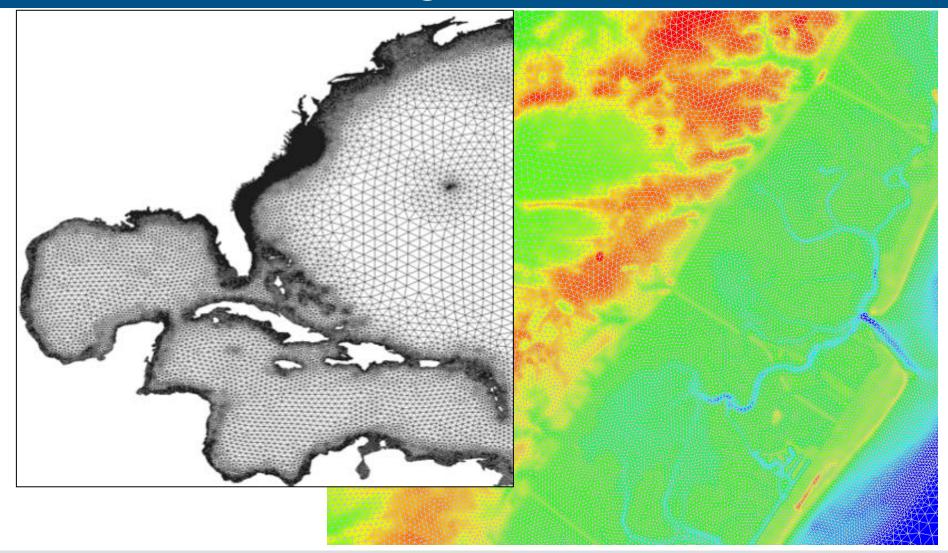


Effective vs. New Coastal Study

Coastal Study Component	Effective Study (USACE – 1984)	New Study (2013)
Topographic data	1990	2011
SWELs	1984	2012 FEMA Region III / USACE – Delaware River 2012 FEMA Region II – Atlantic Ocean
Modeled transects	No	7
Wave setup	No	Yes
Wave runup	No	Yes
LiMWA	No	Yes



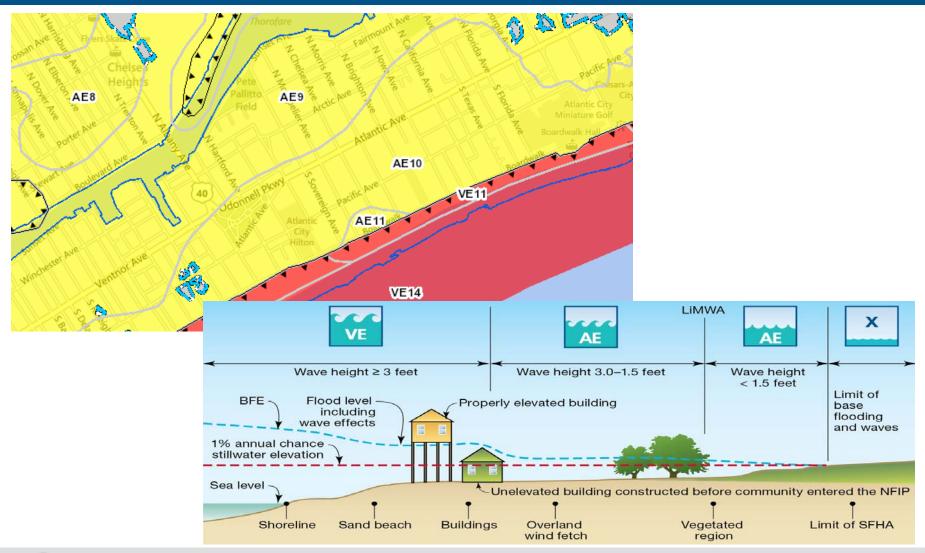
New Storm Surge Model







Mapping





Coastal Study Process

TERRAIN PROCESSING

STORM SURGE ANALYSIS

STARTING WAVE CONDITION ANALYSIS

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

FRONTAL DUNE DELINEATION

STORM-INDUCED EROSION

OVERLAND WAVE HEIGHT & RUNUP ANALYSIS

FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARY & FLOOD HAZARD ZONE MAPPING





Wave Runup

- Runup modeled for beaches, bluffs, cliffs and coastal structures
- Calculate top 2% of runup elevations (vs. previous studies using mean runup)
- Methods:

Runup 2.0, TAW, CSHORE



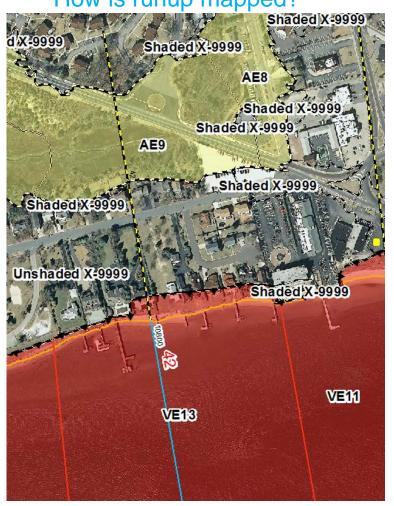




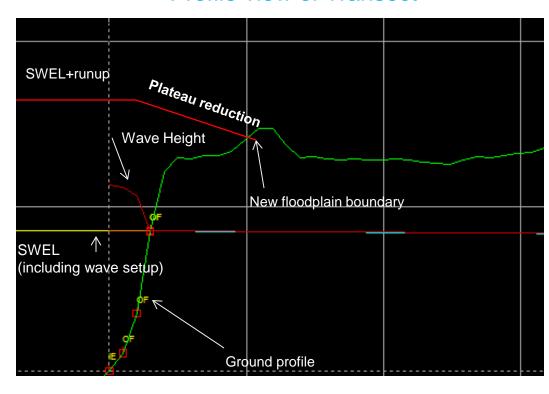


Wave Runup

How is runup mapped?



Profile view of Transect

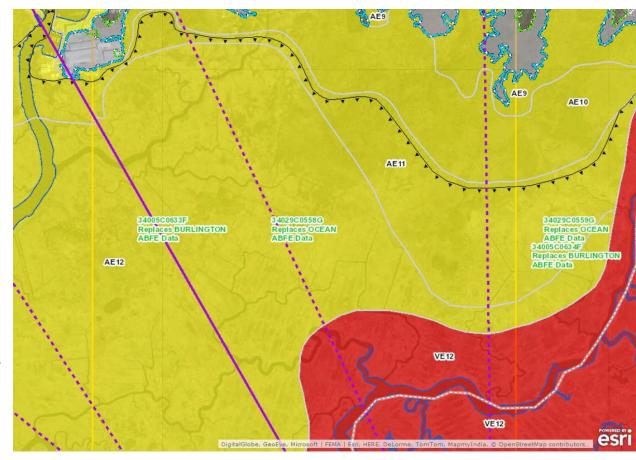






LiMWA on the Map

- LiMWA sits inside of a Zone AE
- LiMWA can crossZone AE lines
- Triangles point to higher waves
 - Indicates where wave height exceeds 1.5ft
- Also referred to as Coastal A Zone





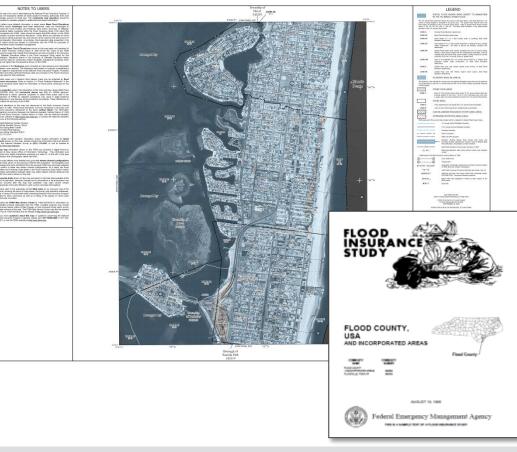


Preliminary Work Map vs. Preliminary FIS/FIRM

Burlington County, NJ Preliminary Work Map



Sample Preliminary FIRM & FIS







Risk Communications

Federal/State/Local goals:

- Creating safer communities reducing risk to lives and property
- Effectively communicate risk and increase public awareness, leading citizens to make informed decisions regarding risk
- Key factors contributing to successful achievement of these goals are:
 - Community engagement and exchange of flood risk information
 - Effective collaboration through partnerships
 - Strategic communications plan development





Risk Communications - Resources

- Visit our Website: www.region2coastal.com
- Outreach factsheets
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Coastal Risk Educational Videos



- Updated Flood Hazard Data (Preliminary Work Maps)
- Non-Regulatory Products and Datasets





Timeline for Burlington County – Past

- NJ/NYC Coastal Flood Risk Study started in 2009
- Meetings with local officials:
 - Introduction to Risk MAP: Nov, 2010
 - Risk MAP Project Status Update: Apr, 2013
 - Discovery Meeting: May, 2013
- Post-Sandy:
 - Preliminary Work Maps March, 2014
 - Webinar with local officials





Timeline for Burlington County – Future

Preliminary Work Map Release Preliminary FIS/FIRM Release Post-Release of Preliminary FIS/FIRM **Post-Appeals**

Post-LFD

Preliminary Work Maps released on Region 2 Coastal Website Preliminary
Flood
Insurance Rate
Maps released
to the
communities
and the general
public

Resilience Meeting

CCO/Open
House Meetings
and regulatory
formal 90 day
appeal period
will be
determined

FEMA will issue Letter of Final Determination (LFD) that initiates the 6 month adoption period before the new maps become effective – all appeals will be resolved prior to LFD

Effective FIRMs become the basis for community floodplain management and insurance requirements

WE ARE HERE

Meeting

Review

Risk

pool=





Conclusion: Community Resilience

Risk Changes
Over Time

FEMA
Provides Best
Available Data

Community Officials Adopt Higher Standards Property Owners Build to Higher Standards

More Resilient Communities Created











Together, we all can create stronger and safer communities





US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Relevant Projects and Studies

- Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE)
 Repair/Restore of Constructed Projects
- Authorized/Unconstructed Projects
- Ongoing Studies
- Project Performance Evaluation & Comprehensive Study

Other On-going Initiatives

- Participation in the Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Taskforce
- Continued collaboration w/State and Federal partners on various risk reduction and resiliency building initiatives, workshops, and guidance





US Geological Survey (USGS) The Nation's science agency – response to Hurricane Sandy

The USGS studies the effects of hurricanes, tropical storms and flooding in general to better understand potential impacts on communities and to protect the environment, human life and property.

The current storm-surge sensor deployment program began in 2005

after Hurricane Katrina.

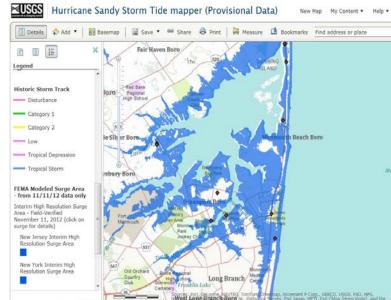
Storm mapper provisional data delivery



Rapid deployment gages

Storm tide sensors









USGS Data Collection

- The USGS deployed 230 storm surge sensors along the East Coast. (148 - surge, 9 - wave, 65 BP, and 8 - RDGs)
- The USGS recovered 228 sensors (only lost 2 surge sensors)
- The USGS identified over 900 individual high-water-mark sites and surveyed about 615 of those sites.
- The USGS flagged and surveyed about 170 HWM sites along the coast of New Jersey.
- The data collected by the USGS during and after Hurricane Sandy was used to verify the extent of flooding along the east coast.

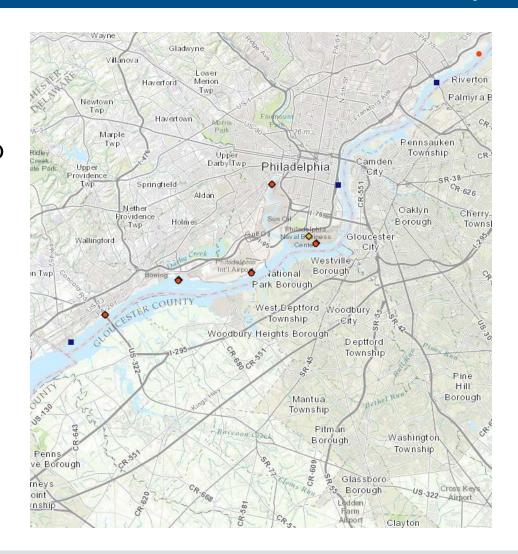
http://water.usgs.gov/floods/events/2012/sandy/sandymapper.html





USGS Sensors in the Delaware River and Bay

- The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Water Science Centers deployed about 12 sensors from Delaware Bay up to the Philadelphia area
- Peaks on the Maurice and Cohansey Rivers in NJ were about 6.3 and 6.5 ft
- Peaks near Marcus Hook (Chester) and Phila, PA were about 7.0 to 7.2 ft



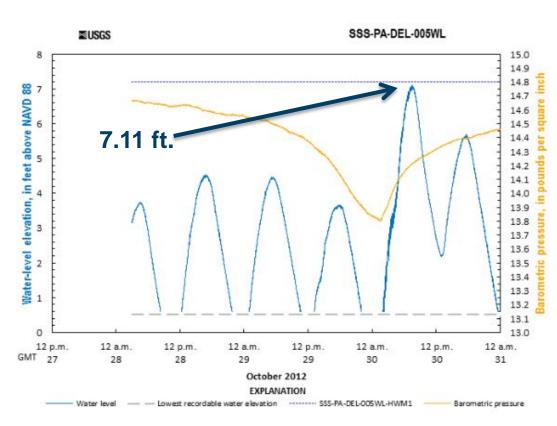




USGS Storm Tide Sensor Data

Delaware River at Philadelphia, PA (across from Gloucester Co. N J)





http://water.usgs.gov/floods/events/2012/sandy/sandymapper.html





Breakout Groups

- Modeling / Engineering
- Depth Grids & Changes Since Last FIRM
- Areas of Mitigation Interest & Hazard Mitigation Planning and Actions
- State
- USGS & USACE

Please don't forget to turn in your evaluation sheets!









