



Salem County, NJ Coastal Hazard Analysis Flood Risk Review Meeting

December 11, 2013





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
- USACE & 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

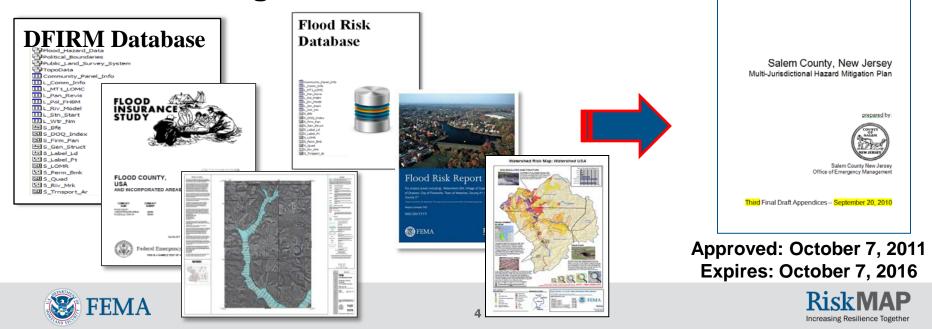


Increasing Resilience Together



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



Local Hazard Mitigation Plans (HMPs)

Risk MAP Risk MAP Products and Datasets <



Hazard Mitigation Plan

- Uses Risk Information
- Identifies Projects/Actions
- Integrated with Other
 Community Plans

Other Community Plans

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



Mitigation Actions/Projects





Mitigation Actions – Types, Examples







What Action Will You Take?

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







FEMA Workshops and Technical Assistance

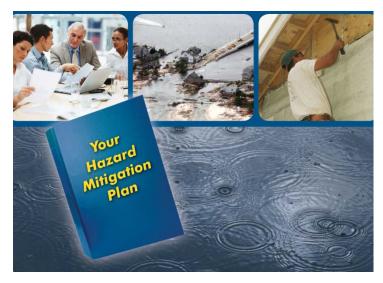
A community's Hazard Mitigation Plan is only as good as its **mitigation strategy**.

Mitigation Strategy Workshop:

- Develop actions
- Build a strategy for successful implementation
- Coordination
- Link your natural hazard risk, action and implementation
- Use FEMA worksheets and examples
- Communicate directly with FEMA planners

Technical Assistance:

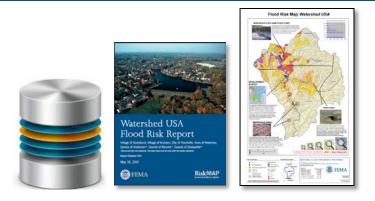
 To help communities integrate non regulatory products into the current hazard mitigation plan







Non-Regulatory Coastal Flood Risk Products and Datasets

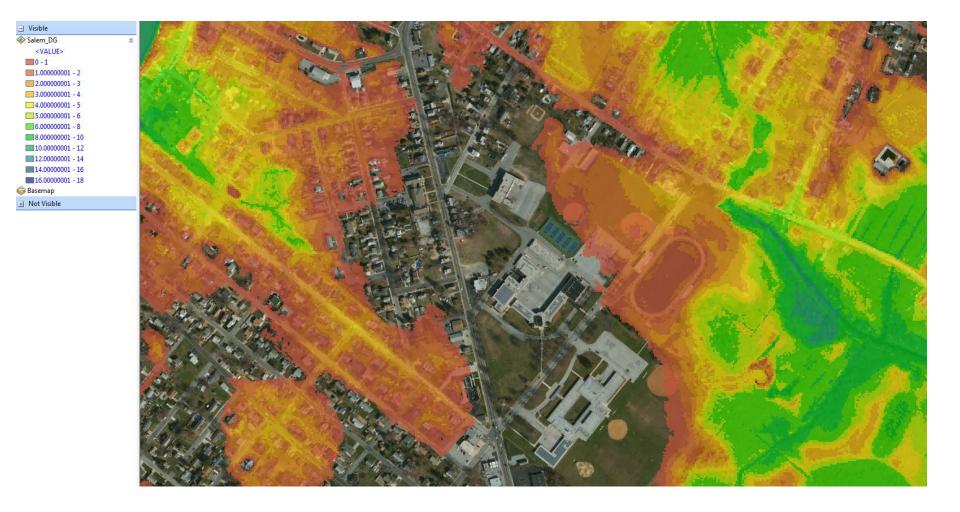


- Flood Risk Products
 - Flood Risk Report, Map, and Database
- Flood Risk Datasets
 - Coastal 1% Depth Grid
 - Areas of Mitigation Interest (AOMI)
 - Changes Since Last FIRM (CSLF)
 - Flood Risk Assessment (refined Hazus analysis)





Depth Grids – Identifying Actions

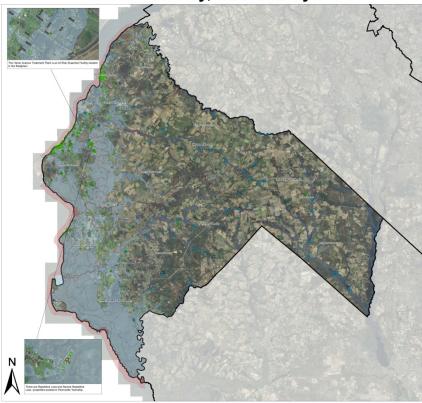






Areas of Mitigation Interest – Identifying Actions

Areas of Mitigation Interest DRAFT Salem County, New Jersey



0 21,250 42,500 85,000 Feet

Legend

At Risk Essential Facilities
 Dams
 Dams
 Past Claims Hot Spot (RL Cluster
 Post Claims Hot Spot (SRL)
 Preliminary Workmap
 A



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM ADMINAR SALEM COUNTY, NEW JERSEY VERSION NUMBER RELEASE TOTAL 12/11/2013





Non-Regulatory Coastal Flood Risk Products and Datasets

- To be provided in the near future:
 - Changes Since Last FIRM
 - Water Surface Elevation Change Grids
 - 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 "<u>mitigate</u>") 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 <u>Flood Risk Tools Descriptions page</u>. 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. **Draft** 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).

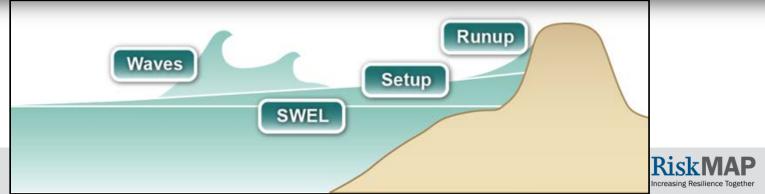




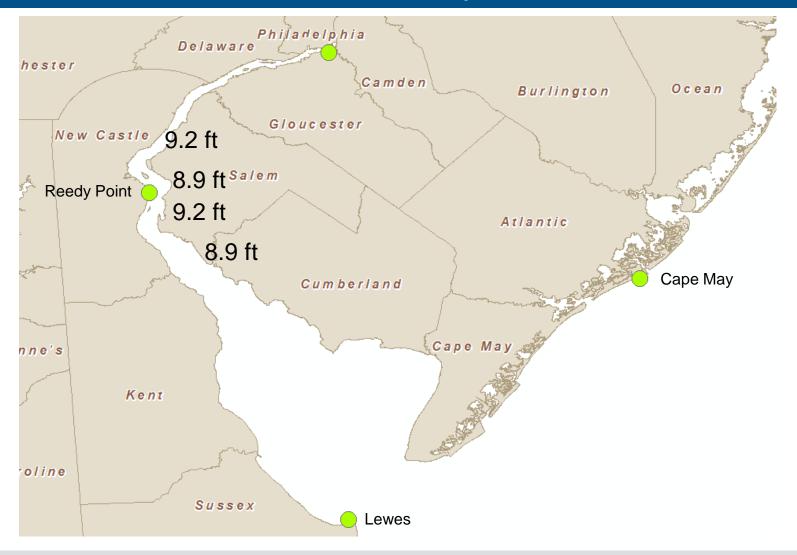
Effective vs. New Coastal Study

Coastal Study Component	Effective Study (1981-1999)	New Study (2013)
Topographic data	1960' s to 1970's	2008, USGS
SWELs	1964, tidal gage frequency analysis	2012, USACE
Modeled transects	0	183
Wave setup	No	Yes
Wave runup	No	Yes
LiMWA	Νο	Yes

💋 FEMA



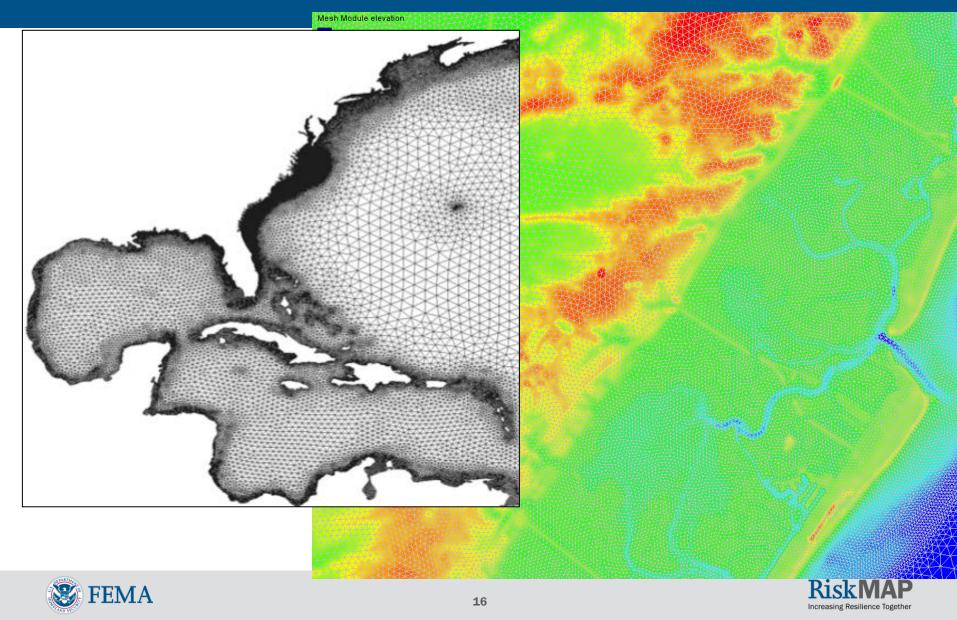
Previous Flood Study



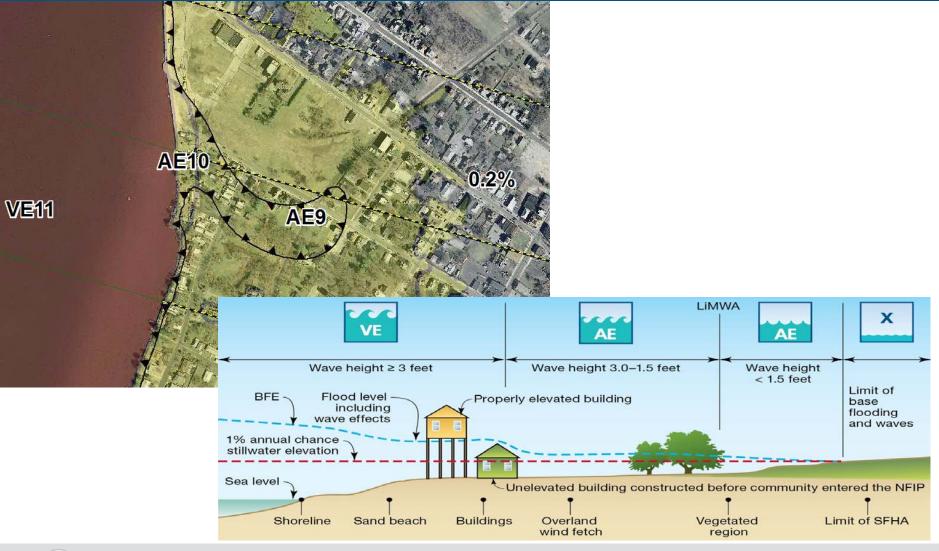




New Storm Surge Model



Mapping





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Coastal Study Process







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



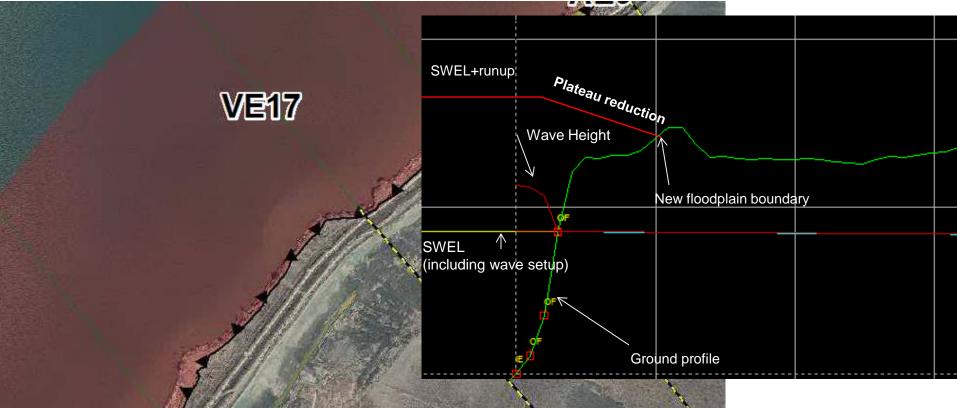




Wave Runup

How is runup mapped?

Profile view of Transect

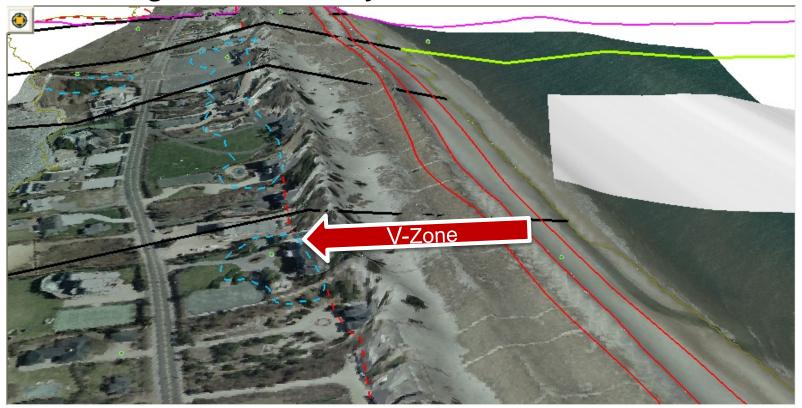






Primary Frontal Dune & VE-Zones

PFD line represents the landward extension of the Zone VE coastal high hazard velocity zone.

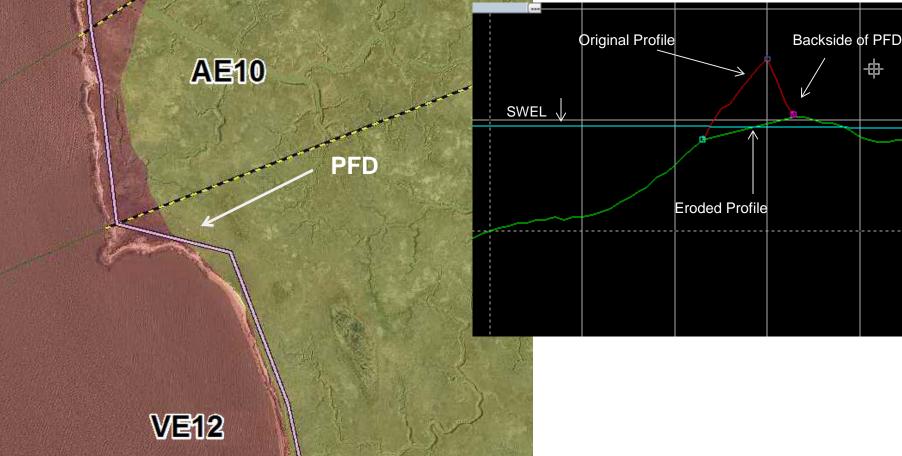






Primary Frontal Dune









LiMWA on the Map

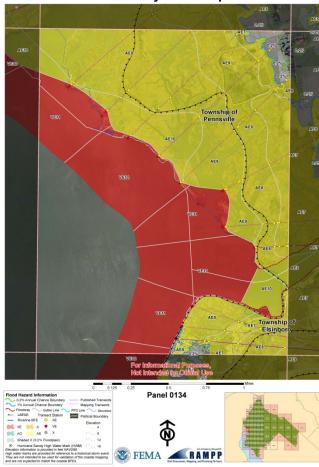
- LiMWA sits inside of a Zone AE
- LiMWA can cross
 Zone AE lines
- Triangles point to higher waves
 - Indicates where wave height exceeds 1.5ft
- Also referred to as Coastal A Zone



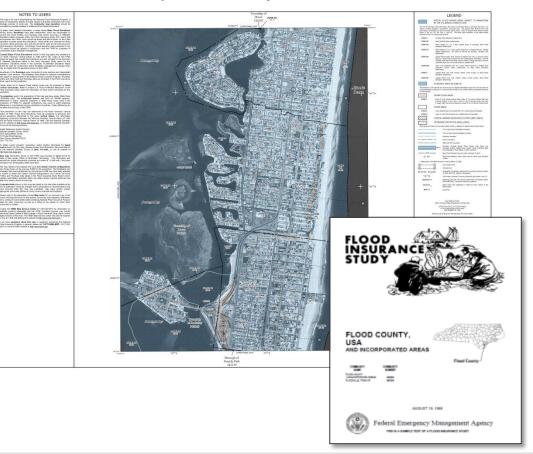


Preliminary Work Map vs. Preliminary FIS/FIRM

Salem County, NJ Preliminary Work Map



Sample Preliminary FIRM & FIS



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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: <u>www.region2coastal.com</u>
- Outreach factsheets
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Coastal Risk Educational Videos



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



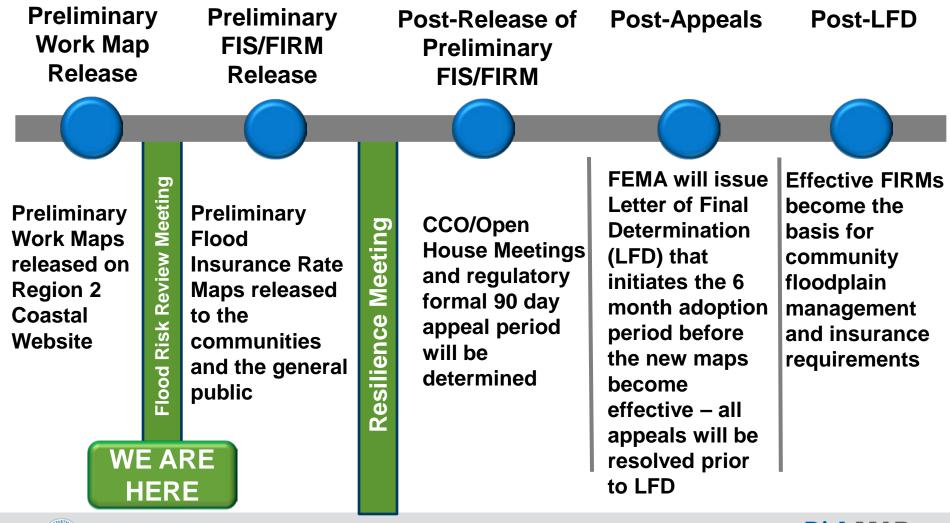
Timeline for Salem County – Past

- NJ/NYC Coastal Flood Risk Study started in 2009
- Meetings with local officials:
 - Introduction to Risk MAP: Feb, 2011; April, 2013
- Post-Sandy:
 - Preliminary Work Maps July, 2013
 - In-person meeting with local officials





Timeline for Salem County – Future





Conclusion: Community Resilience



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.

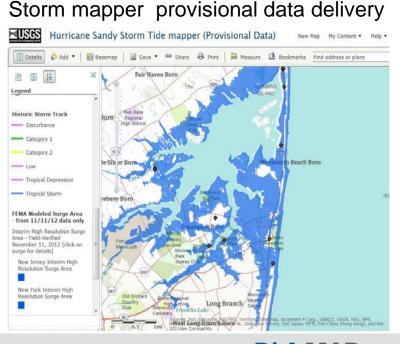
The current storm-surge sensor deployment program began in 2005 after Hurricane Katrina.



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





Breakout Groups

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

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









