NJ Coastal Study Meeting

Community Kick-off #1



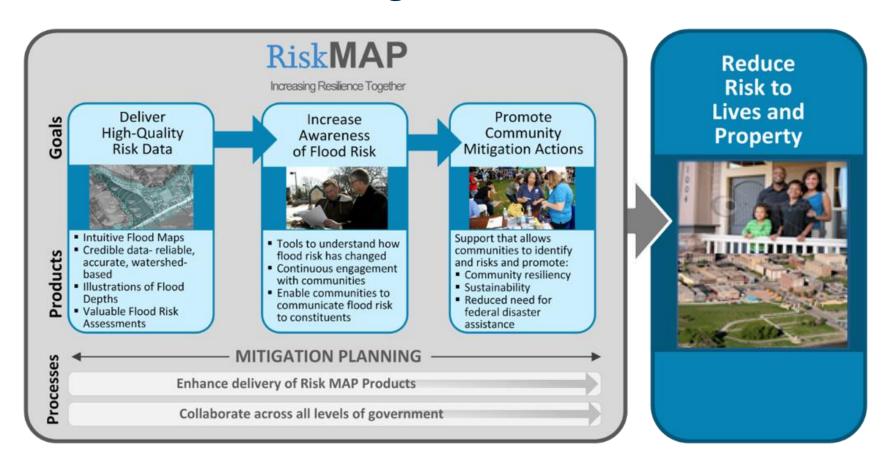
Today's Goals

Coastal Study Review Coastal Discuss Opportunities Overview for Collaboration Reanalysis Milestones



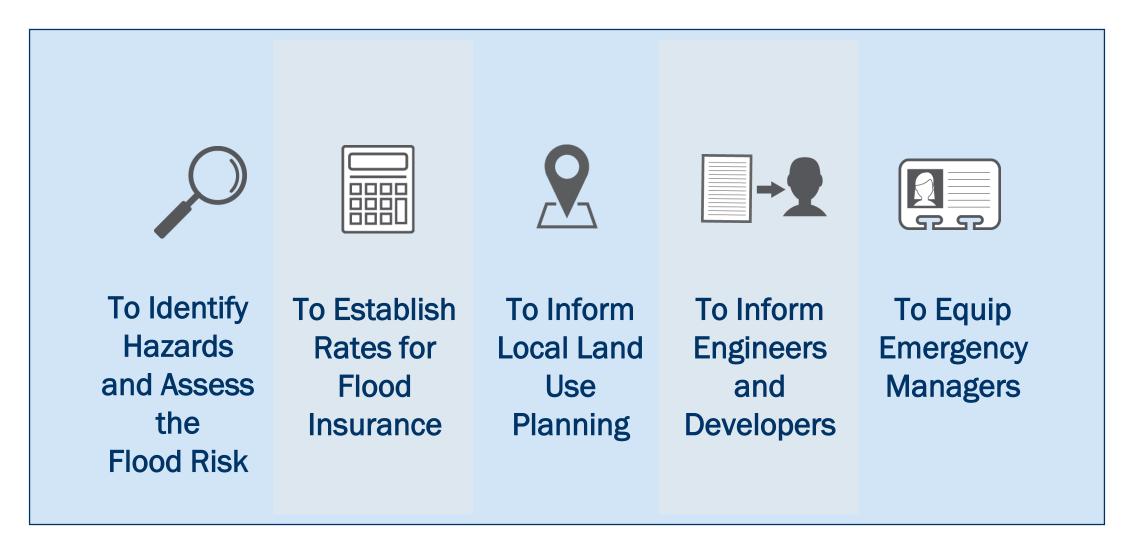
FEMA Mitigation Division

Risk MAP - Mapping Assessment and Planning:
Provide updated flood hazard data to 100% of populated U.S. coasts to create stronger and safer communities





Flood Maps Impact Important Decisions





National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

- Voluntary program based on a mutual agreement between the Federal government and the local community.
- In exchange for adopting and enforcing a Floodplain Management ordinance, Federally-backed flood insurance is made available.

Federal

- Risk Identification and Mapping
- Building/Development Standards
- Flood Insurance

State

- Building Codes
- Technical Assistance
- Set Enhanced
 Building/Development
 Standards

Local

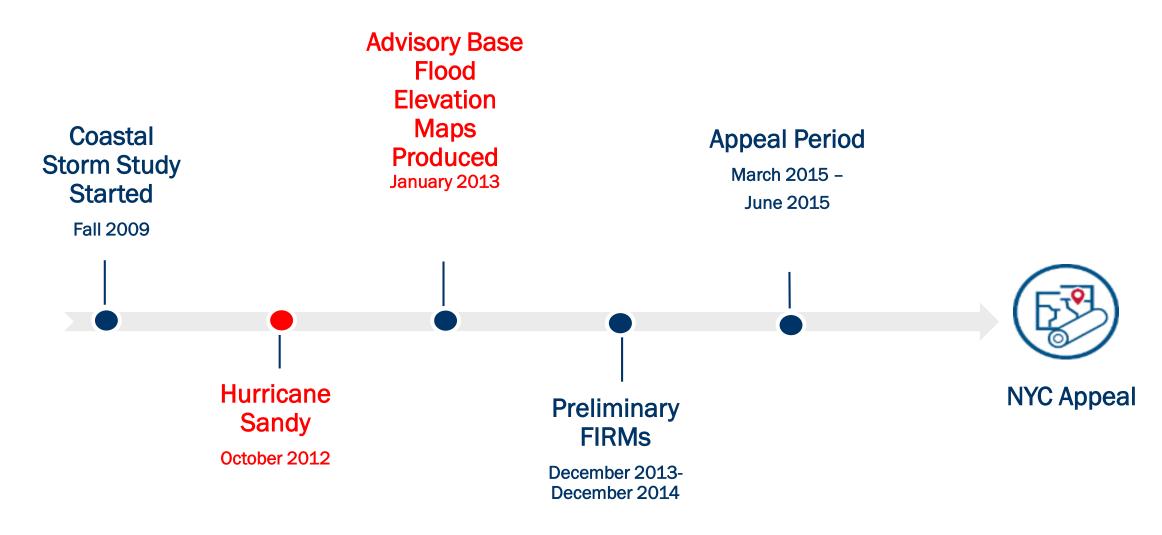
 Adoption and Enforcement of Development and Building Standards



Coastal Study Overview



Coastal Study Analysis: 2009 - 2015





Coastal Study Analysis: 2015 - 2017

New York City challenged two aspects of FEMA's storm surge analysis (validation of extratropical storms and representation of tidal effects)

The FEMA team agreed with NYC's findings and developed an approach to address them

FEMA initiated a series of analyses and "pressure tests" to determine next steps

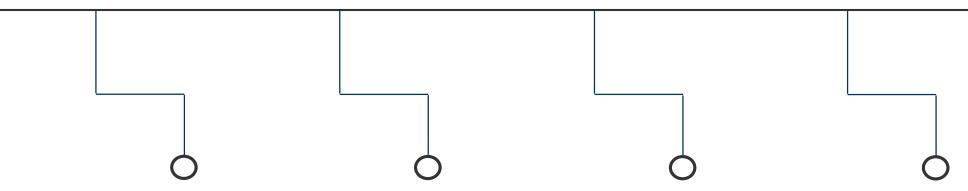
Sensitivity analyses conducted and finalized Summer 2017, results are informing reanalysis

Region II storm surge, started late 2017, and reanalysis data will include storms occurring post-2010 – Irene, Sandy, 2016
Nor'easter, etc.



Summary of Post-Appeal Sensitivity Analysis (2016-2017)

- Results from the Region II Coastal Surge Sensitivity Study and a review of the post-2009 storm history will assist in evaluation of which storms should be added to the historical tropical and extra-tropical storm databases.
- There were three specific shortcomings within the FEMA study that will be addressed in surge model restudy:



Issue 1: Extratropical Storm Validation

- Model Error Analysis and Bias Assessment
- Assessment of the 1950 Storm Event
- Reanalysis of Historical Wind Fields

Issue 2: Representation of Tidal Effects

 Improve analysis of non-linear tide/surge interaction.

Issue 3: Inclusion of Post-2009 Storm Events

 Expand validation effort to include historic hurricanes to improve overall effort. Restudy: Each of these technical activities further explore and expand on the IRB recommendations with the goal of clearly identifying lessons learned and developing technical recommendations that can be carried forward to the revised Region II coastal flood risk study. Revised flood maps will also be produced for the entire New Jersey coastal study area.

Previous Appeals

NJ/NY Coastal Study: History of Appeal Submissions

County	Total number of appeals	Number of appeals not accepted due to insufficient Information	Number of appeals resolved
Atlantic, NJ	7	1	6
Bergen, NJ	10	8	2
Cape May, NJ	8	3	5
Essex, NJ	6	1	5
Hudson, NJ	5	0	5
Middlesex, NJ	58	56	2
Monmouth, NJ	20	10	10
New York City	27	23	4
Ocean, NJ	19	3	16
Union, NJ	7	0	7



Community Engagement



- External outreach/engagement began Oct. 17, 2016
 - Formal meeting w/City of New York to begin appeal resolution discussions
 - New Jersey and New York State government and congressional delegation



 New Jersey Community Briefings were held between November 2016 – March 2017 in 10 counties reaching over 221 communities



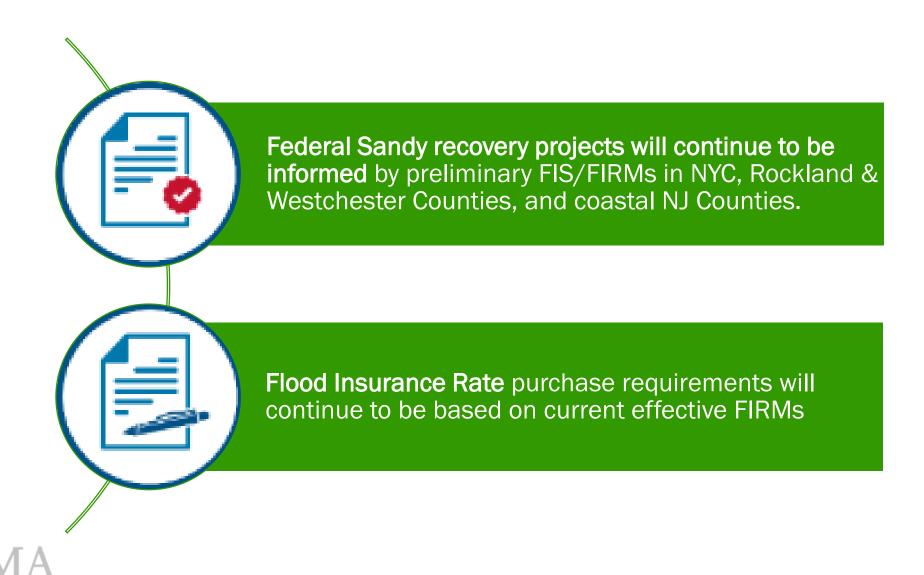
Map Adoption

Several communities opted to adopt their current maps

County	Communities	LFD Date	Effective Date
Cape May	Avalon, Cape May, Cape May Point, Dennis, Middle, North Wildwood, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Stone Harbor, Upper ,West Cape May, West Wildwood, Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, and Woodbine	4/5/2017	10/5/2017
Ocean	Point Pleasant Beach	12/20/2017	6/20/2018
Monmouth	Borough of Highlands, Little Silver, Matawan, and Monmouth Beach	12/20/2017	6/20/2018
Atlantic	Absecon, Brigantine, Egg Harbor Township, City of Egg Harbor (construction only) Hamilton, Linwood, Longport, Margate, and Mullica	2/28/18	8/28/18



Big Picture Next Steps



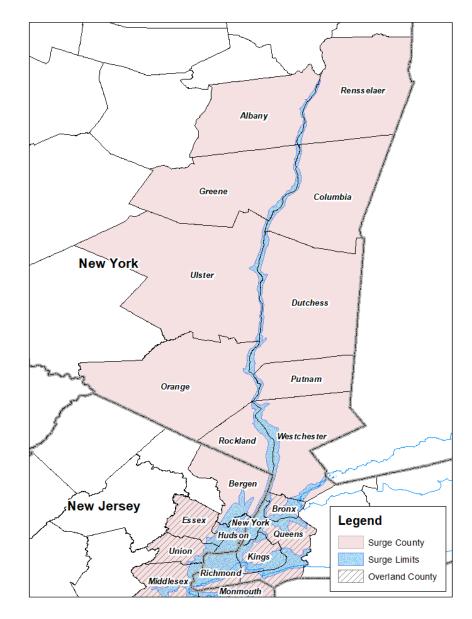
Review Coastal Reanalysis Milestones

2017 - Present



Overview of Study Area – Surge Study

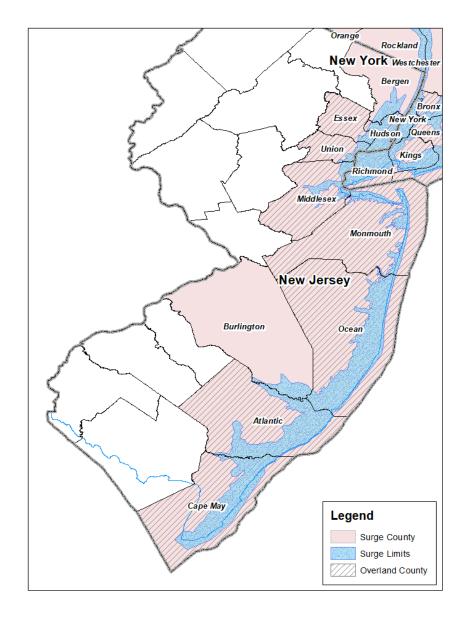
- Surge Study
 - Tidal Hudson River
 - Western Long Island Sound
 - NY & Raritan Bay
 - Atlantic Ocean
 - Does <u>NOT</u> include Delaware Bay





Overview of Study Area – Flood Hazard Mapping

- Flood Hazard Mapping Communities:
 - NYC (5 Boroughs); Atlantic, Cape May, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Union Counties in NJ





Key Milestones

- All work to be performed with tight quality control
- Revised FIRMs will be produced for NYC and NJ coastal study areas
- Engaging NYC and NYS & NJ agencies as part of Stakeholder Committee

Summer 2017

Sensitivity Analysis 2017-2019

Full Storm Surge Reanalysis 2019-2020

Wave
Hazard
Analyses
and
Floodplain
Mapping



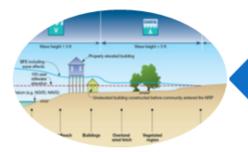
Quality Assurance

- Independent Coastal Steering Committee (CSC)
 - Internal group of experts in storm surge modeling and FEMA coastal study process
 - Independent from study production
- Will establish a Stakeholder Committee for external oversight
 - State of New Jersey, State of New York, NYC, FEMA, and CSC

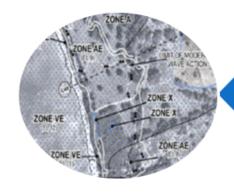




NY-NJ Storm Surge Study - Project Goals



Determine revised Base Flood
Elevations (BFEs) and flood
inundation boundaries for 1% annualchance (base) flood total water levels



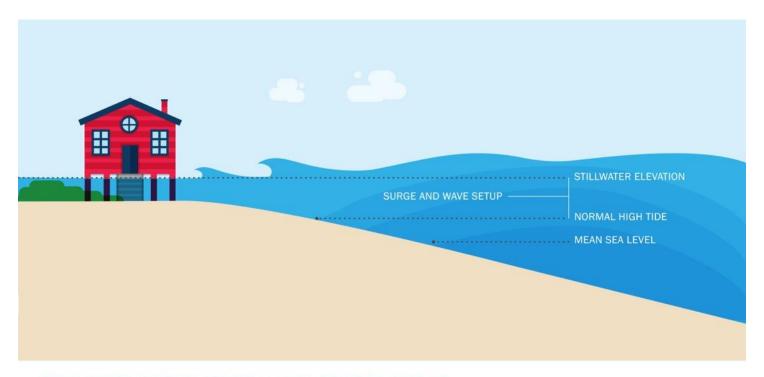
Update the coastal Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panels



Assist communities with incorporating this information into risk assessment and hazard mitigation planning



Coastal Study Phase 1: Storm Surge Study

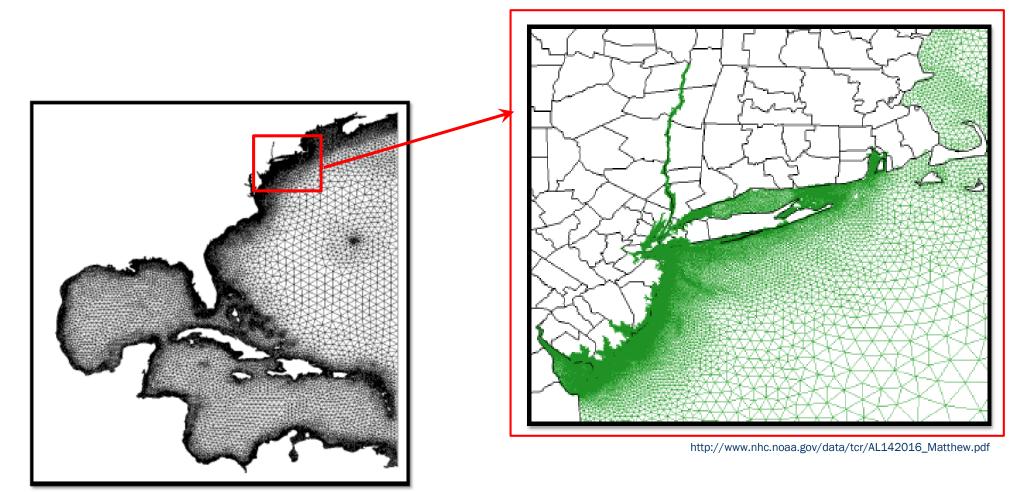


EVALUATE WATER LEVELS AND STORM SURGE

In order to identify coastal flood hazards, FEMA analyzes sea level, tides, wave setup, and storm surge. Storm surge is the water that is pushed toward the shore by strong winds during a storm. Wave setup is the increase in water level caused by the onshore movement of water due to waves breaking.



NYNJ Study SWAN+ADCIRC Mesh



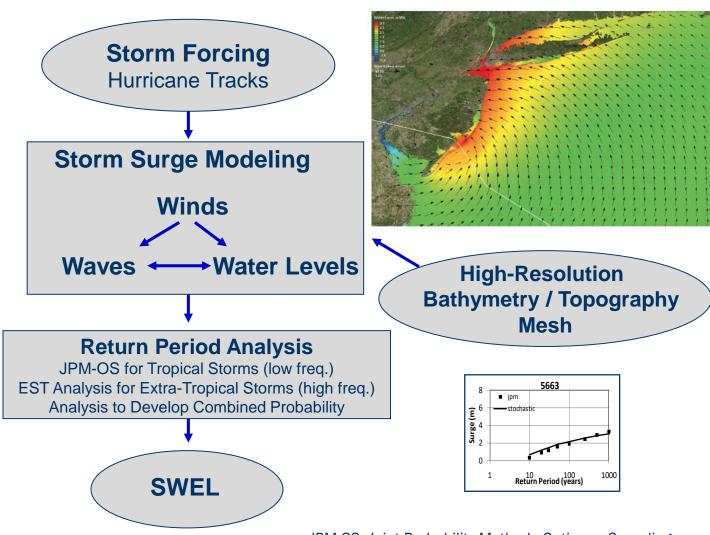


Approach - Storm Surge Stillwater Elevation (SWEL)



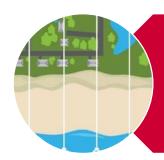






JPM-OS: Joint Probability Method - Optimum Sampling EST: Empirical Simulation Technique

Coastal Study Phase 2: Wave Hazard Analysis



Define cross-shore transects

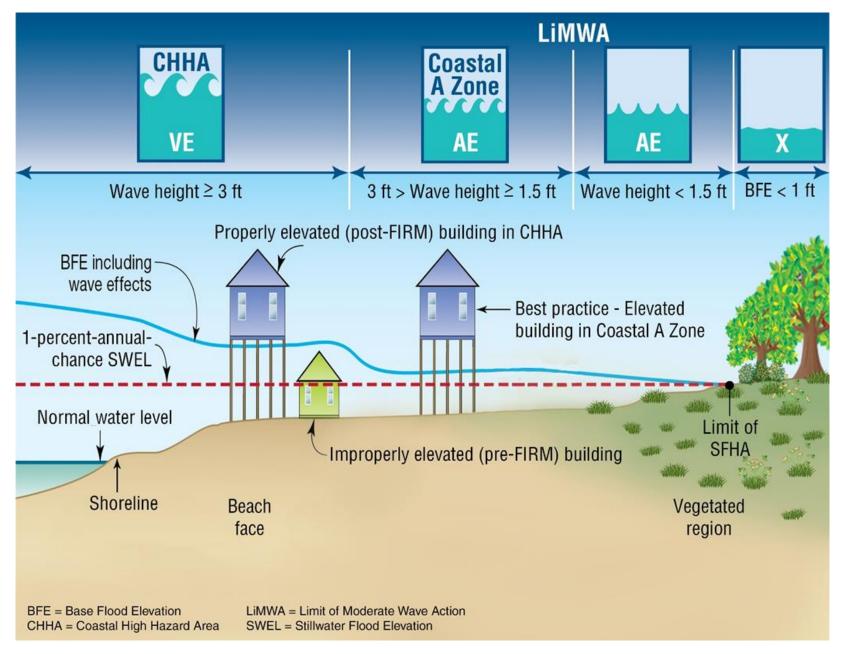


Evaluate storm-induced erosion and shore protection structures



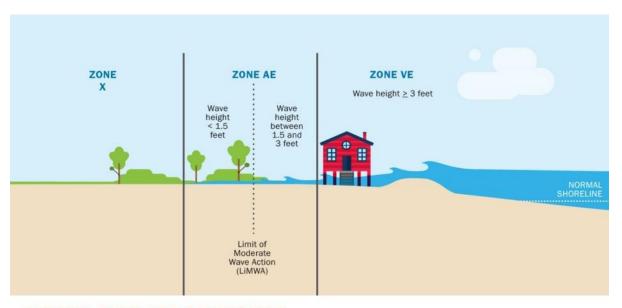
Wave hazard modeling: overland wave propagation & wave run-up/overtopping







Coastal Study: Floodplain Mapping



COASTAL FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING

Results of the coastal flood hazard assessment are used to create flood maps. The maps include flood zone designations that indicate areas at high-risk for flooding, e.g., Zone VE and Zone AE. Zone VE indicates a coastal high hazard area where wave action and/or high-velocity water can cause structural damage during severe storms. Zone VE is also assigned to areas identified as the Primary Frontal Dune. Zone AE is mapped for inundated areas with less hazardous wave action. Each zone has a base flood elevation (BFE), which is the elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the 1-percent-annual-chance flood. The Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LiMWA) may also be mapped to indicate the inland limit of waves 1.5 feet or greater for floodplain management purposes.



Detailed Study Process

'Tight' Coupling of SWAN + ADCIRC

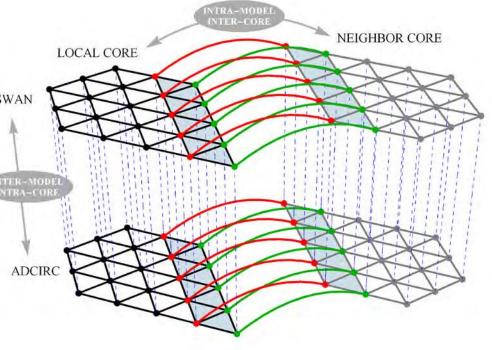
Solves the action balance equation:

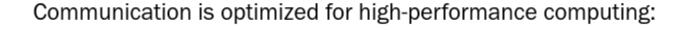
$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} + \nabla_{\vec{x}} \cdot \left[\left(\vec{c}_g + \vec{U} \right) N \right] + \frac{\partial c_{\theta} N}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial c_{\sigma} N}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{S_{tot}}{\sigma} \text{ SWAN}$$

Models use same unstructured mesh; Information passed dynamically

SWAN is as accurate as WAM and STWAVE

Coupled model is efficient to 1000s of computational cores







Discuss Opportunities for Collaboration



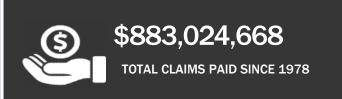
KNOW YOUR RISK

FEMA's Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) program helps strengthen communities to take actions to reduce their hazard risk, enhances local planning, improves outreach through risk communication, and increases local resilience to natural hazards. Included below are key community highlights.



630,380

POPULATION BASED ON 2010 CENSUS





138.4

COASTAL MILES STUDIED *

17,900

NUMBER OF FLOOD INSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE



NFIP PARTICIPANT

HAZARD MITIGATION
PLAN EXPIRATION DATE

4/24/2020



20

NUMBER OF APPEALS RESOLVED OR NOT ACCEPTED DUE TO INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION



19,523

NUMBER OF INSURANCE CLAIMS RECORDED



Proposed Mitigation Actions:

- 1. Develop a countywide gauging and warning system for flash and riverine flooding.
- 2. Develop specific mitigation solutions for flood prone roadways and intersections in conjunction with State Department of Transportation. Develop a work plan for when sites will be surveyed and what role the local government can play in selection and implementation of mitigation activities (e.g., any monetary or contextual support through the local capital improvement plan).





YOU ARE HERE



Reanalysis Kick-off Meeting April 2018 Study Update Meetings 2018-2019

Flood Risk Review Meeting 2020 Preliminary Maps 2021

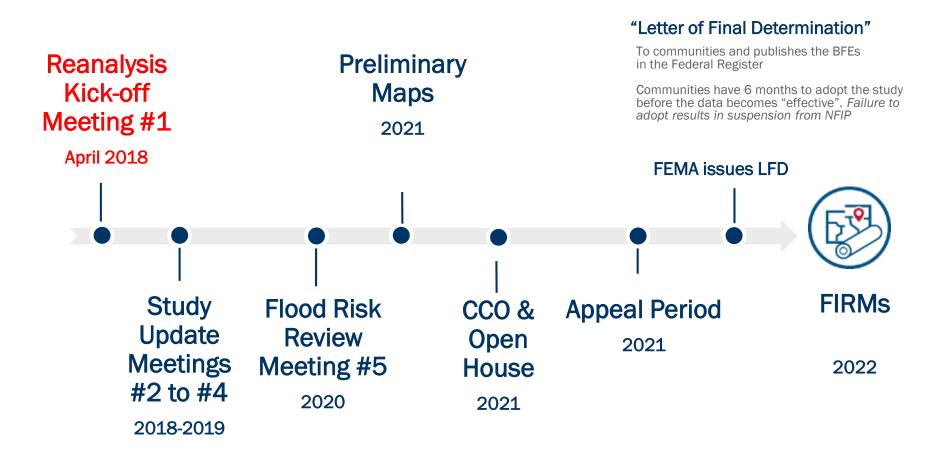
Consultation Coordination Officer
Meeting,
Open House, Appeal Period
2021

Letter of Final
Determination and
Effective FIRMs
2022

*Numbers and dates are subject to change



Reanalysis Outreach Timeline: 2018 - 2022





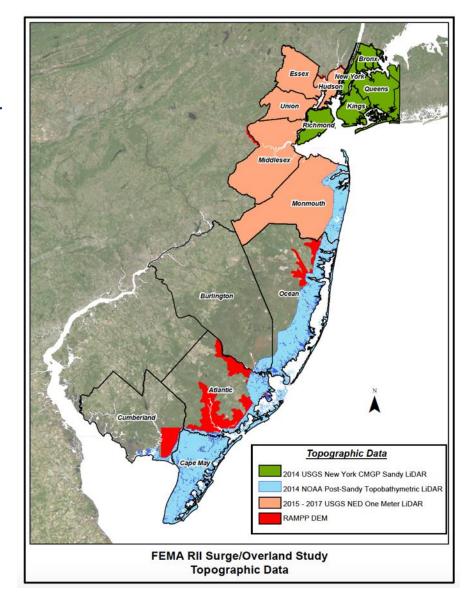
Coastal Data Currently Being Reviewed

- FEMA Pre and Post-Appeal Data
- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Projects
- USACE NACCS
- USACE Beach Nourishment
- USACE Enterprise Coastal Inventory Database
- USACE Coastal Systems Portfolio Initiative (CSPI)
- ASPBA/WCU Beach Nourishment Database
- NJDEP Shoreline Features
- NJDEP Coastal Engineering Projects
- NYC Coastal Protection Project
- NYC Waterfront Facilities Maintenance Management System



Topo/Bathy Data Currently Being Reviewed

- 2014 USGS New York CMGP Sandy LiDAR*
- 2014 NOAA Post-Sandy Topobathymetric LiDAR*
- 2015-2017 USGS NED One Meter LiDAR*
- Stockton University Beach Profiles
- NOS Surveys
- USACE Hydrographic Surveys
- ENC (Electronic Nautical Chart Data)





^{*}Topographic data currently expected to be utilized for the storm surge modeling

Coastal Structures

- Seawalls, revetments, beach nourishment, protection structures
- Specifications or as-built drawings
- Historical flood performance
- Repairs, maintenance, or reconstruction



Current Flood Studies

 Surge field visit May 2018 and wave height field visit summer/fall 2018

Historic Flood Hazard Information

- Erosion hazard data
- Areas subject to wave hazard and overtopping
- Information on existing or anticipated development or mitigation
- Specifications or as-built drawings
- Historical flood performance
- Repairs, maintenance, or reconstruction

Stakeholder Ideas



Development and Mitigation Group Discussion



Next Steps for the Community

- Recommend other community staff
- Suggest additional stakeholders
- Notify FEMA of any contact information changes





Contacts

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Questions & Discussion

Challenges, Innovation, The way forward