

# *Relating Future-Conditions Coastal Flood Hazards to Existing-Conditions FEMA Maps*



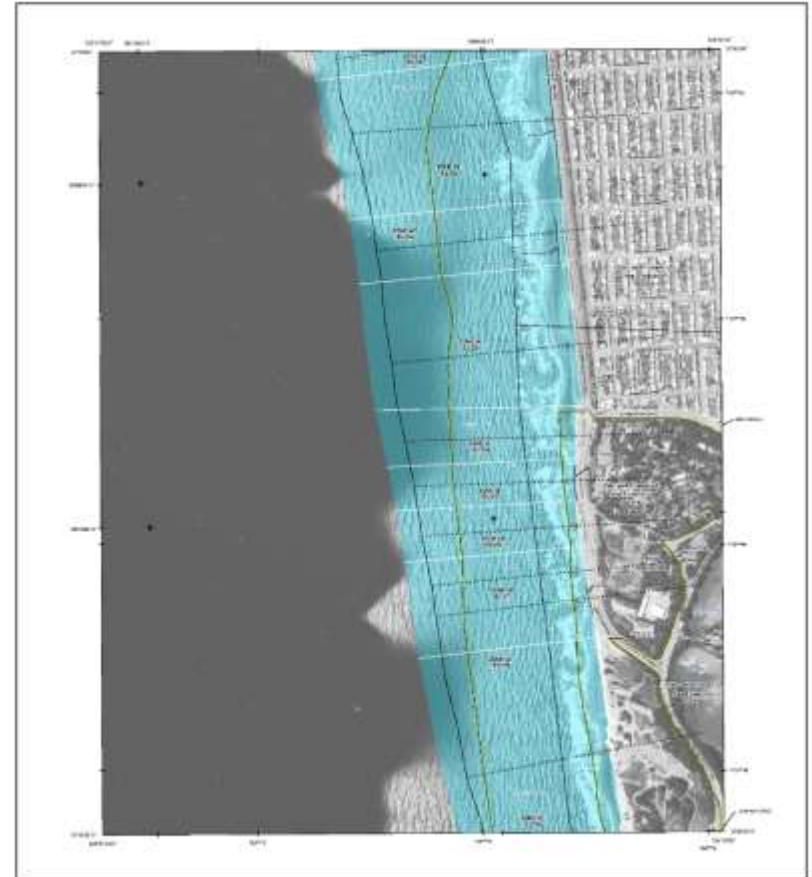
June 20, 2018  
Alex Trahan, P.E.

# Outline

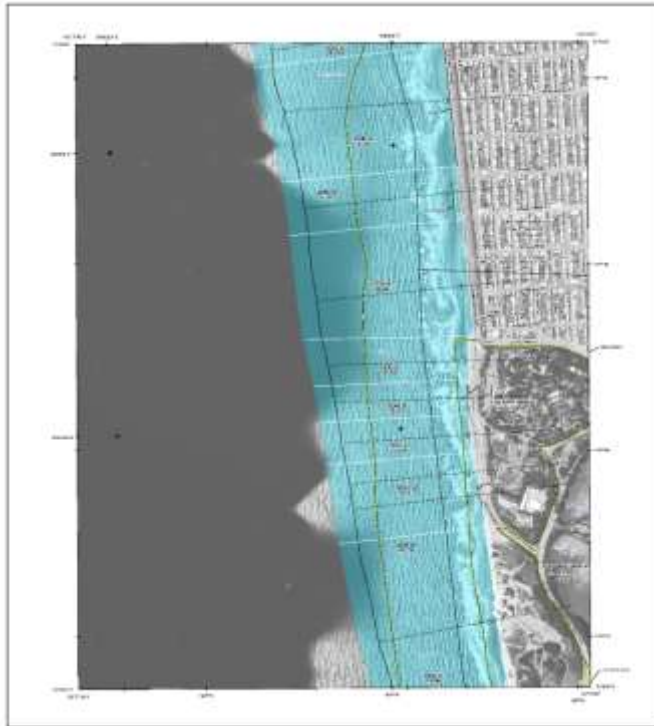
- The FEMA Maps of Today
- Methods from the Technical Methods Manual
- Terminology
- Estimating Future V-Zones
  - Elevations (vertical)
  - Extents (horizontal)
- Conclusions

# The FEMA Maps of Today

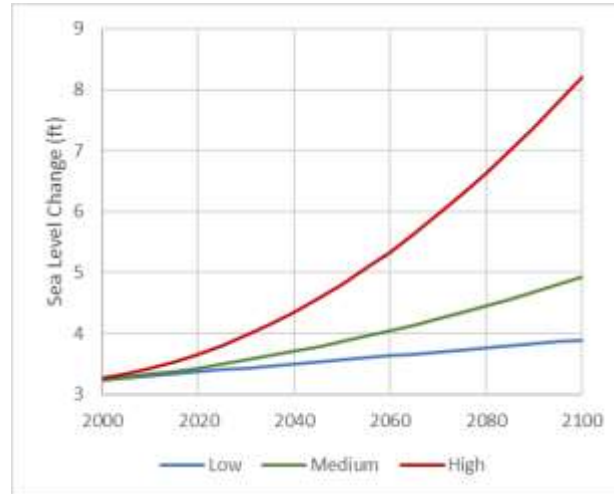
- Base Flood Elevation
- No future conditions
- Wise to consider SLR...
  - Improved Safety
  - Adaptation Planning
- Limited tools (-ish)



# The FEMA Maps of Today, with SLR



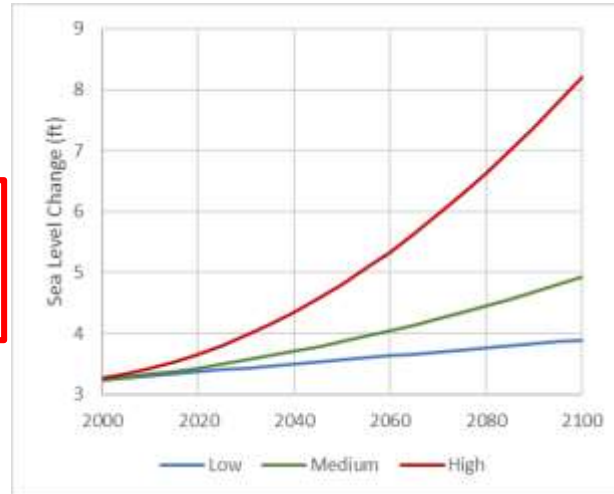
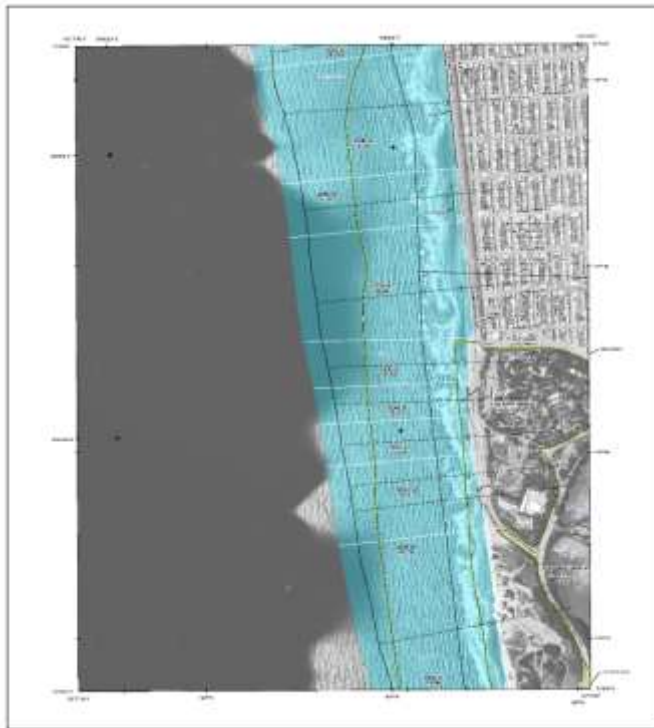
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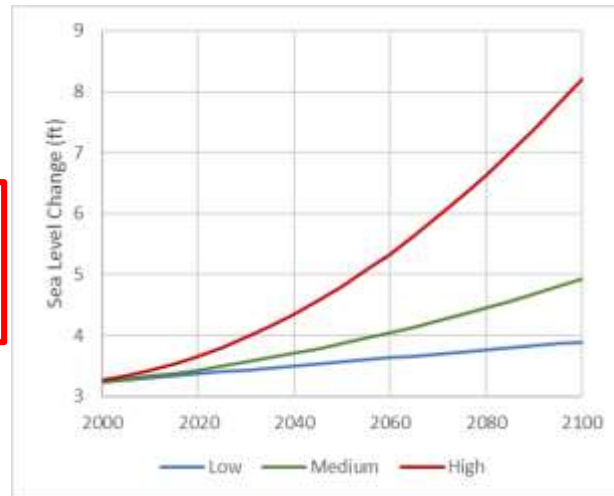
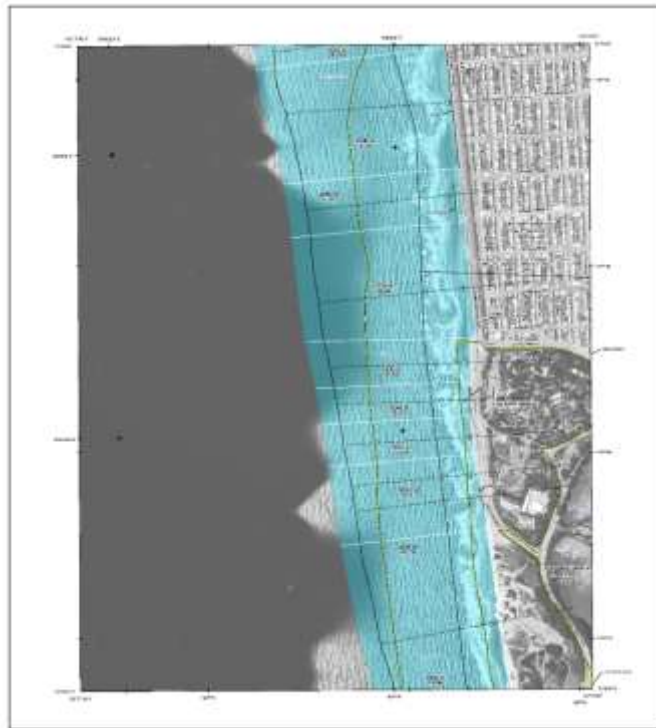
# The FEMA Maps of Today, with SLR



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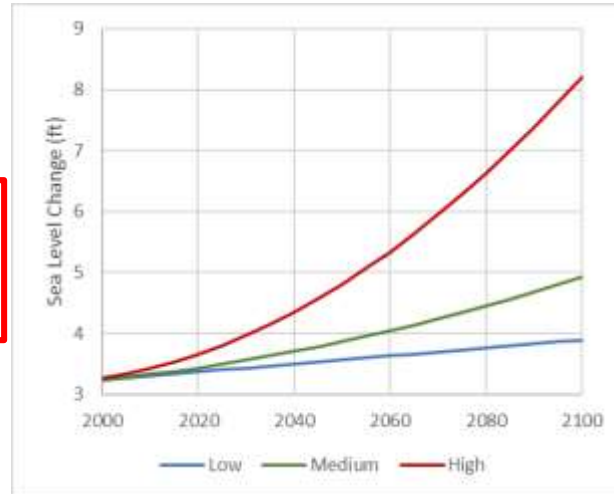
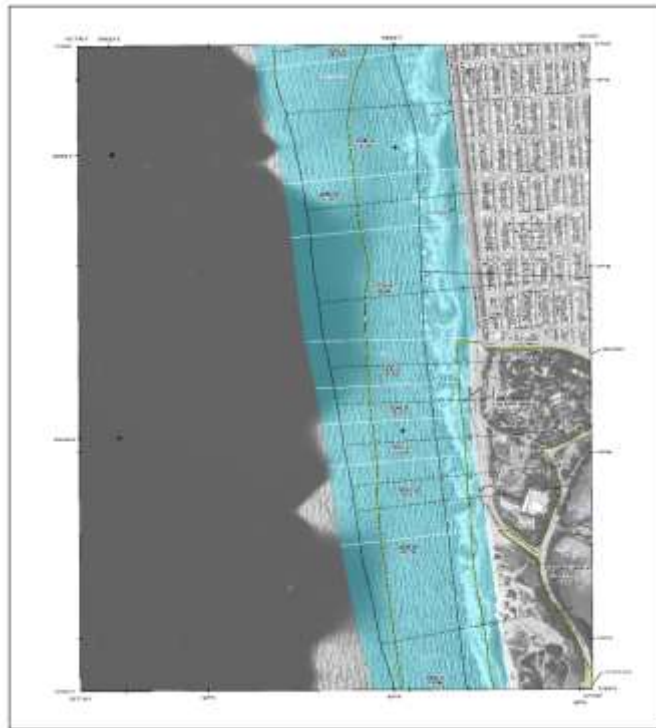
# The FEMA Maps of Today, with SLR



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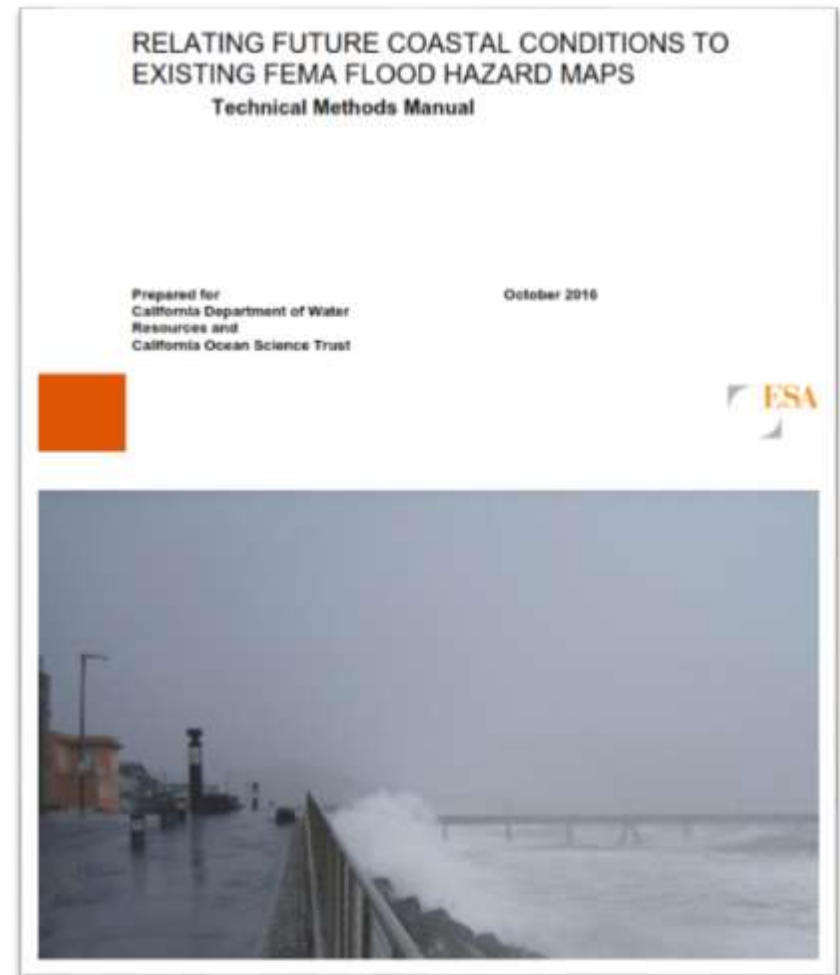
# The FEMA Maps of Today, with SLR



# Relating Future Coastal Conditions to Existing FEMA Flood Hazard Maps

Technical Methods Manual by...

- ESA
- Scripps Inst. of Oceanography
- NOAA
- CA Dept. of Water Resources
- CA Ocean Science Trust



# Methods from the TMM

- Level 1 – Compare to Local/Regional Studies

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# Methods from the TMM

- Level 1 – Compare to Local/Regional Studies
- Level 2 – Adjust V-Zones
  - (2a) Add Sea Level Rise
  - (2b) Prorate Components
- Level 3 – Account for Geomorphic Change
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## Methods from the TMM

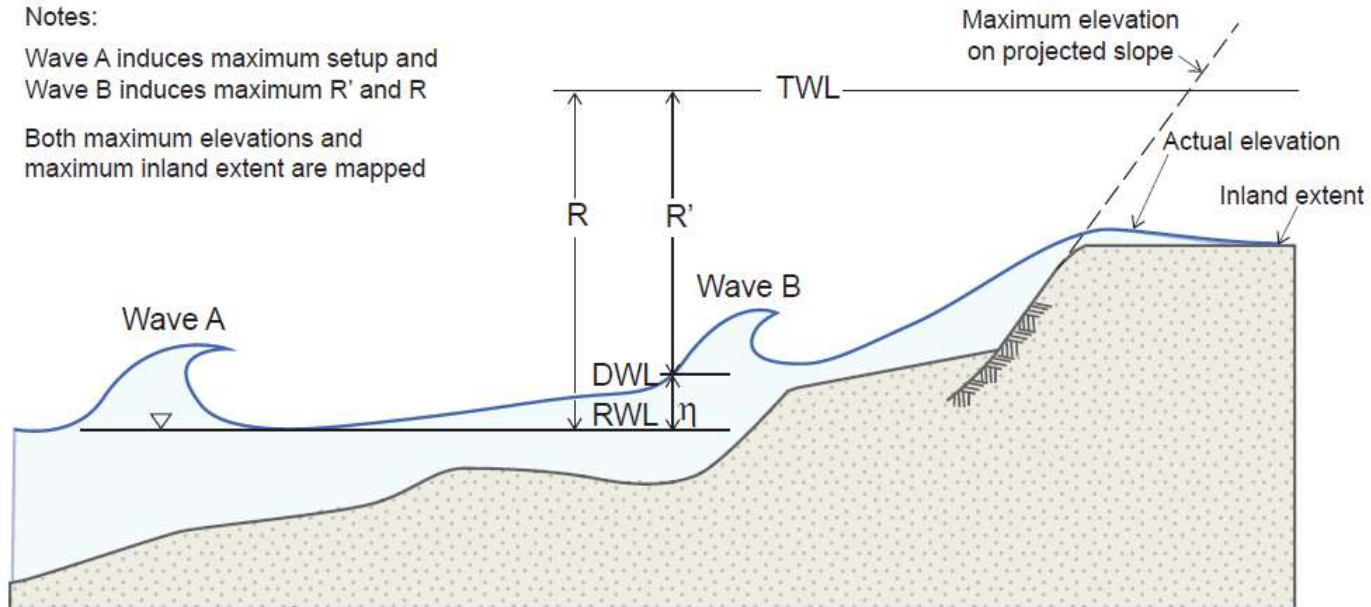
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# Terminology

**Notes:**

Wave A induces maximum setup and  
Wave B induces maximum  $R'$  and  $R$

Both maximum elevations and  
maximum inland extent are mapped



$TWL = \text{Total water level} = RWL + R$

$RWL = \text{Reference water level} \sim \text{still water level}$

$DWL = \text{Dynamic water level, typically } 2\% \text{ exceedence} \sim \text{mean setup (aka "static")} + 2x \text{ standard deviation}$

$\eta = 2\% \text{ setup at RWL shoreline, wave A}$

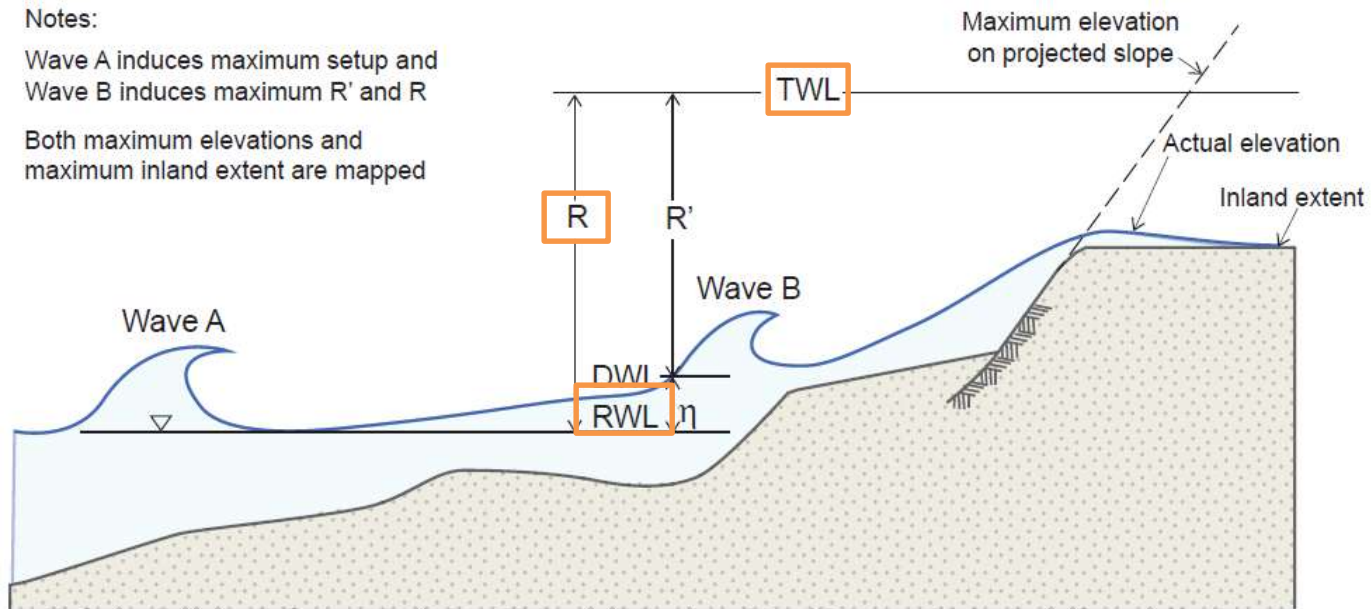
$R = \text{runup, including setup, above RWL, wave B typically on projected slope above back shore}$

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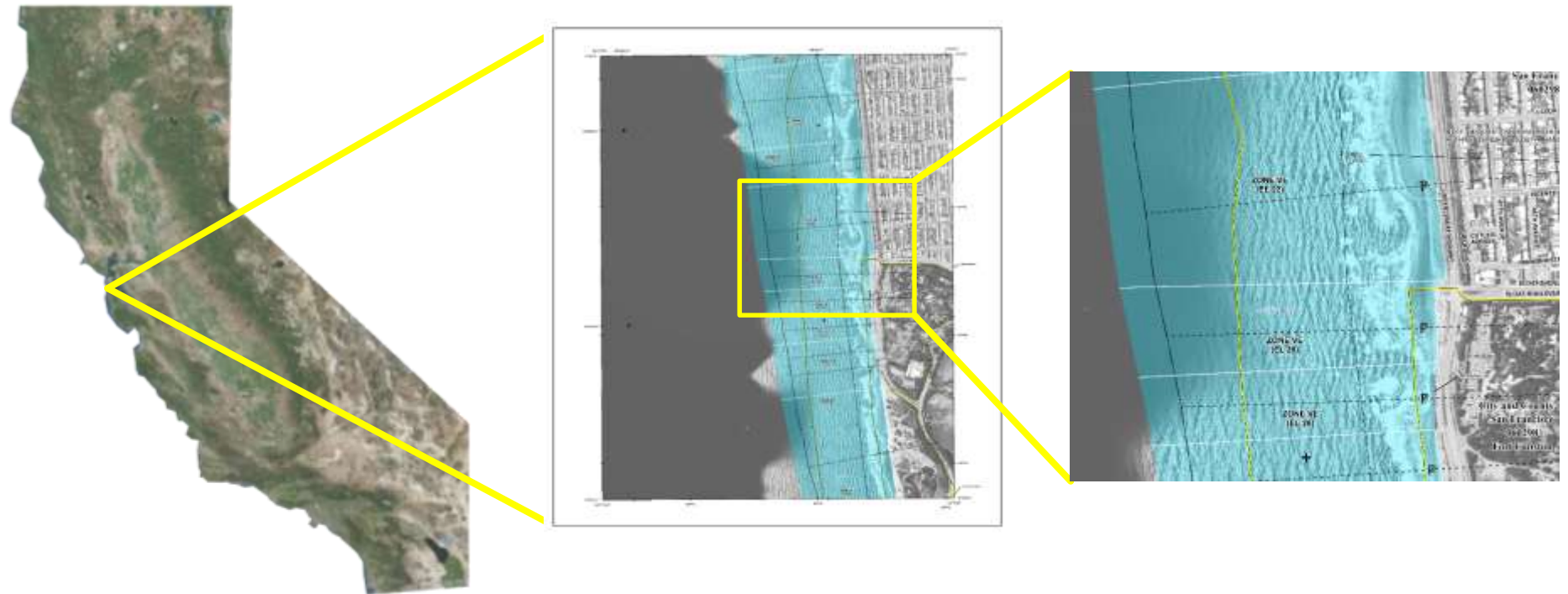
DWL = Dynamic water level, typically 2% exceedence ~ mean setup (aka "static") + 2x standard deviation

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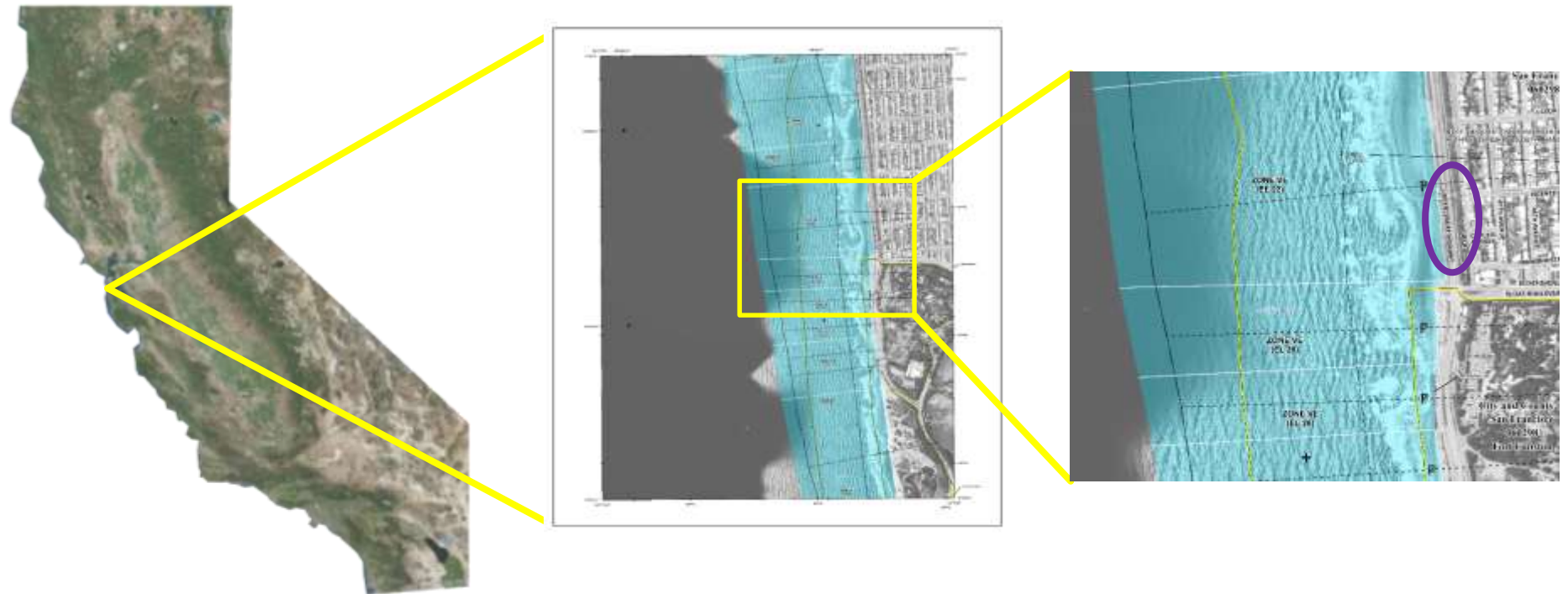
## Level 2 – Adjust V-Zones

### Method 2a – Add SLR to FEMA end-product



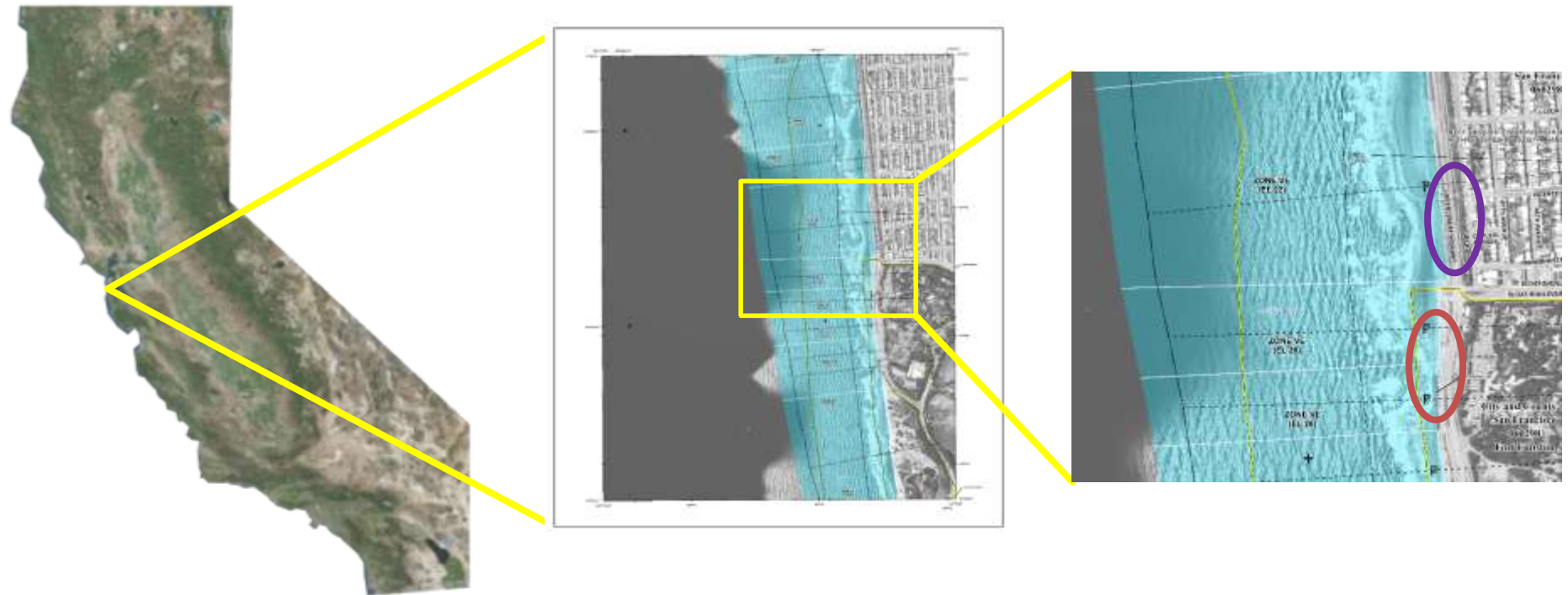
## Level 2 – Adjust V-Zones

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### Method 2a – Add SLR to FEMA end-product



## Method 2a – Add SLR

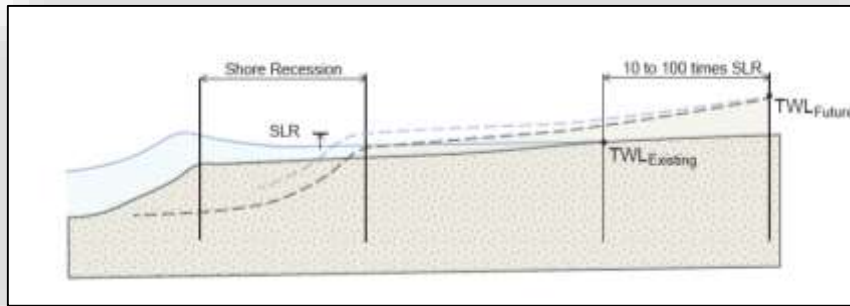
### Vertical

$$TWL_{future} = TWL_{current} + SLR * F(Morph)$$

# Method 2a – Add SLR

## Vertical

$$TWL_{future} = TWL_{current} + SLR * F(Morph)$$



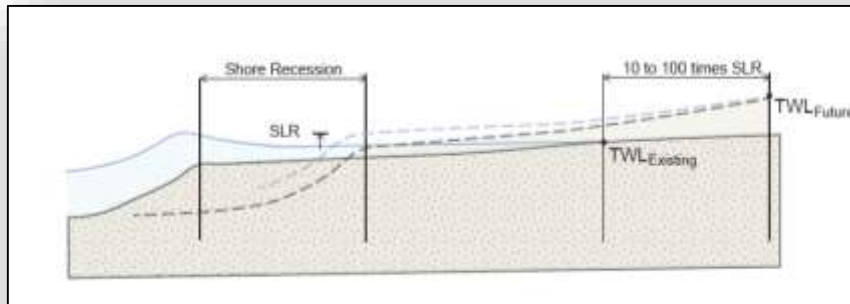
**Erodible and free to transgress**

$$F(Morph) = 1.0$$

# Method 2a – Add SLR

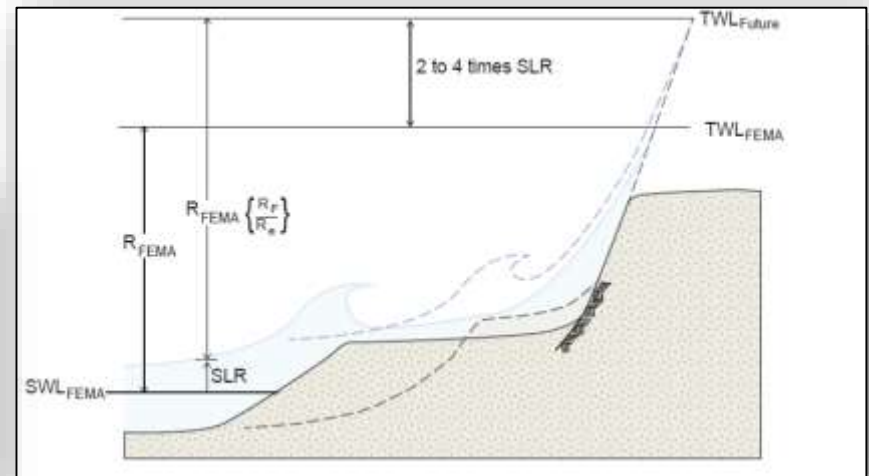
## Vertical

$$TWL_{future} = TWL_{current} + SLR * F(Morph)$$



**Erodible and free to transgress**

$$F(Morph) = 1.0$$



**Armored and rigid**

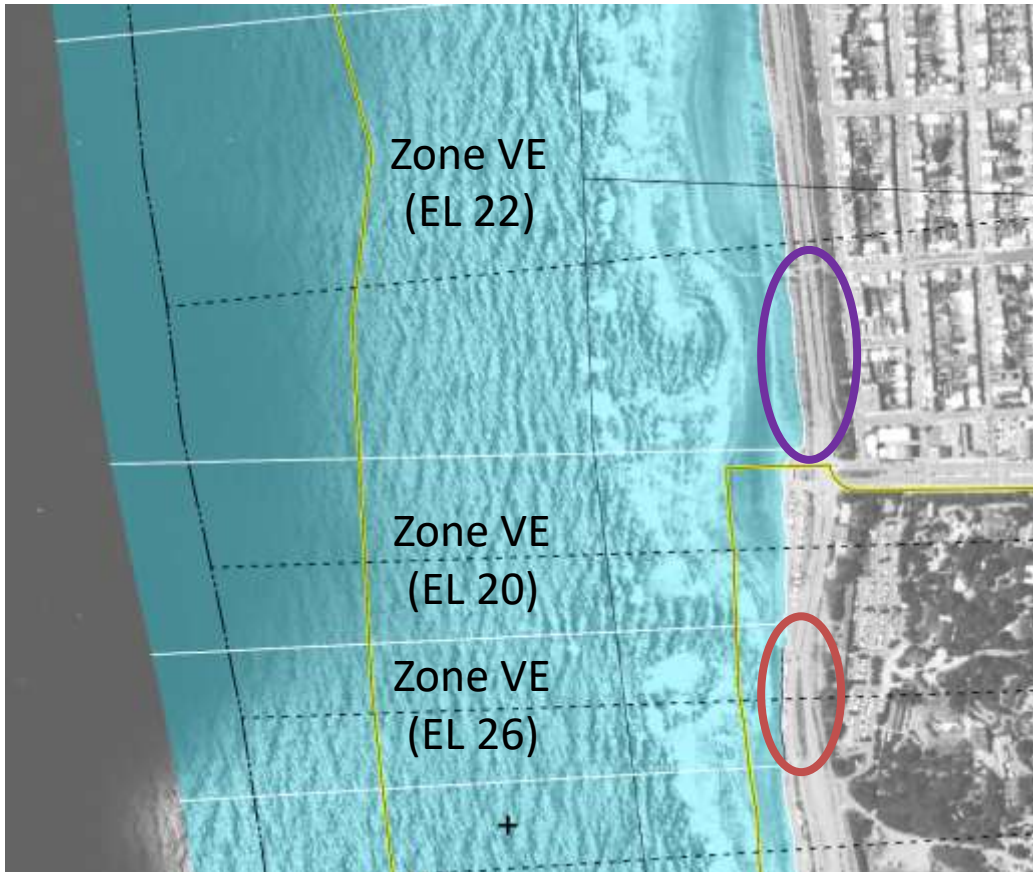
$$F(Morph) = 1.0 \text{ to } 4.0$$

# Method 2a – Add SLR

## Vertical

$$TWL_f = TWL_c + SLR * F(Morph)$$

SLR = 3 ft

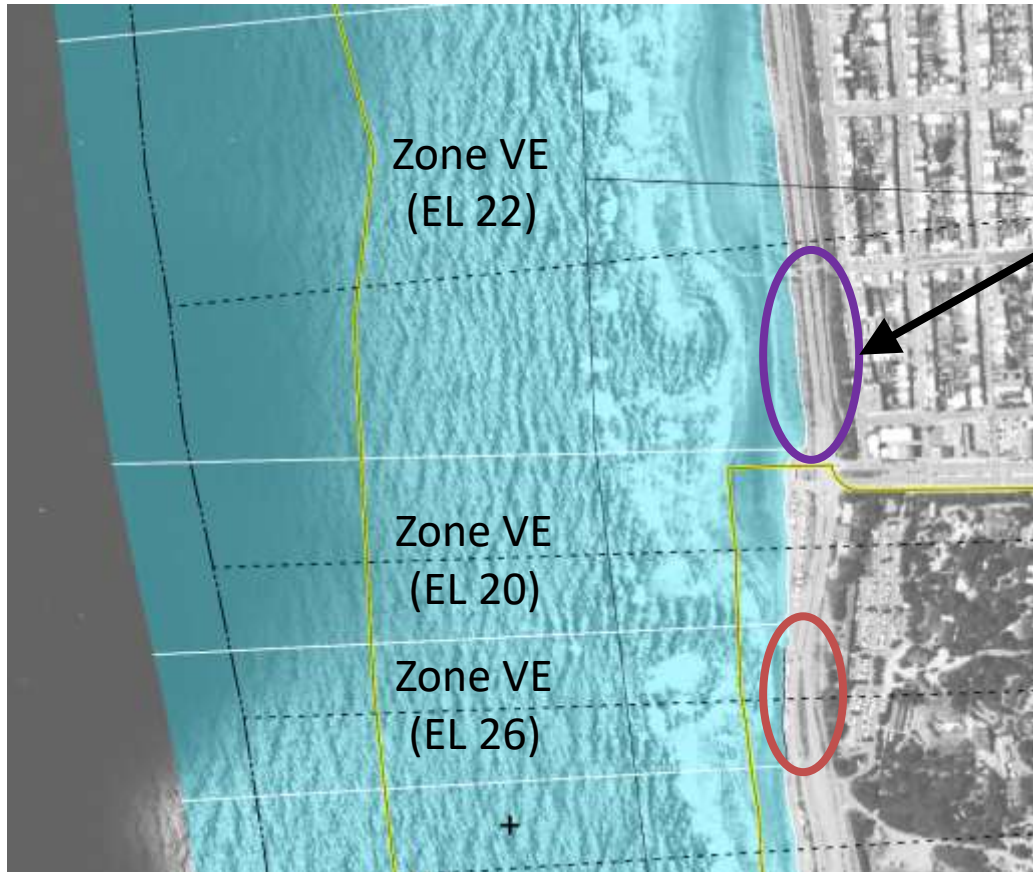


# Method 2a – Add SLR

## Vertical

$$TWL_f = TWL_c + SLR * F(Morph)$$

$$SLR = 3 \text{ ft}$$



$$F(Morph) = 1.0$$

$$TWL_c = 22.0 \text{ ft}$$

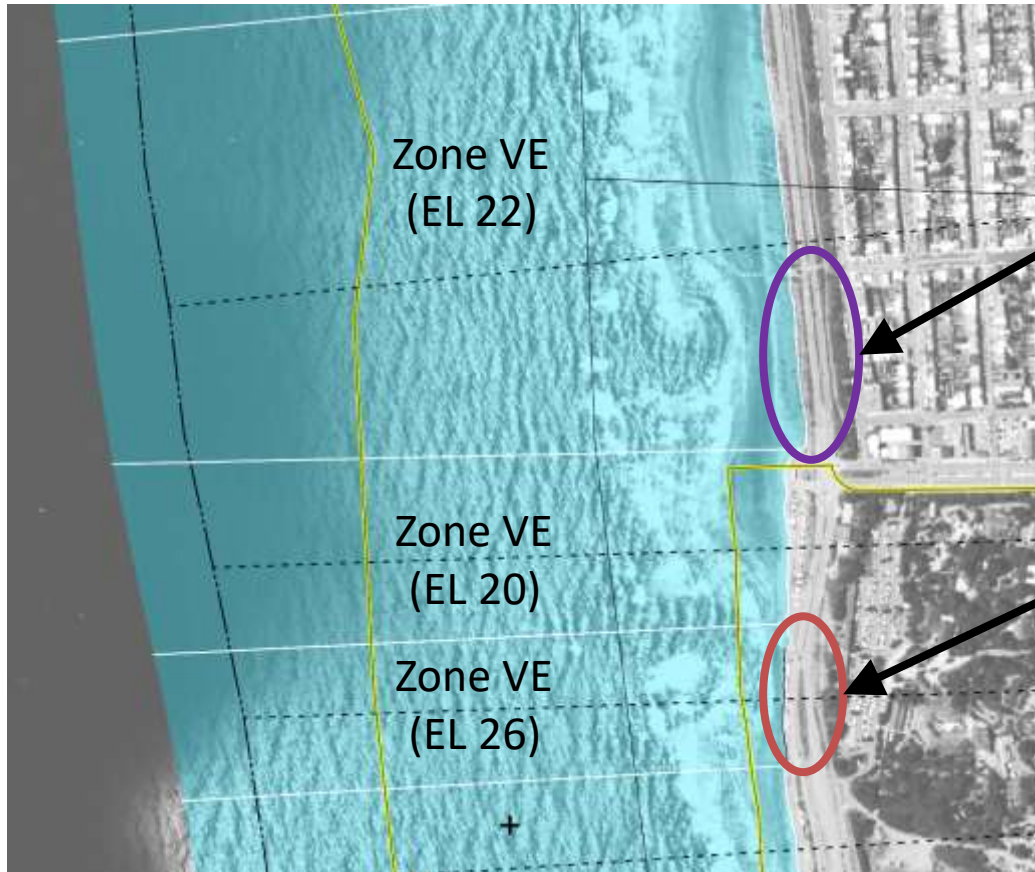
$$TWL_f = 22 + 3 * 1 = 25.0 \text{ ft}$$

# Method 2a – Add SLR

## Vertical

$$TWL_f = TWL_c + SLR * F(Morph)$$

SLR = 3 ft



$$F(Morph) = 1.0$$

$$TWL_c = 22.0 \text{ ft}$$

$$TWL_f = 22 + 3 * 1 = 25.0 \text{ ft}$$

$$F(Morph) = 2.0$$

$$TWL_c = 26.0 \text{ ft}$$

$$TWL_f = 26 + 3 * 2 = 32.0 \text{ ft}$$

## Method 2a – Add SLR

### Horizontal



**Erodible and free to transgress**  
Shore recession based on slope

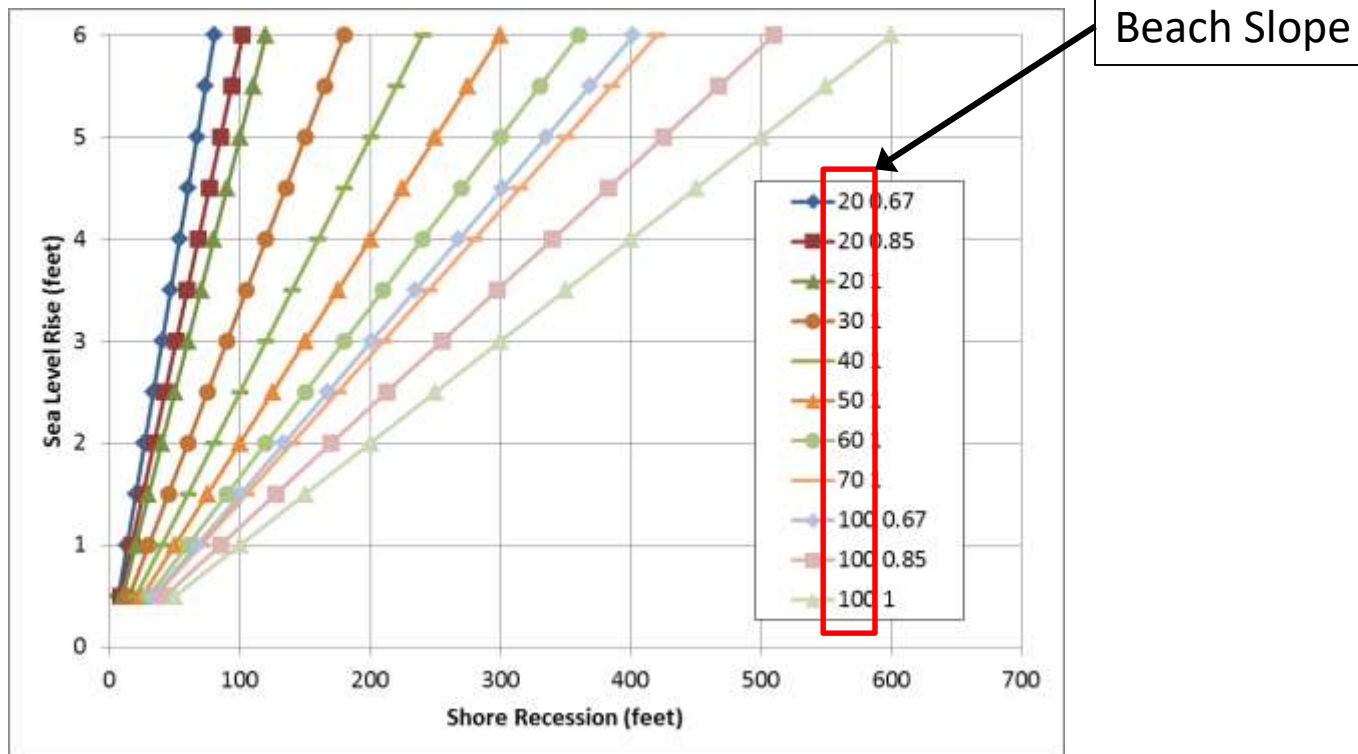


**Armored and rigid**  
Bore propagation based on  
freeboard

# Method 2a – Add SLR

## Horizontal

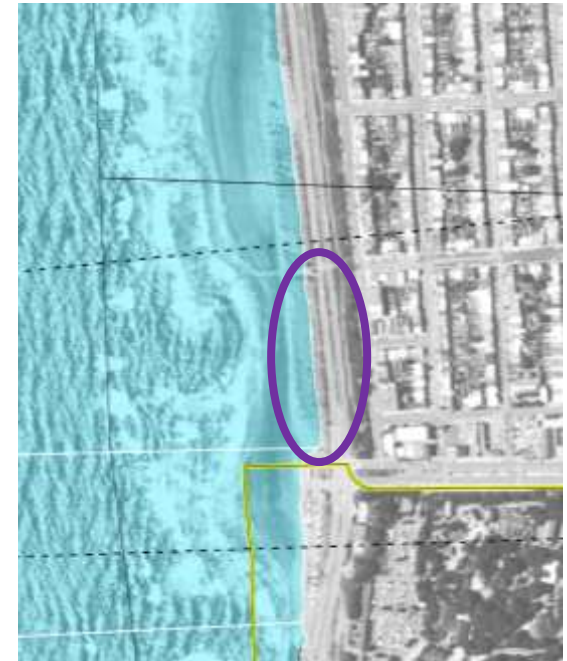
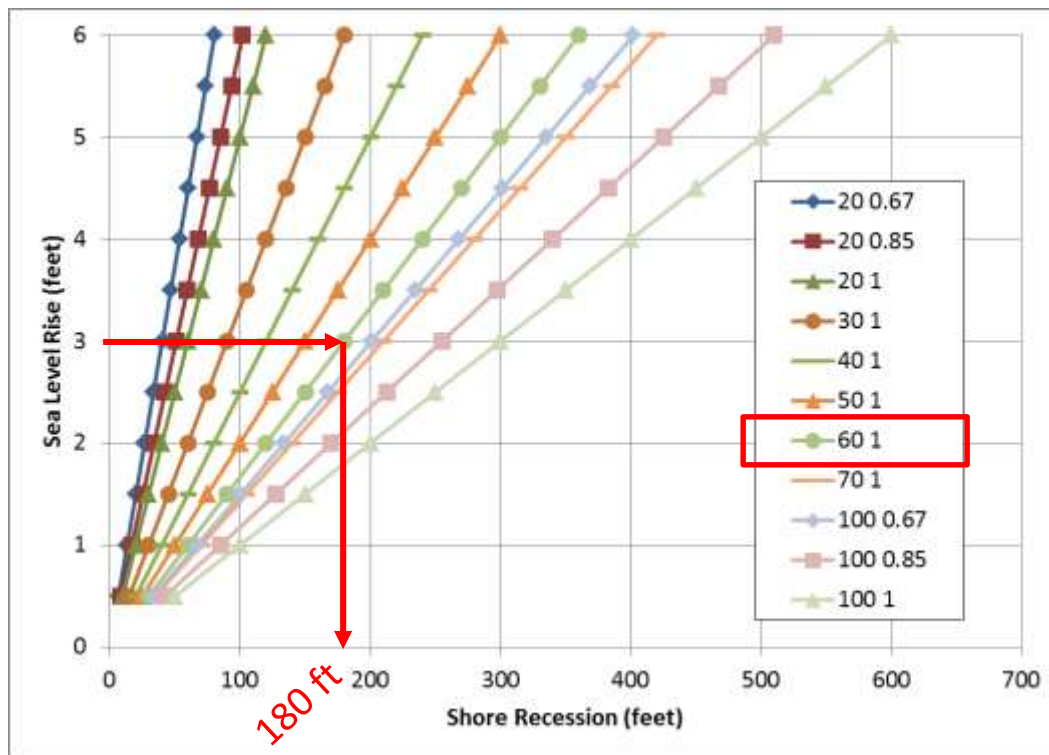
Shore recession based on slope



# Method 2a – Add SLR

## Horizontal

Shore recession based on slope

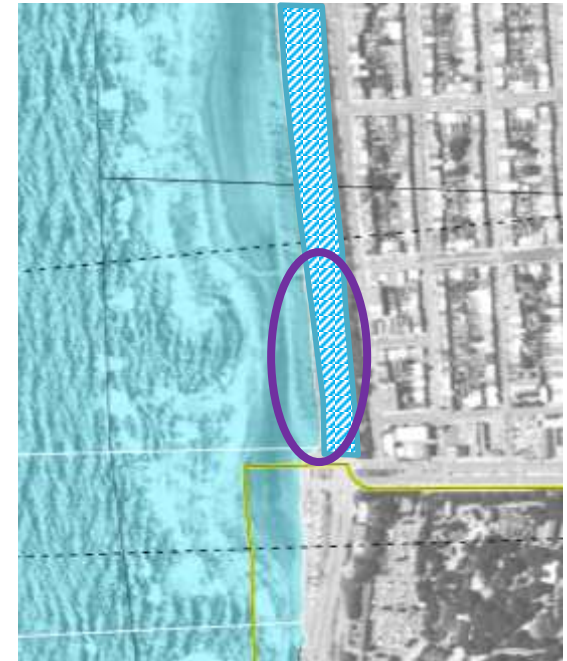
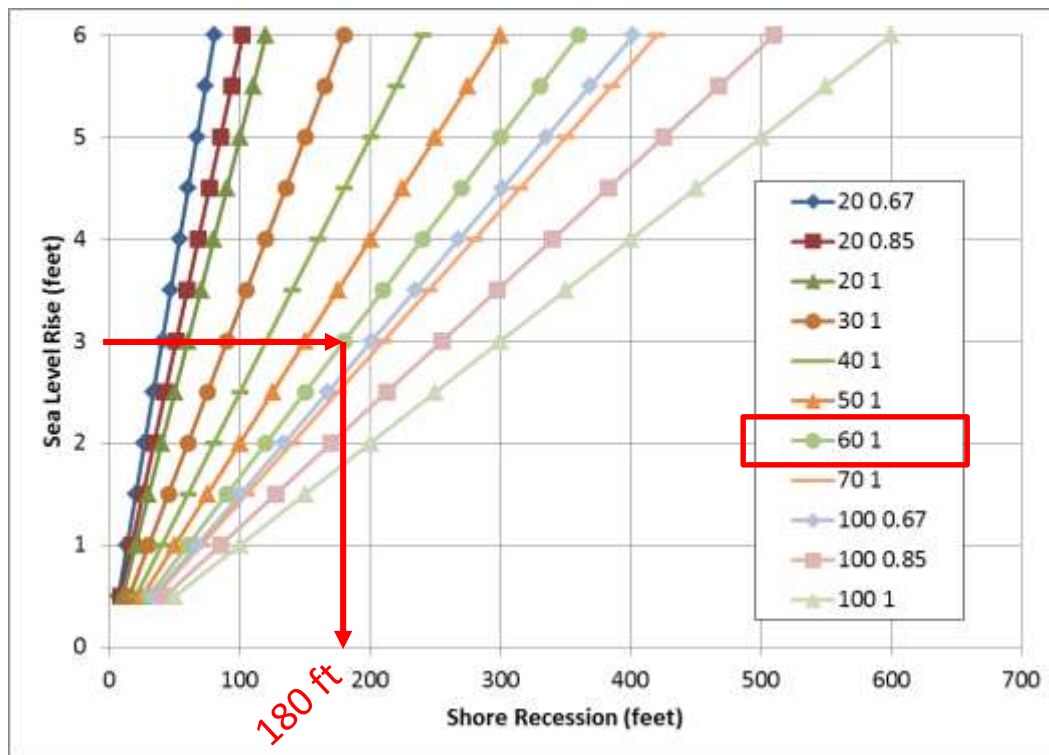


Beach Slope 1V : 60H  
 SLR = 3 ft  
 Transgression = 180 ft

# Method 2a – Add SLR

## Horizontal

Shore recession based on slope



Beach Slope 1V : 60H

SLR = 3 ft

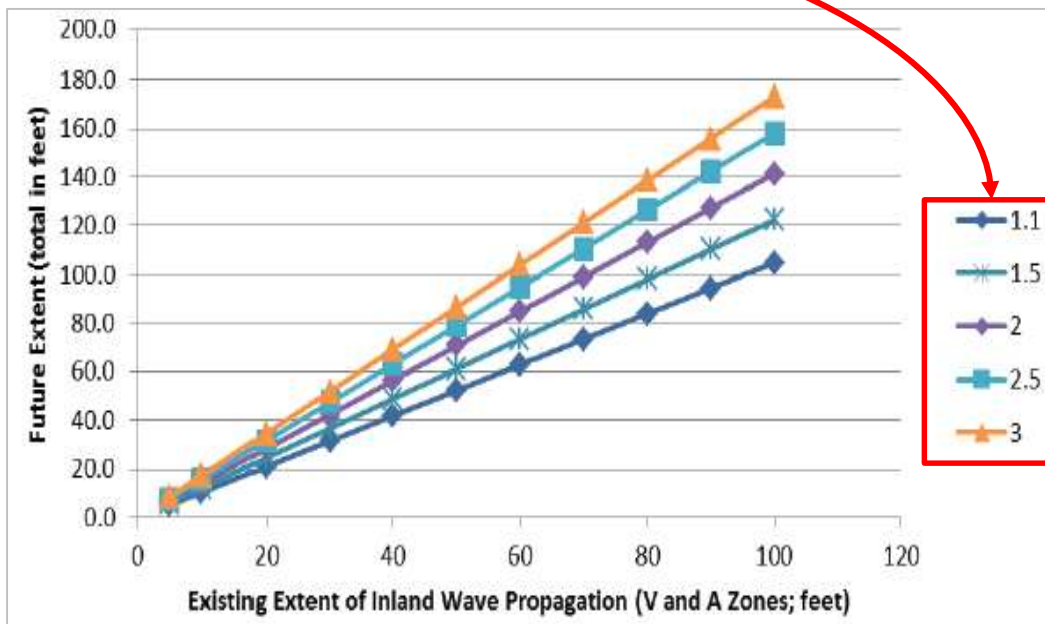
Transgression = 180 ft

# Method 2a – Add SLR

## Horizontal

Bore propagation based on freeboard

$$Y_{future} = \left( FB_{future} / FB_{current} \right)^{0.5} \cdot Y_{current}$$



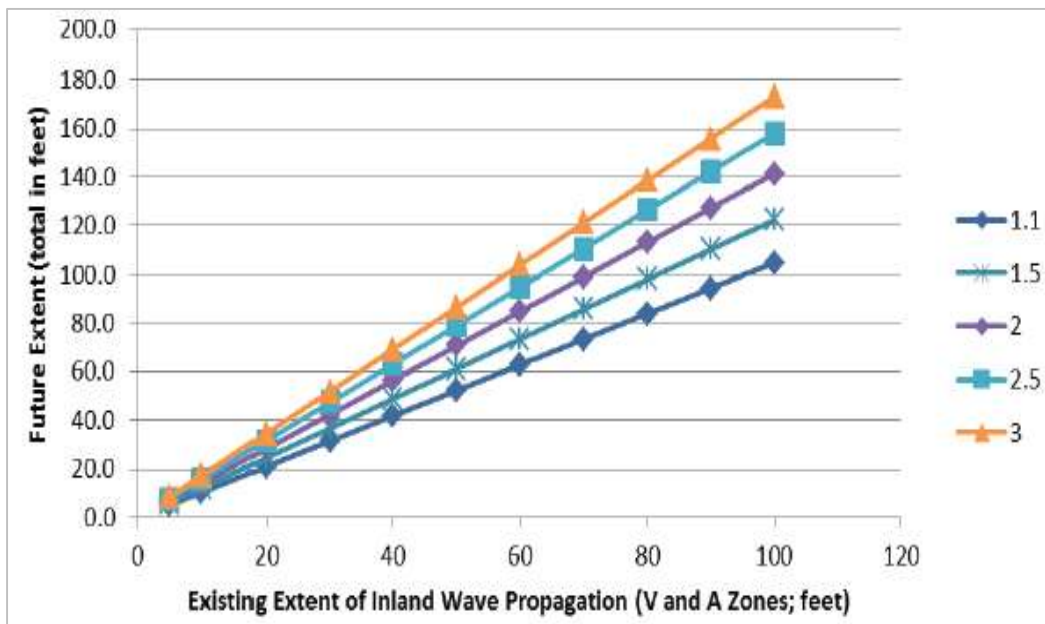
**Y = Inland Extent      FB = Negative Freeboard**

# Method 2a – Add SLR

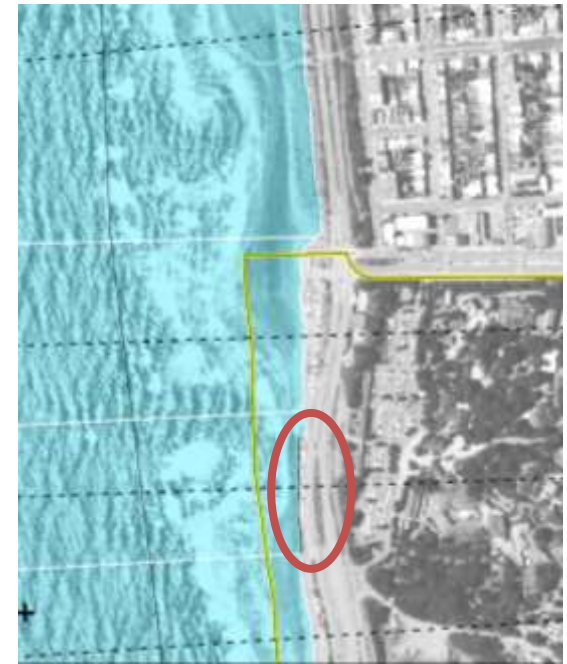
## Horizontal

Bore propagation based on freeboard

$$Y_{future} = (FB_{future}/FB_{current})^{0.5} \cdot Y_{current}$$



**Y = Inland Extent      FB = Negative Freeboard**



Structure Crest = 25 ft

Current Inland Extent = 20 ft

Current TWL → FB = 26 ft → 1 ft

Future TWL → FB = 32 ft → 7 ft

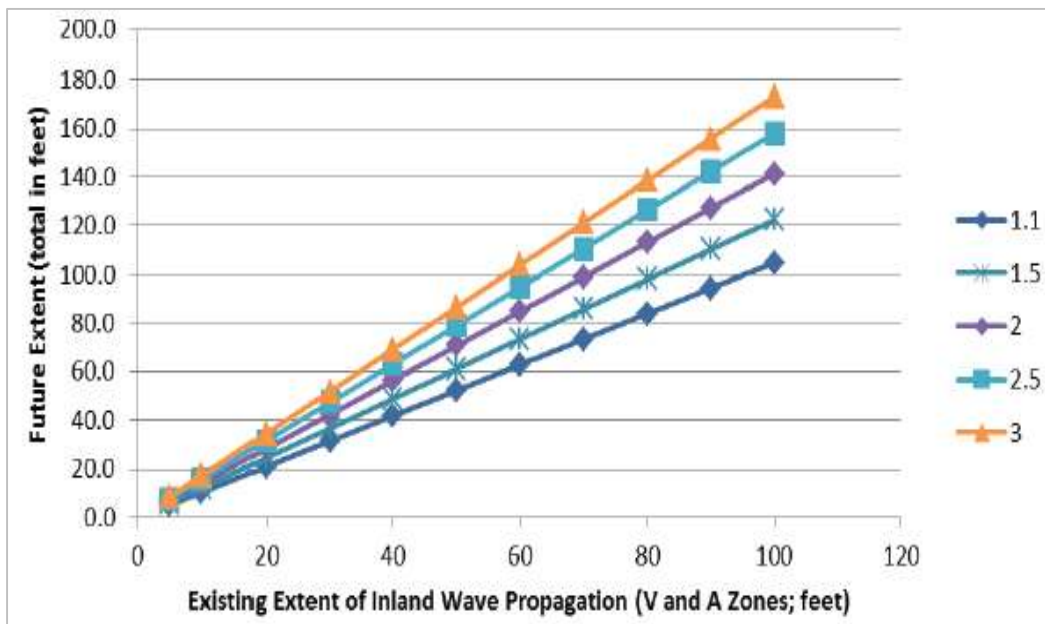
Future Inland Extent = 53 ft

# Method 2a – Add SLR

## Horizontal

Bore propagation based on freeboard

$$Y_{future} = (FB_{future}/FB_{current})^{0.5} \cdot Y_{current}$$



**Y = Inland Extent      FB = Negative Freeboard**



Structure Crest = 25 ft

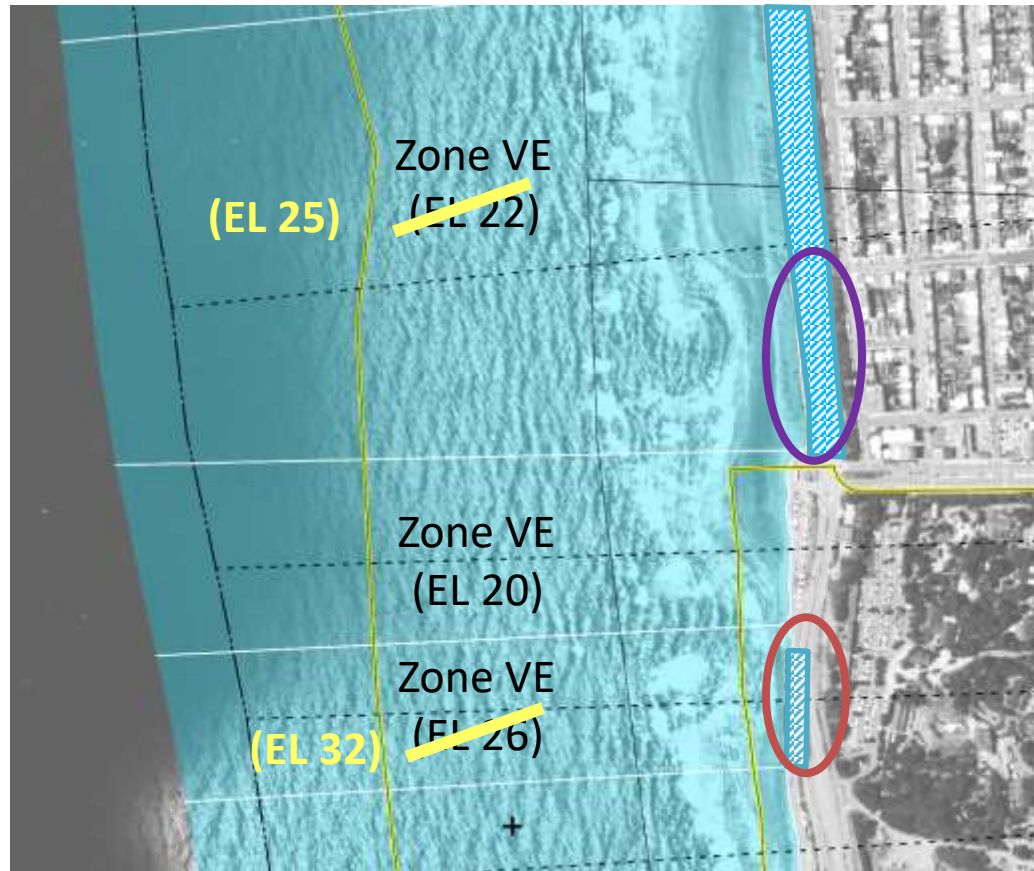
Current Inland Extent = 20 ft

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Future Inland Extent = 53 ft

## Method 2a – Add SLR



# Other Methods from the TMM

- Level 1 – Compare to Local/Regional Studies
  - Check a local study, if you have one
- Level 2 – Adjust V-Zones
  - (2a) Add Sea Level Rise
    - Revise from BFE
  - (2b) Prorate Components
    - Revise components (RWL and Runup)
- Level 3 – Account for Geomorphic Change
  - In addition, account for changing erosion rates/patterns
- Level 4 – Repeat FEMA Analysis with Future Conditions Modeling
  - Do the big analysis

# Conclusions

- FEMA maps can be a **useful tool for future conditions**
- We **cannot just add** SLR to FEMA maps
- **Backshore morphology** is a driver
- For background, details, and guidance, **read the manual**

# Acknowledgements



Bob Battalio, PE  
ESA



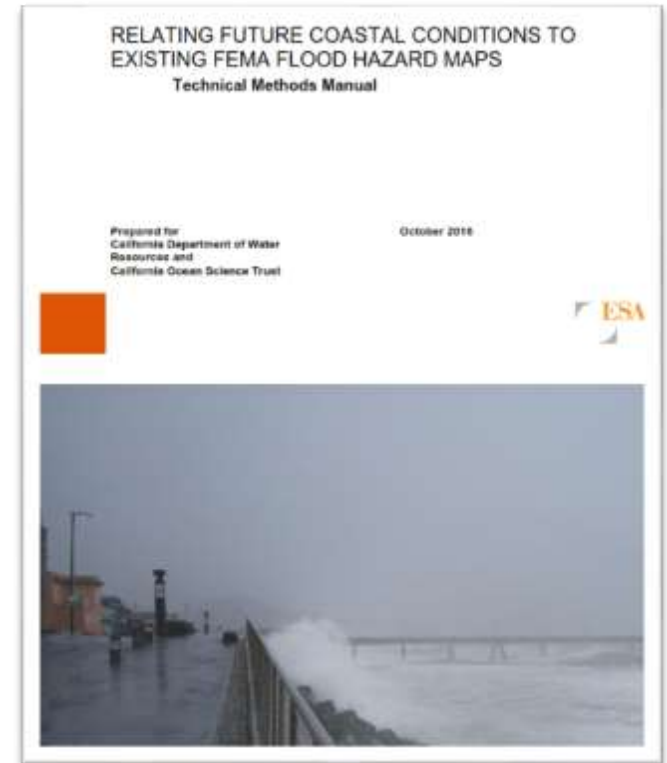
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Dan Cayan, PhD  
Scripps Inst. of Oceanography



Louis White, PE  
ESA



Battalio, R., P. Bromirski, D. Cayan, L. White. 2016. *Relating Future Coastal Hazards to Existing FEMA Flood Hazard Maps: Technical Methods Manual*. Prepared for CA Dept. of Water Resources and CA Ocean Science Trust. Prepared by Env. Sci. Associates.

# Questions?



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