

30-Years of FEMA Sea Level Rise Studies and Future Focus Areas

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Outline

STARRII Strategic Alliance for Risk Reduction

- Purpose of Study
- Brief history of FEMA SLR Studies
- What the community is doing
- Looking forward

Study Purpose



Inform future FEMA SLR and long-term erosion efforts, and compliment TMAC recommendations by:

- Summarizing key elements of previous efforts in one document
- Identifying achievements and limitations
- Reviewing external efforts to increase awareness
- Provide gap analysis, focus areas, and considerations for future efforts

Review of FEMA SLR Studies

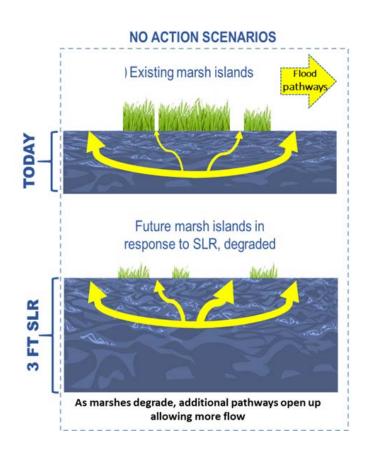


- Projected Impact of SLR on NFIP (1991)
- The Impact of Climate Change and Population Growth on the National Flood Insurance Program through 2100 (2013)
- North Carolina Sea Level Rise Impact Study (2009-2013)
- Sea Level Rise Tool for Sandy Recovery (2013)
- National Flood Insurance Program, Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, Climate Change Elements (2015)
- FEMA SLR Pilot Studies
 - R2 Puerto Rico (2010)
 - R9 San Francisco, CA (2015)
 - R3 Anacostia River & Prince George's Co, MD. (Riverine, 2016)
 - R4 Hillsborough/Pinellas Counties, FL (2018)
 - R1 Shoreline Change Pilot (2018-2019)

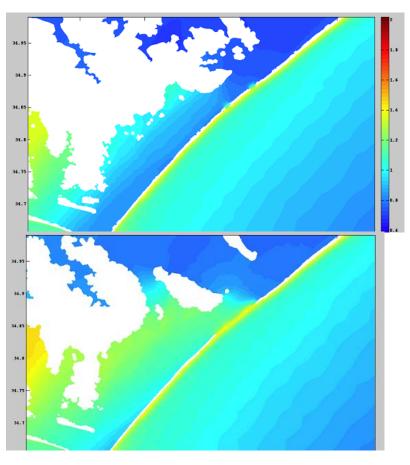
Study	SLR Integration into Surge Heights	ition into Surge Heights Other Scope Elements									
Study SLR Integration into Surge Heights Other Scope Elements Key items NATIONAL PROGRAMMATIC STUDIES Key items											
Projected Impact of Relative Sea Level	Approximate, linear superposition and proportional	Future population	Initial consideration of erosion								
Rise on the National Flood Insurance Program	increases in floodplain	Future shoreline position									
The Impact of Climate Change and	Approximate, linear superposition and proportional	Scale, goals of application	Monte Carlo approach								
Population Growth on the National	increases in floodplain	Quantification of uncertainty	Simplified changes in storm frequency and intensity								
Flood Insurance Program through 2100		Regional SLR analysis									
Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, Climate Change Analysis	Linear superposition	National mapping of future extent	Sub-regional SLR projections								
METHOD/PRODUCT FOCUSED STUDIES											
Puerto Rico SLR Pilot Study	Linear superposition	Depth-limited assessment	Modeled linear response								
	Dynamic Modeling	Wave height modeling	Mapping concepts								
	, ,	SLOSH	Conservative freeboard calculations								
North Carolina Sea Level Rise Impact Study	Dynamic Modeling	Future storm frequency/intensity	Changes in non-linearity by scenario,								
		Future coastal landscape	surge pathways								
		Future land development	Increase in high-frequency floodplain								
			Flood risk from future development								
Sea Level Rise Tool for Sandy Recovery	Linear superposition		Tools to see both changes in extent and BFE								
			Extensive use by stakeholders								
			Differing scenarios by geography								
Future Conditions Analysis and	Dynamic	Long-term shoreline retreat	Pacific Coast								
Mapping, San Francisco County,	- ,	Wave runup modeling	Mapping Products integrating SLR and								
California		wave randp medening	erosion								
			Stakeholder Input								
			Non-linearity by shore type								
Incorporating Climate Change into	Linear superposition	Transitional coastal to riverine areas	Non-linearity in tidal elevations								
Future Conditions Riverine Floodplain	·		Guidance for riverine modelers								
Modeling											
Hillsborough & Pinellas Counties,	Linear superposition	Gulf of Mexico	Non-linearity by coastal environment								
Florida	Dynamic Modeling	Long-term shoreline retreat									
		Storm suite optimization	extent and BFE								
		Approximate methods for lower scenarios	Large bay environment								

What causes surge non-linearity?



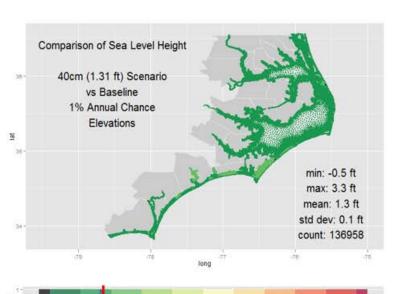




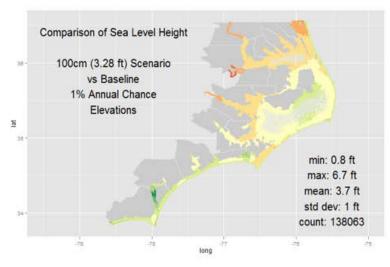


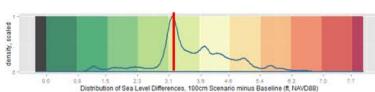
Non-linear surge response





Distribution of Sea Level Differences, 40cm Scenario minus Baseline (ft, NAVD88)





Gulf of Mexico

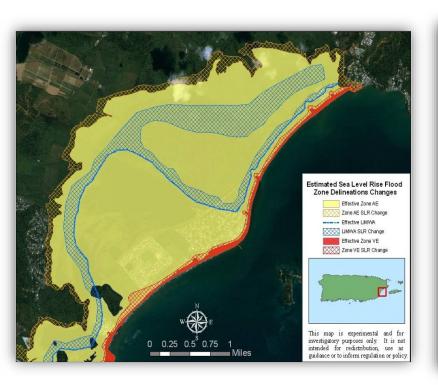
Old Tampa Bay

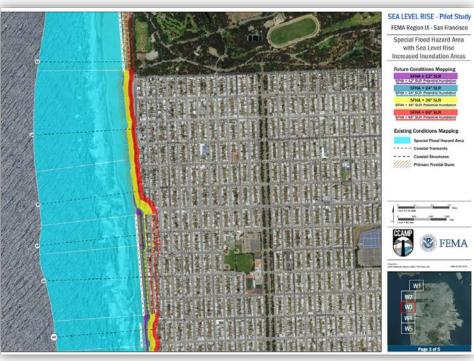
Allsborough

Tampa Bay

Mapping Products



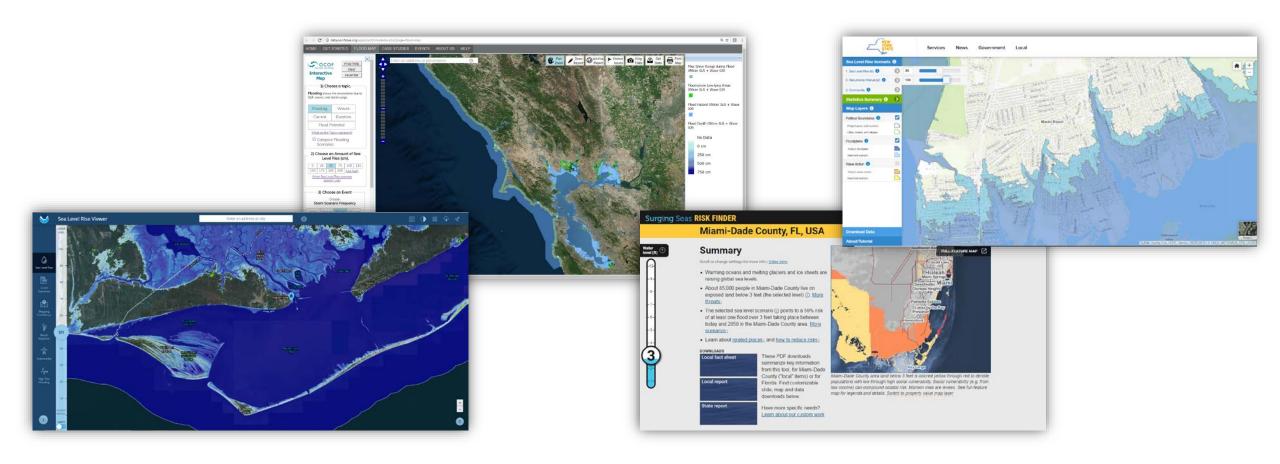






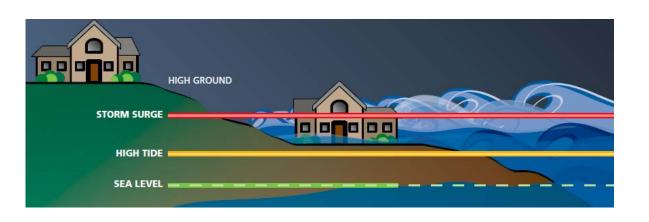
Looking outwards – what products are out there?



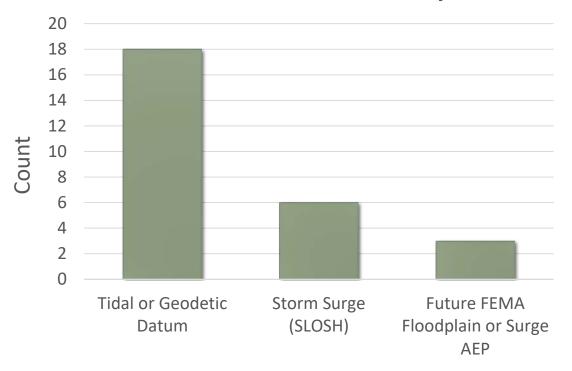


What is being mapped?





Base Water Level for SLR Maps

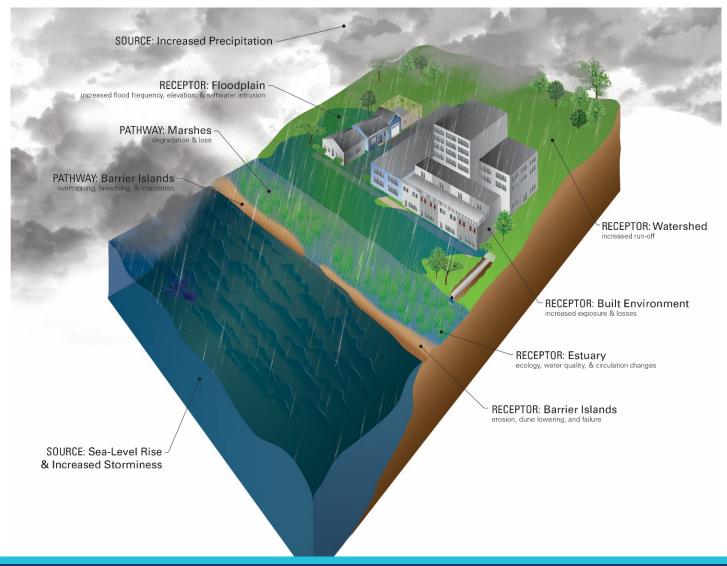






It's all inter-related...

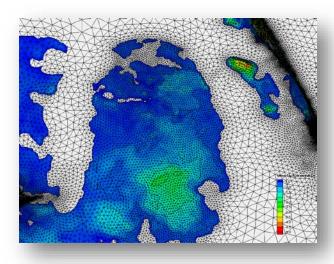


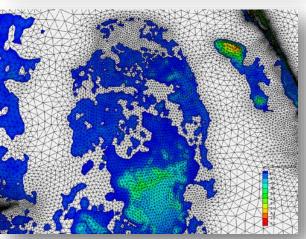


Modeling focus areas

- Holistic representation through entire hazard modeling process and map products, where feasible
- Site future pilots to leverage available products
 - i.e., where SLAMM available or other research activities completed or ongoing
- Consider both episodic and long-term erosion in surge modeling
- If not feasible, recognize uncertainty through documentation or error bounds in products



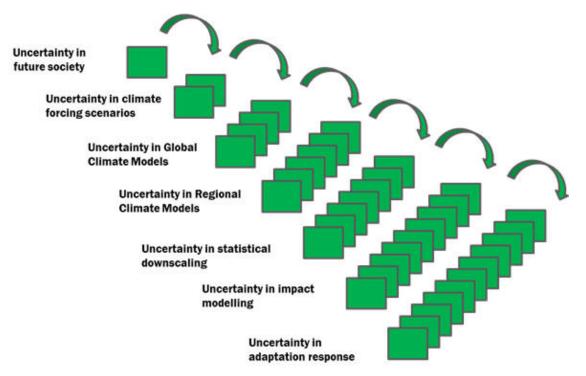




But, if you bite off too much...







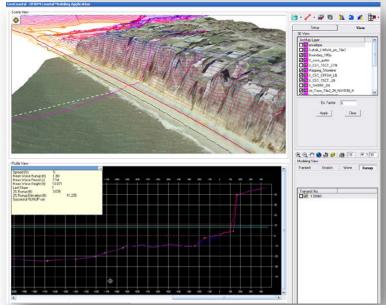
http://www.riskchange.dhigroup.com/

What about the Wave Runup?



- How important is it?
- Many methods how sensitive are they?
- Urban areas w/ overtopping, i.e., NYC.
- Weigh need to model, coast type and elevation = guidance



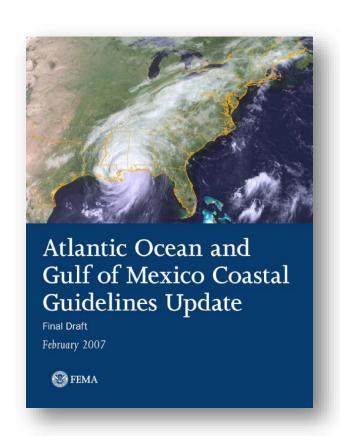


Is there need for guidance?



Yes!

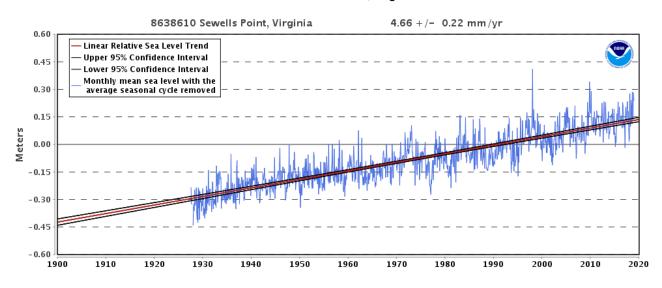
- We can leverage completed work to cover:
 - Scenario selection
 - Community input
 - When modeling needed vs. linear superposition
 - Decision-tree to help scope studies
 - Product standards
 - Uncertainty

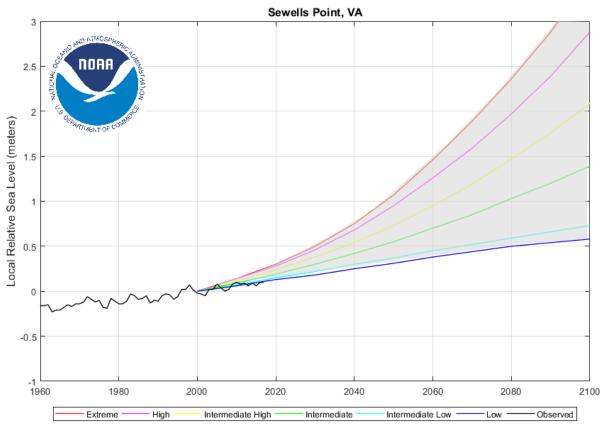


From the established past to an uncertain future



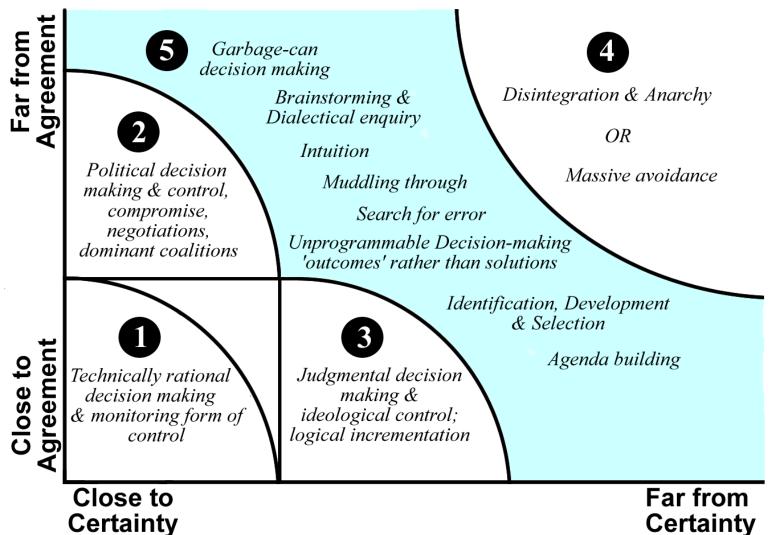






Outcomes of uncertainty





Ralph Stacey
Complexity Matrix

"Empirical" data...



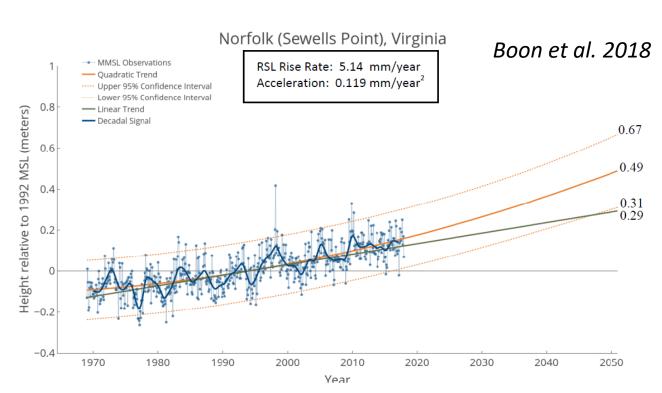
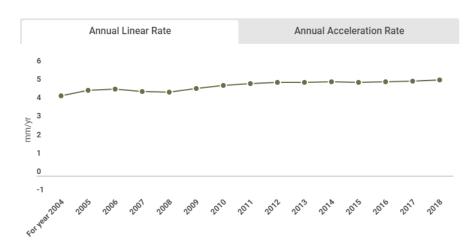


Figure III-4. Relative sea level trends, Norfolk, Virginia, 1969-2017 series



Year-to-Year Trends



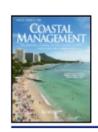
	Steric	Greenland Ice Melt	Antarctic Ice Melt	Isostatic Rise/Fall	Groundwater/Oil Pumping	Ocean Dynamics	Other Factor
Eastport, ME	Z	\rightarrow	\triangleright		\vdash	\rightarrow	
Portland, ME	Z	ightharpoons	\triangleright	<u> </u>		ightharpoons	
Boston, MA	Z	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	<u>_</u>		\rightarrow	
New York, NY	Z		\mapsto			\mapsto	L
Sandy Hook, NJ	\angle	otag	\mapsto			\mapsto	L
Baltimore, MD	<u></u>	\angle	\mapsto	<u>ا</u>	\vdash		\mapsto

How to handle scenarios?

Scenario Selection:

- Develop a consistent approach or protocol for selection
 - Minimum standards?
 - Top down, bottom up?
 - Appropriate level of community input and engagement, flexibility to encourage recognition and use for risk reduction?
 - Need both near and long-term time horizons to accommodate resilient comprehensive and infrastructure planning
- Coordination needed across FEMA program areas
 - CRS issuing a minimum standard, too rigid or more flexibility needed across program?
 - Program should have consistency





Coastal Management



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Rising Sea Levels: Helping Decision-Makers Confront the Inevitable

John A. Hall, Christopher P. Weaver, Jayantha Obeysekera, Mark Crowell, Radley M. Horton, Robert E. Kopp, John Marburger, Douglas C. Marcy, Adam Parris, William V. Sweet, William C. Veatch & Kathleen D. White

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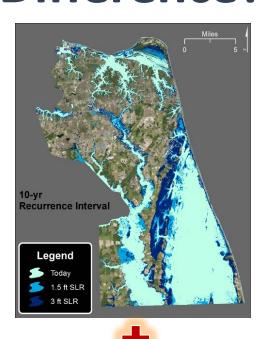
Where does this all leave us?

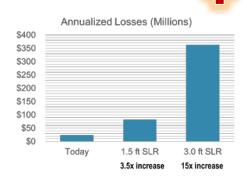




How Can Future Condition Maps Make a Difference?









April 21, 2018

City Says "No" to Development Because of Flood Risk - First of a Kind!

flooding issues, stormwater solutions, adaptation actions



Road Near Proposed Development - Virginian Pilot/Ron Stubbins photo

For the first time that we can find, a local government has said "no" to a development proposal due to flood risk. The City of Virginia Beach, hammered by increasing rainfall, has been more sensitive to the flooding potential, especially in the low-lying southern part of the City. But lots of localities are concerned about and planning for flooding, but still



Questions?

