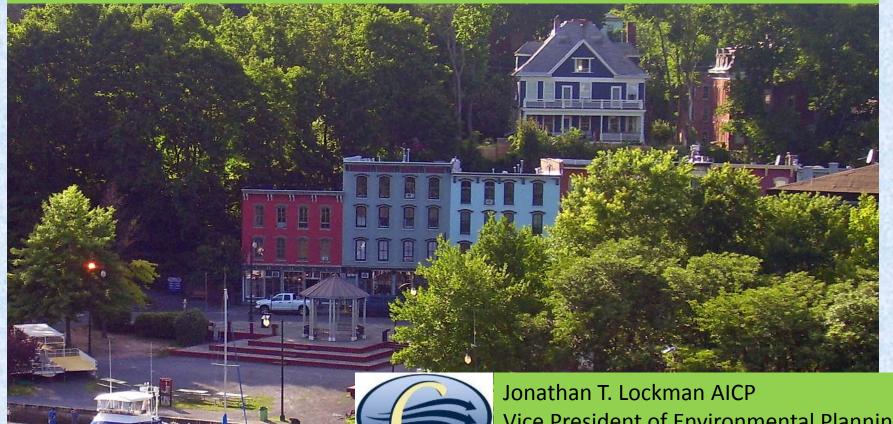
Flooding Vulnerability Assessment for the City of Kingston, NY

- For 10-year and 100- year Storm Events
- With High and Low Sea Level Rise Scenarios
- For the Years 2013, 2060 and 2100
- Including Predictions for All Cumulative Expected Monetary Damage to Buildings and Improvements using the COAST tool



Adaptation Partners LLC

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12 March 2013



In the Spring of 2012,
Dr. Sam Merrill, Director of the New England EFC at the Muskie School,
created **Catalysis Adaptation Partners**, to spread the use of the
Coast Approach beyond Maine and New England.



Samuel Merrill, PhD President COAST developer



J.T. Lockman, AICP Vice President Environmental Planning



Peter Slovinsky Vice President Geological Sciences



Paul Kirshen,
PhD
Senior
Technical
Consultant
Climate Science



Ellen Douglas, PE, PhD Senior Technical Consultant Engineering



Jack Kartez, PhD Senior Technical Consultant Citizen Engagement

What is "COAST?"

COastal
Adaptation to
Sea level rise
Tool



The COAST approach and software tool were developed at the Muskie School of Public Service.

University of Southern Maine Portland, Maine

USM is part of the Environmental Finance Center Network

The EFCN is a university-based organization creating innovative solutions to managing costs of environmental protection and improvement. It consists of ten EFCs serving states in EPA's ten regions. By sharing information, tools and techniques, the EFCs help address difficult how-to-pay issues of providing environmental services.

http://www.epa.gov/efinpage/efcn.htm.





Why did we name the company "Catalysis?"





The word *catalysis* comes from chemistry. To catalyze means to create a reaction by bringing things together; we are experts in catalyzing local adaptation to sea level rise and storm surge, by bringing together innovative technology with tailored community engagement processes.



- East Machias/Falmouth, Maine
- Old Orchard Beach, Maine
- Portland, Maine
- Hampton/Hampton Falls/Seabrook, New Hampshire
- Cambridge, Massachusetts
- Duxbury/Marshfield/Scituate, Massachusetts
- Groton/Mystic, Connecticut
- Kingston, New York
- Oxford, Maryland
- Tybee Island, Georgia



Helping Communities Decide on Sea Level and Storm Surge Adaptation Strategies with the COAST software tool

- COAST is flexible; it can provide cost-benefit analysis for many candidate adaptation actions to protect a diversity of vulnerable assets, staged over time.
- Different scenarios for sea level rise and storm surge can be inputted in to the model, after stakeholder engagement. Stakeholder engagement delivers buy-in.
- Vulnerabilities to damage are mapped and quantified based on the scenarios.
- Costs of adaptation strategies are estimated. The software will generate prediction of cumulative expected damages avoided over time, with different strategies providing a cost benefit analysis.

There are only four options:

- 1) Do nothing (usually = remain in denial)
- 2) Fortify assets
- 3) Accommodate higher water levels
- 4) Relocate assets



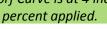
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COAST is a tool and approach to help evaluate costs and benefits of these options. Step 1 is a vulnerability assessment, to help decide which of these options to pursue.

City of Kingston - Modeled Water Levels and Vulnerability Assessment Results

			Elevation of Storm					COAST Model		COAST Model Percent of
			Surge from				COAST Model	Expected Damage	COAST Model	Cumulative Expected
			FEMA				Expected Damage	to the Value of	Cumulative Expected	•
			Flood		Sea		to the Value of	Waste Water	Damage	to the Value of
			Insurance	Lev	el Rise		All Buildings &	Treatment Plant	to the Value of	All Buildings &
			Study plus	S	ince	Modeled	Improvements	Only	All Buildings &	Improvements
		Storm	Mean	2	2013	Total	From	From	Improvements	From 2013 to
	Sea	Intensity	Higher	Sel	lected	Flood	This Single Storm	This Single Storm	From	Scenario Year
	Level	•	High Water		by	Height	Incident in the	Incident in the	All Storms, 2013 to	Attributable to
	Rise	period in			ngston	NAVD 88	Scenario Year	Scenario Year	Scenario Year	Sea Level Rise Only
Year	Scenario	years)	(ft.)	(inc	hes/ft)	(ft.)	(\$ Million)	(\$ Million)	(\$ Million)**	(Percent)**
	1									
2013		10 yr	9.00	0	0	9.00	22.0	16.8	n/a	n/a
	1									
2013	No SLR	100 yr	11.20	0	0	11.20	29.5	22.2	n/a	n/a
	3									
2060		10 yr	9.00	20	1.67	10.67	27.2	20.6	102	18.1%
	4									
2060		100 yr	11.20	20	1.67	12.87	32.4	23.6	102	18.1%
	5									
2060		10 yr	9.00	36	3	12	30.2	22.2	106	22.0%
	6									
2060		100 yr	11.20	36	3	14.2	36.0	25.9	106	22.0%
	7									
2100		10 yr	9.00	33	1.75	11.75	29.7	22.2	121	19.6%
	8									
2100		100 yr	11.20	33	1.75	13.95	34.7	24.8	121	19.6%
	9									
2100	1	10 yr	9.00	68	5.67	14.67	36.3	25.9	126	24.4%
	10									
2100		100 yr	11.20		5.67	16.87	39.9	27.6	126	24.4%
*The Vermeer Rahmstorf Curve is at 4 inches, present day (2013).										
**Discount Rate of 3.3 percent applied.										

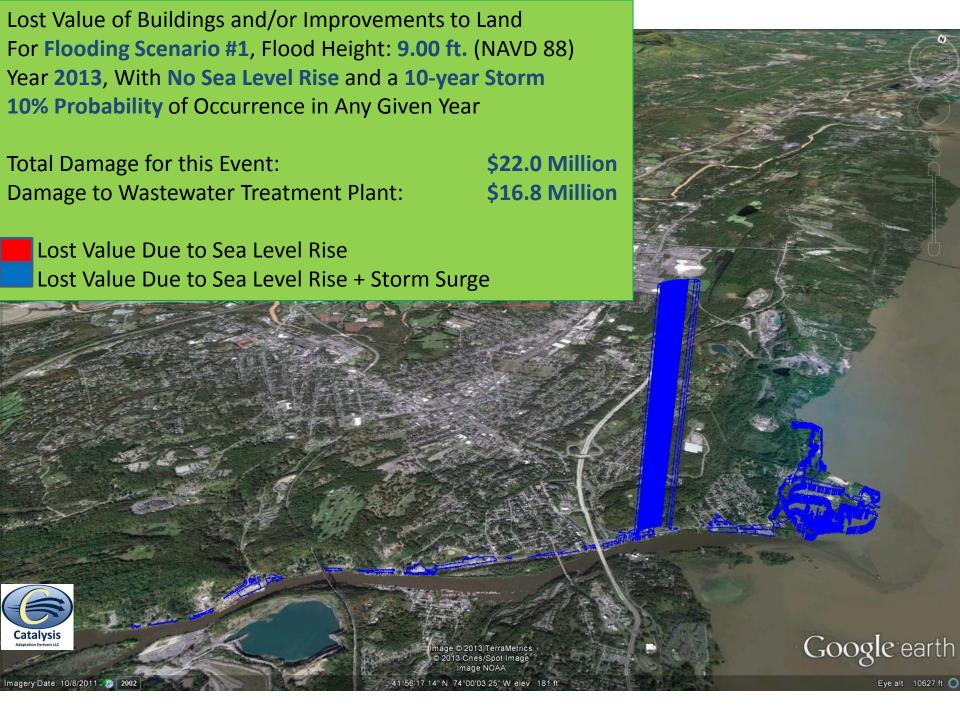


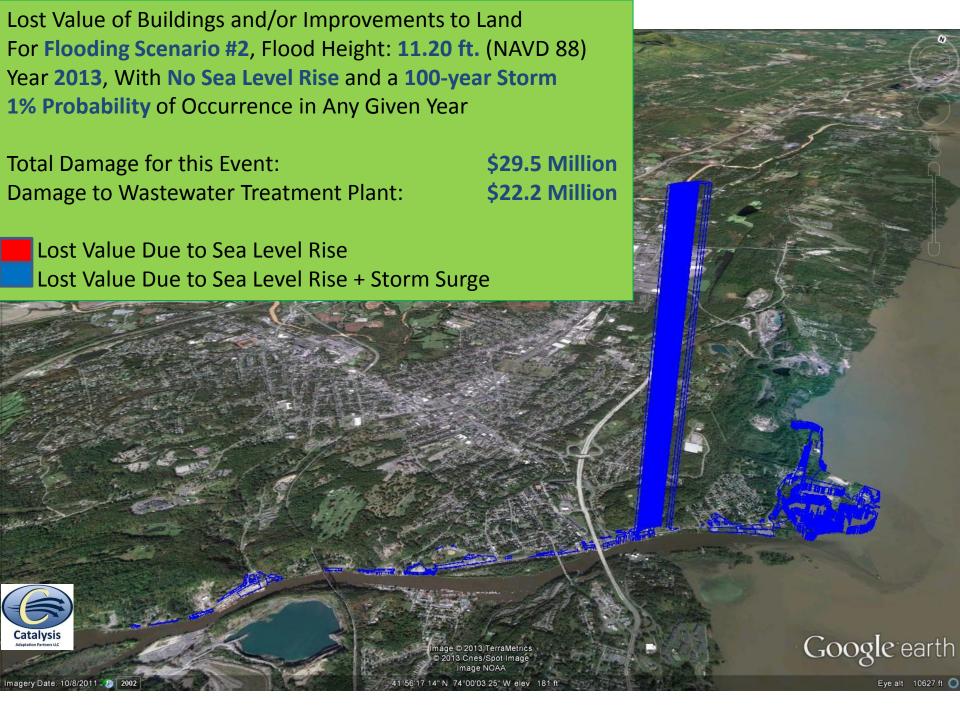


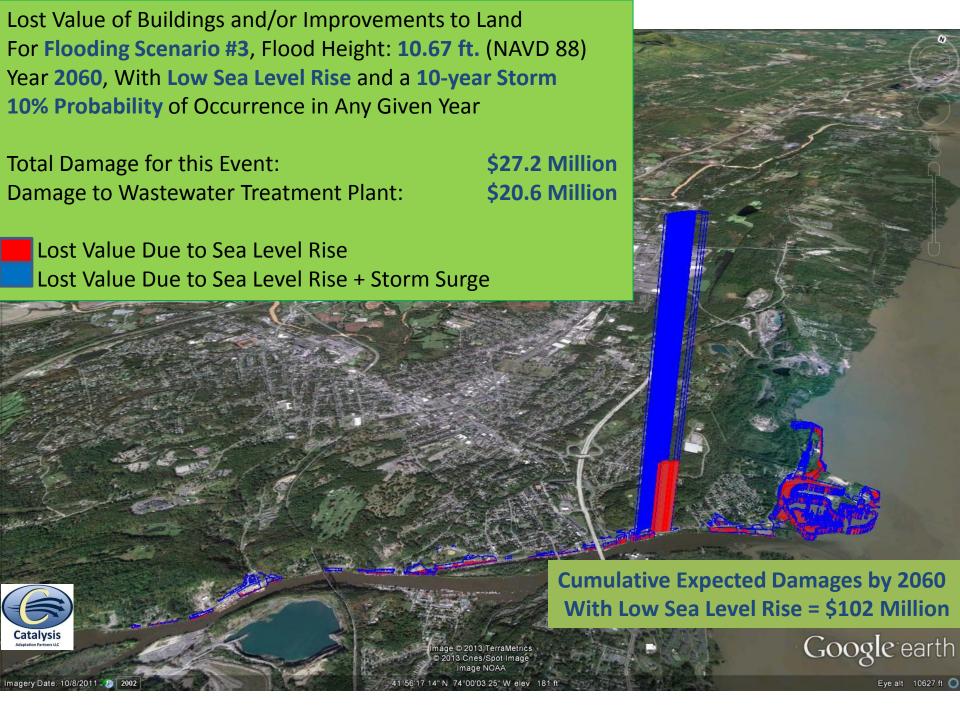
Key Points from the Analysis

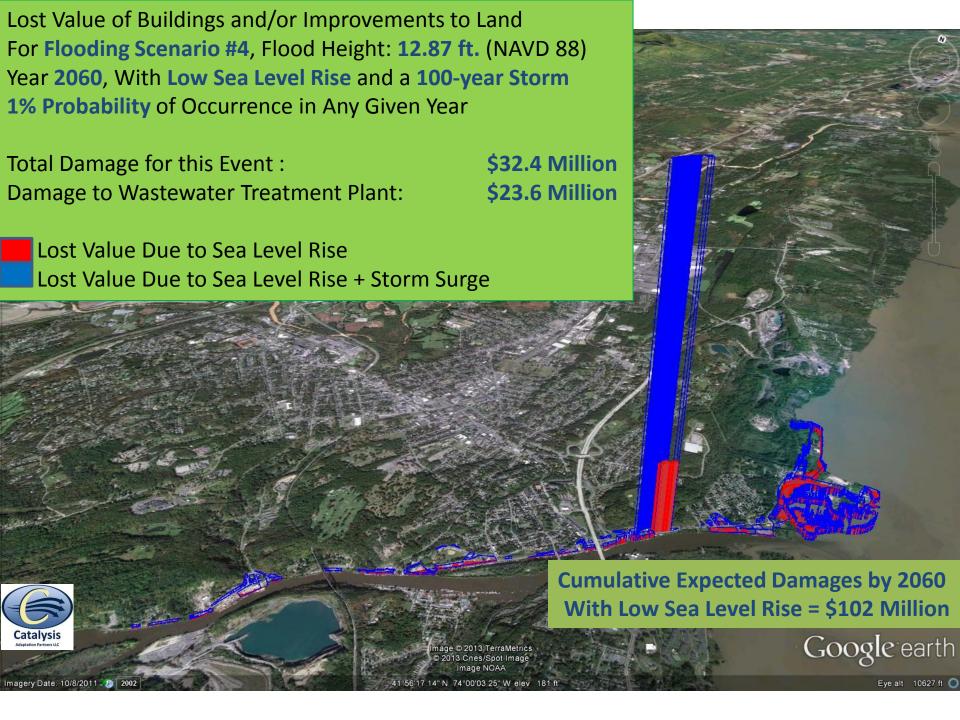
- The Wastewater Treatment Plant arises as the most expensive improved land needing protection.
- The model is over-predicting the expected dollar damage to the plant, as such a facility is more resilient to flooding than a normal commercial building. Further modeling of the expected damage to the wastewater treatment plant should be undertaken with a specialized depth-damage function. In a 10 year storm, current day, the existing berm protecting the WWTP should prevent inundation.
- Flooding from the Esopus Creek and other localized stormwater flows were not included in the analysis. Only Rondout Creek and Hudson River water level flooding was modeled.
- Stillwater flooding was modeled (like rising water in a bathtub). Wind, wave or erosion effects were not included.
- The Ulster County/City of Kingston Tax Assessment data from 2012 were used to assign values to the improvements to land at each parcel location.
- LiDAR data provided by Scenic Hudson was used to compute the land elevation.
- A Depth-Damage Function from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was utilized, to estimate the dollar damage to each building from each foot of flood water.
 (Analysis of Nonresidential Content Value and Depth-Damage Data for Flood Damage Reduction Studies, IWR Report 96-R-12, May 1996, Figure V-2)

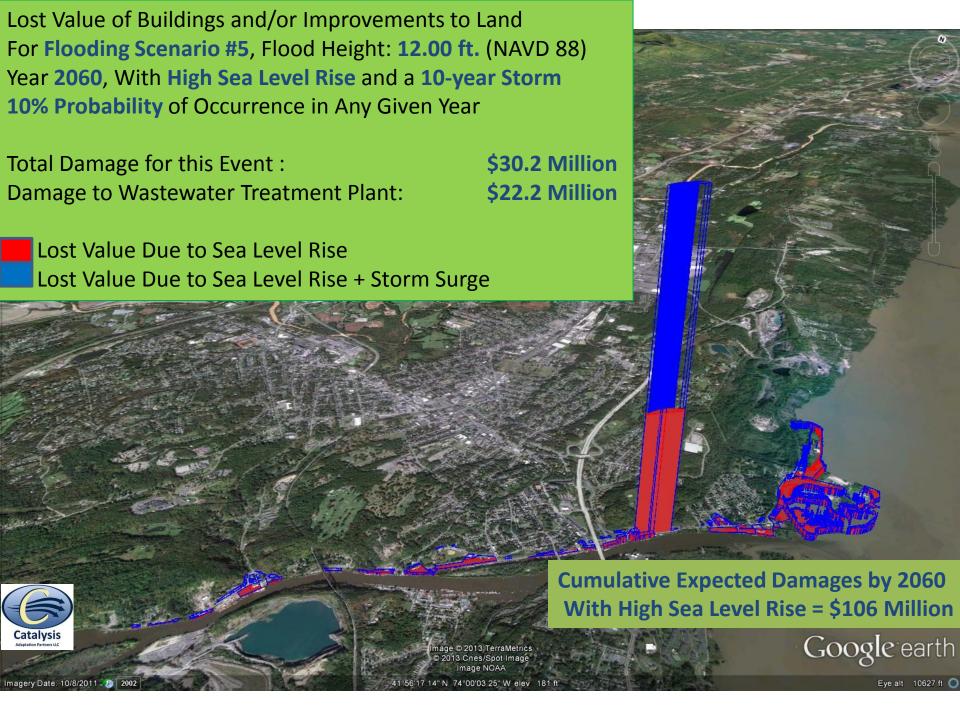


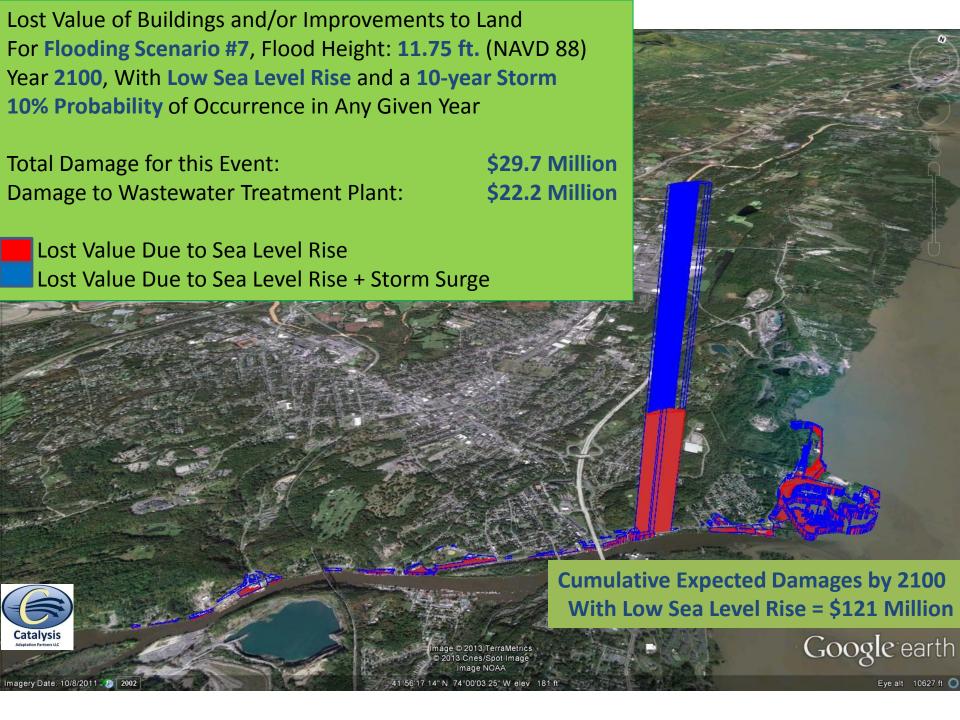


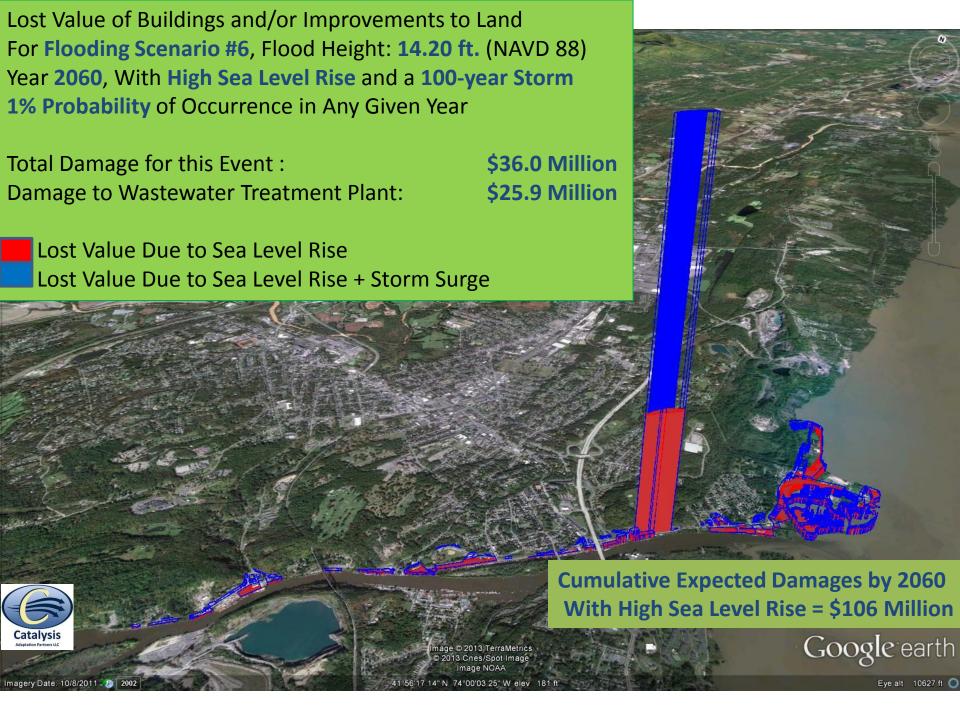


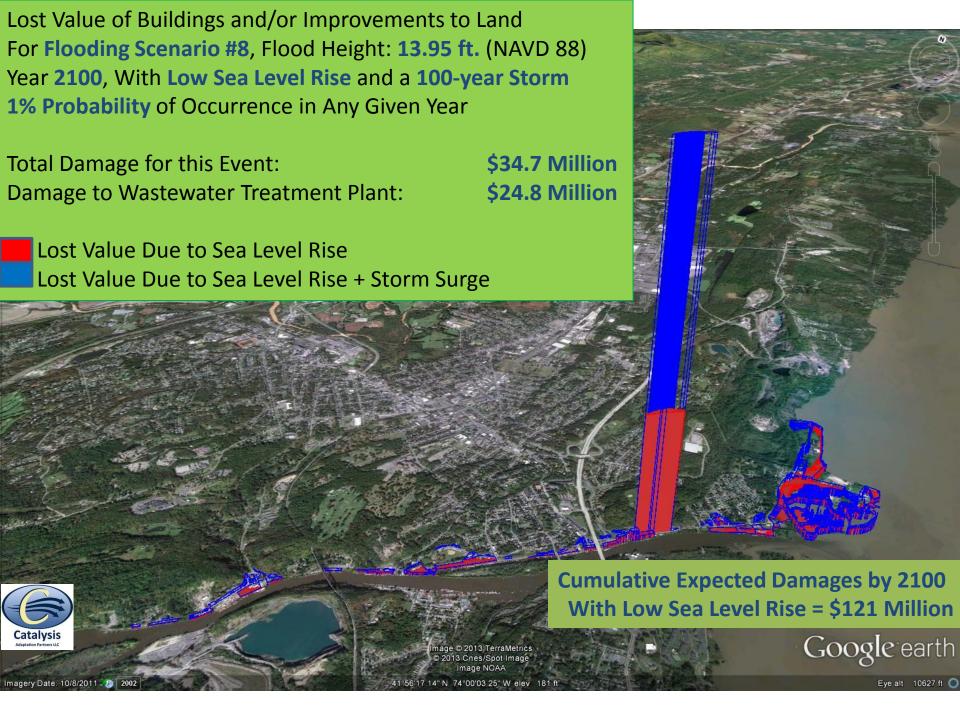


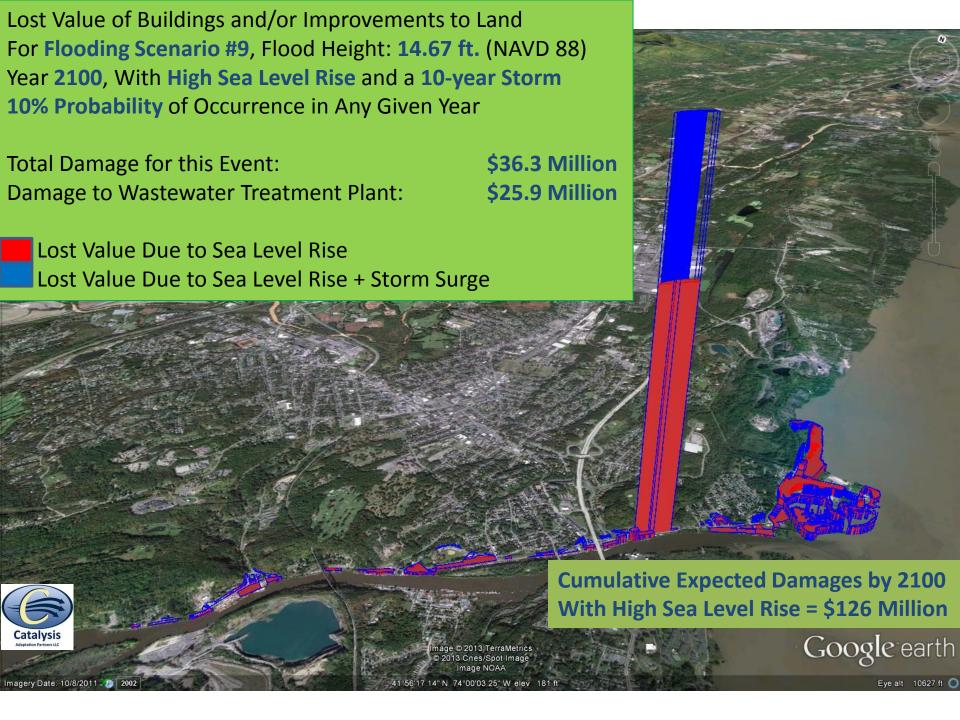


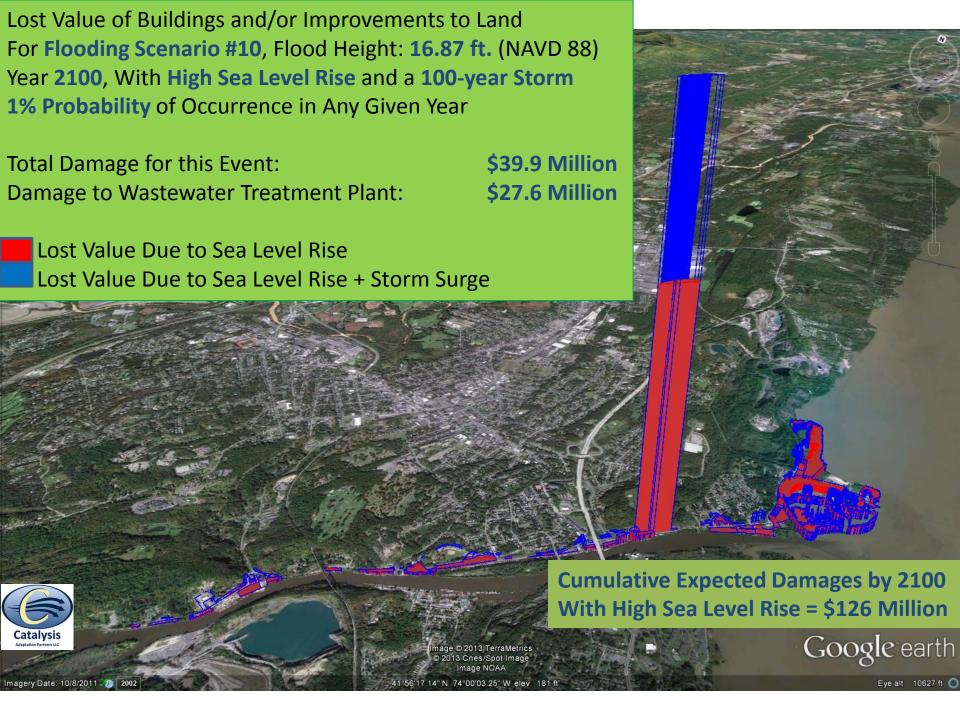






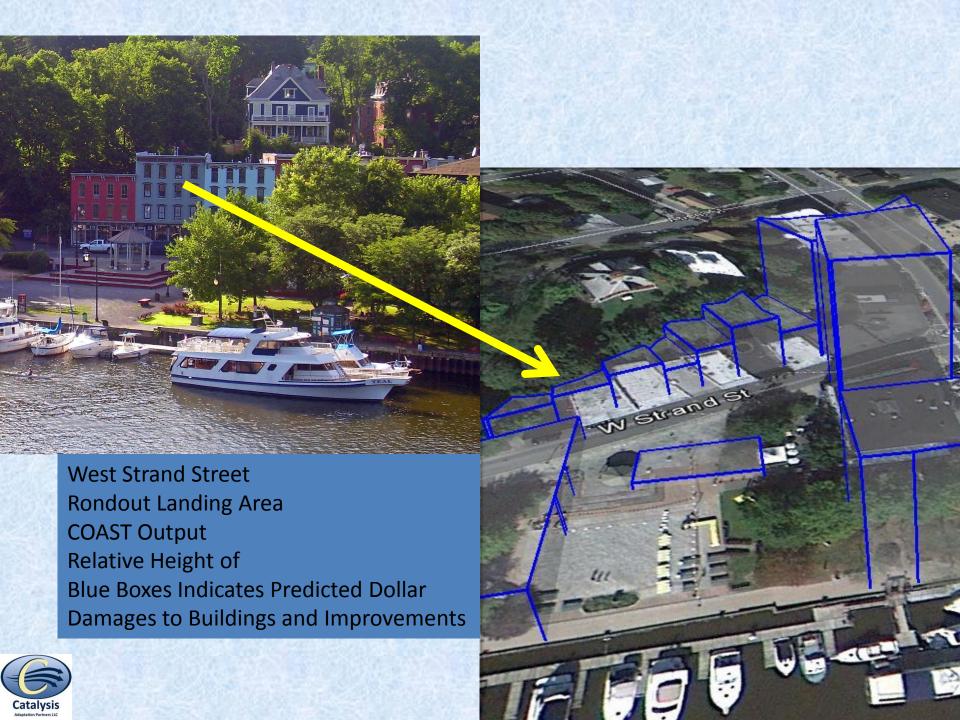


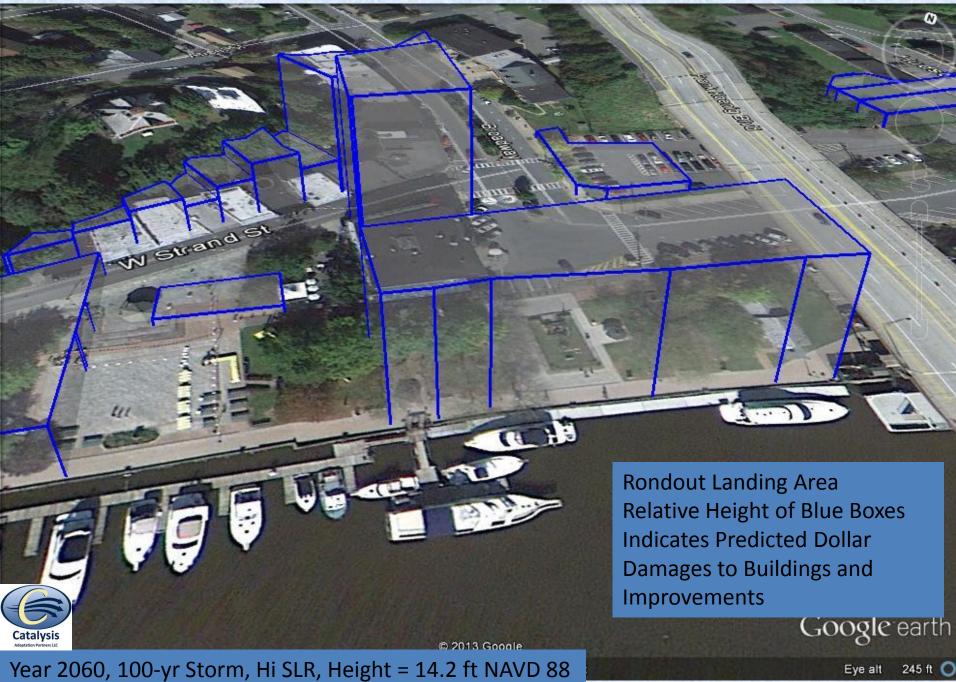


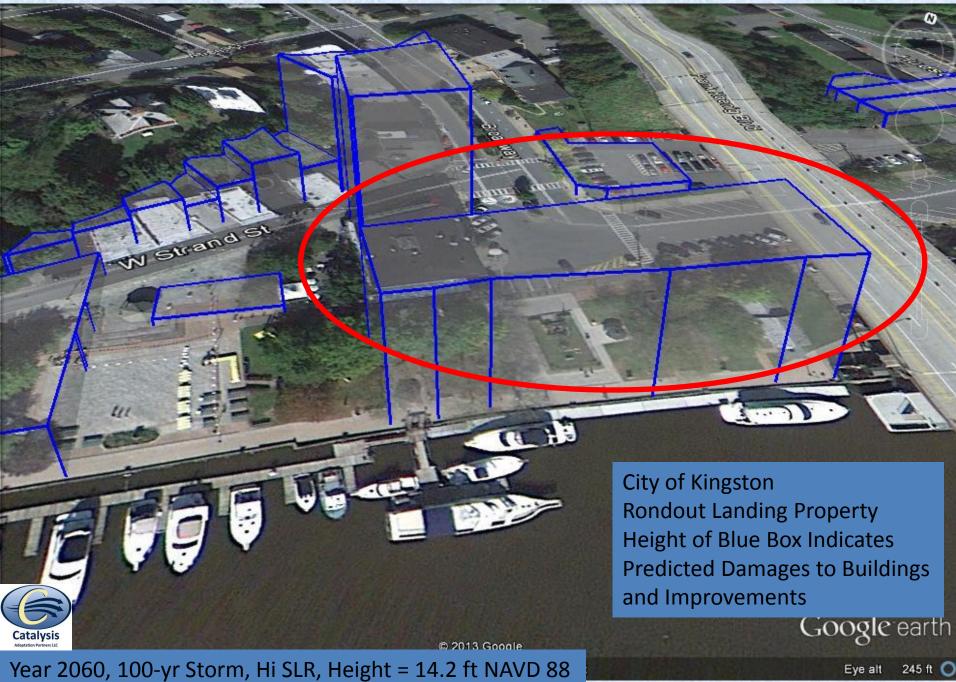


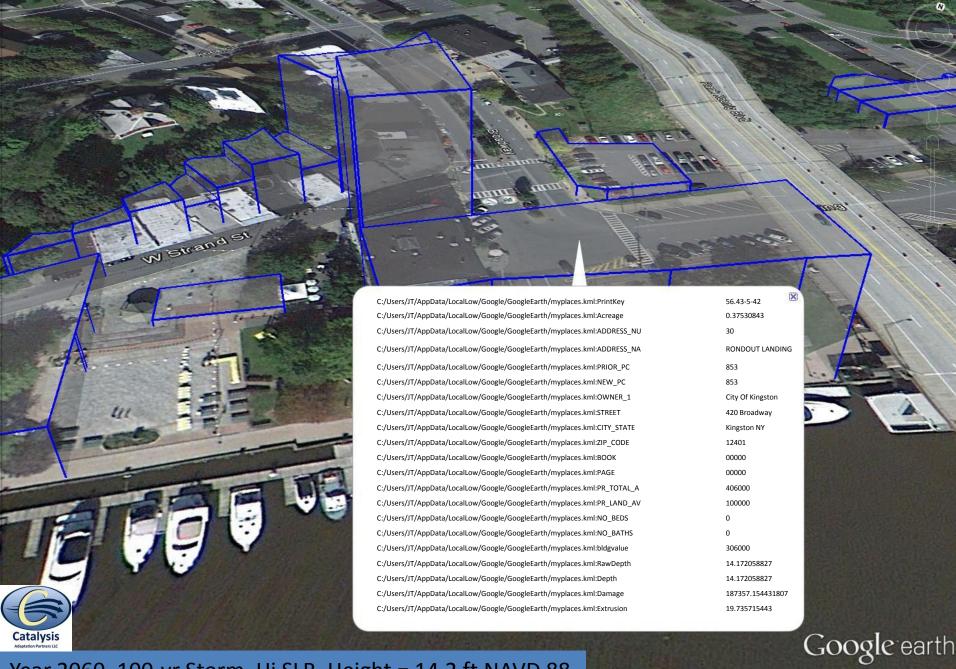
A Close-up Look at the COAST Model Output...



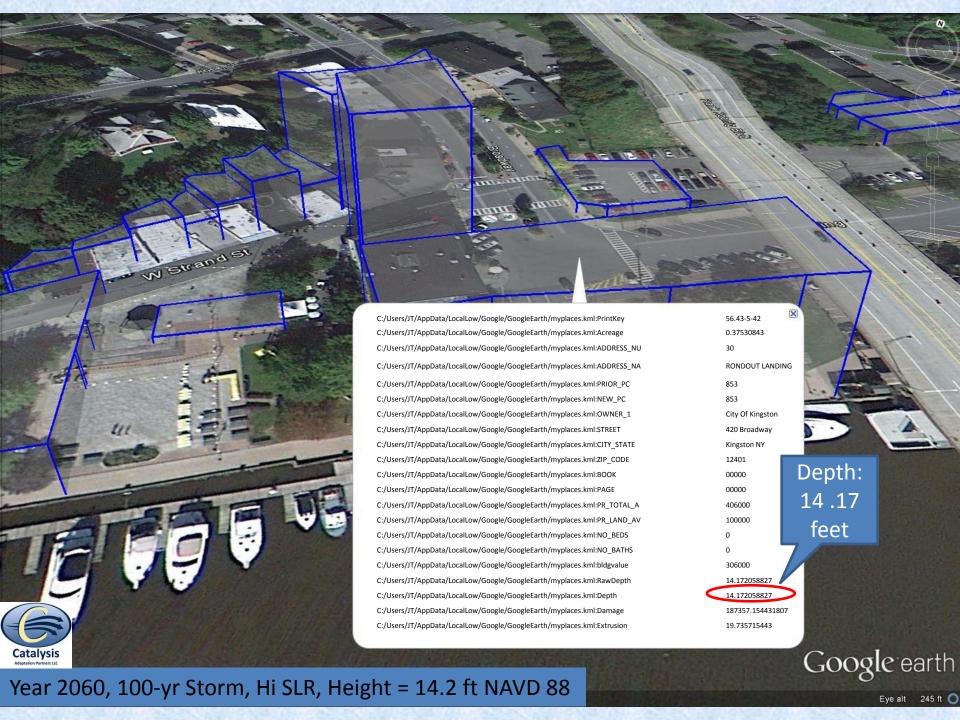


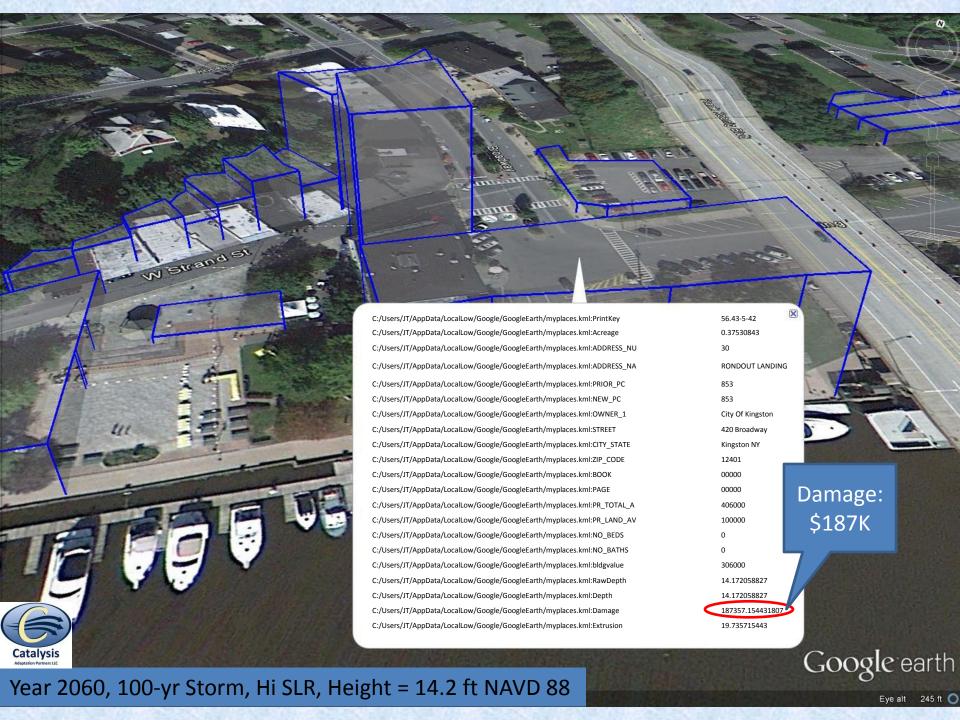


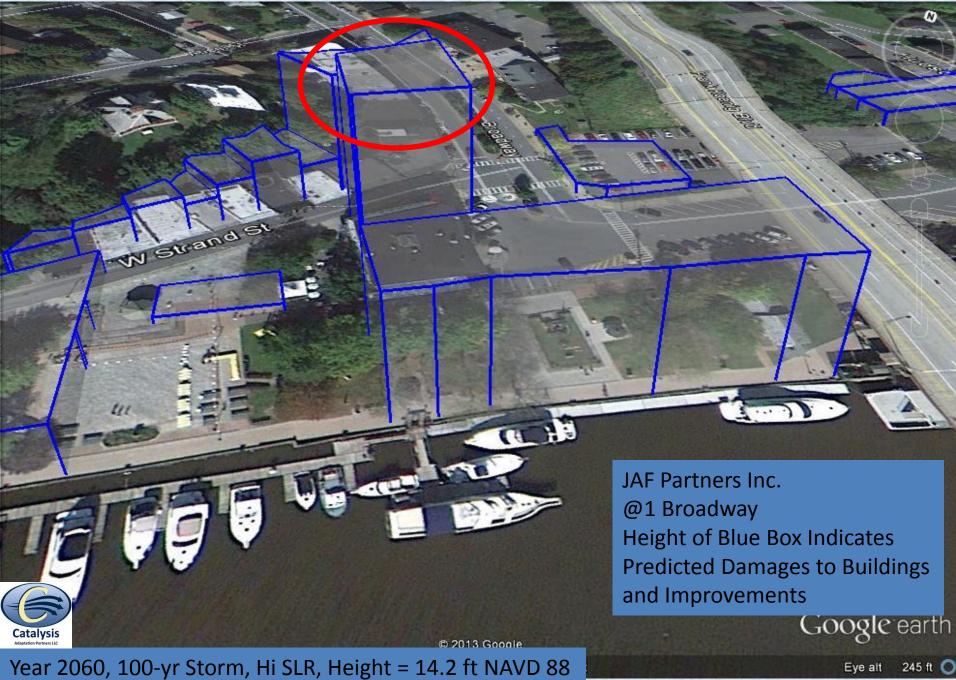




Year 2060, 100-yr Storm, Hi SLR, Height = 14.2 ft NAVD 88

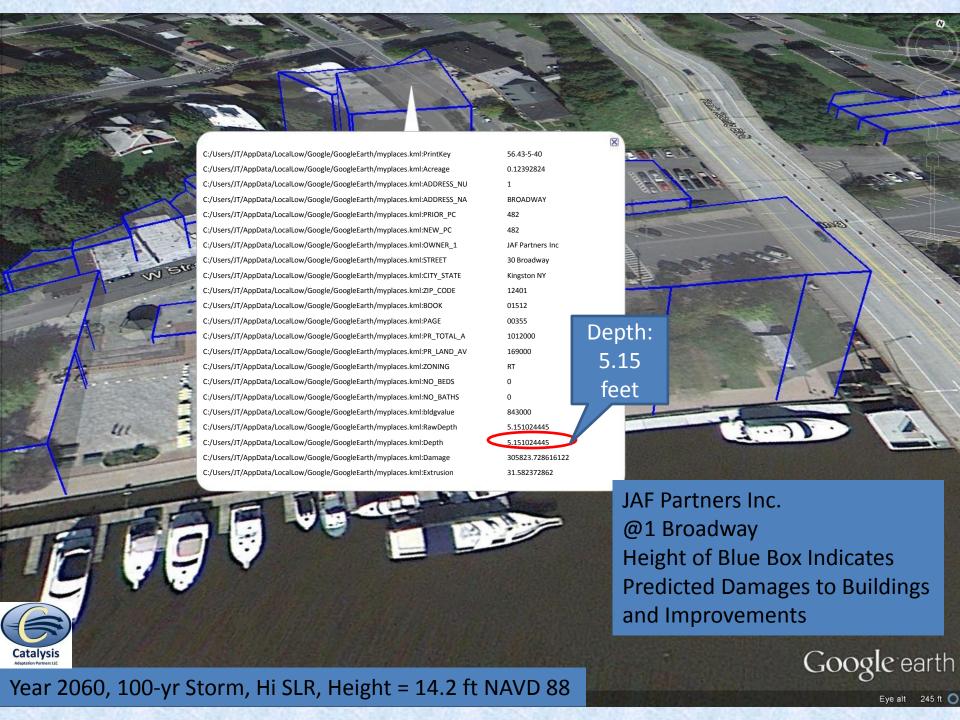


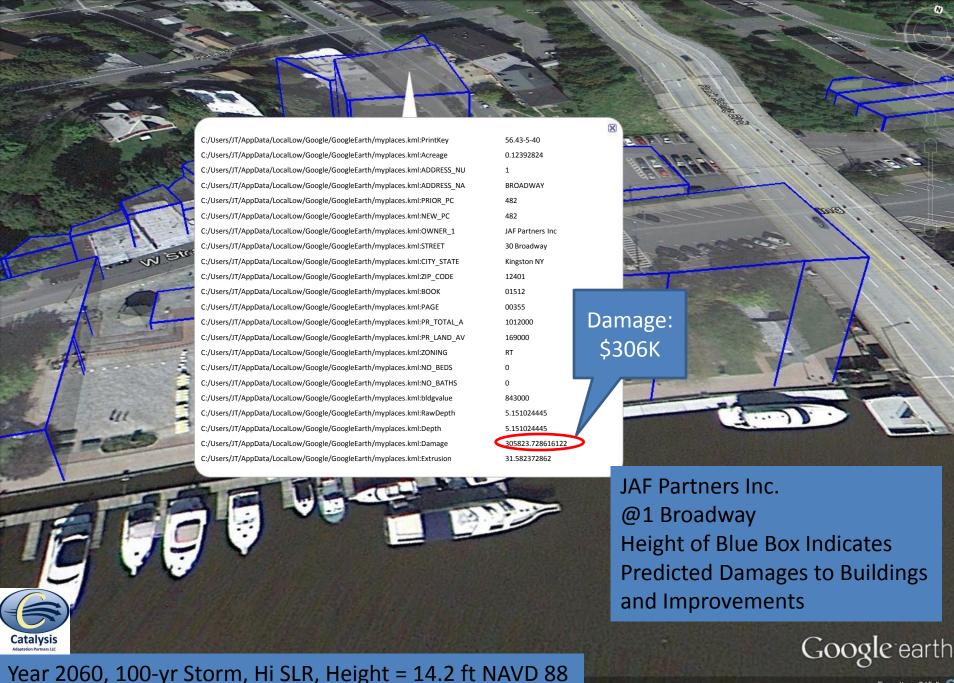






Eye alt 245 ft O





Eye alt 245 ft

COAST Model Output Can Be Easily Used by the Community

- All output files are in Google Earth format, and can be easily distributed.
- Google Earth is available as a free download usable on a variety of operating systems.
- Users can "fly through" the community to any location and look up potential flood depths and damages.
- Fly-through demonstration, selecting sites chosen by participants, showing predicted flood depths and damages.

Part II: Selecting Possible Adaptation Actions:

Hard

- Revetments
- Sea walls
- Jetties
- Dry Flood-proofing
- Increasing Freeboard
 Now Grants for
 Elevating Structures
- Automatic Floodgates
- Levees/Berms
- Road Elevations

Soft

- Geotextile tubes
- Dune Restoration
- Tidal Marsh
 Restoration
- Wet Flood-proofing
- Zoning changes
- Requiring Increased
 Freeboard Over Time—
 Elevating Structures
- Buyouts
- Rolling Easements



Kingston waterfront Simulation: elevated sea level (low tide), armored protection



Kingston waterfront

Simulation: elevated sea level (low tide), vegetated

revetment, floodproofed buildings

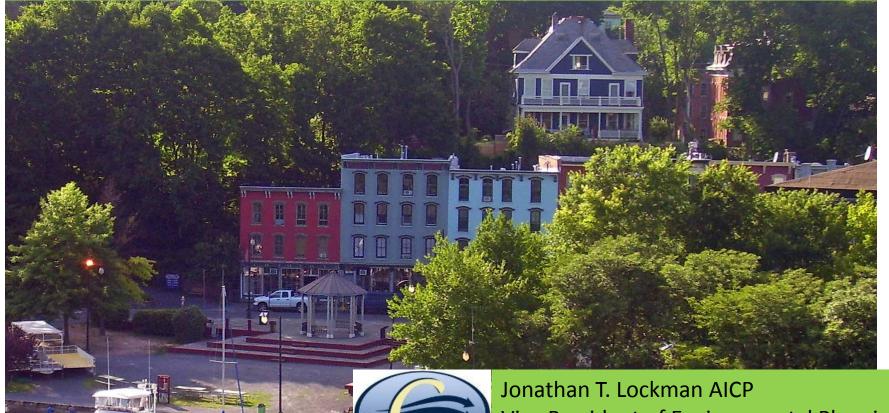


Kingston waterfront Simulation: elevated sea level (low tide), strategic retreat



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