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Long Beach Floodplain Management Plan



**Public Information Meeting
November 6, 2019**



Today's Topics

- Welcome and Introductions
- Community Rating System (CRS) Program
- Floodplain Management Planning Process
- Stakeholder Participation and Community Engagement
- Schedule
- Flood Prone Locations
 - Coastal Flooding
 - Stormwater/Urban Flooding
- Next Steps
- Questions



The Community Rating System

- The CRS is a part of the NFIP
- Provides incentive to participating communities to exceed the minimum NFIP criteria
- Incentive is a reduction in the cost of flood insurance in participating communities
- Can reduce the cost of flood insurance from 5% up to 45%
- Participation is voluntary
- Improve ability to lower flood damages
 - (higher regulatory standards, enforcement of regulations, increased knowledge of floodplain issues)



The Community Rating System

- Long Beach is a Class 7 community in CRS, resulting in a **15%** reduction in flood insurance premiums for eligible policy holders.
- In 2017, the CRS manual, which designates how points are earned in the program, was updated.
- Long Beach is due for a re-examination at the end of this year and is striving to maintain or improve the City's class ranking.
- The County Floodplain Management Plan has expired.



What is a Floodplain Management Plan?

- ***“A Local Floodplain Management Plan demonstrates a commitment to reducing risks from flooding and serves as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to minimize the effects of flood hazards.”***



What is a Floodplain Management Plan?

- **The City of Long Beach wishes to:**
 - **Examine its vulnerability to the flood hazard, create more detailed flood hazard analyses**
 - **Add new mitigation actions/projects/initiatives so that it can continue to lower its flood hazard risk**
 - **Garner points in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS)**



Benefits of a Floodplain Management Plan

- **Identify existing and future flood-related hazards and their causes;**
- **Ensure that a comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures is conducted so that the most appropriate solutions will be implemented to address the hazard;**



Benefits of a Floodplain Management Plan

- **Ensure that the recommended activities meet the goals and objectives of the community, are in coordination with land use and comprehensive planning, do not create conflicts with other activities, and are coordinated so that the costs of implementing individual activities are reduced;**
- **Ensure that the criteria used in community land use and development programs account for the hazards faced by existing and new development;**



Benefits of a Floodplain Management Plan

- Educate residents and property owners about the hazards, loss reduction measures, and the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains;
- Build public and political support for activities and projects that prevent new problems, reduce losses, and protect the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains; and
- Build a constituency that wants to see the plan's recommendations implemented.



10 Step Planning Process

- **Step 1: Organize**
- **Step 2: Involve the public**
- **Step 3: Coordinate**
- **Step 4: Assess the hazard**
- **Step 5: Assess the problem**
- **Step 6: Set goals**
- **Step 7: Review possible activities**
- **Step 8: Draft an action plan**
- **Step 9: Adopt the plan**
- **Step 10: Implement, evaluate, revise**



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Stakeholder Participation and Community Engagement

- Notices and news releases on planning effort
- FMP Webpage detailing effort, providing downloadable drafts of the plan, and providing a way for public input (local contact information and email link)
- Public presentations and meetings
- Public access to draft and final plan documents
- Questionnaire (on-line)



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Goals and Objectives

➤ Goals:

- General guidelines that state what we want to achieve.
- Example: “Protect existing properties.”

➤ Objectives:

- Define strategies or implementation steps to attain a stated goal.
- Example: “Enact or enforce regulatory measures that ensure new development will not increase flood threats to existing properties.”

➤ Actions:

- Specific activities that will achieve our goals and objectives and manage natural hazard risk.



Types of Actions

- **Prevention.** Measures such as planning and zoning, open space preservation, land development regulations, building codes, stormwater management.
- **Property Protection.** Measures such as acquisition, relocation, storm shutters, rebuilding, barriers, flood-proofing, insurance, and structural retrofits
- **Public Education and Awareness.** Measures such as outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, technical assistance.
- **Natural Resource Protection.** Measures such as erosion and sediment control, stream corridor protection, vegetative management, and wetlands preservation.
- **Emergency Services.** Measures such as hazard threat recognition, hazard warning systems, emergency response, protection of critical facilities, and health and safety maintenance.
- **Structural Projects.** Measures such as levees, seawalls, bulkheads, retaining walls, channel modifications, storm sewers, and retrofitted buildings and elevated roadways.



Schedule

- Expedited schedule
- Expected completion of plan in February 2020



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Risk Assessment

- The foundation of a risk assessment includes the following:
 - Assess Hazard
 - Past events
 - Areas most affected
 - Frequency
 - Severity
 - Warning time for response
 - Determine Exposure
 - Assess Vulnerability
 - Loss Estimation



Flood prone locations?

- **Coastal flooding**
 - High tides and storm surges
- **Stormwater/urban flooding**
 - Rainfall driven
- **Areas where both flood sources contribute to flooding**
 - Rainfall on top of high tides/storm surges



Thank you for your time!

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Any Questions?

