

Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council

JOHN F. MARREN, Chair • ROBERT BAUSCH, Vice Chair • STEVEN M. LEROY, Treasurer • DAVID S. ZORN, Executive Director

Second Steering Committee Meeting Model Intermunicipal Floodplain Overlay District Local Law Project

Wednesday, November 1, 2017
1 – 3pm

Greece Community & Senior Center
3 Vince Tofany Blvd.
Greece, NY 14612
Room MPR B

Attendees

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|---|---|
| ✓ Stevie Adams, The Nature Conservancy | ✓ Sarah Murdock, The Nature Conservancy |
| ✓ Mary Austerman, New York Sea Grant | ✓ Steve Olufsen, Monroe County Dept. of
Planning & Development |
| ✓ Joe Bovenzi, Genesee Transportation
Council | ✓ Dennis Scibetta, Parma Town Code
Enforcement Officer |
| ✓ John Caterino, Town of Greece | ✓ Jayme Thomann, G/FLRPC |
| ✓ Scott Copey, Greece Town Planner | |
| ✓ John Gauthier, Greece Town Engineer | Guests: |
| ✓ Pat Holenbeck, Hilton Village ZBA | Brad Shea, Town of Greece ZBA |
| ✓ Amanda Lefton, The Nature Conservancy | Randy Jensen, Town of Greece ZBA |
| ✓ Mark Lowery, NYSDEC Office of Climate
Change | |

Agenda & Minutes

1pm – Review Action Items from September 21st Skype call

1:15 – *Proposed State Flood Risk Management Guidance*
Mark Lowery, Office of Climate Change, NYSDEC

Highlights (Highest of the following three)

- The vertical flood elevation and corresponding horizontal floodplain that result for adding two feet (three feet for critical facilities) of freeboard to the BFE and extending this level to its intersection with the ground.
- The vertical flood elevation and corresponding horizontal floodplain associated with the 0.2-percent annual chance flood.
- The vertical flood elevation and corresponding horizontal floodplain determined by a climate-informed science approach in which adequate, actionable science is available.

The General Flood Risk Management Guidelines (about 120-pages) have not yet been released for public comment, but comments will be considered.

2:15 – Discussion about minimum standards and geospatial options for local floodplains

Review of Inundation vs Floodplain Modeling methods for local floodplain options (slides attached).

Q: What resolution and accuracy are needed for our use?

2:45 – Next Steps

Homework

- Towns of Greece and Parma and Village of Hilton to participate in the Minimum Standards Survey (e.g., what basic activities can we all agree on?)
- Consider language for the Monroe County Development Review Committee (DRC). If the Steering Committee were to suggest some additional language for the floodplain comment, DRC would be happy to review it.
- Consider geospatial options for local floodplains: 1) use wide range of datasets or 2) description narrative?

Next Skype/WebEx meeting will be scheduled in December (Doodle Poll to be circulated soon) to discuss local floodplain options. The next in-person meeting will be scheduled in March. Town of Parma has volunteered to be the next meeting location.

3pm – Adjournment

Inundation vs Floodplain Modeling

Inundation Modeling

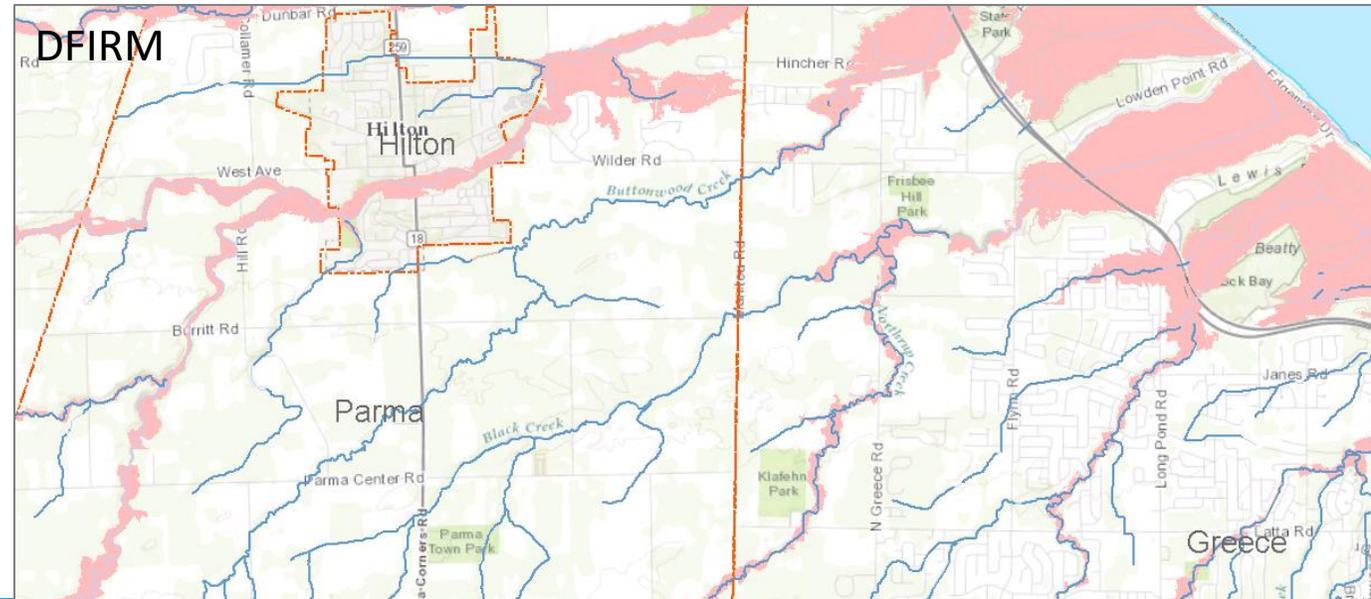
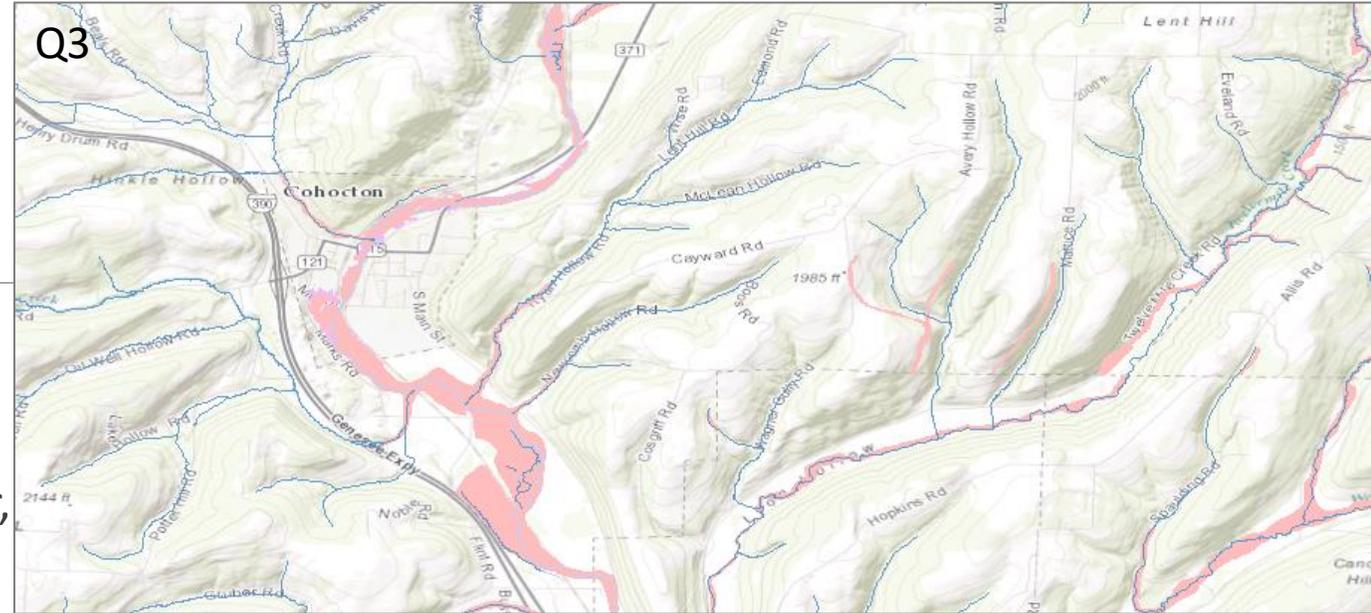
Runoff Models and Hydraulic Models = how much water and how will it move down a stream channel

- Hydrology – how much stream flow results from a rain fall event
 - Ideally gage data used to form relationship between rain fall and stream flow
- Elevation data – what is the topography of the land that would influence how water flows over it
 - Ideally LiDAR
- Land use and soils – how much water infiltrates into the ground
- Cross section of stream channel – where is flow constricted and where can it spread out
 - Ideally field measured channel cross-sections and bridge and culvert openings

FEMA's Mapped Inundation Areas

Flood Insurance Rate Maps

- FIRMs – created using modeling before mapping could be done on a computer, original maps (late 1970s/early 80s) on paper, some scanned in (Q3)
- DFIRMs (digital FIRM) – created using geospatial tools for use on a computer
- Some areas have no delineated floodplains, left to floodplain developer to determine using best available information



FEMA's Mapped Inundation Areas

Flood Insurance Rate Maps

Limitations

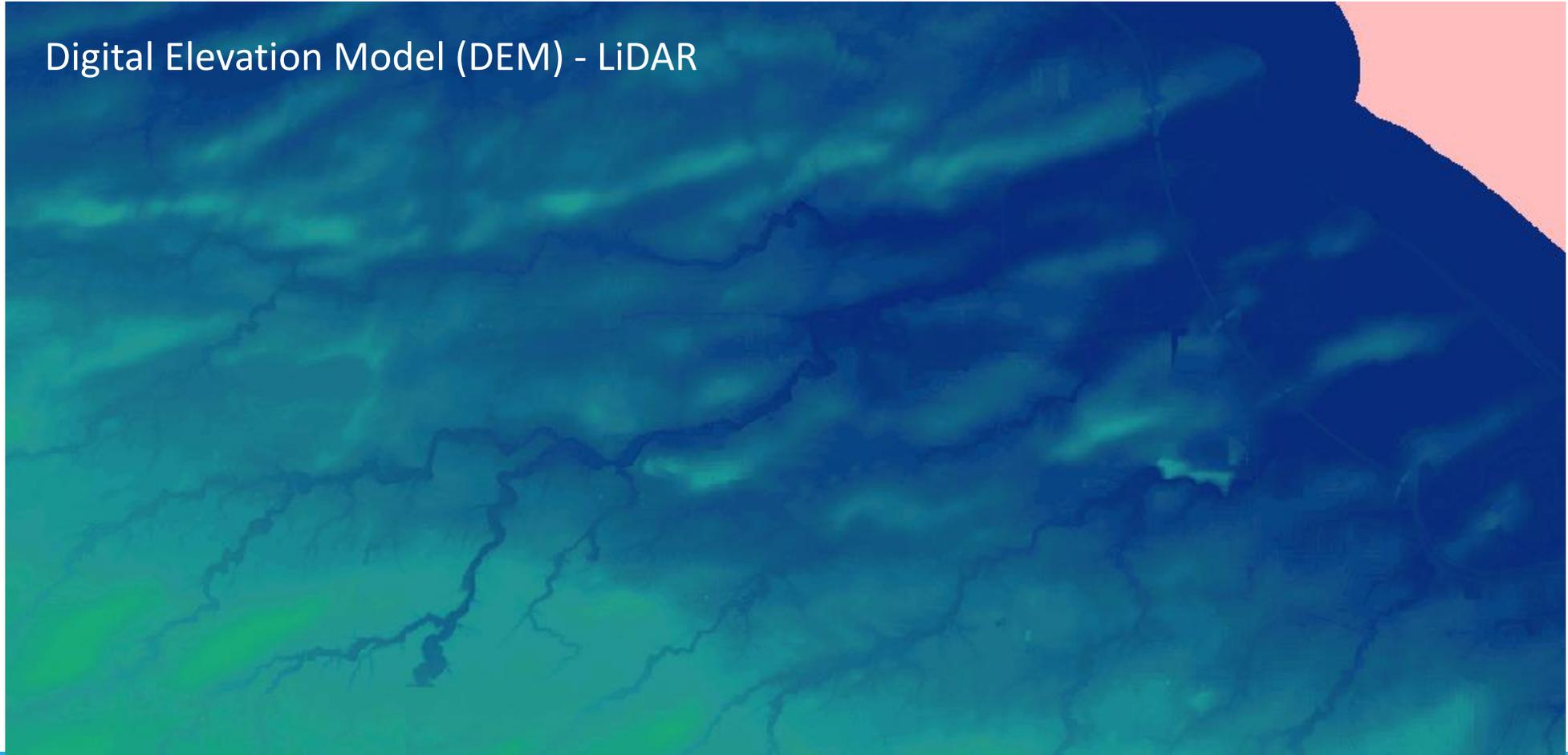
- Can become outdated due to land use changes within the watershed, and updated methods based on new science and technology.
- Relies on models that are simulating incredibly complex storm events, the impacts of which are impossible to precisely predict with available models.
- Do not show worst case scenarios, account for storm drain systems, or cover all streams.

Consequently, one-third of flooding damage nationwide occurs outside of mapped FEMA floodplains, and in Vermont has been shown to be closer to two-thirds.

Mapped Floodplains

Places that be inundated, may have high ground water, may have saturated soils, etc.

Digital Elevation Model (DEM) - LiDAR



Question for our next meeting:

What resolution and accuracy are needed for our use?