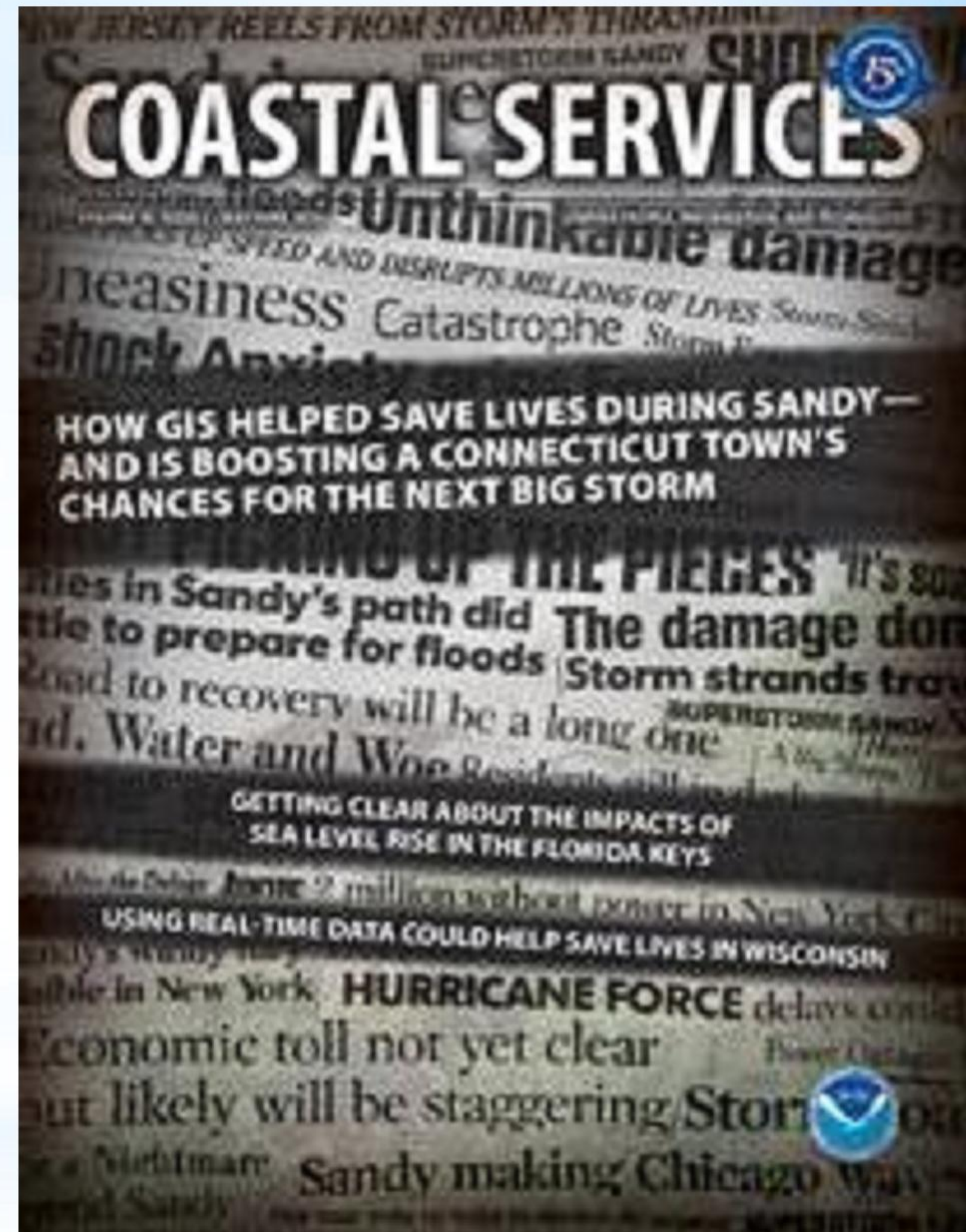


On the Front Line: *Using GIS, LIDAR, and Real Time Data for Emergency Response and Resiliency Planning at the Local Level*

Presented by:

Denise Savageau
Conservation Director
Town of Greenwich



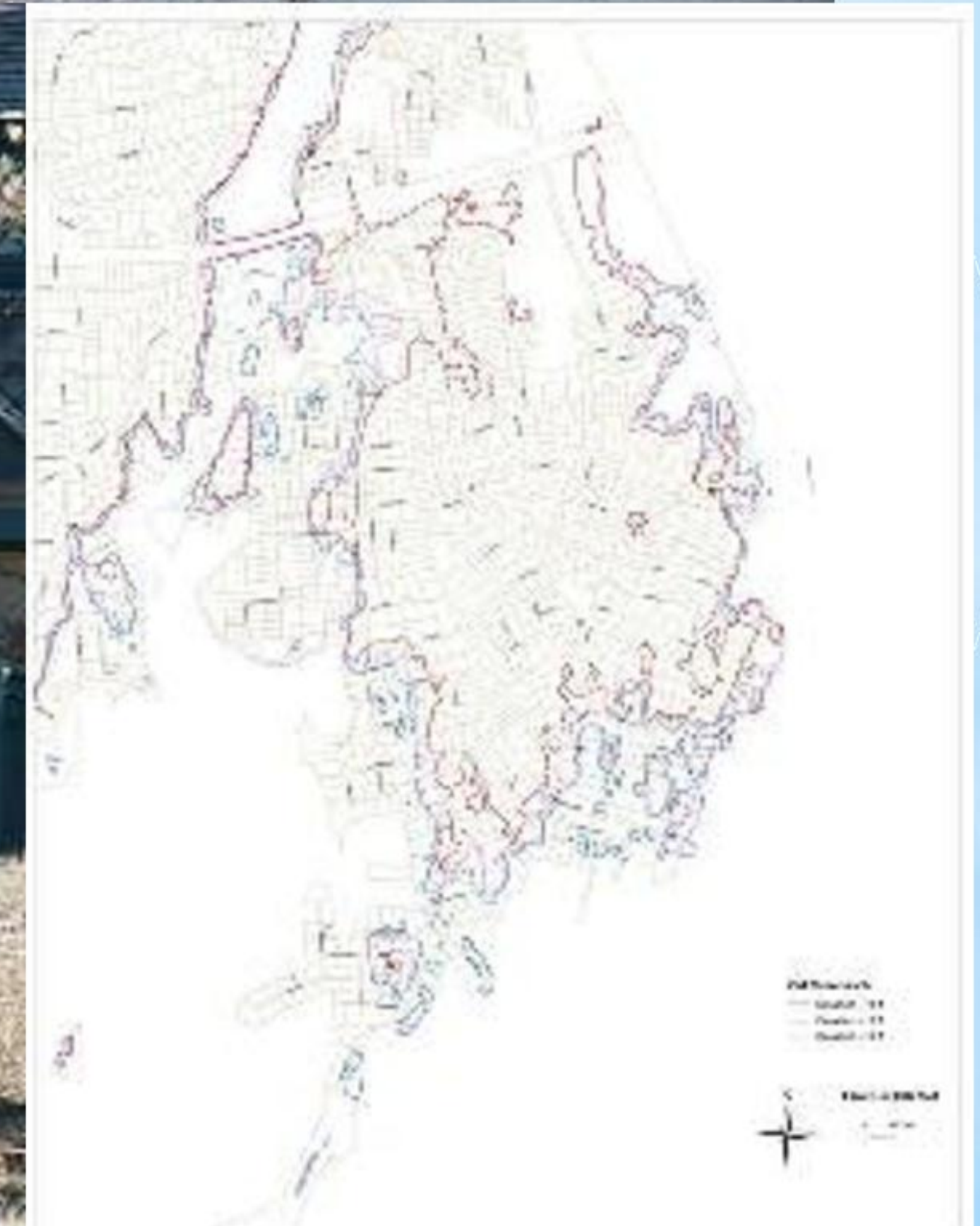
Municipalities are on the front lines when it comes to Climate Change Adaptation and Community Resiliency

- **Emergency Preparedness** – traditionally the domain of our First Responders focused on storm response and short term recovery
- **Land Use Planning** – traditionally Planning and Zoning, Inland Wetlands and Watercourse Commissions, Conservation Commissions with focus on flood plain regulations
- **Long Term Recovery** – not on the radar for most Towns until Sandy



The Challenge for Municipalities: Thinking Out of the Box

1. Expanding roles of land use planners in Emergency Preparedness and Response including Emergency Operation Centers
2. Involving First Responders in Land Use Planning
3. Creating GIS layers that can be used for both planning and emergency response
4. Include long term recovery in planning and preparedness efforts
5. **Maintaining sense of place and community**



One of the biggest challenges ...

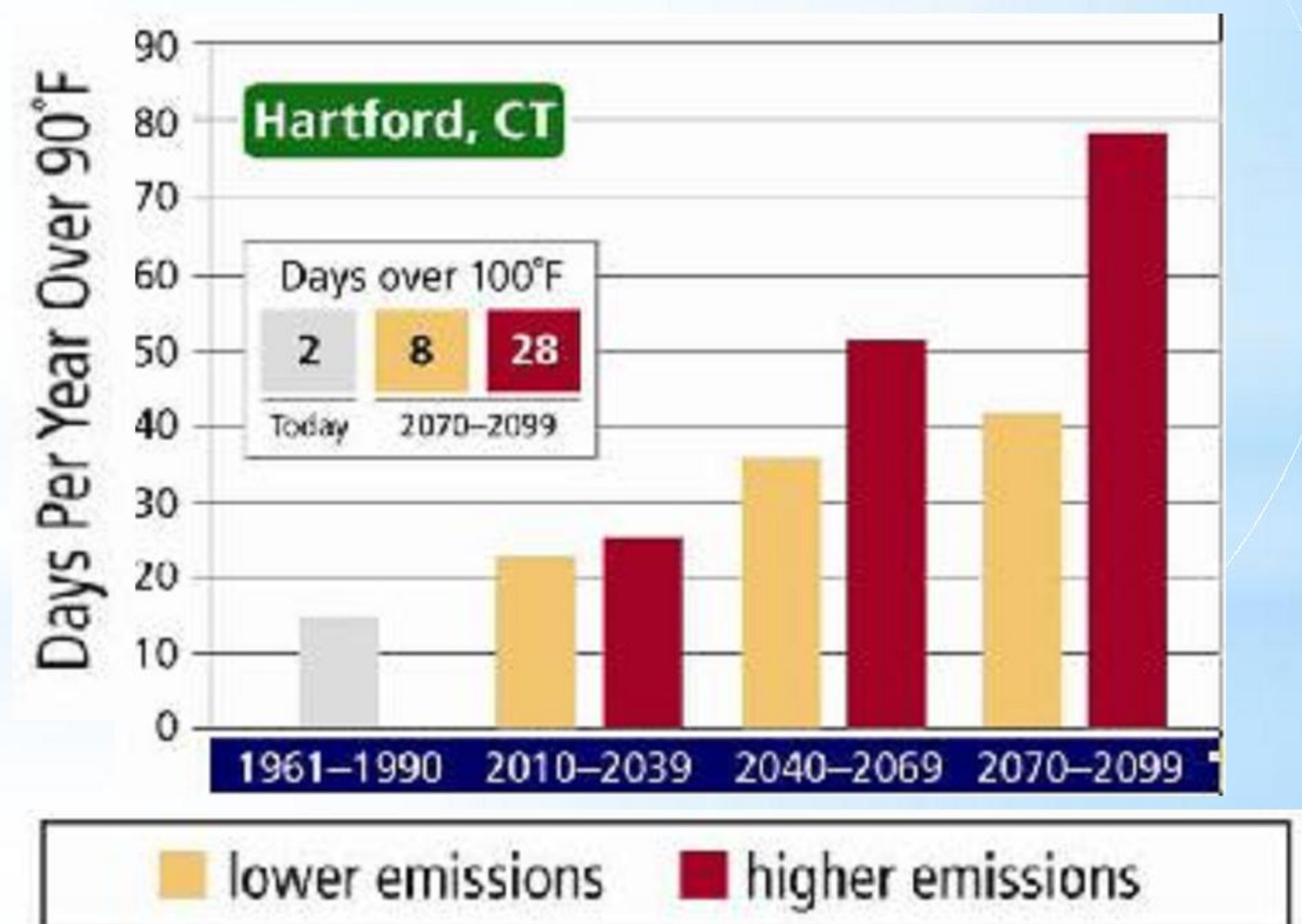
... a public that is on a huge learning curve about basic science relating to natural hazards

- Hydrology – very little understanding of water resources whether it is flooding or drought or other extreme event
- Coastal flooding versus riverine flooding
- Storm surge versus water elevation
- Surface water versus ground water

Any discussion on Climate Change – without this basic understanding - leads to confusion and inertia.



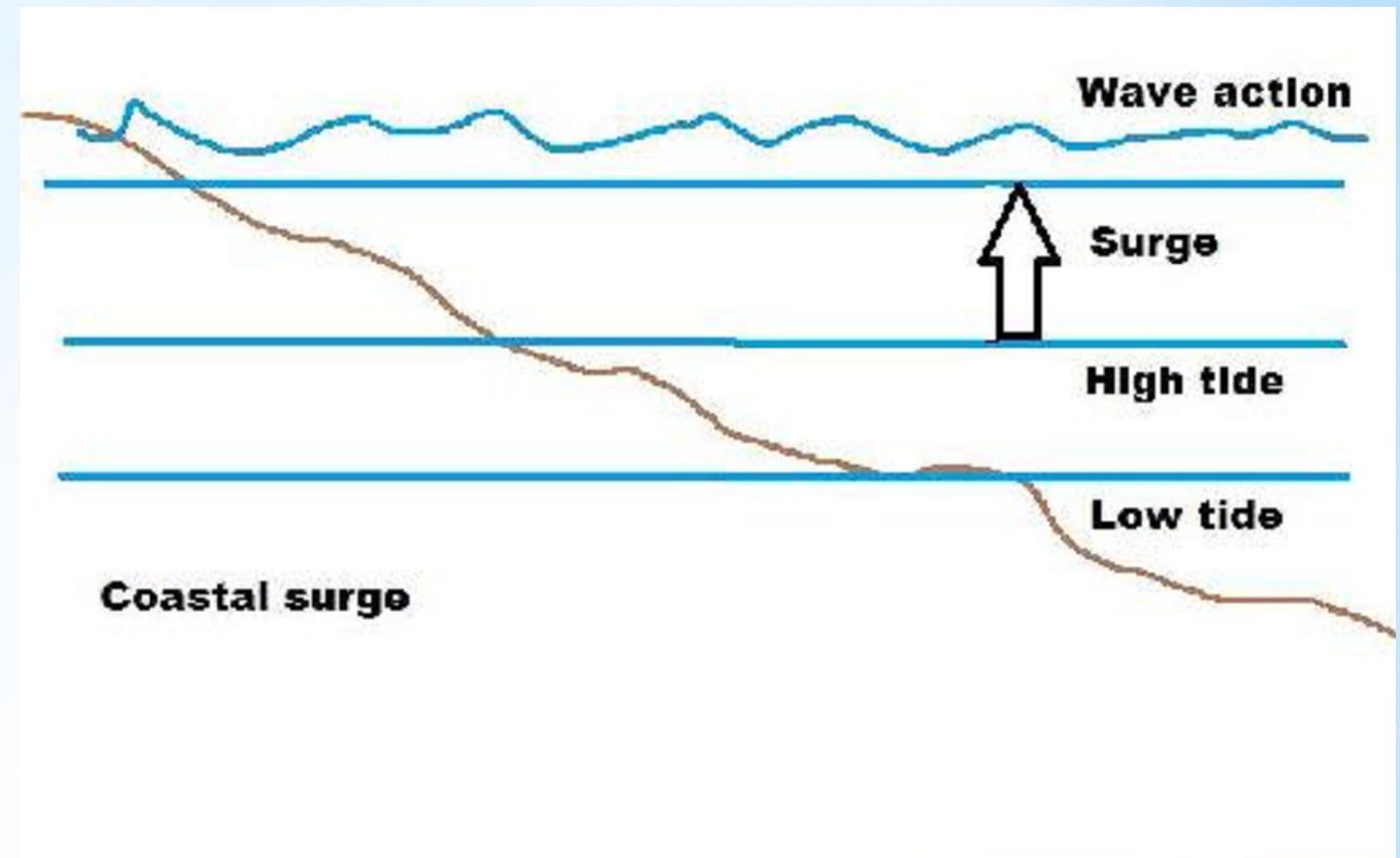
Connecticut River after Hurricane Irene



In Yohe and Cole 2007 Presentation of NECA 2007 Data

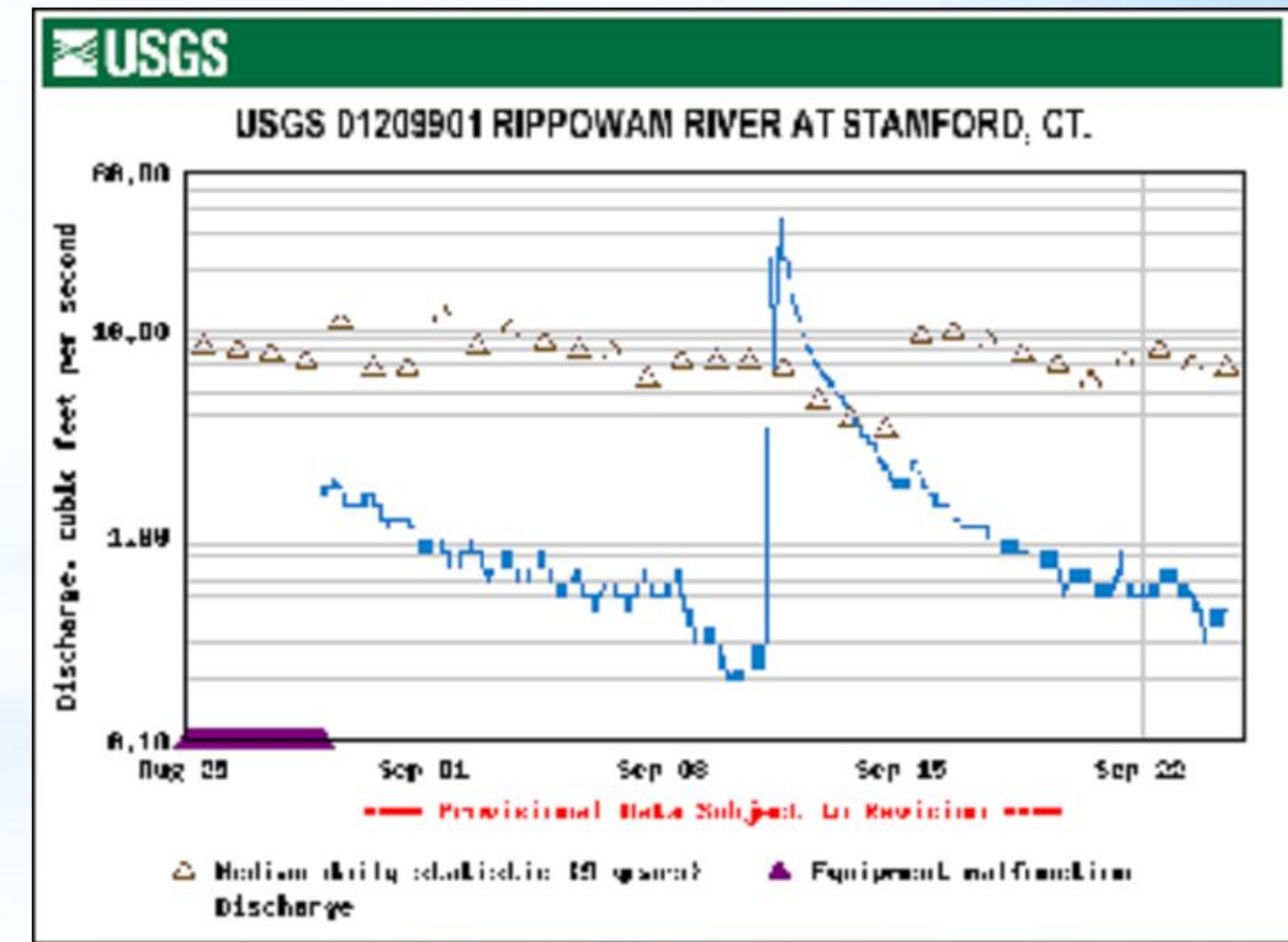
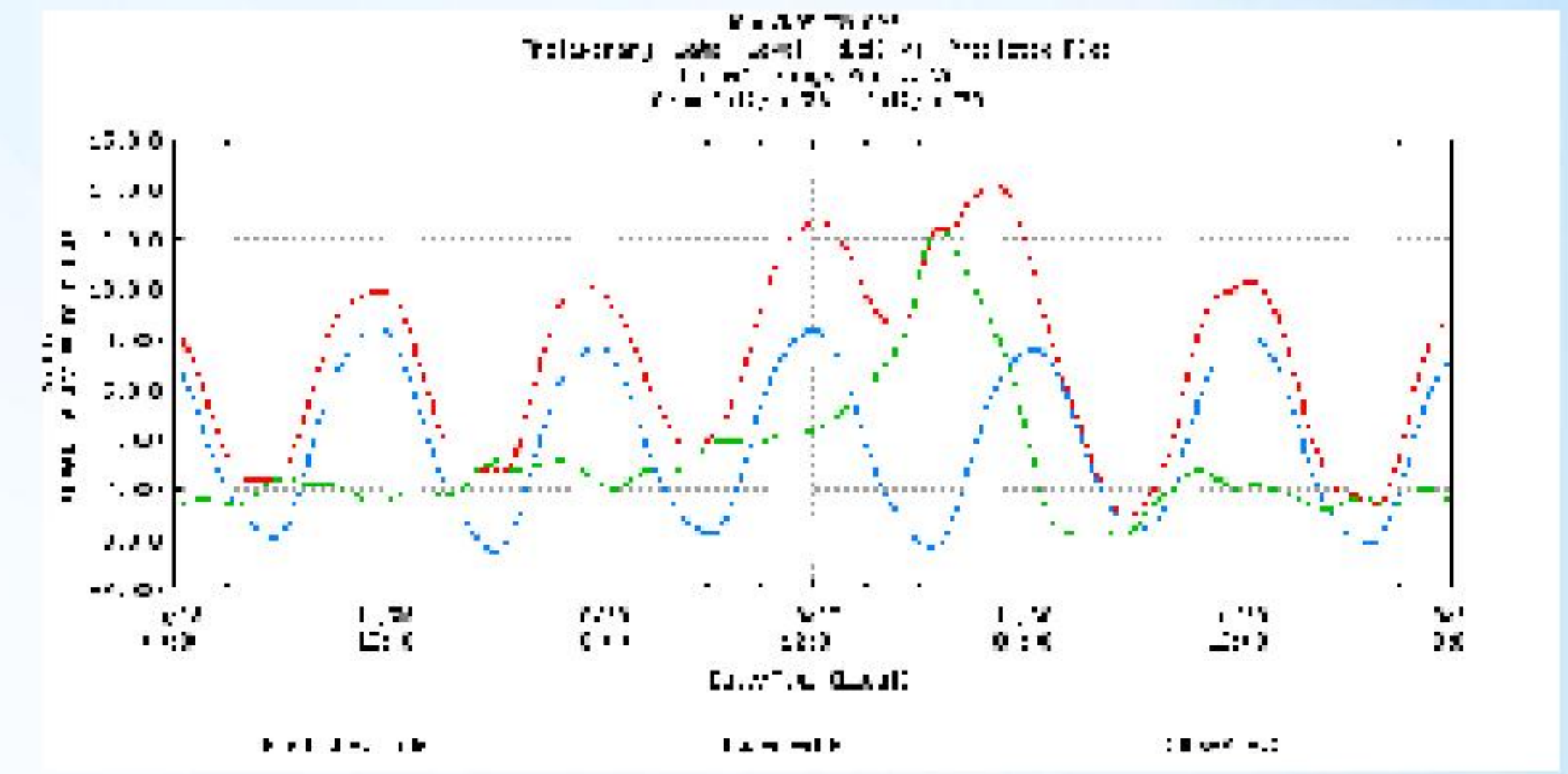
Understanding Storm Surge

- The storm surge is the difference between the actual recorded water elevation and the predicted water elevation (predicted tide).
- Surge heights are measured at still water and do not take wave action (surf) into account.
- A storm surge is NOT a big wave or tsunami-type event.



- During a storm event, the highest water elevation recorded does not necessarily occur when the surge is the highest. It depends on the timing of the surge in relationship to the tidal cycle.

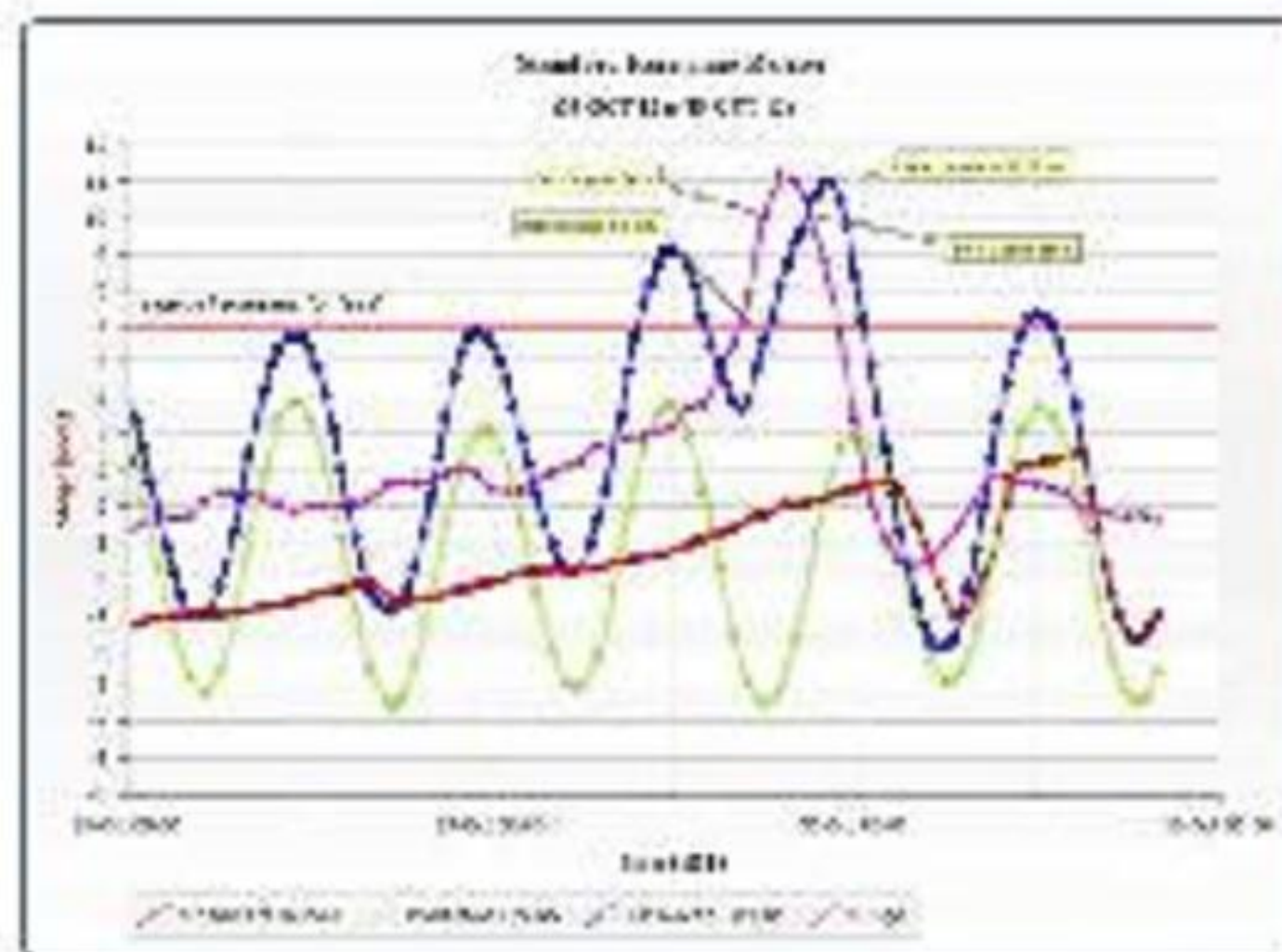
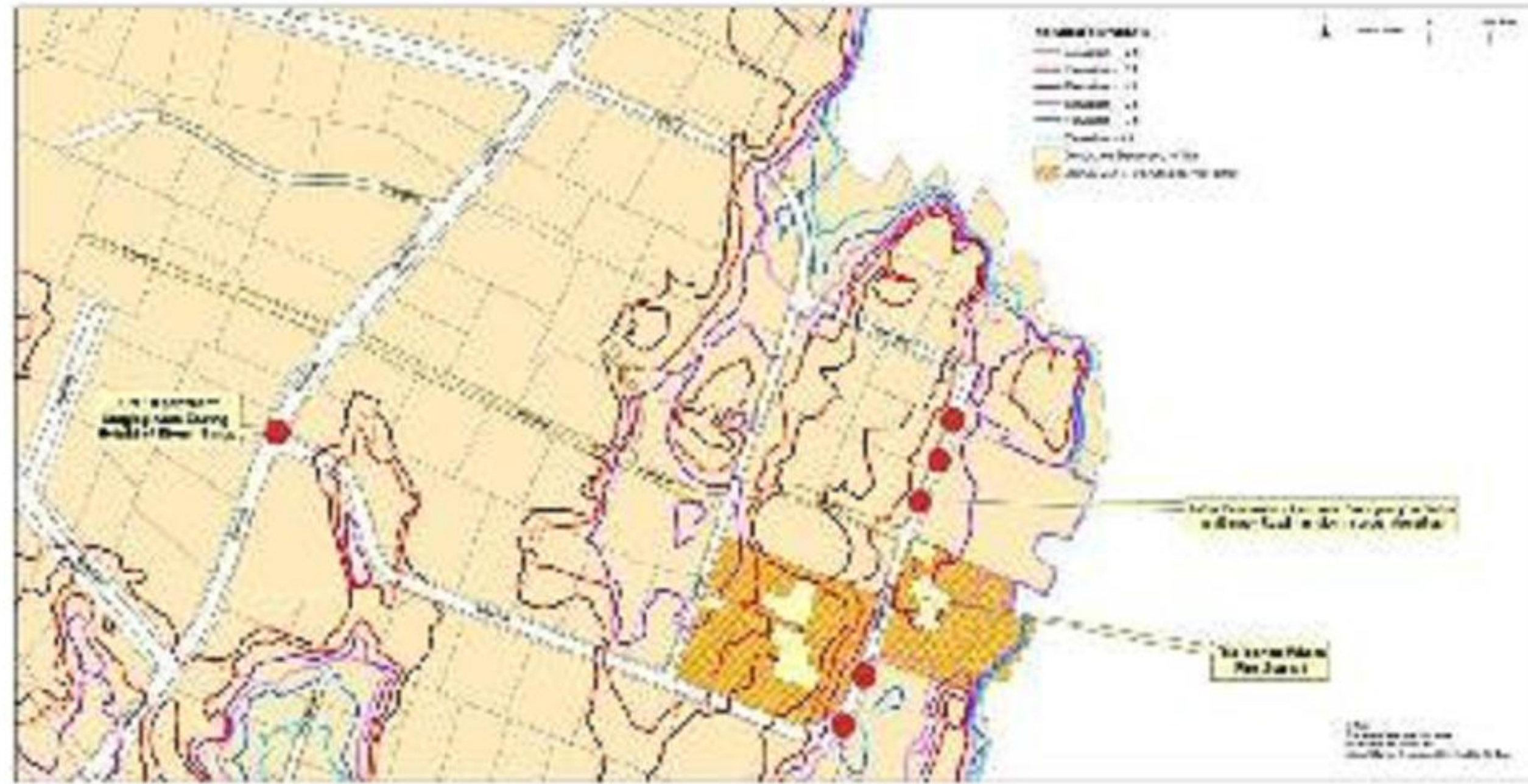
New tools are available to help local governments do a better job of planning, monitoring real time weather events, and educating the public.



Town of Greenwich is working on several different initiatives all aimed at making the Town more resilient. Many of the tools are being use both for emergency response AND planning purposes.

- ❑ Creation of database of certificate of elevation for homes in flood prone areas.
- ❑ Elevation of homes through Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- ❑ Creating elevation layers on GIS at 1 ft intervals for better planning and use during flood events.
- ❑ Using LIDAR to refine catch basin rim elevations in coastal areas.
- ❑ Using the GIS with local data for education on sea level rise and severe weather events.
- ❑ Installation of stream gage on Byram River for flood and drought monitoring.
- ❑ Use of real time gages (USGS, NOAA, etc.) with GIS in the Emergency Operation Center.
- ❑ Adoption of new FIRM maps at Base Flood Elevation plus 1'
- ❑ Climate Change Adaptation in the Plan of Conservation and Development
- ❑ Beginning of inventory of vital infrastructure in our community

Hurricane Sandy - October 29, 2012 Binney Lane Fire - Old Greenwich Staging Emergency Response



On Monday, October 29, 2012, the Greenwich Fire Department responded to a house fire at 45 Binney Lane in Old Greenwich. The call was made at 8:44 pm just after the start of Hurricane Sandy's gusts between 78-68 mph and the storm surge had reached over 6ft in this area. The area was largely unpopulated at the time and the fire was extinguished at 10:00 pm.

With the storm surge, water was a major concern for the other structures (2 homes and 2 garages). The fire department was faced with saving the unoccupied residential structures and power lines blocking roads, and 33 workers and red cross volunteers. The Town used its GIS and elevation data from the AGCS to identify the best evacuation route, and to stage an area for emergency personnel as the event unfolded. The information was used to stage an area for the fire to prevent spreading outside of the staging area.

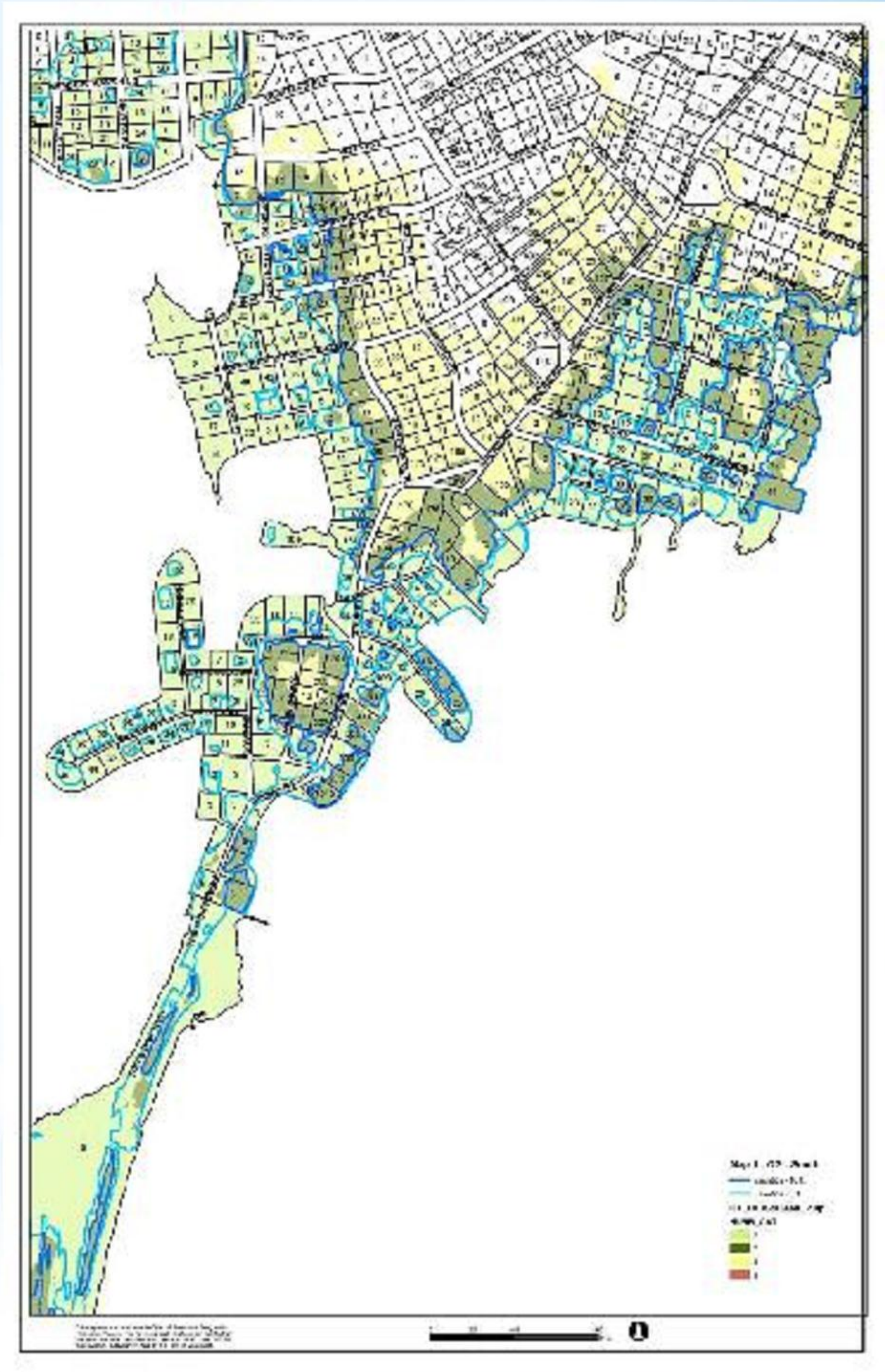
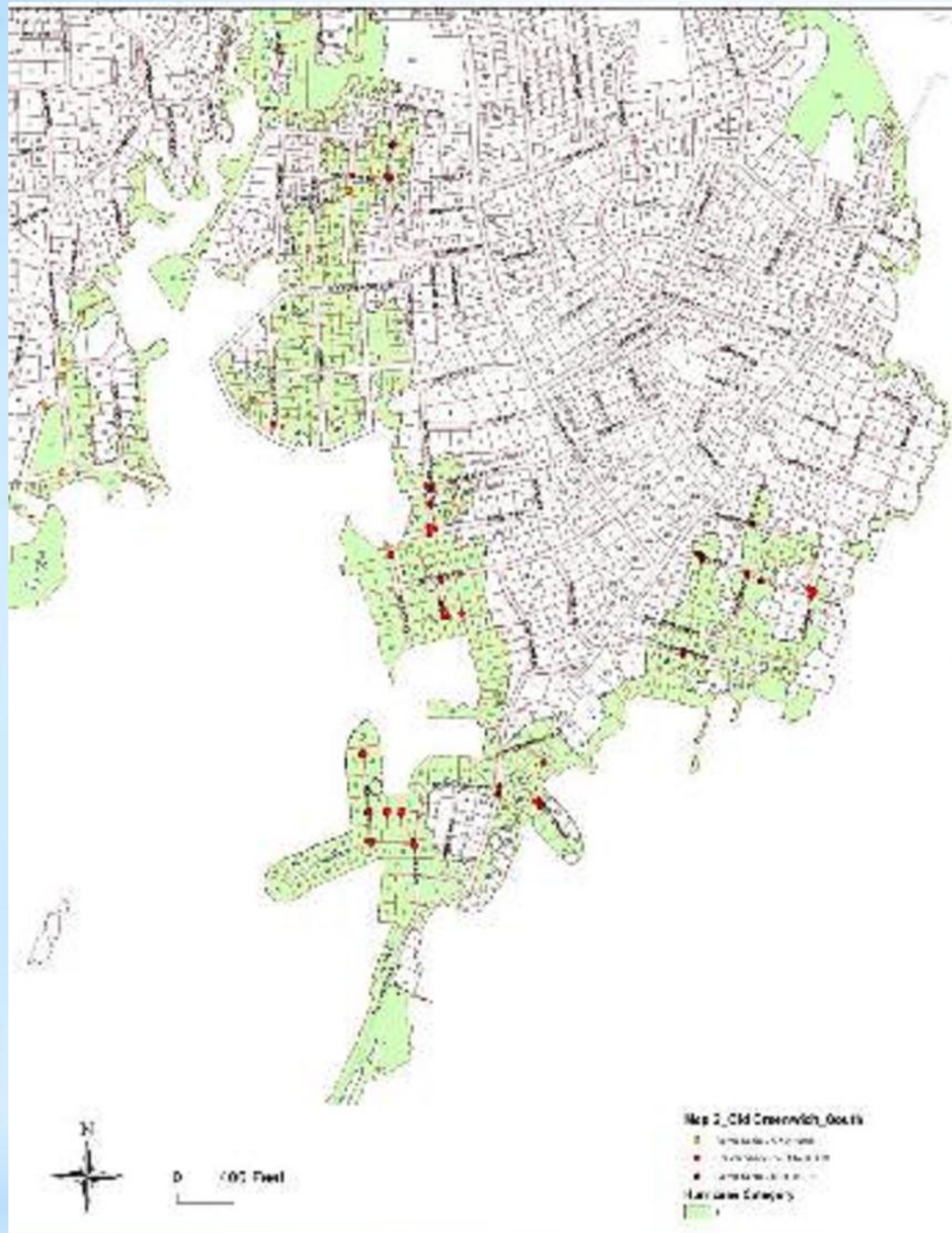
The Town's GIS data showed that the elevation of the area for elevations to 20 ft. This way, we could plan the level of the road without changing the entire map. Using this information, the Town's GIS data showed that the Emergency Operations Center staff were able to direct the evacuation of the area. Additionally, the GIS data was used to stage an area for the fire to prevent spreading outside of the staging area once the surge and water elevations began receding.

THE TOWN OF OLD GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT, HAS ADOPTED THE POLICY OF OPEN ACCESS TO ITS GIS DATA. THIS POLICY IS A KEY COMPONENT OF THE TOWN'S COMMITMENT TO TRANSPARENCY AND OPEN GOVERNANCE. THE TOWN'S GIS DATA IS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC THROUGH THE TOWN'S GIS PORTAL. FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT www.townofoldgreenwich.com/gis.

GIS and tidal gages used to direct fire crews during Sandy.

Same GIS layers were used to provide building department officials with water elevations to conduct post-storm audit of properties.

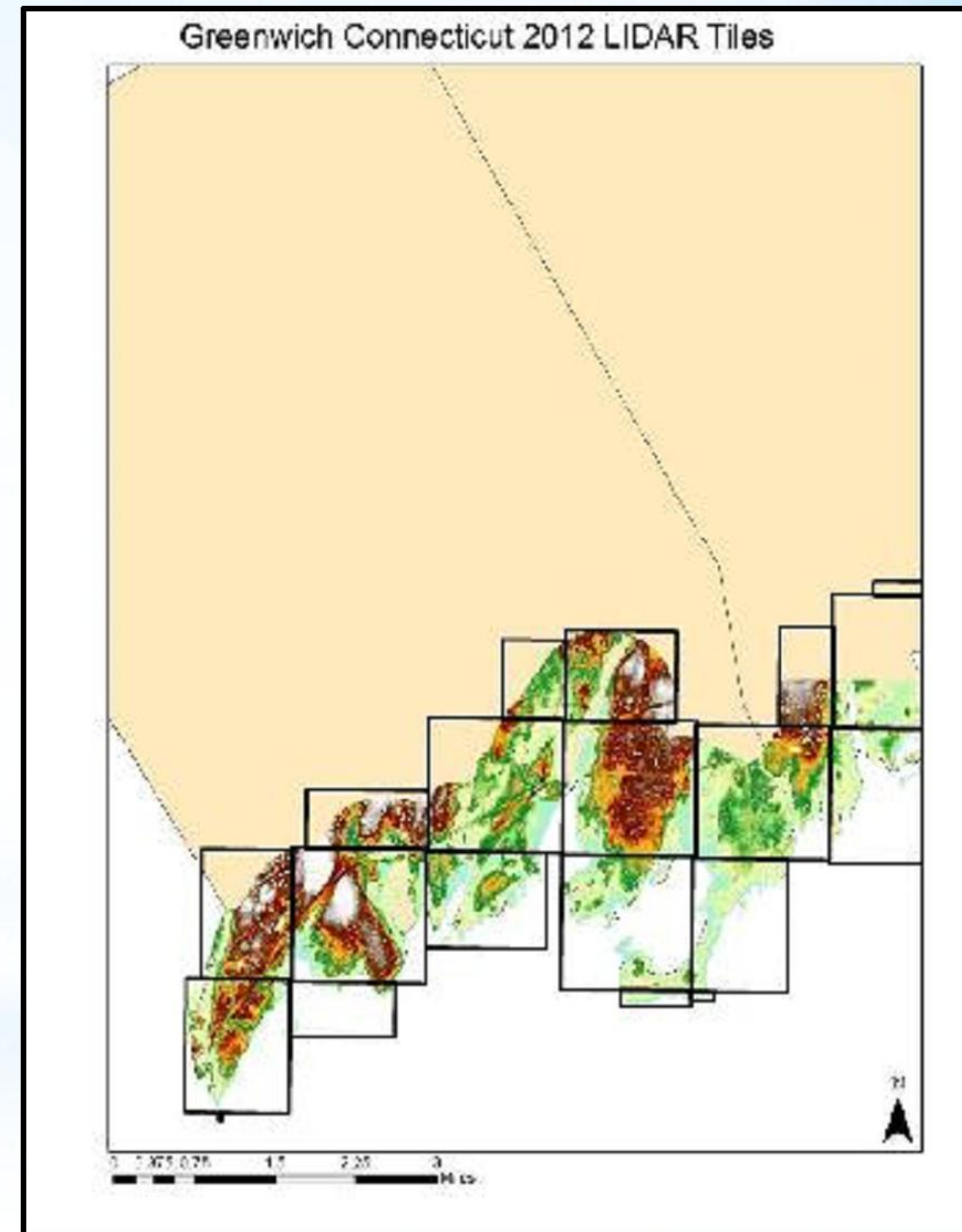
Same GIS used for planning purposes, infrastructure assessment, and to better understand FIRM maps and prepare evacuations maps for future events.



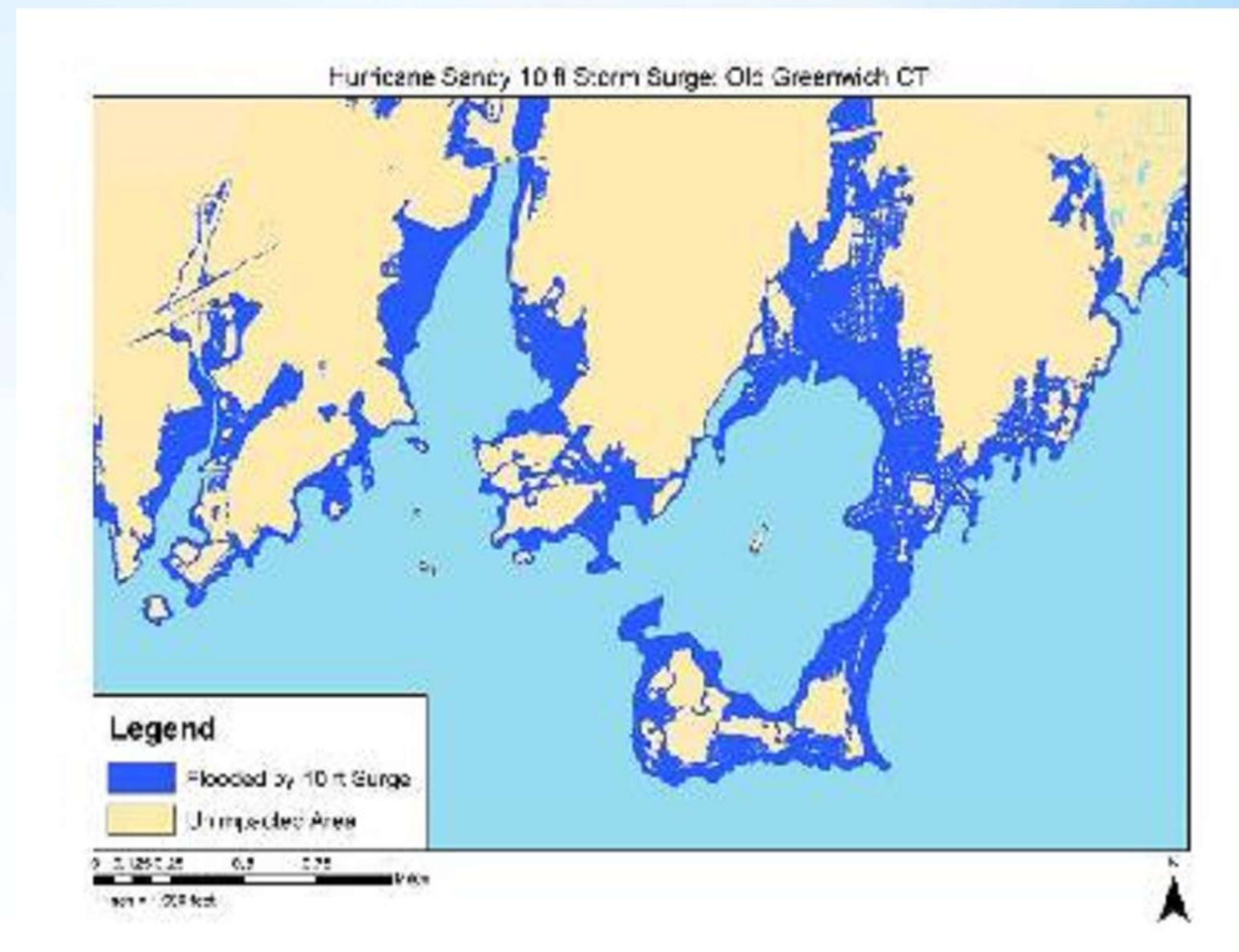
| Date | High tide time | Predicted water elevation - NAVD |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Wednesday, January 01, 2014 | 10:42 AM | 4.7 ft |
| Wednesday, January 01, 2014 | 11:16 PM | 3.8 ft |
| Thursday, January 02, 2014 | 11:35 AM | 4.7 ft |
| Friday, January 03, 2014 | 12:08 AM | 4.0 ft |
| Friday, January 03, 2014 | 12:26 PM | 4.6 ft |
| Saturday, January 04, 2014 | 1:00 AM | 4.1 ft |

Using the New LIDAR

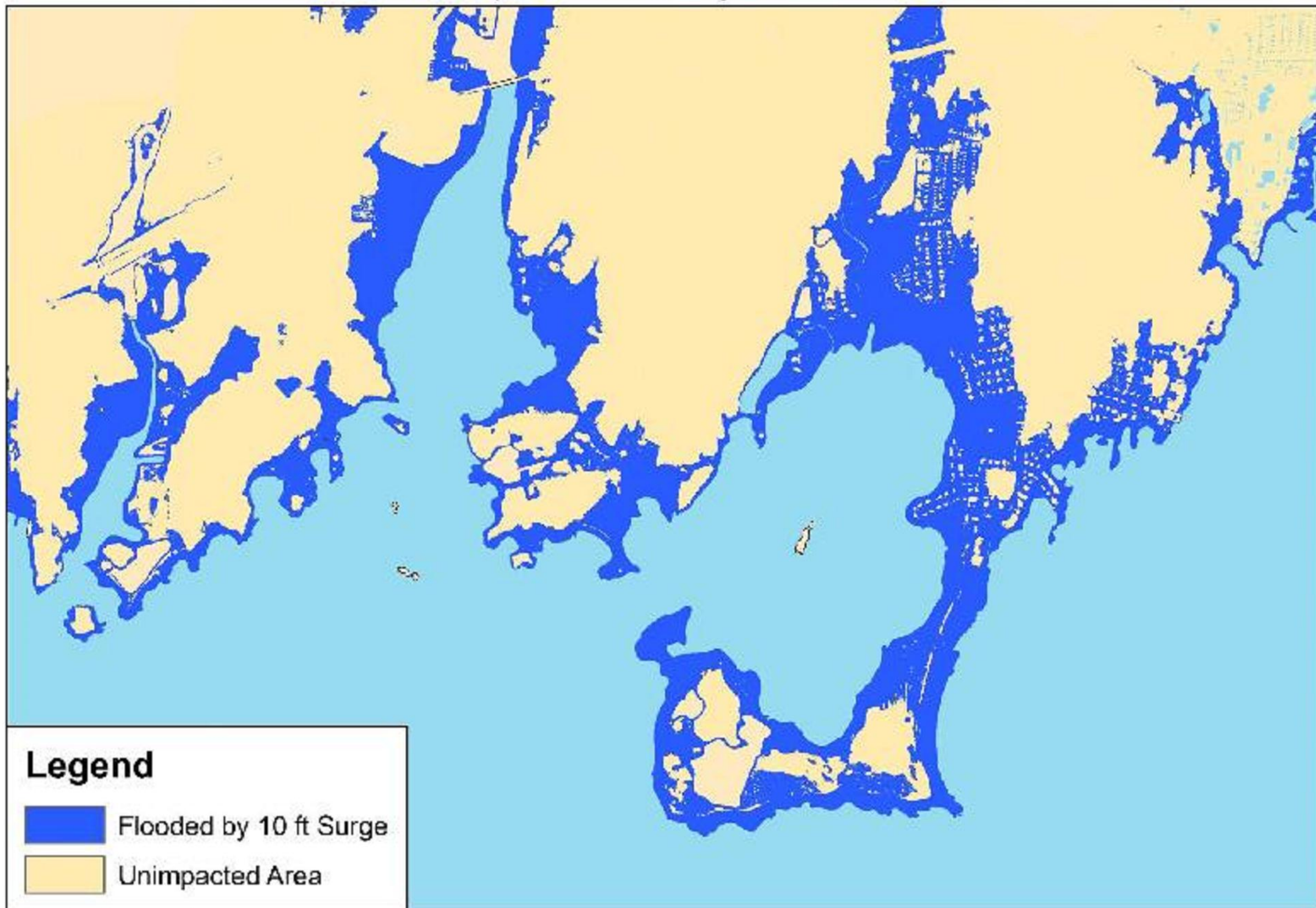
- Free download from:
NOAA Digital Coast website.
- Covers the entire CT coastline.
- Surveys were taken following Sandy from Nov to Dec 2012
- Data in tiles due to large file sizes
- Combine tiles into single coverage: **Mosaic tool**



- High resolution: 2ft cell size
 - TOG's current DEM: 25ft cell size
- Buildings are omitted:
Shown as No Data
- Allows better visualization of coastal flooding
- Elevation data reflects infrastructure and buildings



Hurricane Sandy 10 ft Storm Surge: Old Greenwich CT



Legend

-  Flooded by 10 ft Surge
-  Unimpacted Area

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

1 inch = 1,990 feet



LIDAR Comparison Greenwich Point Greenwich CT



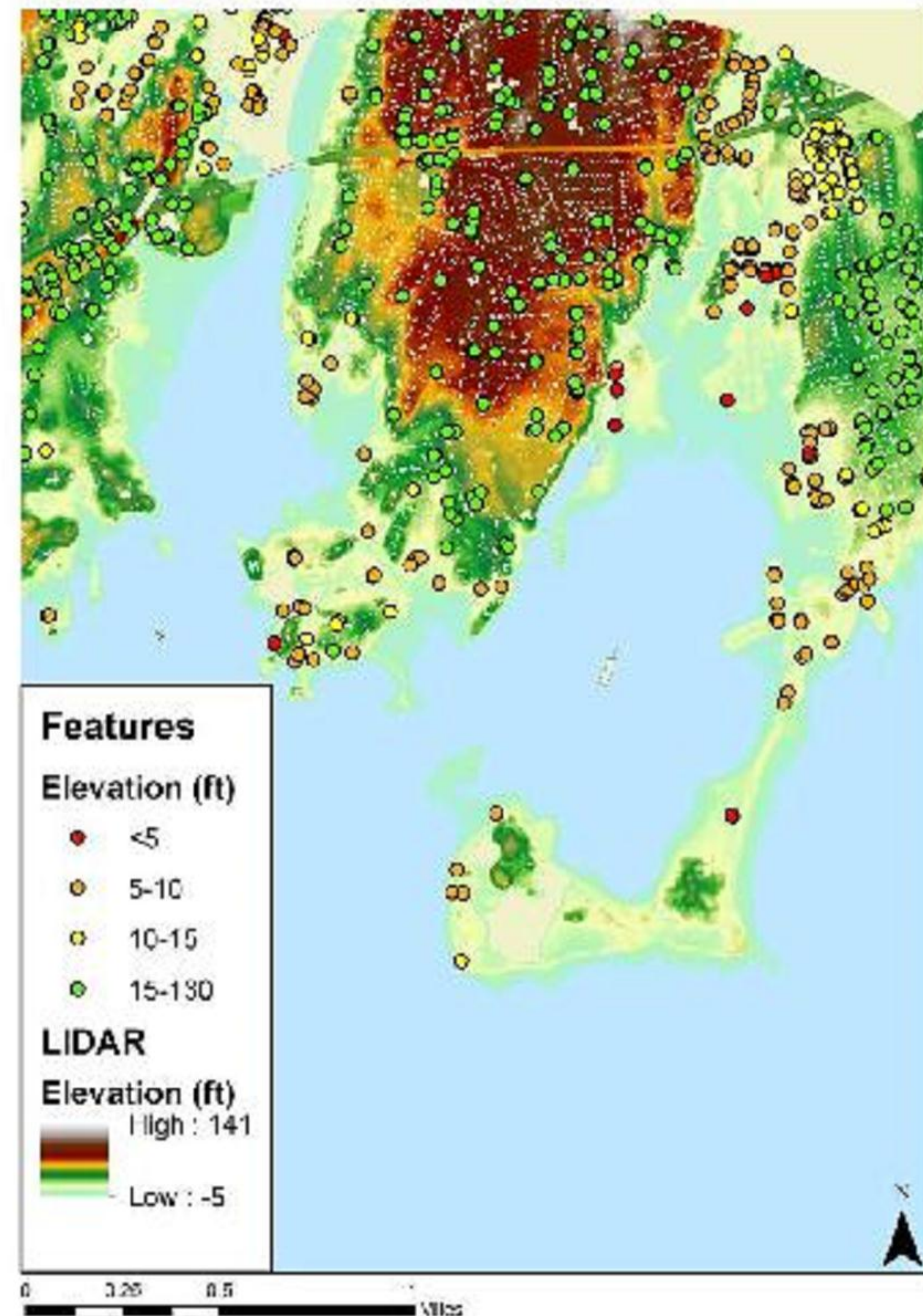
Legend
LIDAR Elevation
Elevation (ft)
High : 141.404
Low : -5.1725

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Feet

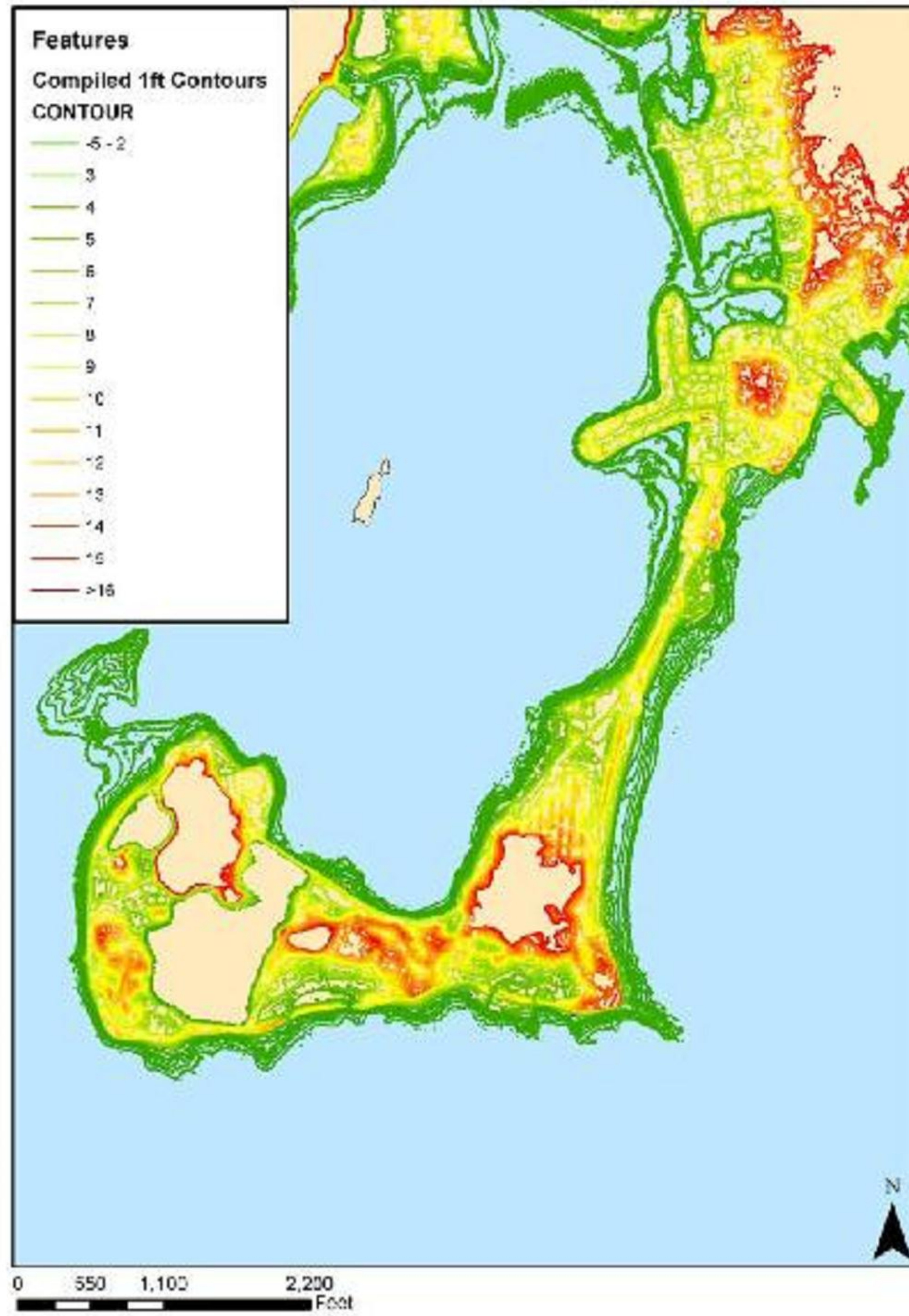


- Generate 1 ft contour lines
- Refine visualization of flooding impacts:
 - Visualize impacts based on real time gauge data
 - Aids in Emergency Planning/Response
- Estimate elevation of infrastructure based on GPS coordinates:
 - Extract value by points tool
 - Catch basins
 - Buildings
 - Roads

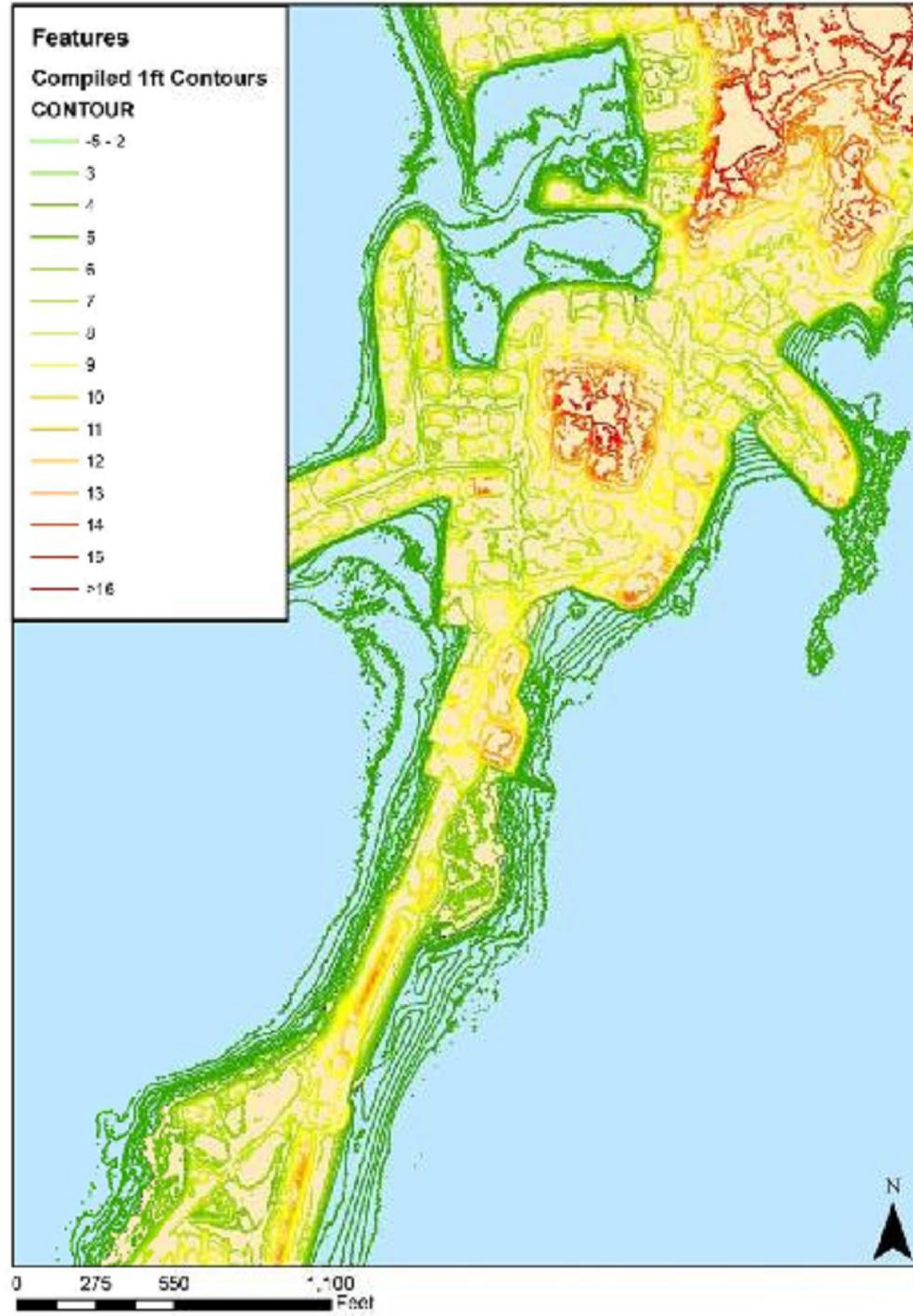
Catch Basins: Old Greenwich and Riverside CT



1 ft Contours Greenwich Point: Greenwich CT



1 ft Contours Greenwich Point: Greenwich CT





1934 Connecticut Aerial Photography

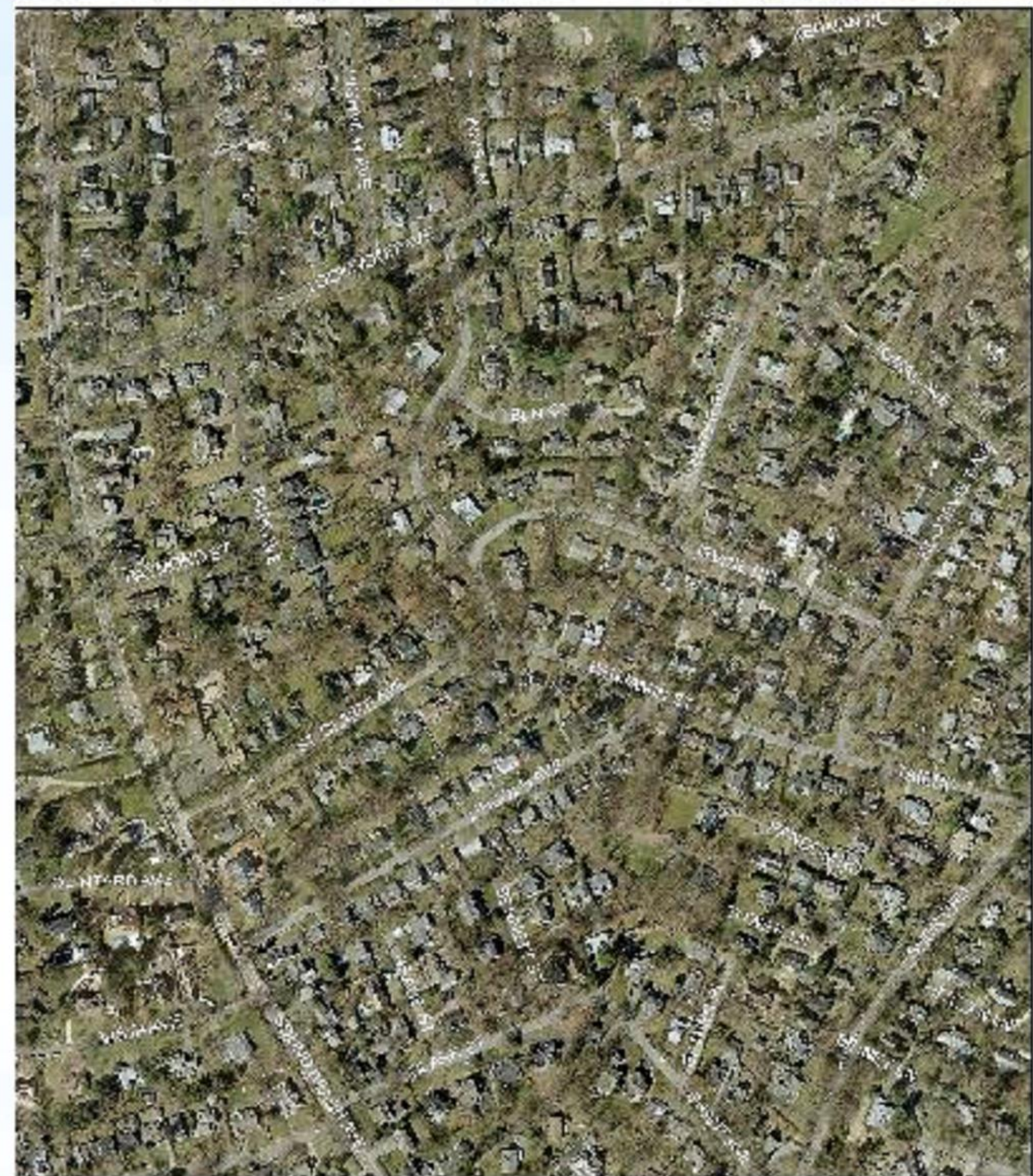


Old Greenwich 2008



0 50 Feet

1934 Aerial of
Section of Old Greenwich



0 50 Feet

2008 Aerial of
Section of Old Greenwich

Note drainage ditches in wetlands in 1934 aerial. 2008 photo indicates area is now developed.

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