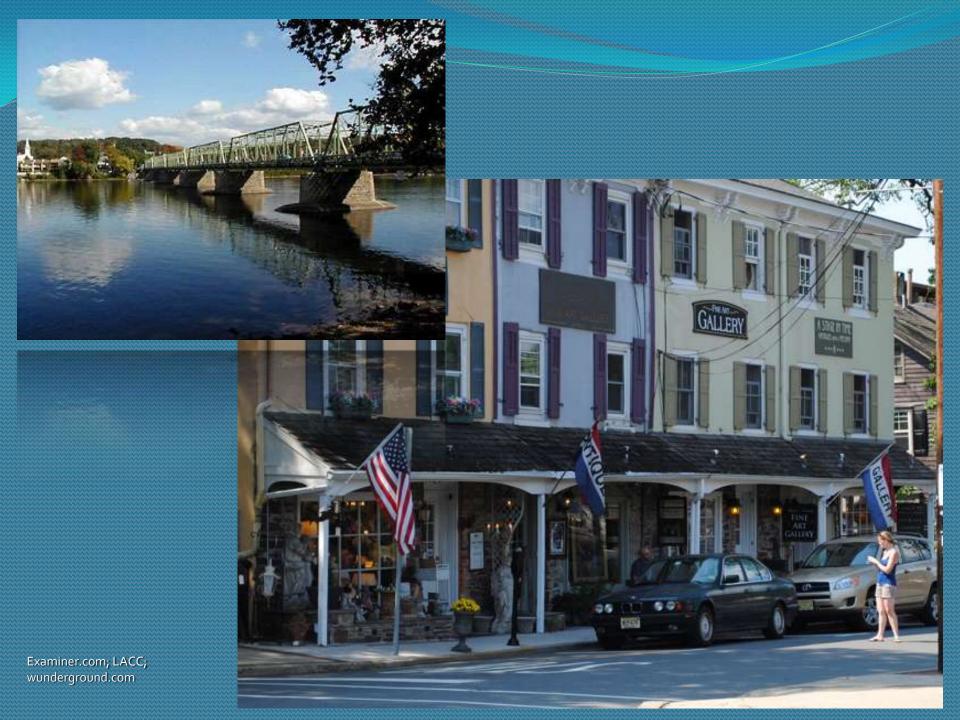
# City of Lambertville A Riverfront Town

John A. Miller, P.E., CFM, CSM Planning Board member Emergency Management Council member Community Rating System Coordinator





Examiner.com; LACC; wunderground.com



Mary Shaffer – Author of "Devastation on the Delaware"

### Past Flood History:

# Major Flooding recorded since 1839

- Snowmelt: 1839, 1841,1846, 1936, 1996
- Severe Rainfall: 1850, 1862, 1942, 1975, 2005, 2006
- Northeasters: 1869
- Tropical Storms: 1903,
   1933, 1938, 2001, 2004,
   2011 (Lee inland)
- Hurricanes: 1955, 1972, 1996, 1999, 2011 (Irene inland)

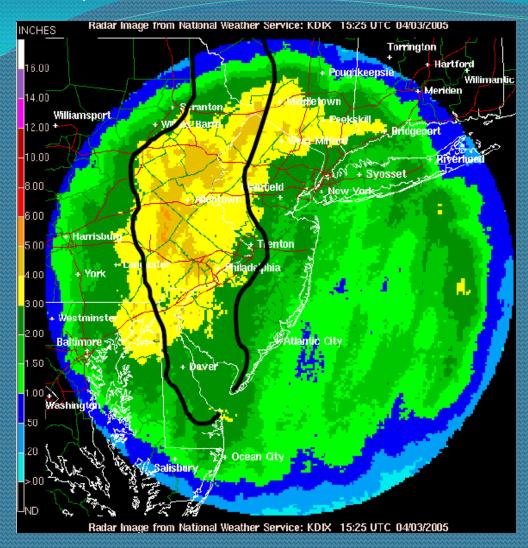


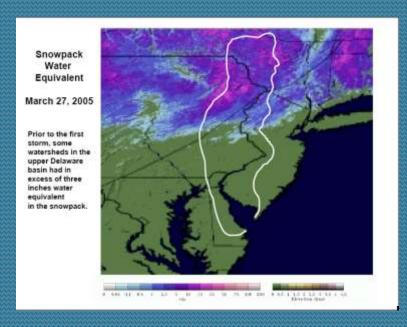
Gary Szatkowski, Meteorologist-in-Charge NOAA's National Weather Service Philadelphia/Mt. Holly NJ Forecast Office





#### Precipitation and Snow Melt



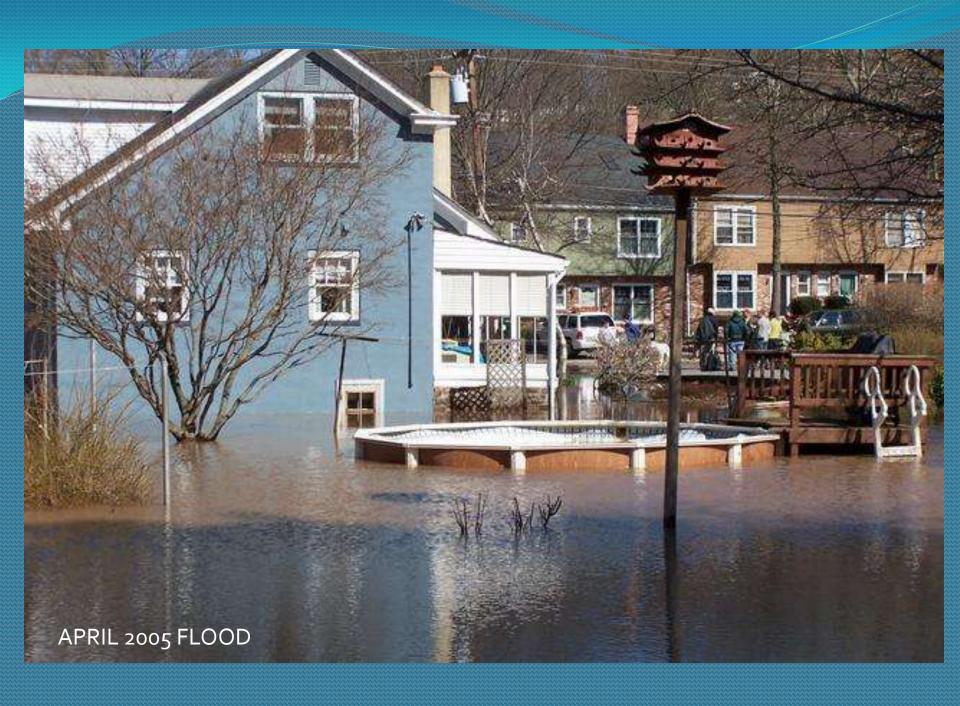


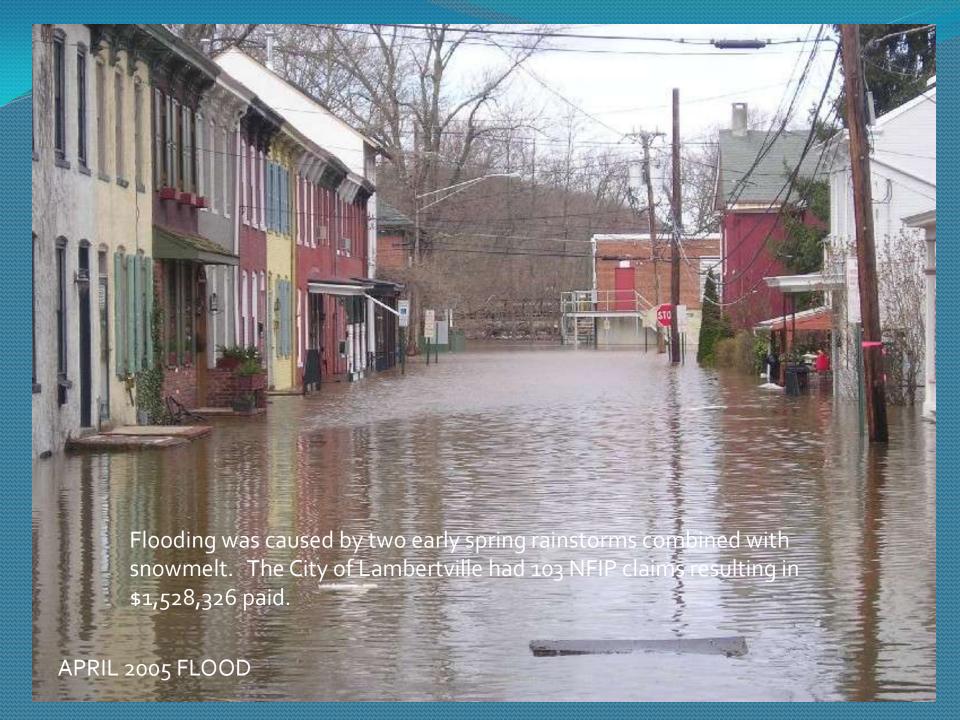
APRIL 2005 FLOOD

Gary Szatkowski, Meteorologist-in-Charge NOAA's National Weather ServicePhiladelphia/Mt. Holly NJ Forecast Office



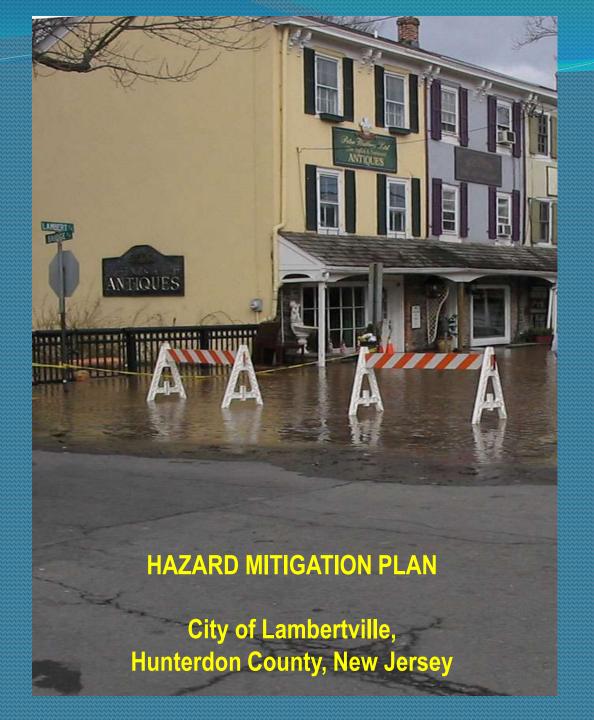






### New Jersey Governor's Flood Mitigation Task Force





#### Swan Creek Watershed

#### **Preliminary Flood Damage and Mitigation Report**



January 2007

Technical Assistance Provided by USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service through Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District

To

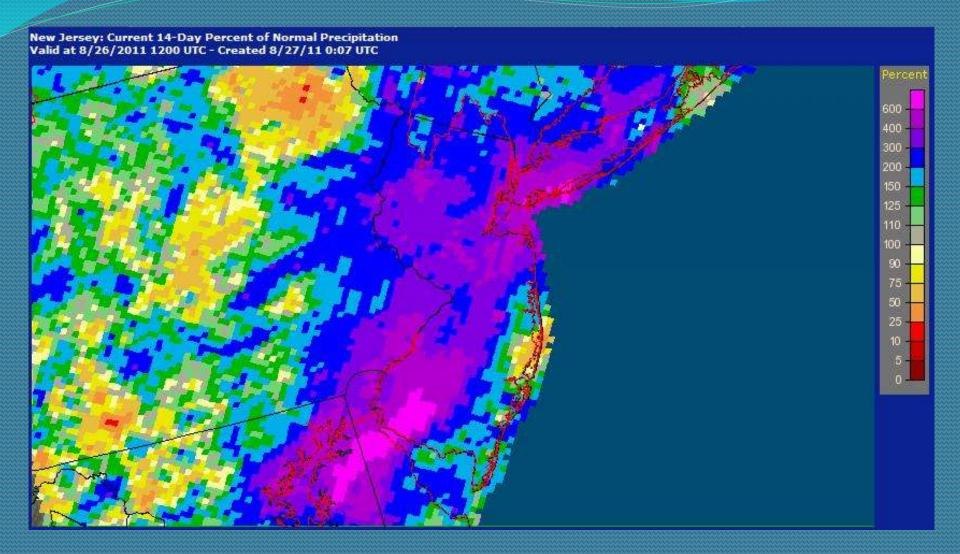
City of Lambertville, New Jersey

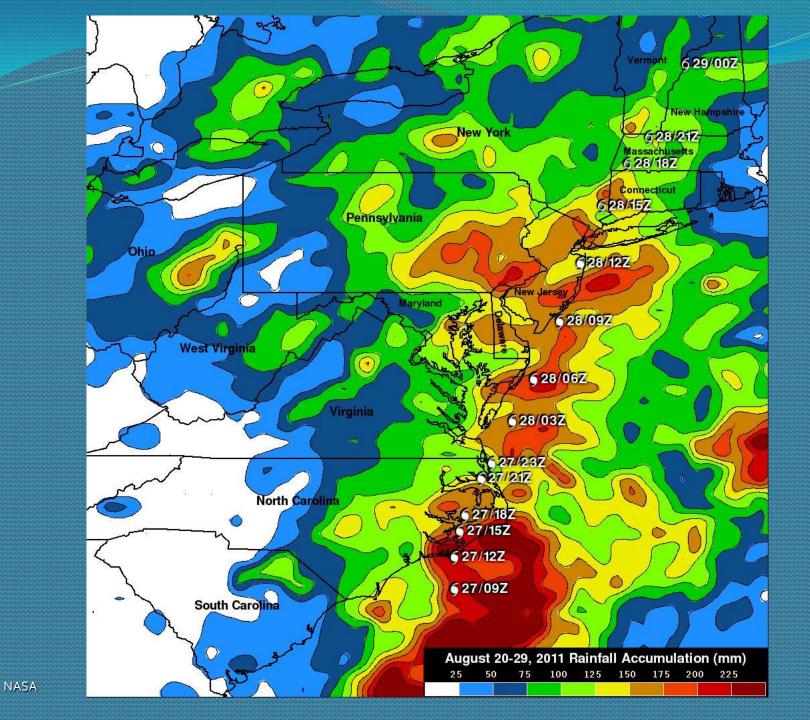
















# Mitigation

# Delaware Avenue Trunkline

Weir at Ely Field



## Delaware Avenue Trunkline



# FEMA Mitigation

✓ all Hazard Mitigation Plans (90% of NJ population)

FEMA Mitigation Programs

- Flood Mitigation Assistance
  - Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
  - Repetitive Flood Claim
  - Severe Repetitive Loss





#### Best Practices and Case Studies

Search Portfolio

Sample Best Practice

Add Your Best Practice!

#### Lambertville Public School Building Retrofit

This project involved retrofitting the elementary school building in the City of Lambertville, NJ, following Hurricane Floyd in 1999. The school structures include a 1-story brick classroom building and an attached "multi-purpose" building used as a gymnasium, cafeteria, and assembly area.

In 1999, with Hurricane Floyd in the weather forecast, staff and students followed the drill with sandbags and elevation, but the school was overwhelmed by the heavy rain delivered by the storm. Water depths within the school reached 24 inches as floodwaters poured into the school building through doors, windows, and heating vents. Teaching materials, books, equipment, cafeteria appliances, furniture, and photographs were destroyed.

The results of the event, in terms of both dollar cost and emotional impact, was dramatic. The insurance settlement alone was \$1,000,000 (1999 dollars). Teachers and children were in tears and children were out of school for 5 days.

The first real test of the mitigation measures came in August of 2011 when Hurricane Irene slammed into New Jersey, bringing soaking rains and high winds across an already over-saturated ground. With recently installed drainage systems in place for nearby Ely Creek, plus waterproof and reinforced doors and windows, and raised heating units, coupled with overwhelming volunteer support, Lambertville's preparation overcame previous fears.

Recently installed drainage systems for Ely Creek, plus waterproof and reinforced doors and windows, and raised heating units, coupled with overwhelming volunteer support, helped prevent damage to the school. Irene's flash-flooding brought over 18 inches of street level flooding, but the floodwaters were unable to penetrate Lambertville's Public School. The only water that managed to penetrate the building was a few small wet spots in one corner that were easily cleaned up by a custodian using a mop. Financial and emotional costs as a result of the storm and flooding were totally avoided.

Lambertville's experience in mitigating a real threat to a facility critical to their identity, and working together as a community, sets an example for many other communities around the country that find themselves in similar circumstances. The community has demonstrated that recognizing the hazard, formulating a plan and persistently pursuing the assistance offered by FEMA can bring about increased safety and security for people and protect facilities vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards. The modest investment of \$215,000 to mitigate a natural hazard threat yielded estimated avoided costs in excess of \$1,000,000.



Hunterdon County, New Jersey







Quick Facts

1999

Sector Public

Cost

\$215,000.00 (Actual)

Primary Activity/Project:

Flood-proofing

Primary Funding:

Other FEMA funds/ U.S.

Department of Homeland Security

# April 2005

### 75-year storm — 1.3% annual chance



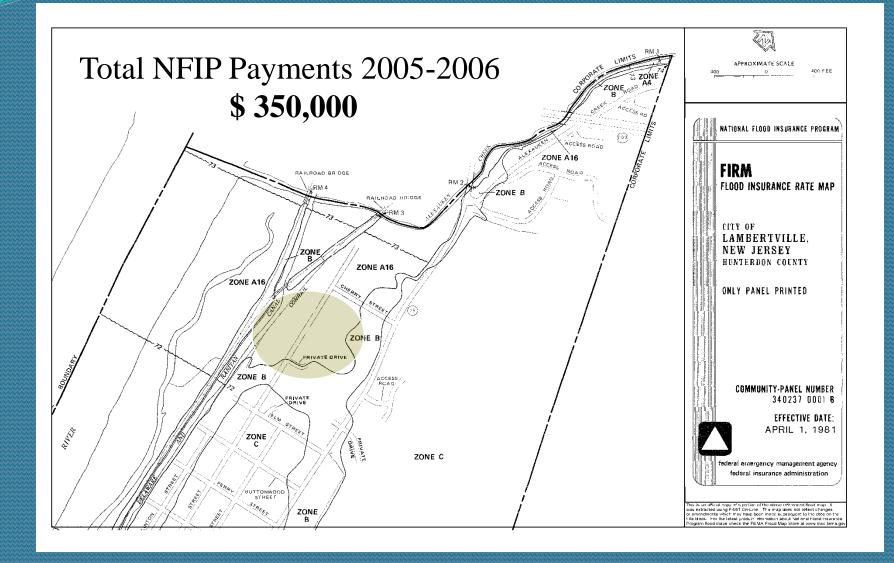


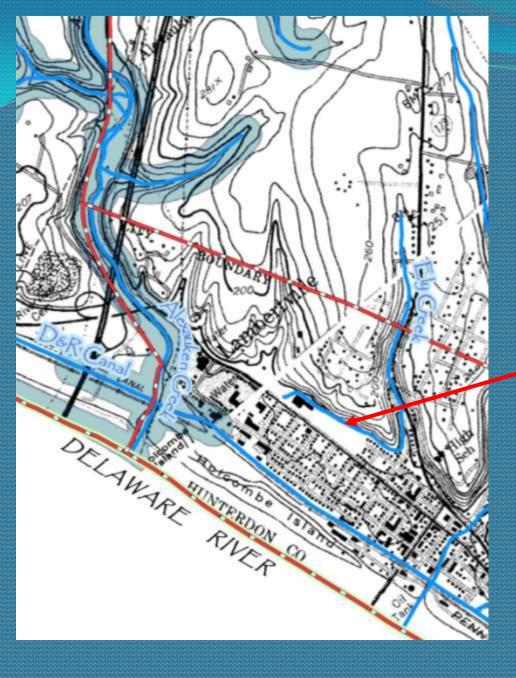
# June 2006

### 60-year storm — 1.7% annual chance



# FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map





# Ely Creek - SB





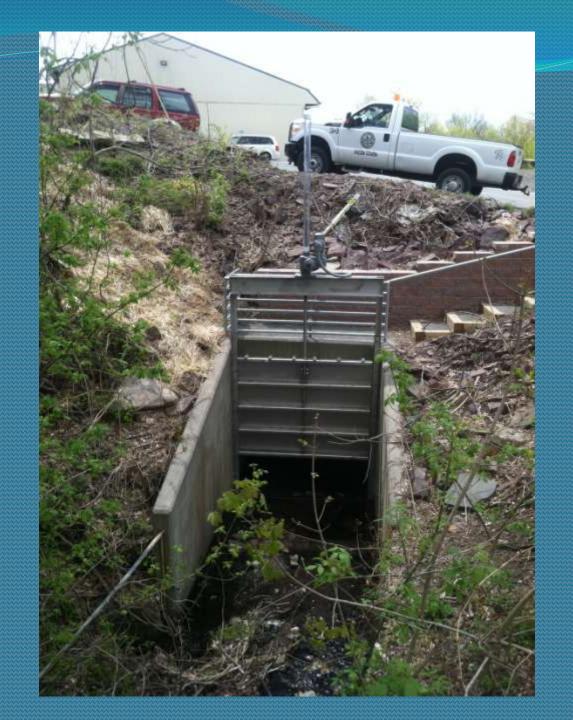


# FEMA Grant

About \$200,000 from 2010 Flood Mitigation Assistance program

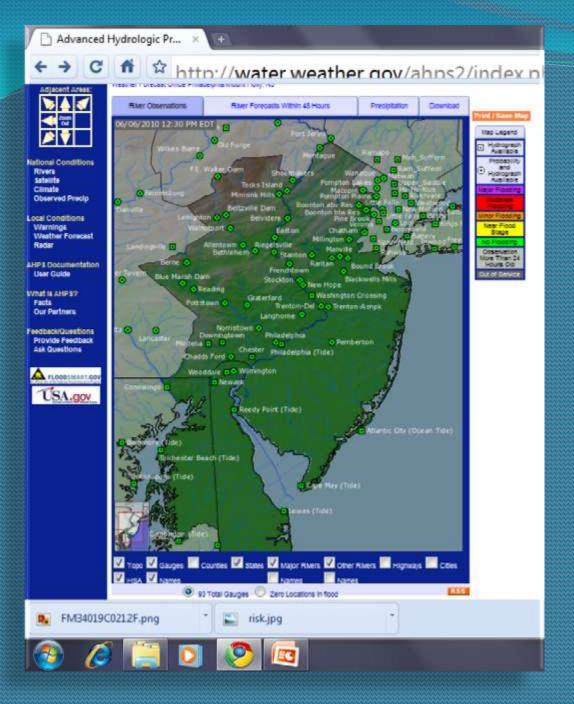












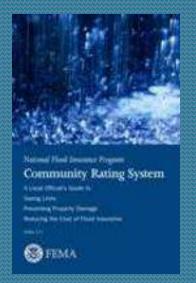
# Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service

Mt. Holly, NJ NWS Office

### Community Rating System (CRS):

The CRS program provides reductions in premiums to policyholders in CRS communities. To join the CRS, a community must implement and maintain floodplain management activities that go beyond the minimum requirements of the NFIP. This benefit includes the adjustment of flood insurance premium rates to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities.





Credit points earned, classification awarded, and premium reductions given for communities in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System.

		Premium Reduction	
Credit Points	Class	SFHA*	Non-SFHA**
4,500+	1	45%	10%
4,000 – 4,499	2	40%	10%
3,500 – 3,999	3	35%	10%
3,000 – 3,499	4	30%	10%
2,500 – 2,999	5	25%	10%
2,000 – 2,499	6	20%	10%
1,500 – 1,999	7	15%	5%
1,000 – 1,499	8	10%	5%
500 – 999	9	5%	5%
0 – 499	10	0	

<sup>\*</sup>Special Flood Hazard Area

<sup>\*\*</sup>Preferred Risk Policies are available only in B, C, and X Zones for properties that are shown to have a minimal risk of flood damage. The Preferred Risk Policy does not receive premium rate credits under the CRS because it already has a lower premium than other policies. Although they are in SFHAs, Zones AR and A99 are limited to a 5% discount. Premium reductions are subject to change.



# Land Use

Local Laws and Regulations
No-adverse Impact
Certified Floodplain Manager



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