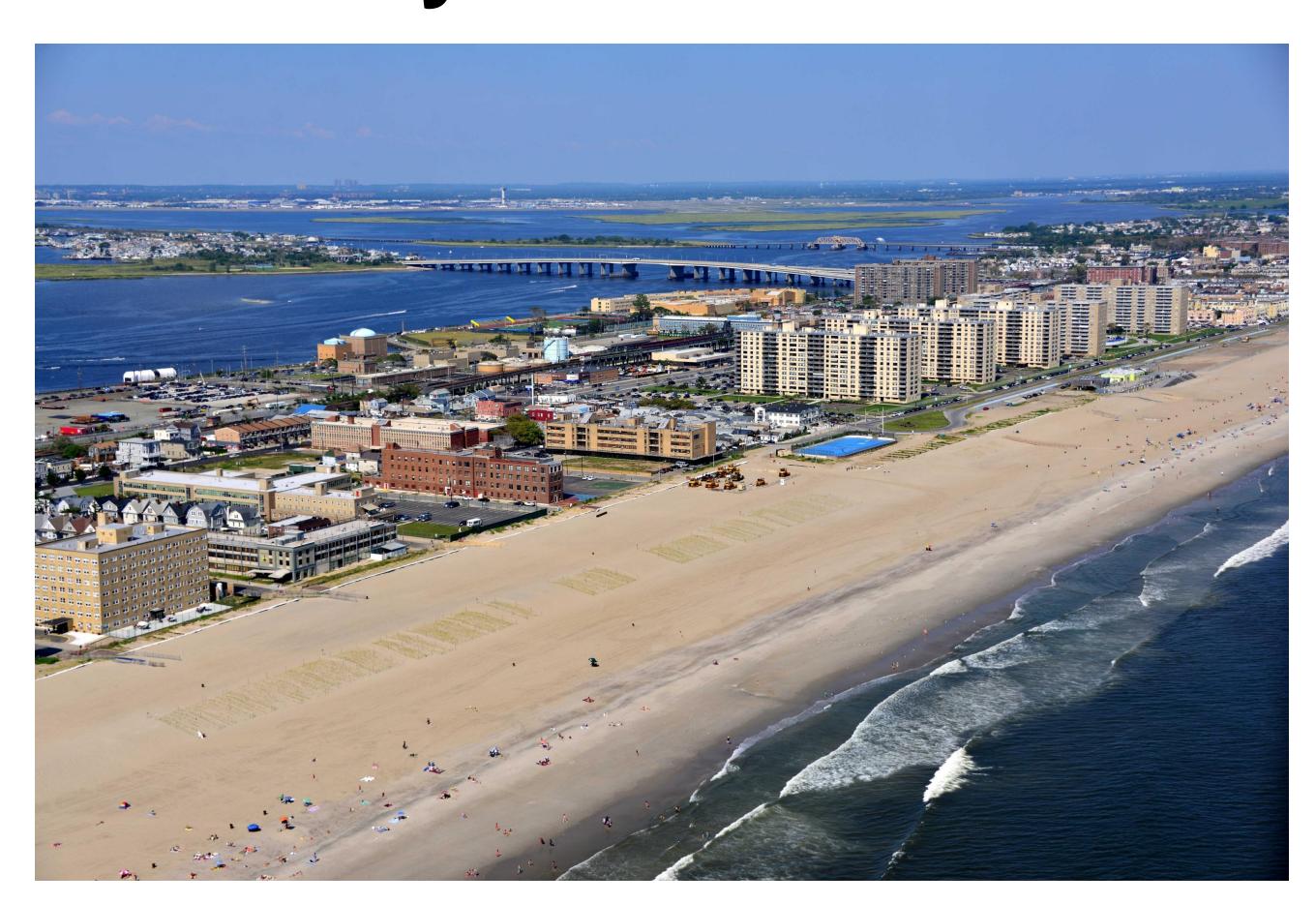


US Army Corps of Engineers New York Department of Environmental Conservation



PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING

East Rockaway to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay Reformulation Study



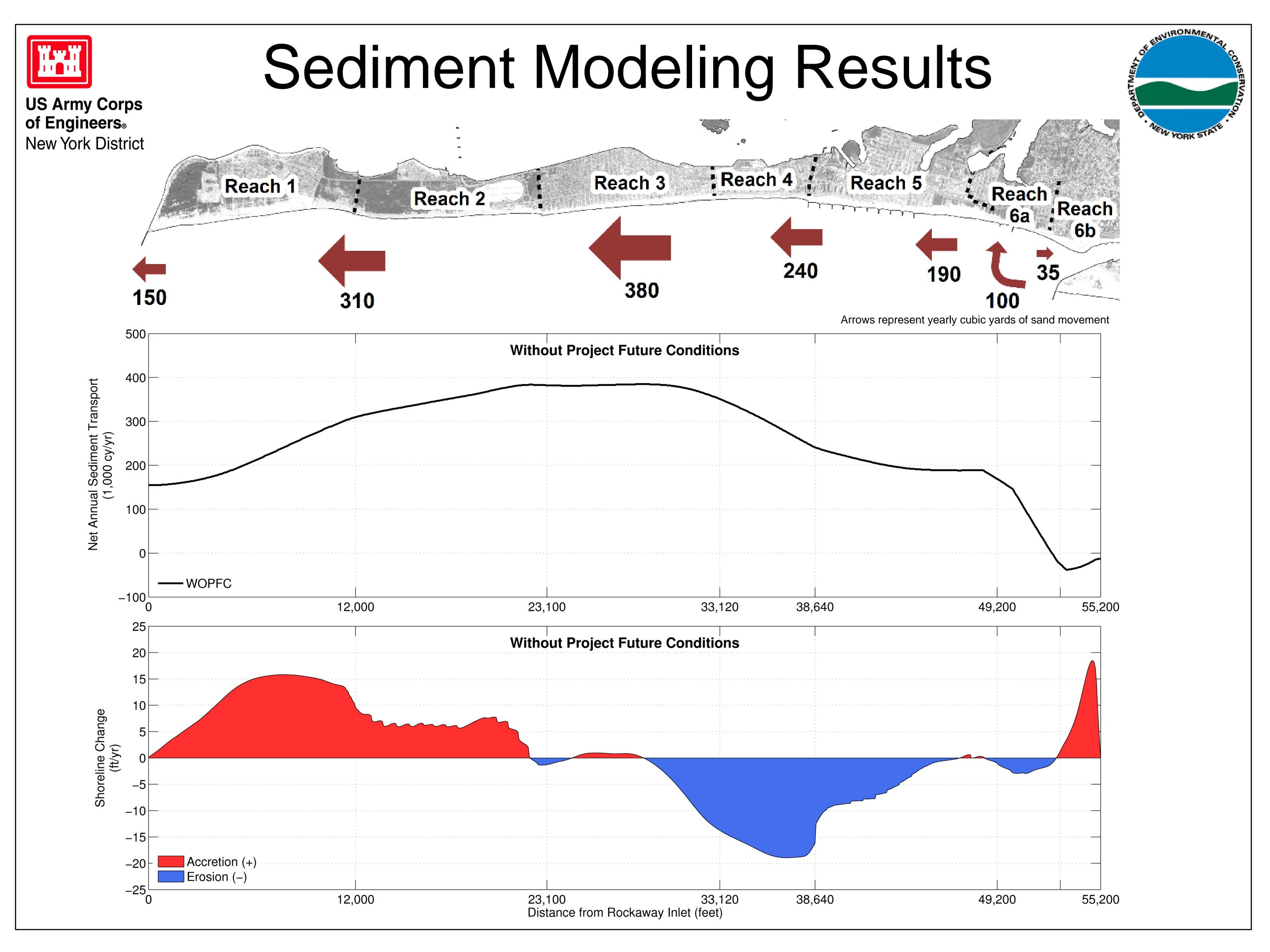
PROBLEM: Addressing Coastal Storm Risk Management

MEETING PURPOSE: Set Scope of Environmental Review & Identify Alternatives

7:00 – 7:30 Welcome and Poster Board Viewing

7:30 – 8:00 US Army Corps of Engineers Presentation

8:00 – 9:00 Poster Board Session and Information Exchange



US Army Corps

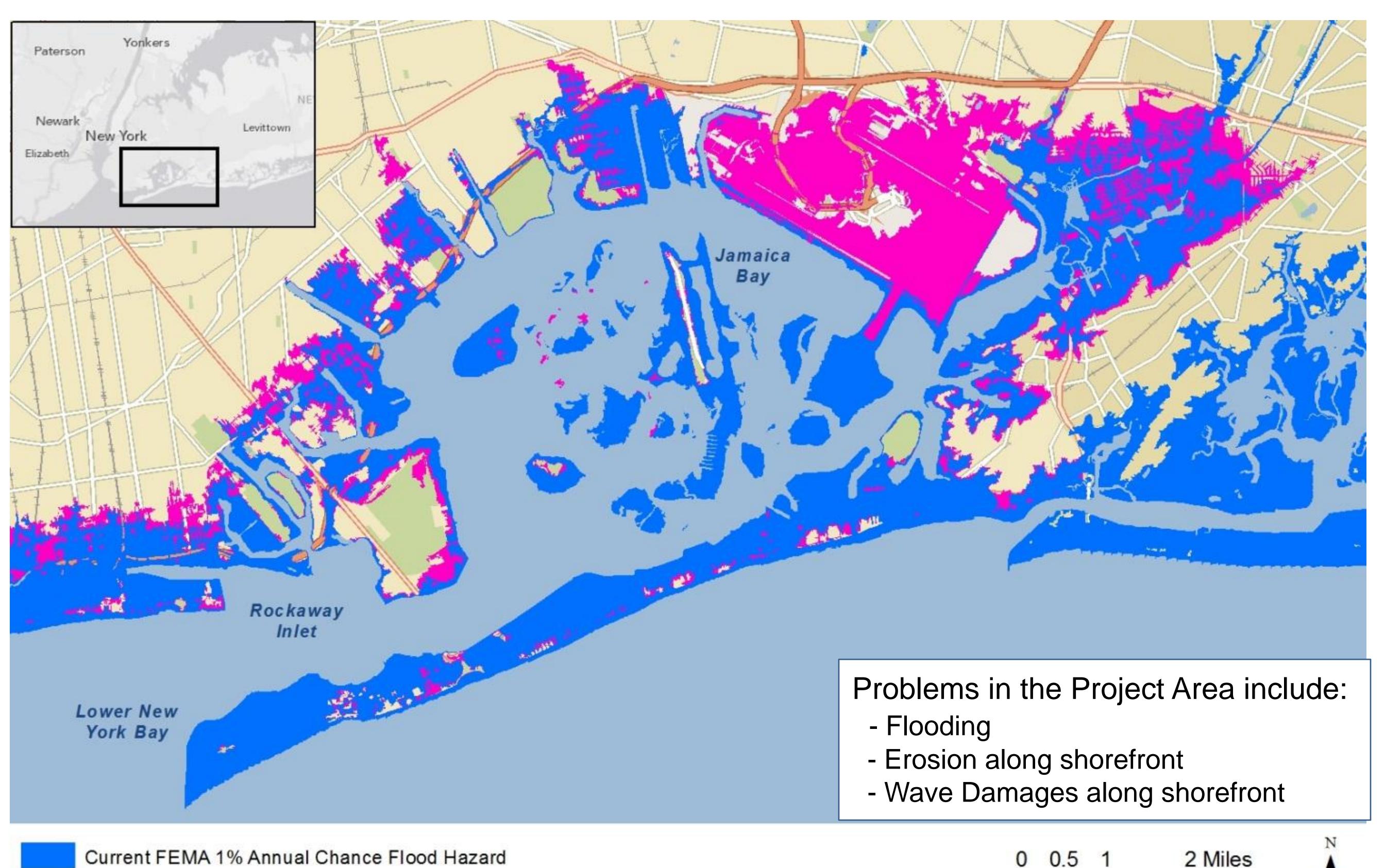
Project Area Problem Identification



of Engineers_® **New York District**

Blue illustrates current 1% annual chance of flooding

Purple illustrates 1.3 feet of Relative Sea Level Rise in 2070, (mid-range SLR) added to the 1% flooding





Rockaway's History of Coastal Projects

- State & City Projects constructed 1927 1975
 - Over 12 Million CY of sand placed
 - Several hundred groins built, stone and wood
- Joint Corps, State, City Project 1975 2012
 - Approximately 19 Million CY of sand placed
 - Terminal groin constructed (1979)





Before and After Initial Construction 1975

Authorized Project

EAST ROCKAWAY INLET TO ROCKAWAY INLET AND JAMAICA BAY, N.Y.

Constructed Project Cross-Section

Corps Project (Authorized in 1965)

Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection Project Beach Erosion Control Features:

- Beach Berm at +10 ft MSL, up to 200 ft wide, length 6 miles
- 5 M CY of sand placed for initial construction
- Renourished for a period of 10 years, each of 1M CY

Hurricane Protection Features:

- Hurricane Barrier w/ Navigation gate across Rockaway Inlet
- Floodwall at +18 ft MSL, for 7.7 miles along Rockaway

Corps Construction

1974 Corps authorized separate construction of "beach erosion control" portion plus 10-years of renourishment

Constructed in 1975-1977

Terminal groin added at Beach 149th Street in 1979

Project Renourished through 1987

"Hurricane Protection Features" were de-authorized by Congress

In 1993, approved to extend renourishment Renourishment undertaken in 1996, 2000, 2004

Post-Sandy Projects

The Corps has worked with partners in New York City and New York State to build a robust coastal storm risk management project along the Atlantic Coast of Rockaway

- 3.5 million cubic yards of sand placed
- More than 6 miles of beach widened and elevated
- City-funded betterment incorporated to elevate berm to provide additional risk reduction
- City's ongoing dune grass planting efforts will strengthen project further
- More coastal storm risk management than has ever existed in Rockaway



Crews pumping sand both widened and elevated the existing beach, greatly reducing coastal storm risks



Short-Listed Alternatives



Shoreline

- Alt 0: No Action
- Alt 1: Beach Restoration
- Alt 2: Beach Restoration and Modified Erosion Control
- Alt 3: Beach Restoration and Increased Erosion Control (Reinforced Dune is being evaluated for Alt 1, 2, and 3)

Bay

- Alt A: No Action
- Alt B: Non-Structural (including house raising or flood proofing)
- Alt C: Hurricane Barrier in Rockaway Inlet
- Alt D: Perimeter Protection by T-wall and/or Living Shoreline where appropriate

Selected Plan will combine elements from shoreline and bay.



Atlantic Coast Alternative 1 (Beach Restoration)



June 2018 Shoreline (Projected)

CEHA

Alternative_1

🖍 🔪 Dune Toe

Oune Crest

✓ ➤ Berm Crest

→ Design Shoreline

Project Baseline

• Design Shoreline + Adv Fill

Beach Restoration Alternative

- Includes construction of beach and dune
- Periodic renourishment of the beach (every 4 years)

- Greater volumes of sand placed in high erosion areas



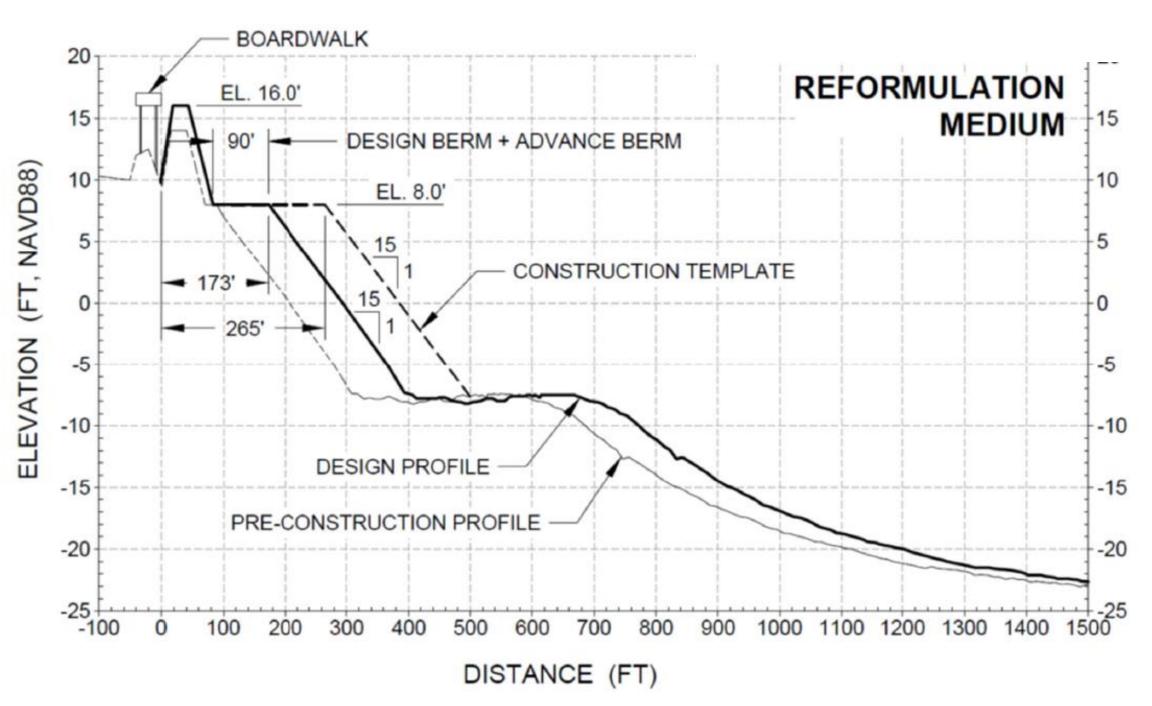
Dune heights being considered:

16 feet (shown) to 20 feet NAVD elevation

Design Berm being considered:

60 feet (shown) to 100 feet

Note: Actual constructed width with advance fill and width of beach including slope to the water line would be greater



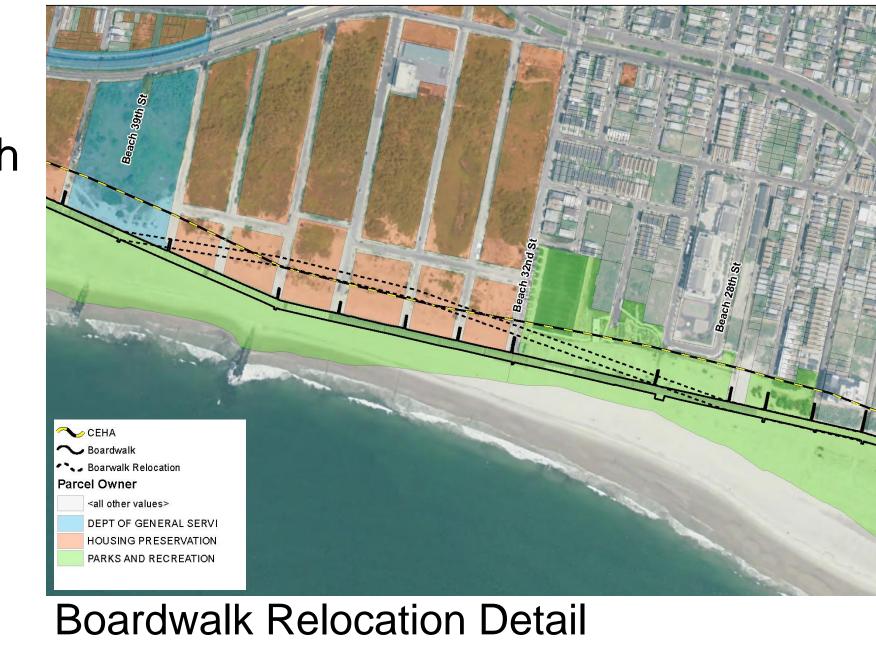
Typical profile of beach berm and dune being considered for Alternatives 1, 2 and 3

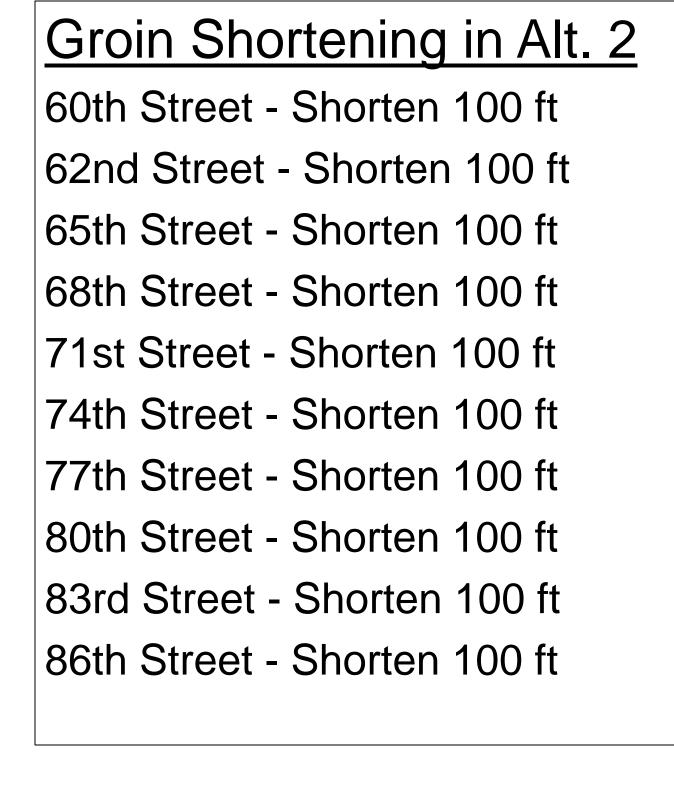


Atlantic Coast Alternative 2 (Beach Restoration and Modified Erosion Control)



- All beach berm and dune elements of Alternative 1
- Shortening of 10 existing groins between Beach 60th to Beach 86th
- Relocation of existing boardwalk from Beach 28th to Beach 39th









Map of Atlantic Coast Alternative 3 (Beach Restoration and Increased Erosion Control)

WEW MON STATE .

- All beach berm and dune elements of Alternative 1
- Construction of 12 new groins between Beach 90th to Beach 122nd
- Enhancement of existing groin field from Beach 36th to Beach 49th (extending groins) and new groin at Beach 34th

June 2018 Shoreline (Projected)

CEHA

Alternative_3

Dune Toe

Dune Crest

Berm Crest

Design Shoreline

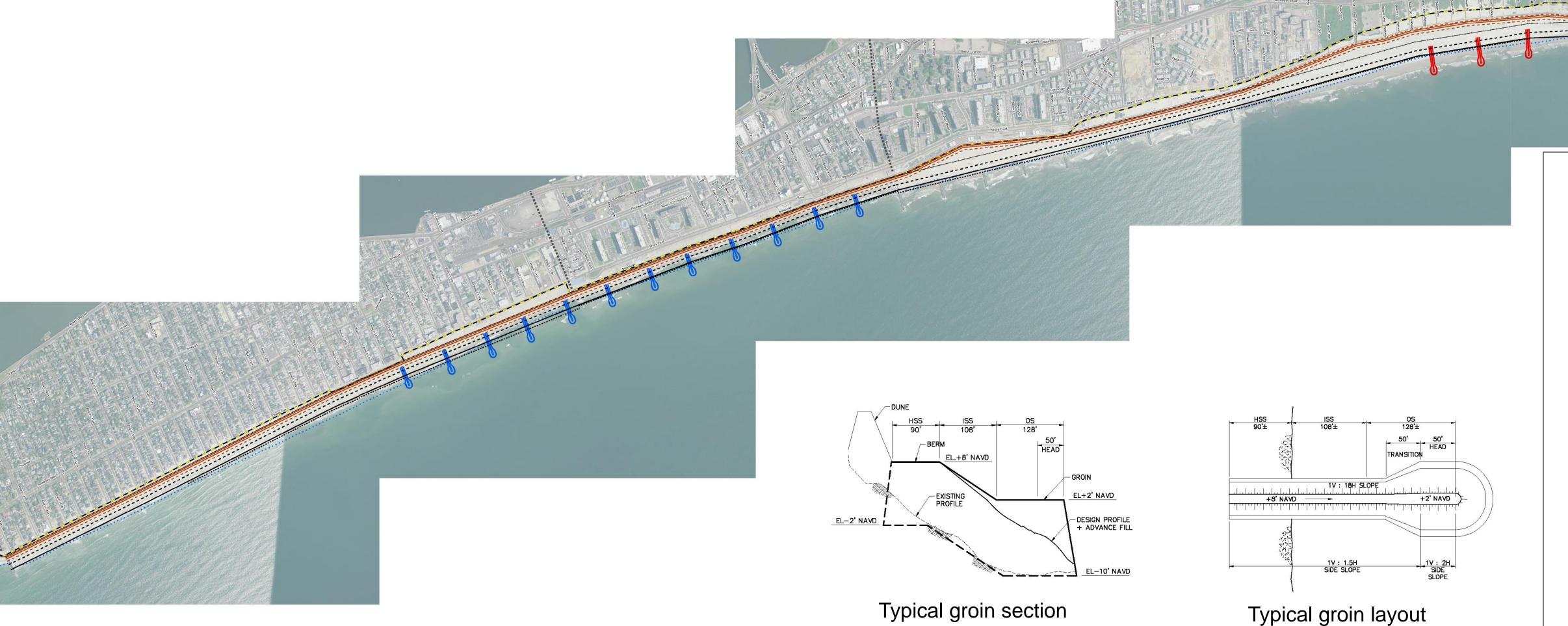
Design Shoreline

Project Baseline

Groin - New Construction

Groin - Extension

Groin - Shortening



Groin Construction

34th St new groin - 526 ft
37th St extend groin - 175 ft
40th St extend groin - 200 ft
43rd St extend groin - 75 ft
46th St extend groin - 150 ft
49th St extend groin - 200 ft
92nd St new groin - 326 ft
95th St new groin - 326 ft
101st St new groin - 326 ft
104th St new groin - 326 ft
106th St new groin - 326 ft

108th St new groin - 326 ft

110th St new groin - 351 ft

113th St new groin - 376 ft

115th St new groin - 376 ft

118th St new groin - 376 ft

121st St new groin - 326 ft



Dune Reinforcement



The Study Team is assessing the feasibility of reinforcing the dune (in Alternatives 1, 2 and 3)

Two buried seawall alternatives are being analyzed.

These are being considered for the entire length of shoreline, or only in certain segments.

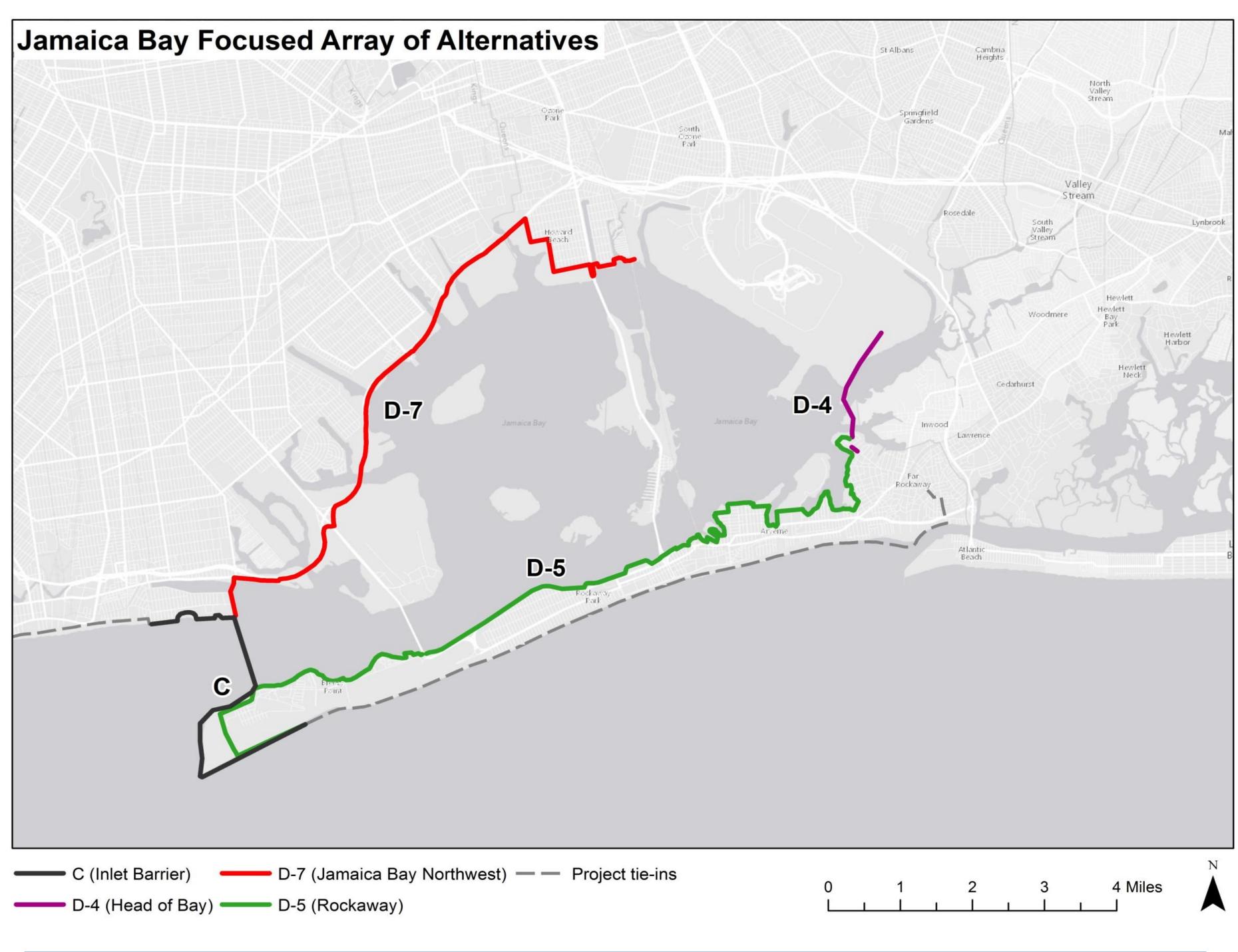
Buried Seawall A Buried Seawall B RIFET TRACTI CHANGE TO BEACH CHANGE CH

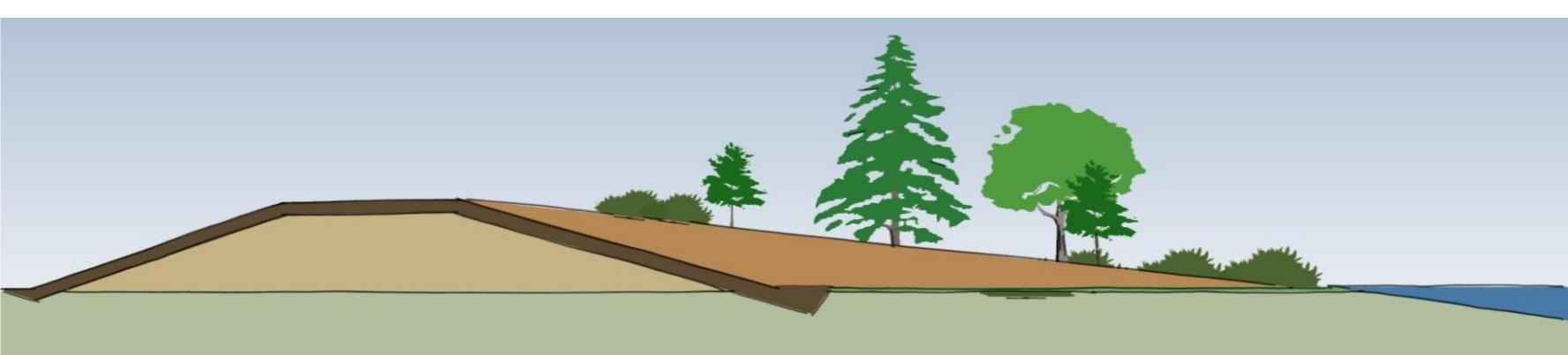
- Designed to reduce wave impact
- Can be built in segments
- Smaller rock size; unobtrusive (fully buried)
- Estimated 100 year level of protection with beach berm
- Designed to reduce wave impact and inundation
- Incorporates steel sheet pile and larger stone size
- Should be contiguous for entire project
- Estimated 150 year level of protection with beach berm



Jamaica Bay Structural Alternatives







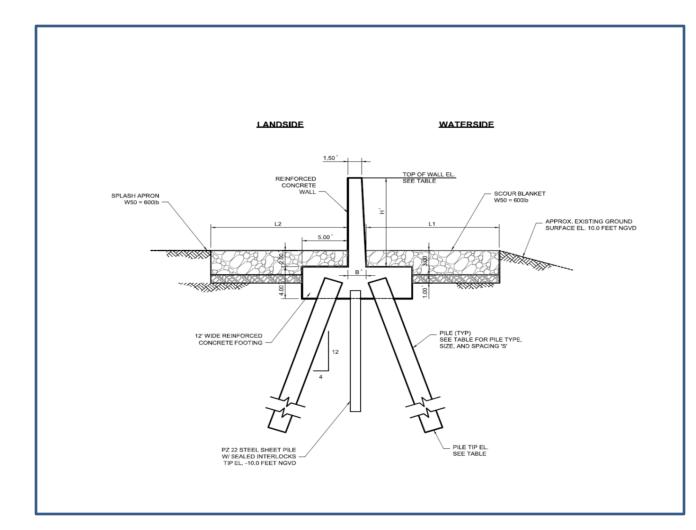
Living shoreline

C- Inlet Barrier

- Operated under storm conditions
- Provides risk reduction to entire project area
- Cannot be constructed in smaller increments
- Requires tie-in to high ground protection

D- Perimeter Plan

- Includes walls, smaller gates and nature based features constructed around the perimeter of Jamaica Bay
- Each section would reduce risks to specific communities within Jamaica Bay once completed
- Each Reach is subject to individual cost/benefit analysis
- Requires tie-in to high ground protection



Typical wall section (T- Wall)



Screening of Measures



Along the Atlantic Ocean Shoreline and within Jamaica Bay there are a range of existing conditions and specific problems associated with coastal storms.

A wide-range of measures were considered and evaluated to arrive at the short-listed alternatives.

The following is a list of measures considered for the Project Area.

Bayside Measures

Nonstructural

Acquisition

Floodplain zoning

Floodproofing

Flood warning system

Structural

Tide gate

Hurricane barrier

Levee

Floodwall

Bulkhead/Seawall

Breakwater

NNBF (Natural and Nature-Based Features)

Living shoreline

Coastal wetland

Maritime and coastal forest

Reef

Dune and Beach

Swale/Channel

<u>Other</u>

Bay shallowing

Stormwater improvement

Wastewater treatment

Park access and recreation

Evacuation routes

Oceanside Measures

Structural

Dune and berm construction

Dune reinforcement

Groin

Lengthen or shorten existing

New Groins

T-Groins

Groin removal

Nonstructural

Acquisition

Boardwalk relocation

Floodplain zoning

Floodproofing



Identifying What Impacts to Assess



NEPA Scoping: The Corps of Engineers and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation are conducting NEPA scoping

- This provides the public with the opportunity to present any potential environmental concerns they may have with any alternatives being evaluated
- Concerns brought up during this process will be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement that will be prepared
- To compare the feasible alternatives identified in the previous posters in terms of their potential to affect the environment, each of their impacts on the following resources will be assessed, as well as cumulative impacts

Topography and Soils

Water Resources:

Groundwater

Surface Water

Water Quality

Land Use and Zoning

Vegetation

Fish and Wildlife

Fish

Benthics

Mammals

Birds

Amphibians and reptiles

Threatened and Endangered Species

Essential Fish Habitat

Socioeconomics

Population

Housing

Environmental Justice

Economy/Income

Aesthetics and Scenic Resources

Recreation

Transportation

<u>Cultural Resources</u>

Coastal Zone Management

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste

Air Quality

<u>Noise</u>

Cumulative Impacts (nearby ongoing/proposed projects)



Next Steps



Assessing Public Support of Alternatives: **Now**

Tentatively Selected Plan: September 2015

Draft Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement released for review:

December 2015

Before finalization, any report must be extensively reviewed and approved both internally within USACE and externally, including local, state and other Federal oversight

Construction start will depend on length of required reviews and approvals, and relative complexity of design

Comment cards are available at the entrance.

Comments can be provided

through June 30, 2015 to:

Mr. Robert J. Smith
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Robert.J.Smith@usace.army.mil

At: USACE New York District
Planning Division
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278

Electronic Version of Posters Available at: www.nan.usace.army.mil/Rockaway

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