



## Rockaway West Planning Committee Meeting #6

January 13, 2014

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# Agenda

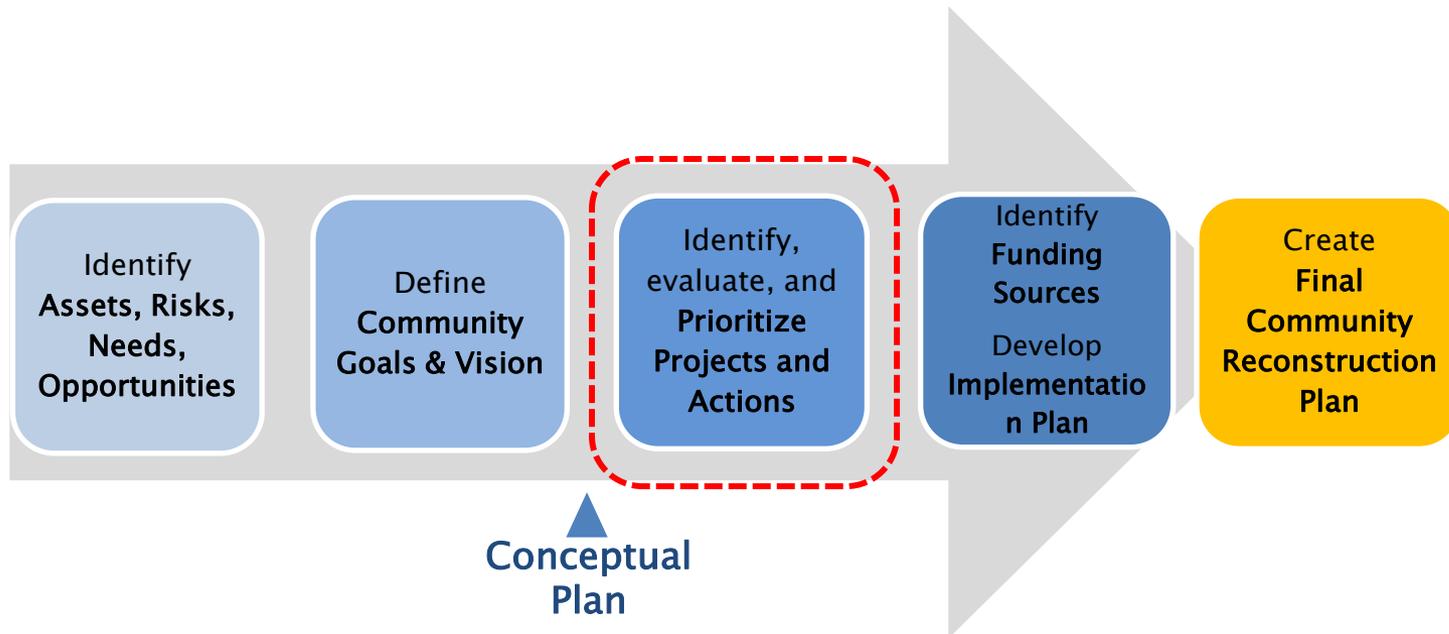
- 1. Program update** 7:00 – 7:15
- 2. Key project review** 7:15 – 8:20
- 3. Next steps** 8:20 – 8:30

# Committee Meeting 6: Project refinement

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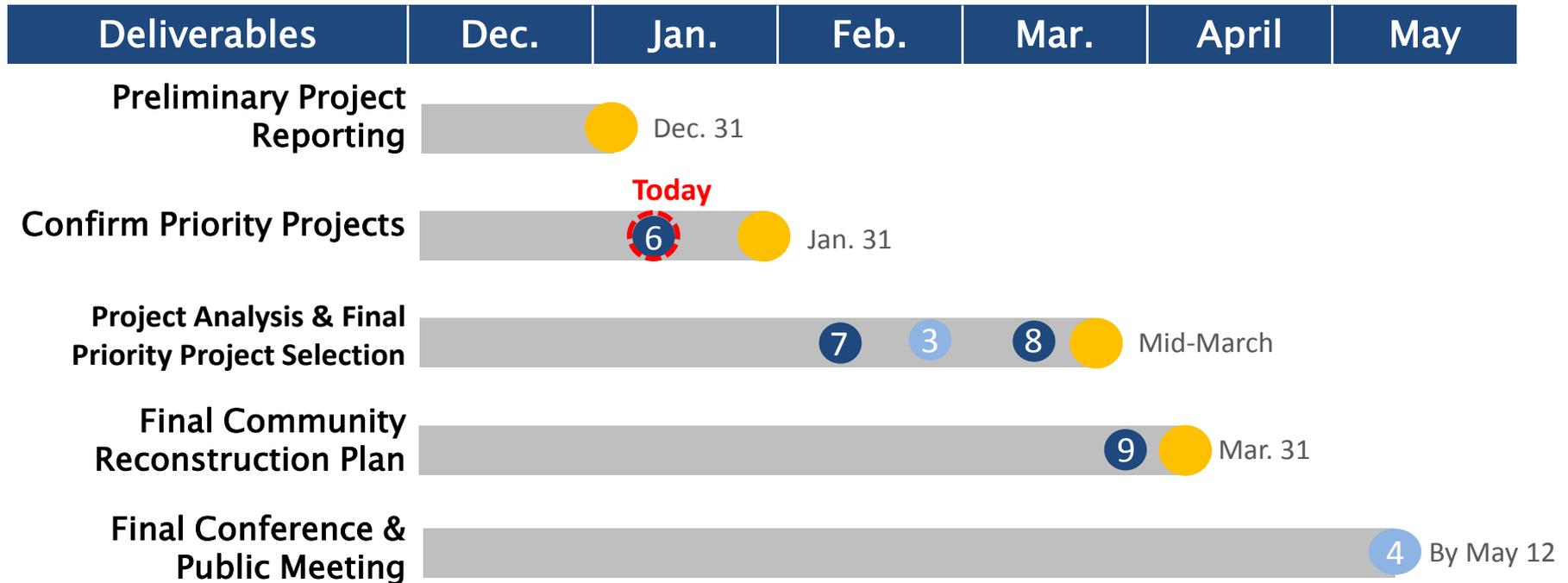
## Objectives:

- Confirm Public Meeting #3 approach
- Review and refine scope of key projects



# NY Rising Community Reconstruction Program Schedule

- Planning Committee Meeting
- Public Meeting
- Deliverable Due Date



## Refined DOS deliverables approach

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By end of January, finalize “Priority CDBG–DR Projects” and “Featured Projects” for Rockaway West

Total list of projects add up to more than \$21 million

- In February consultants will analyze and cost projects, NYS DOS determines CDBG–DR eligibility of projects
- Committee will continue to coordinate mid–March which project(s) to submit for NY Rising funding

Initiatives not on the CDBG–DR Priority Project or Featured Project list *can still be included* in the Final Community Reconstruction Plan

- Additional projects, recommendations, or actions
- Suggested regulatory reforms

# Public Meeting #3 Approach

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## Goal of Public Meeting #3:

- Solicit community feedback on proposed priority and featured projects

## Potential Approach

- 2 hour meeting, similar format, weeknight or weekend
- Store-front charrette, open to the public, 2-3 days in a row, over a weekend
- Heated tent, open to the public, 1-3 days in a row
- Other?

## Need to Confirm:

- Approach
- Location options
- Date options

# Agenda

1. Program update 7:00 – 7:15
2. Key project review 7:15 – 8:20
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# Key Project Review

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Tonight we will focus on 3 key projects

- Ferry
- Coastal Protection
- Emergency Relief Center

We will table the following for a future committee meeting

- Other Infrastructure (transportation, power, water management)
- Health Services
- Other Emergency Readiness/Response
- Economic Development
- Natural/Recreation
- Housing Recommendations

# Agenda

1. Program update 7:00 – 7:15
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  - a) Ferry feasibility
  - b) Coastal protection
  - c) Emergency relief centers
3. Next steps 8:20 – 8:30

# Current Ferry Service to the Rockaways

## Temporary Weekday Service: Nov 2012–Jan 2014

### Frequency:

- 5 morning
- 5 evening

### Route:

- Beach 108th St./
- Brooklyn Army Terminal/
- Pier 11 (55 min)/
- E. 34th St

### Total Cost

- \$2 ticket fare one way
- \$25–30 subsidy per ticket one way
- Free parking

### Infrastructure

- 2 Seastreak vessels
- Temporary landing at 108th
- National Grid parking lot



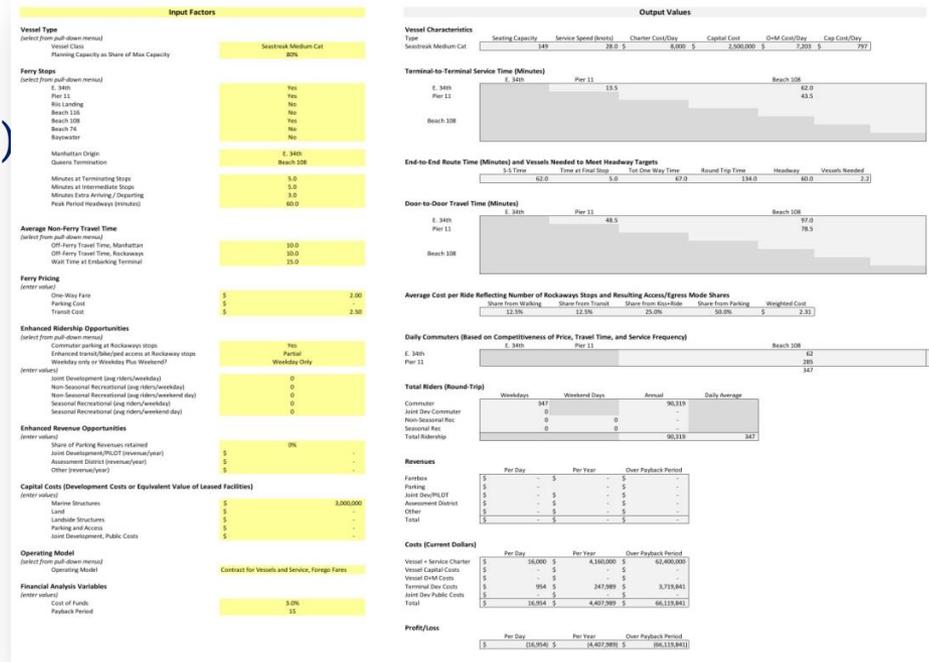
# Rockaway Ferry Model

There are a number of variables that impact ferry feasibility. We created a model to test different scenarios and options.

- Number/Combination of Stops
- Headway (# Trips in Peak Period)
- Fares (Ferry, Parking)
- Vessel Type
- Capital Costs (Terminals & Vessels)
- Development Opportunities

## Outputs

- Number Vessels Needed
- Travel Time
- Ridership
- Revenue
- Profit/Loss



# Ferry Landing Options & Number of Stops & Trips



# 2013 Ferry Analysis

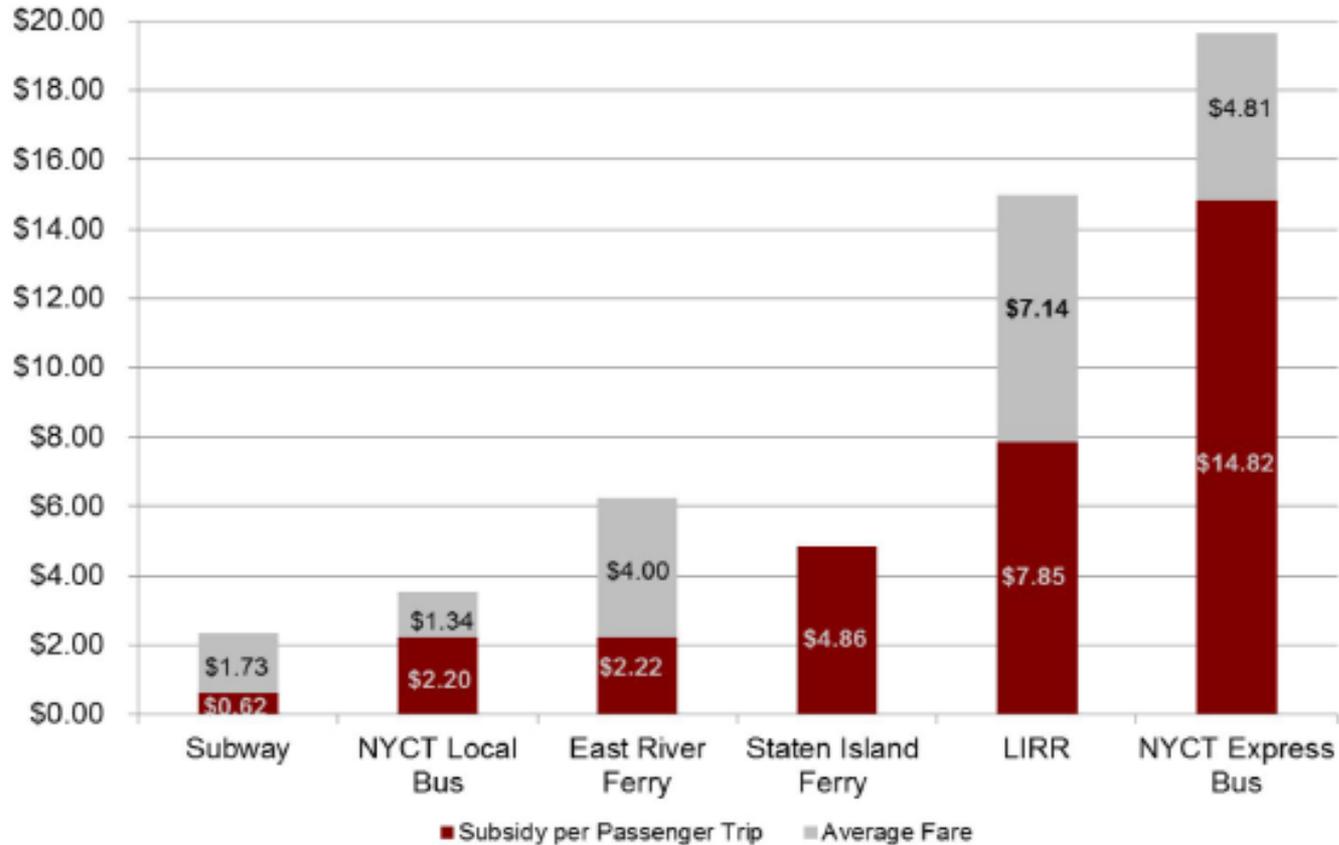


## NYC Citywide Ferry Study

- 2103 Preliminary Report – final report expected in 2014
- Evaluating
  - 4 Rockaways Stops
  - 3 add'l Jamaica Bay Stops

# Comparative Transit Costs, Fares, and Subsidies

**Figure 3.1: Transit Fares and Subsidy per Passenger Trip\***



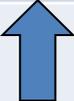
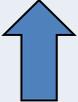
**Note: The 2011 Citywide ferry study included the previous Rockaway Ferry (that ended in June 2010) from Lower Manhattan to Riis Landing (and stopped at the Brooklyn Army Terminal) - it had a \$6 fare and a \$21.12 subsidy level**

# Rockaway Ferry Scenarios

We ran 5 scenarios in our model to start the discussion – we can change the variables and run additional scenarios over the next 4–6 weeks to refine the scope of a project or recommendation.

#	Name	Description
1	Current	Current Service+\$2 Fare+2 Seastreak Vessels
2	Additional Stop	<b>Riis Landing</b> +\$2 Fare+ <b>3 Seastreak Vessels</b>
3	Higher Fare	Riis Landing+ <b>\$6 Fare</b> +3 Seastreak Vessels
4	Better Vessel	Riis Landing+\$6 Fare+ <b>3 Otter Class Vessels</b>
5	New Development	Riis Landing+\$6 Fare+3 Otter Class Vessels+ <b>100 added riders from new development</b>

# Scenario Analysis – Daily Riders

#	Name	Daily Riders	Change from Previous Scenario
1	Current	347	
2	Additional Stop	385	 +38 (+11%)
3	Higher Fare	238	 -147 (-38%)
4	Better Vessel	265	 +27 (+11%)
5	New Development	365	 +100 (+38%)

*Note: DRAFT model results are representative figures*

# Scenario Analysis – Annual Subsidy

#	Name	Subsidy (\$million)	Change from Previous Scenario (\$million)
1	Current	\$4.0	
2	Additional Stop	\$6.3	 +\$2.3 (+58%)
3	Higher Fare	\$6.0	 -\$0.3 (-5%)
4	Better Vessel	\$2.4	 -\$3.6 (-60%)
5	New Development	\$2.0	 -\$0.4 (-20%)

*Note: DRAFT model results are representative figures*

# Ferry Service Funding Sources

Existing Funding Sources	Potential Uses
\$15M Rockaway Federal Allocation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set aside 2005</li> </ul>	Capital Investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Originally intended to purchase ferries</li> </ul>
\$15 NYC Match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set aside last year</li> </ul>	Capital Investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geared toward ferry landings and upland improvements</li> </ul>

POTENTIAL Funding Sources	Potential Uses
\$?? NY Rising Allocation	Capital Investments; Operating Costs if bundled with sustainability plan
\$3 Billing Federal Transportation NOFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Sandy-impacted areas</li> <li>• Due this quarter</li> </ul>	To be confirmed

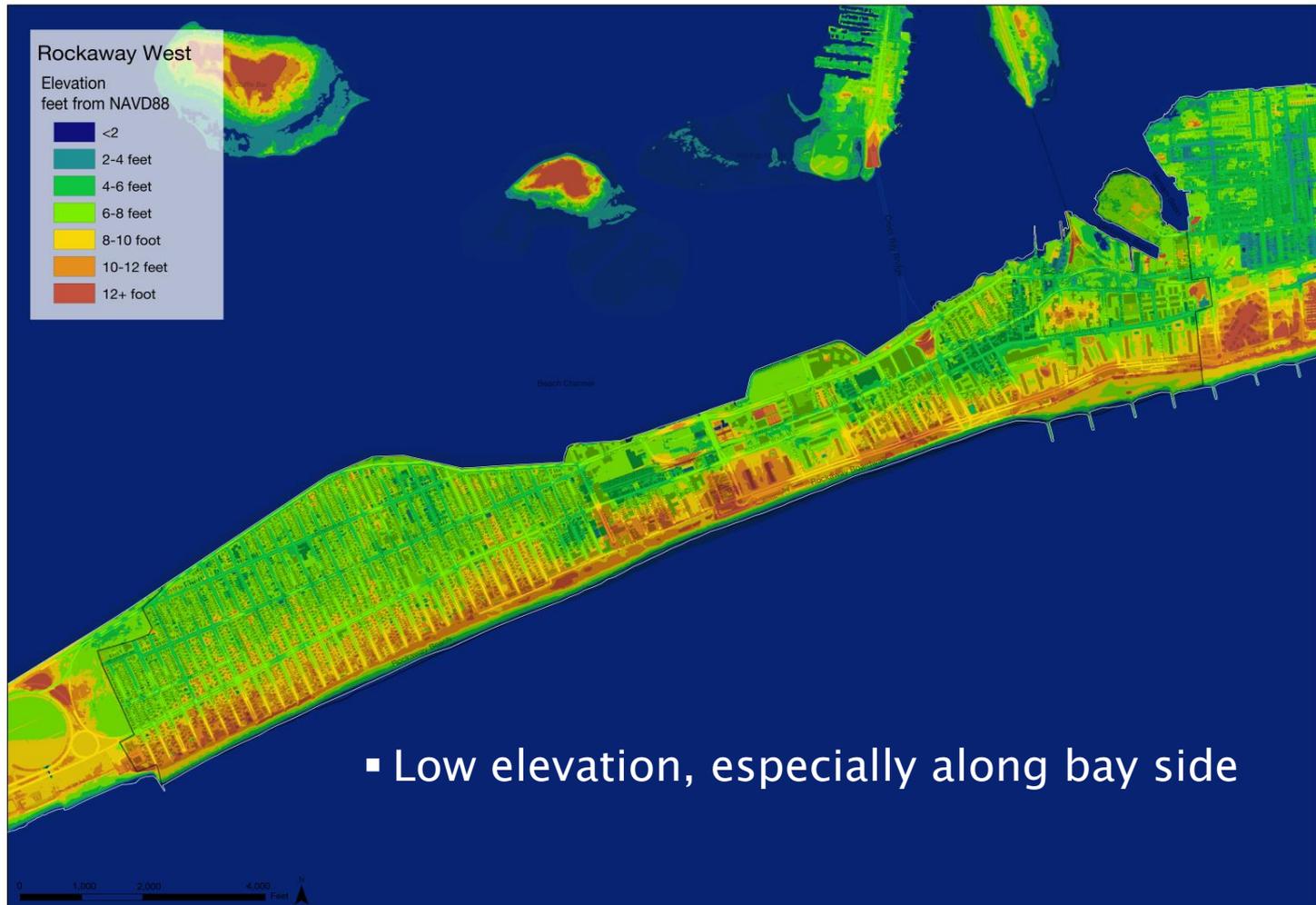
# NY Rising Funding Ideas

Potential Uses	Potential Benefits
1. Operating Costs	Could go directly as subsidy to offload the cost and overall rider fare
2. Other Capital Costs, such as new, more efficient ferries	Could help reduce the overall operating cost, therefore reducing total cost, subsidy need, and ideally fare
3. Other Capital Costs, such as a new parking garage	Could explore building parking garage and using revenues to offset ferry costs
4. Other?	Could explore development opportunities where developer could offset ferry costs (e.g. Ikea model)  Other?

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  - c) Emergency relief centers
3. Next steps 8:20 – 8:30

# Existing Conditions: Elevation



# Existing Conditions: FEMA Base Flood Elevations



# Existing Conditions: Depth of Flooding in 100-year Storm Event



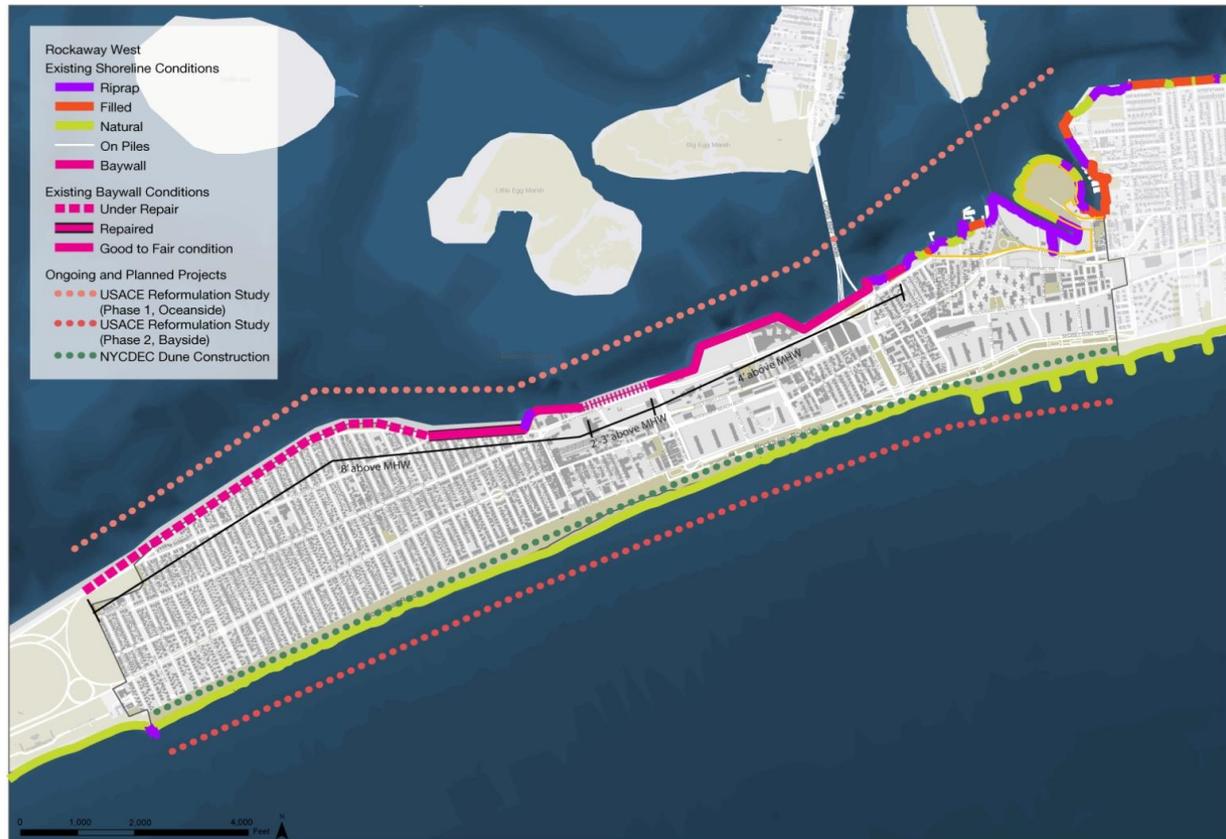
# Existing Protection

## ■ Ocean Side

- Beach protects against wave action
- Protective dune being built to protect against wave runup and surge
- Groins protect against beach erosion by capturing sediment

## ■ Bayside

- Baywall along shoreline, deteriorating in places, protects against wave action, erosion and tidal event
- Riprap along shoreline protects against small wave action and erosion
- Bulkheads protect against sea level rise, erosion



# Challenges to Developing 100-year Coastal Protection Strategies

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- Limited space along bayside shoreline limits how much you can build on land
  - Homes along shore
  - Roadway along shore
  - Can't build wide levees, dunes, etc.
  - Property ownership along shoreline means a cooperative approach is needed
- Deep channel limits what you can build in the water
- Seawall and dunes would have to surround entire planning area to provide comprehensive protection against the 100-year storm
- Height of seawall would dramatically impact access to water and views

# Recommendations

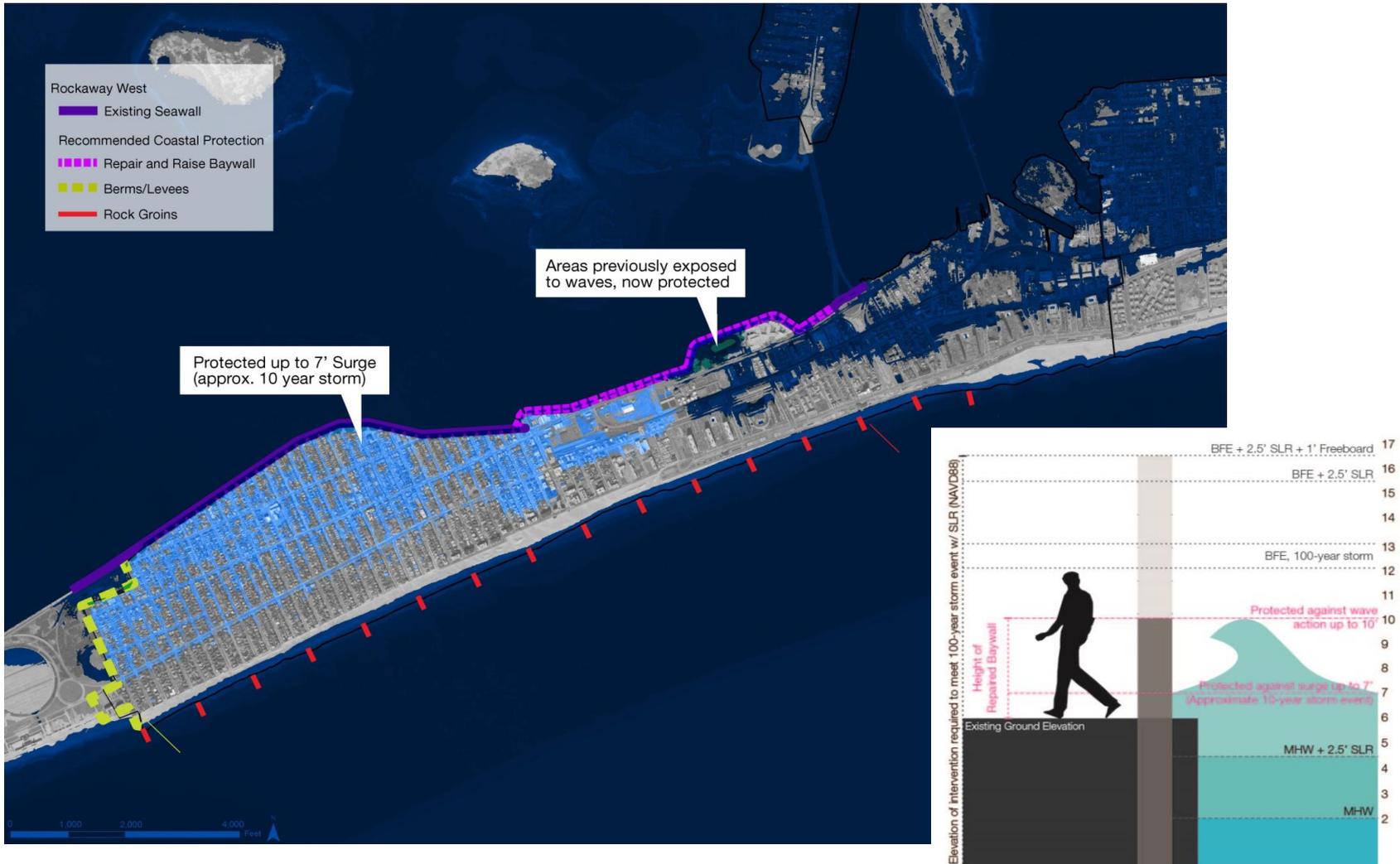


## What is the increased level of protection from these recommendations?

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- Raise and Repair Baywall – to protect against lesser storm events, moontides, and Sea Level Rise
  - Protect against surge levels up to 7’
  - Protect against wave action up to 10’
- Groins – may protect beach erosion
- NPS Barrier –

# What is the increased level of protection from these recommendations?



# Agenda

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  - c) **Emergency relief centers**
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# Creating a Rockaway West relief center

## Priority project

*Create a relief center to provide emergency services during and after a disaster*

## What is a relief center?

- Provides emergency services (access to health and social services, food, water, supplies)
- Information hub during an emergency
- Gathering place for evacuation
- *It is not a shelter or evacuation center*

## Considerations

- How the center functions 365 days a year (stewardship, maintenance, programming)
- Location within community
- Overall ownership and governance – day-to-day and in an emergency



*Volunteers during Sandy.*

# Location considerations – Hub and Satellites

**HUB – Large Community Space where logistics, communications, and supplies can be managed and distributed**

- Outside of extreme flood-risk zone
- Proximity to:
  - Evacuation route or near road with quick, reliable access to route
  - Essential Services
  - Commercial centers, corridors
  - Vulnerable populations
- Large space for residents to gather
- Ease of access and approachability from street

**SATELLITE – Smaller locations through community that can serve as distribution center for supplies and information**



# Relief Center Screening Criteria

## LOCATION

- Outside of extreme flood-risk zone
- Proximity to:
  - Evacuation route or near road with quick, reliable access to route
  - Vulnerable populations
  - Commercial centers, corridors
- Has a large outdoor space to accommodate possible building expansion and outdoor space
- Ease of access and approachability from street

## BUILDING

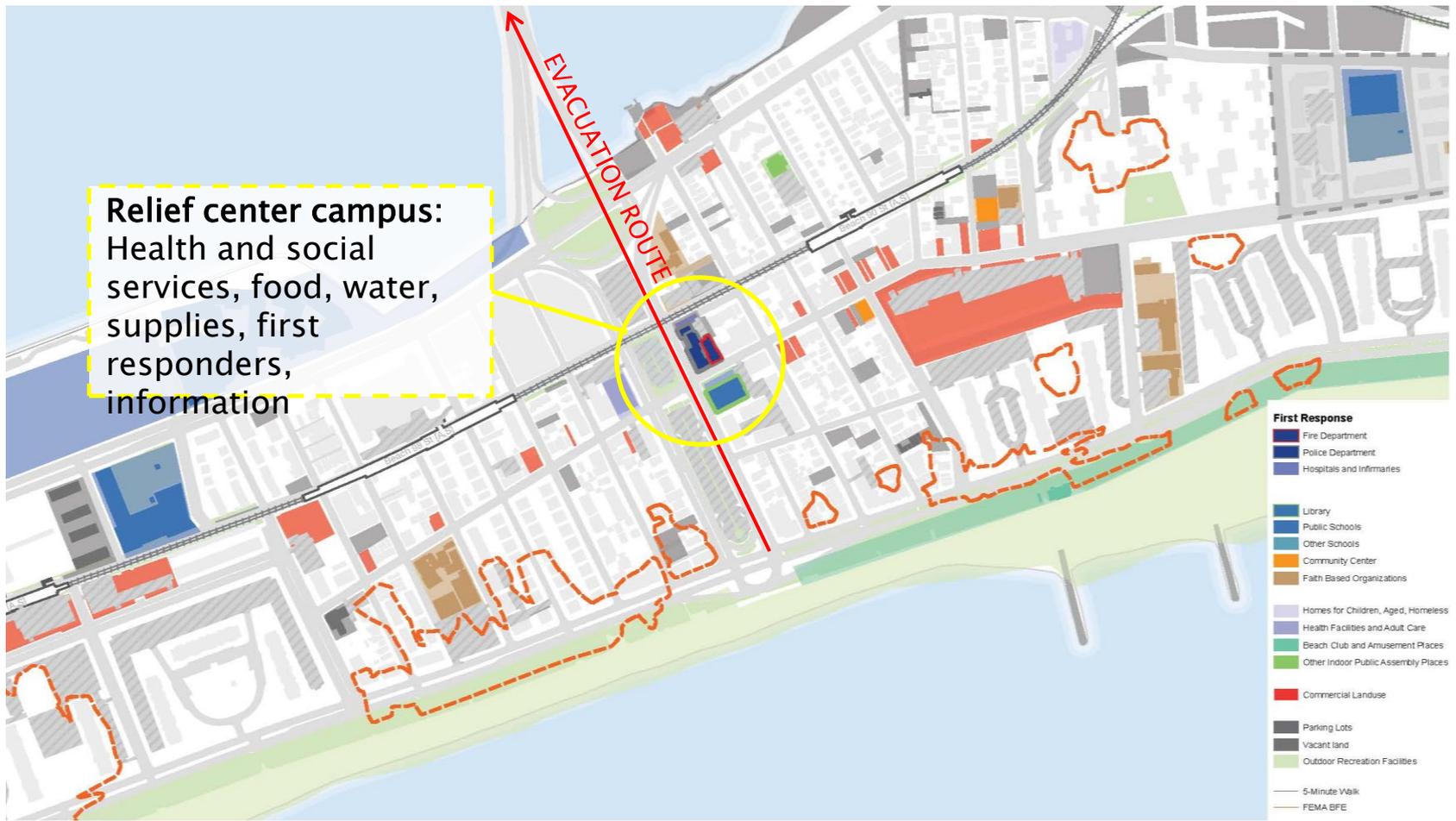
- Flood-proof: building must be able to be hardened
  - Should not be an unreinforced masonry building or made of lightweight materials
- Reliable source of power and heat/cooling
- Potable water system
- Restrooms with showers
- Parking lot/car-accessible
- Large space on ground floor
- Must be capable of accommodating and providing services to

## ORGANIZATION

- Manages programming and operations
- Has a long history of community engagement
- Provides regular programming and has capacity to provide emergency programming
- Conducts outreach to vulnerable populations
- Has capacity to provide social and health services
- Has a long-term occupancy agreement
- Is open 6 days a week
- Has a business continuity plan
- Is financially stable



# Rockaway West Relief Center Campus/Hub Concept



## Discussion

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What are the key services you would like to see in a relief center?

What locations would you like to consider for Rockaway West?

- Hub?
  - Existing sites
  - New Development Opportunities
- Satellite?

What organizations may be able to support a relief center?

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# Key Next Steps

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## Follow-up on actions/questions:

- Ferry
- Coastal Protection
- Emergency Relief Center

## Schedule time to discuss:

- Remaining projects/recommendations
- Project evaluation and risk assessment

## Confirm Public Meeting #3:

- Location
- Dates
- Staffing

## Other?

# DOS evaluation criteria for NY Rising project prioritization

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Term	Feasibility	Cost	Risk Reduction	Co-Benefits	Potential CDBG-DR Eligibility	Other Criteria?
<i>Short (1-2yrs), Mid (2-5yrs), Long (5+yrs)</i>	<i>High, Medium, Low</i>	<i>High, Medium, Low</i>	<i>High, Medium, Low</i>	<i>Resiliency Co-Benefits, Non-Resiliency Co-Benefits</i>	<i>High, Medium, Low</i>	

# DOS criteria defined

Criteria:	Feasibility	Cost*	Risk Reduction	Co-Benefits
<b>High</b>	Little to no physical, regulatory, or political impediments to implementation. Could initiate program/construction, the funding, within a	\$1-3M	Eliminates threat or protects	Co-Benefits include both resiliency and non-related benefits.
<b>Medium</b>	Some physical, or political hurdles to implementation but still be implemented (funding) within 5 years	\$500K – \$1M	Significantly enhances resiliency or provides some protection from flooding	Resiliency Co-Benefit example: Lays groundwork for risk reduction  Non-resiliency Co-Benefit examples: Job growth, social services, preservation of neighborhood character
<b>Low</b>	Many and difficult and regulatory hurdles to implementation. Once approved / funded would likely take more than 5 years to implement	<\$500K	Provides little to no from flooding and does little enhance resiliency	

\* Very High Cost = >\$3M

## Future criteria: Public Support, Funding Availability

# CDBG-DR eligibility – preliminary interpretation

Likelihood of funding	Types of Projects
<p><b>High</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital resiliency-focused projects (including coastal protection measures, physical resiliency improvements to homes &amp; businesses, community center resiliency improvements, “immovable” equipment for buildings)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Medium</b></p> <p>eligible, but may require strong case to HUD (that community would have been better prepared for Sandy with project in place)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning studies for specific resiliency capital projects (e.g., planning and design of flood gate)</li> <li>• CBO capacity building (emergency plans and training, operating expenses)</li> <li>• Technical support for residential &amp; business</li> </ul>
<p><b>Low</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital &amp; social resiliency projects with a limited resiliency argument</li> <li>• Broad planning studies not focused on a specific capital project</li> <li>• CBO mobile equipment purchases (e.g. emergency generators)</li> </ul>