



Attendee Rules

- Mute yourself
- Turn off your camera

2022 Alaska Coastal & Ocean Mapping Summit

2022 Bering Sea Storm Recap Panel

November 16th, 2022

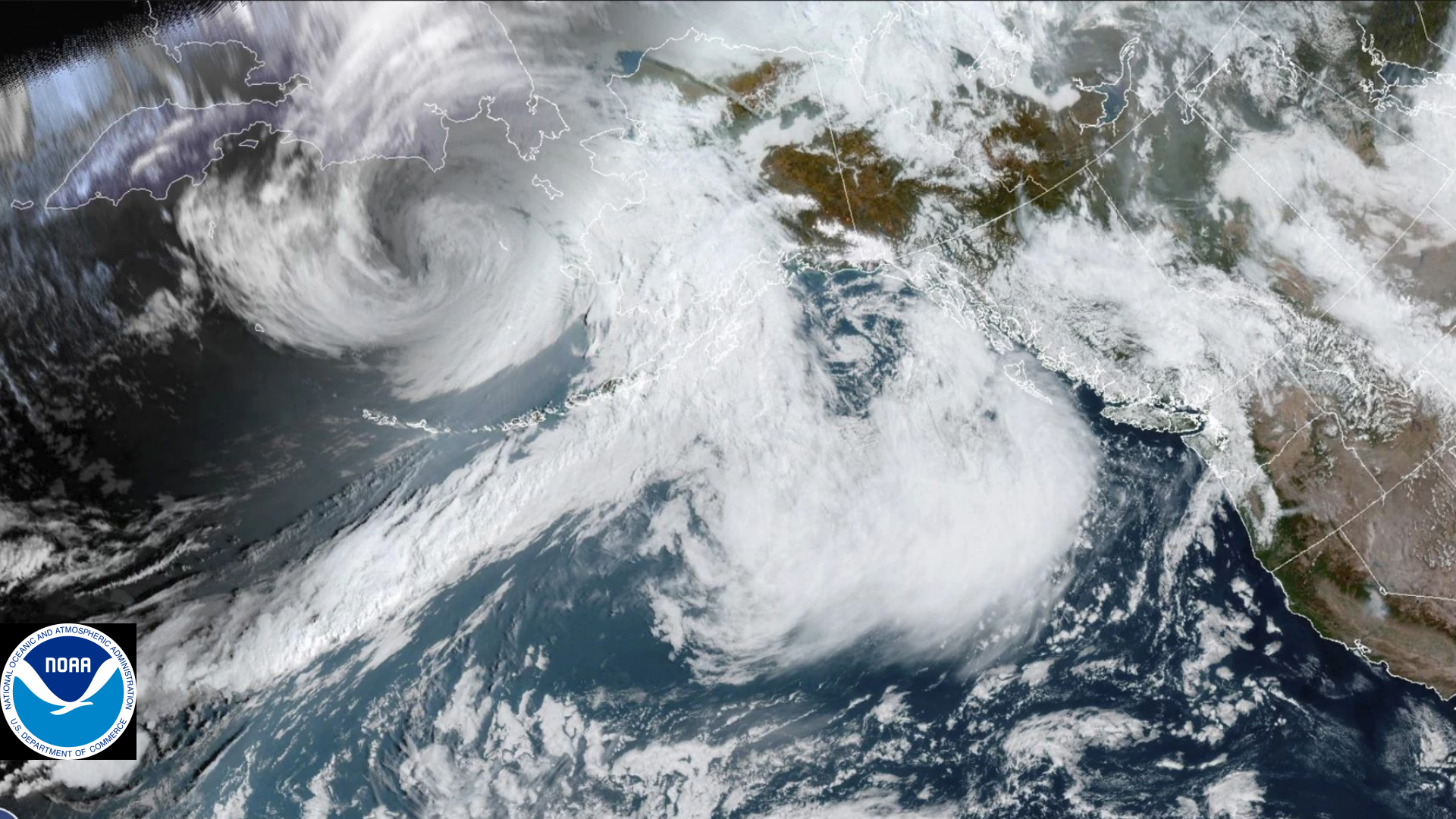


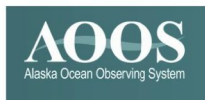
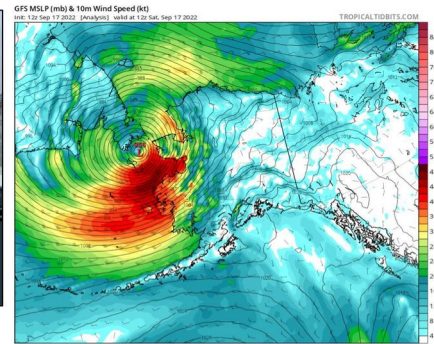
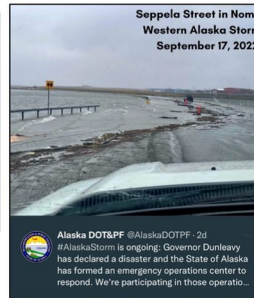
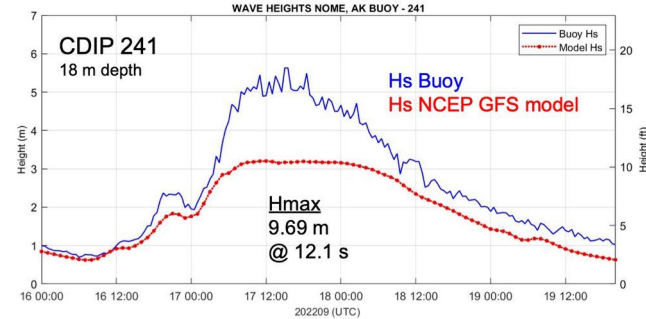
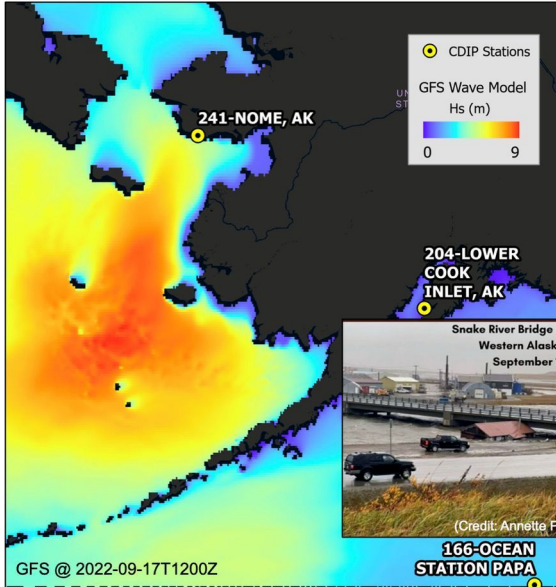
Introduction

Nic Kinsman – Alaska Regional Team, NOAA

Ex-Typhoon Merbok Introduction and Collaborative Data Response

November 17, 2022





- Remnants of Typhoon Merbok generated powerful waves and storm surge in the Bering Sea, causing historic severe widespread coastal flooding.
- Waves at CDIP 241 Nome reached a maximum Hs of 5.63 m, with a maximum individual wave of 9.69 m, while the tide exceeded 3 m MLLW, its highest level since 1974.
- Station was established in 2018 and is operated in cooperation with AOOS and the Port of Nome.

CDIP storm bulletins:
cdip.ucsd.edu/themes/cdip?d2=p12

Major flooding: At what height...

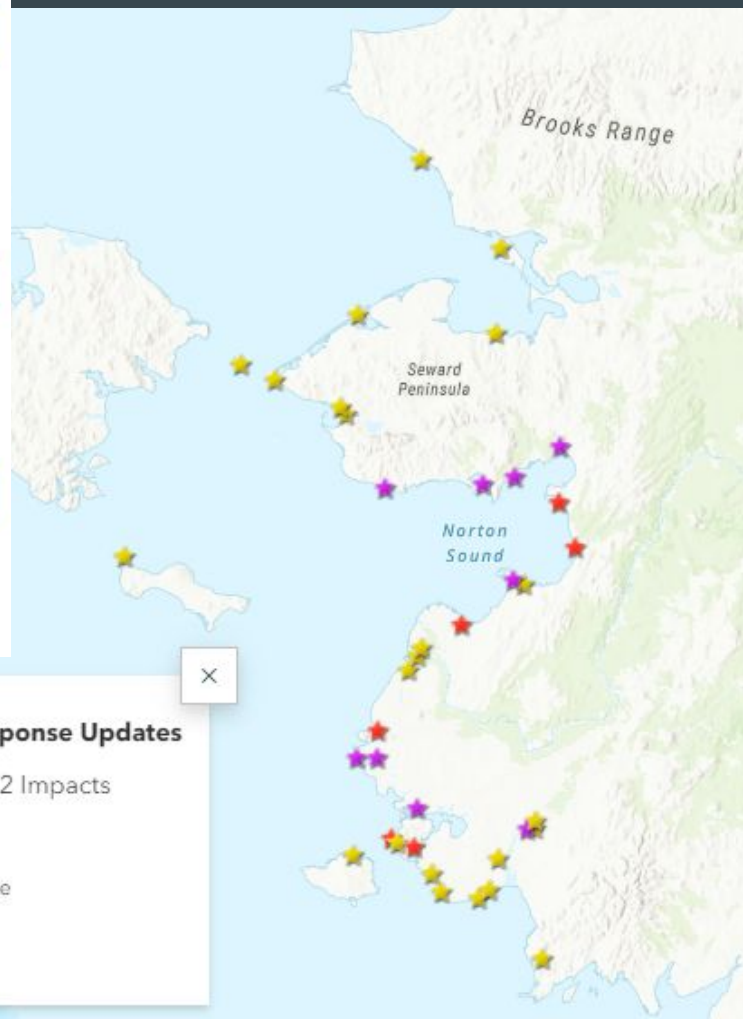
1. Have several buildings been flooded with over 1 foot of water?
2. Have the fuel storage or power generation facilities flooded?
3. Has the airstrip been completely inundated?
4. Has flood water reached the drinking water source?
5. Has flood water reached wastewater facilities?

Moderate flooding: At what height...

1. Have several buildings been flooded with up to 1 foot of water?
2. Have people in the lowest area(s) been evacuated to higher ground due to flooding?
3. Has flood water cut off access to larger parts of town?
4. Has flooding closed the airstrip?

Minor flooding: At what height...

1. Has water come into yards, or under elevated buildings?
2. Has flooding reached property (such as vehicles, not homes) in low lying areas?
3. Has flooding reached roads or the airport runway, but remained low enough to safely travel?



Bering Sea Storm Response Updates

Bering Sea Storm 2022 Impacts

- ★ Observed Major
- ★ Observed Moderate
- ★ Observed Minor



Hooper Bay, AK



Nome, AK

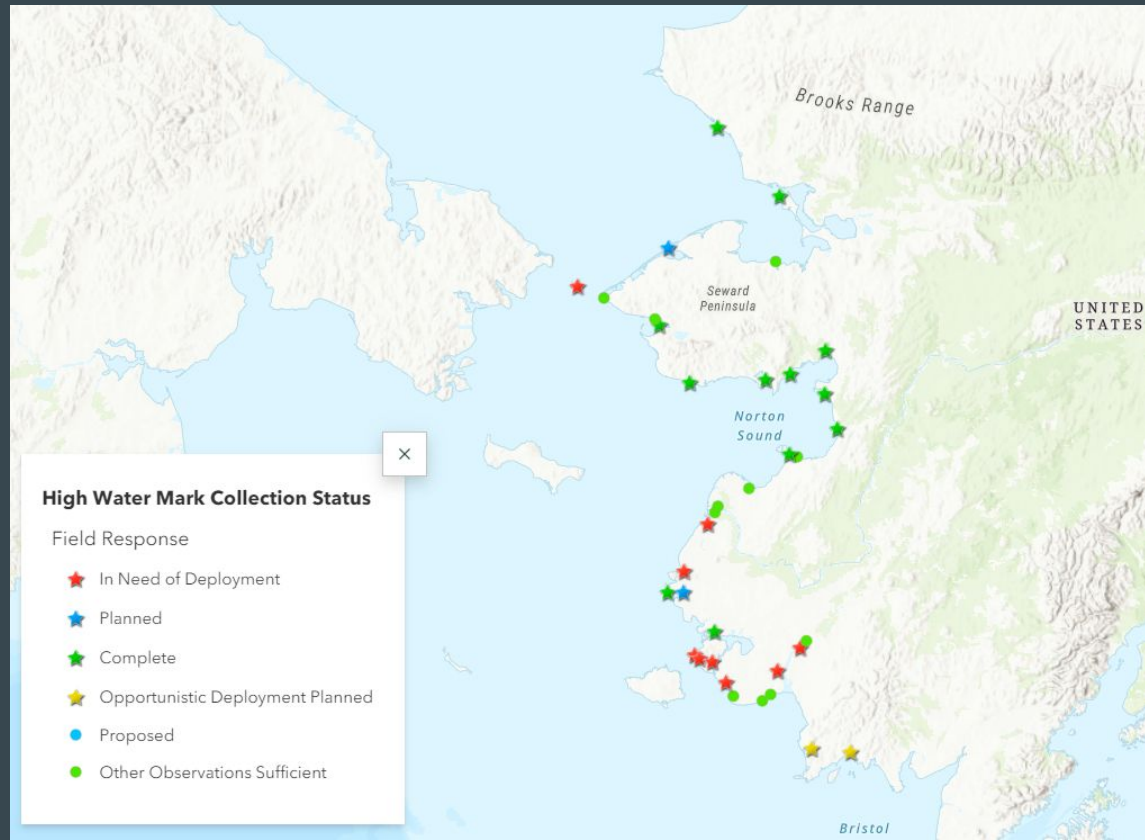


Newtok, AK

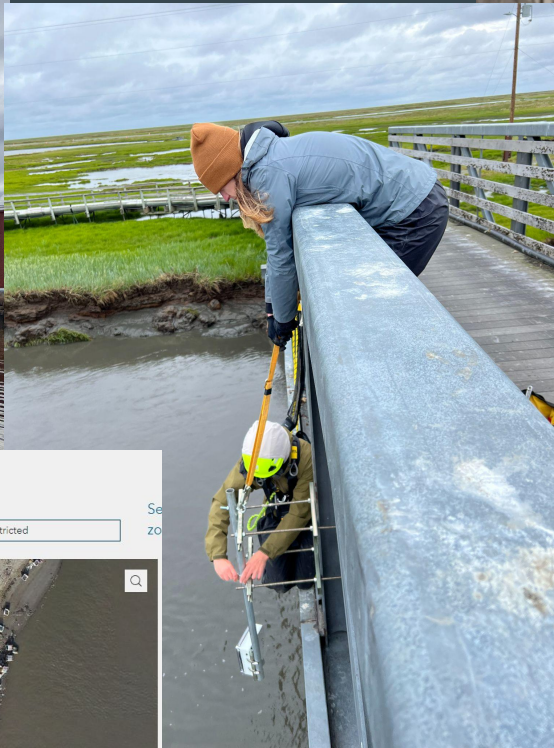


HWMs

Observed Water Height Through High Water Marks, Water Level Sensors, and Flood Staffs.



High water marks are critical datasets for document the height that water reached in and around communities to understand and map flood extent. More information at: <https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/tm3A24>



AGO Typhoon Merbok Imagery

UAS Imagery Oblique Imagery Restricted



High water mark surveying, DGGs/USGS, Stebbins, AK.

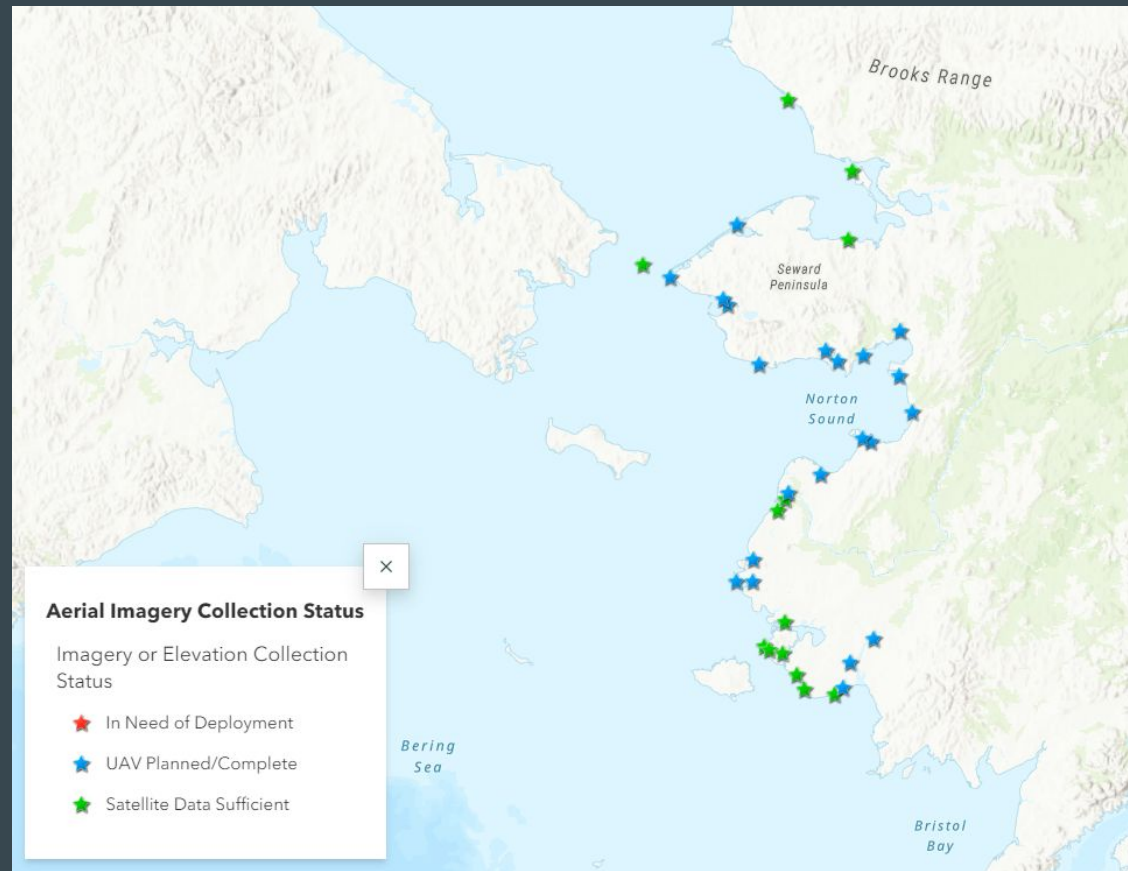
Above: **Water level sensor** installation, DGGs, Kwigillingok, AK.

Flood staff photo, Alakanuk Tribe IGAP, Alakanuk, AK.

Left: **UAS survey** UAF, Chevak, AK.

Imagery

Observed damages, debris, and erosion extent through UAS, fixed-wing, and satellite imagery.



Aerial imagery helps to identify the extent of flooding and erosion in and around communities. These data can be collected by unmanned aerial vehicles, other aircrafts, or satellites. Different platforms result in a different level of resolution of the final images. Multiple types of aerial imagery may be necessary to quantify flood impacts to communities.

Rapid post-storm response activities provide **considerable benefits to residents on multiple timescales**, from directly assisting the response and recovery process, to enhancing models and data that, in turn improve the quality of future NWS watches warnings and advisories

Thanks to the **proactive 'all hands on deck' approach and the opportunistic efforts**, the science, surveying, and mapping community's rapid response to this event will yield more extensive, accurate, and accessible documentation of flooding and erosion when compared to any past coastal flood event of this scale in our State.

This is a uniquely Alaskan grassroots response that pulled from known technical capacities regardless of where they reside to best meet the needs of the public. Beyond those actively collecting data and producing initial products already, numerous additional agency scientists, emergency manager, planners, and partners from many sectors watching along are now readier to contribute and provide follow-on or future support.



End of Presentation

Thank you!



High Water Mark Data

Alex Nereson – Pacific Coastal and Marine Science Center, U.S. Geological Survey

2022 Bering Sea Storm

High-water mark

Surveys, results, & data availability

A collaborative effort of **Alaska DNR, NOAA, USGS, USDA-NRCS, UAF, JOA Surveys, CRW Engineers**

Alex Nereson | USGS Pacific Coastal and Marine Science Center



HWMs provide important flooding insights



HWMs = evidence marking
highest elevation of floodwaters

Many common types of HWMs

- **debris lines** most common in Bering Sea Storm

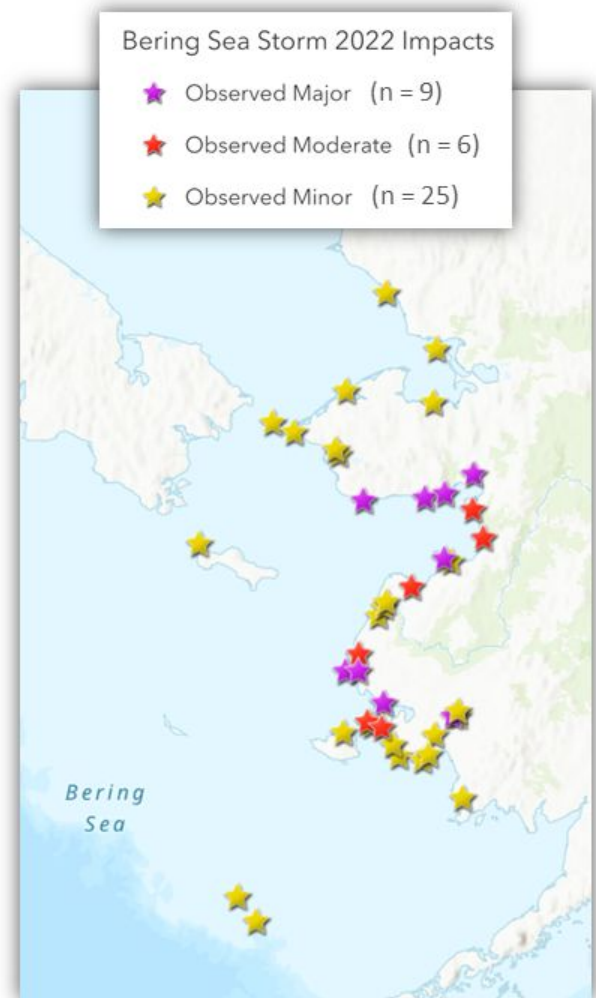
Identifying and preserving HWMs can help:

- Improve understanding
- Communicate risk
- Validate models
- Forecast future events

HWMs are often short-lived

Surveys prioritized by observed impact level and accessibility

- Priority: visit communities with major flood impacts
- Flood impacts compiled from:
 - State Emergency Operations Center
 - in-situ sensors, monitoring equipment
 - community observers
 - social media
- Limited accessibility an important consideration:
 - Flight availability
 - Full flights
 - Return flights not guaranteed
 - Inclement weather
- DMLW contracted with JOA Surveys
- Partners at UAF, USDA-NRCS, and CRW Engineers added more communities, opportunistically



Survey crews deployed rapidly



Sept 16/17: storm impacts AK

Sept 19: Two days later

First State survey crew arrives in Nome

Sept 21: Four days later

First HWM data reported to USGS

Sept 23: Six days later

Eight more communities surveyed

Oct 5: Eighteen days later

Last HWM survey at Unalakleet;

19 total communities surveyed

On the ground

Crews occasionally met with local/state officials: mayors, public works, etc.

Crews were often welcomed and assisted by community residents who:

- Pointed out HWMs
- Shared personal or social media photos
- Relayed flood observations
 - water levels, damage, blocked drainage pathways, etc.



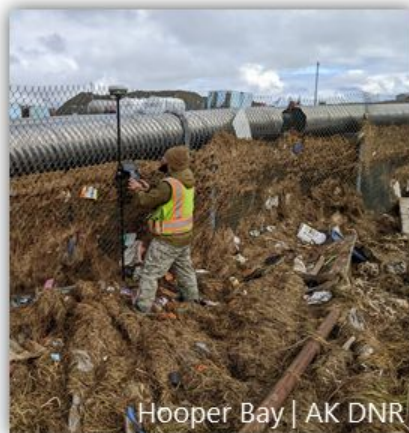
HWM data collection methods and results

Collection methods

- Static or RTK GNSS (+ tape measure)
- Observations were recorded in photos, spreadsheets, USGS HWM forms
- All observations submitted to USGS for quality checks and database entry

Summary as of 11/9/2022

- 19 communities (1,200+ km apart)
- 430 HWMs



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. Geological Survey

HIGH WATER MARK FORM

Event : **Typhoon Marlow** Name: **SN 7.389 (CA)** September 06, 2022 (UTC)

Wet Point ID : K012 02	General Location : Kotzebue			
Site Description :	Water Body : Kotzebue Sound			
Land Owner :				
Address :	County :	Date : Alaska		
Start Time (UTC) : 06:24 PM	End Time (UTC) : 03:47 AM	Site : dear	Temperature : cold	
Site Visit Task :	Precipitation : no precip	Wind : light wind		
Flagging Method : No	Reference Flagging : No	Survey Method : No	Picture Taken : Yes	Site Status : No
Site Comments :				

Datum

Horizontal Datum : **NAD83 2011 (Epoch 2010.0)** How horizontal datum was determined : **OPUS**

Vertical Datum : **NAVD83 (Geoid12B)** How vertical datum was determined : **OPUS**

Type of elevation mark : **NO2 Tidal gage** Elevation mark (m) : **10.50**

Designation : **999 0424 N** NOS PDS : **880164** CO-GPS Tidal Bench Mark Vertical Mark # : **21094**

Description : **Reinforced as described**

High Water Mark

Wet Elevation (feet, NAVD83) : **6.39** RMS 2 (ft) : **0.02** Geoid : **Geoid12B** Geoid (ft) : **6.99**

How HWM elev. was determined : **GNSS (RTK)** Pic Type : **RTKFixed** PDOP : **1.0**

Wet Elevation Comments : **Plus 0.44 m**

Latitude (N) : **66 53 52.31086** Longitude (W) : **162 34 28.87761** RMS XY (ft) : **0.81**

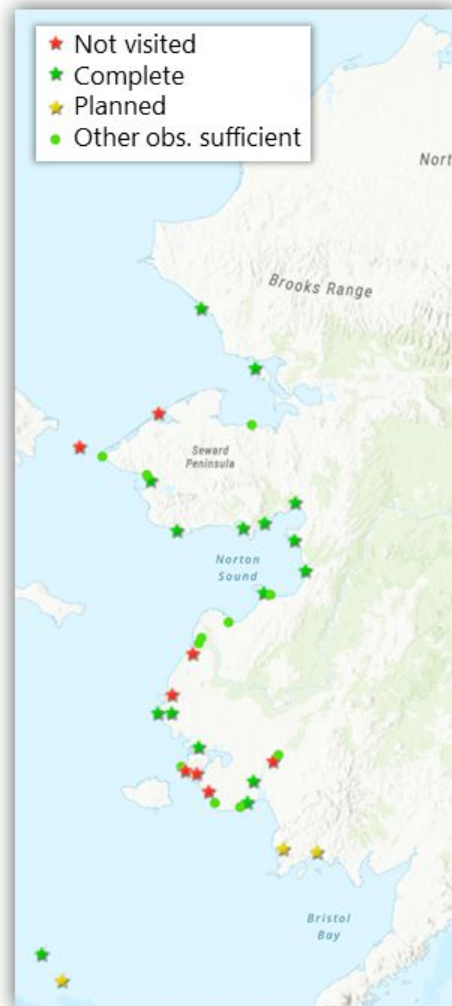
Wet Type : **Other Low** Rated : **Good (+/- 3cm)** Water size : **Coastal** River Bank : **N/A**

HWM Marker : **Not marked** Substrate or Runup (Diameter) :

Wet Description :

Wet height above ground (ft) : **1.44** Date Flagged : Date Surveyed : **9/30/2022**

Comments : **In between the 2nd and 3rd step**



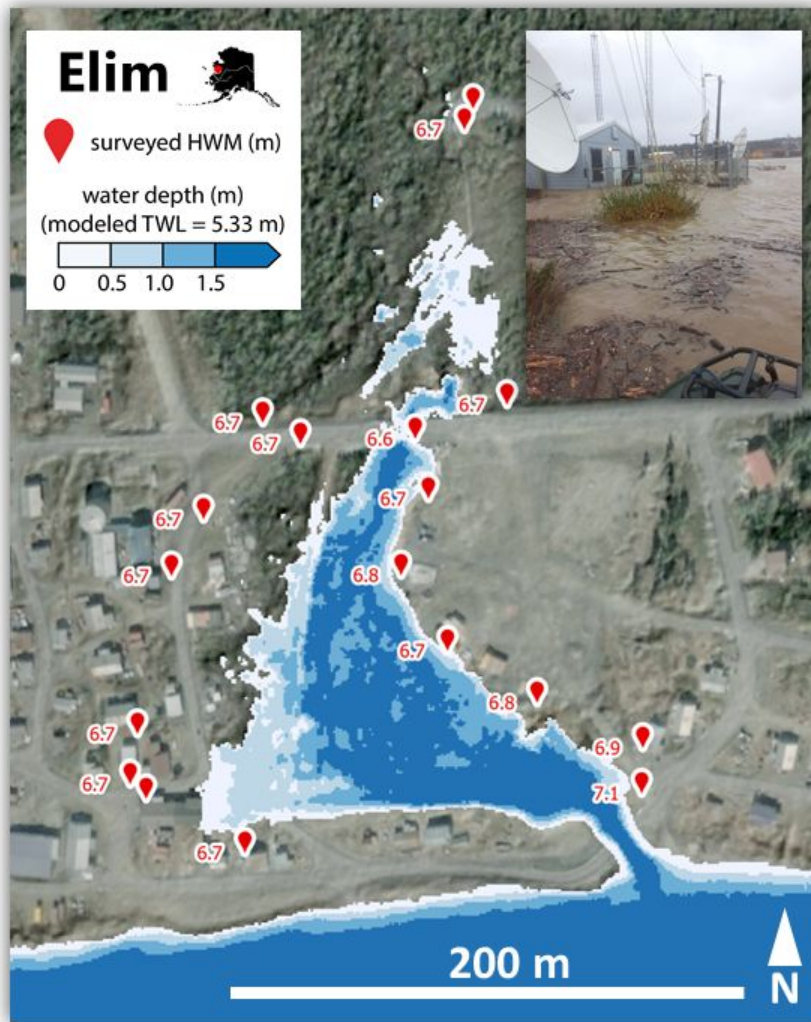
Preliminary HWM results

Community	HWM Count	Avg HWM Elev ft MHHW
Elim	18	16.8
Koyuk	14	16
Nome	46	15.4
Shaktoolik	71	14.5
Golovin	36	12.6
Unalakleet	23	11.8
Stebbins	17	10.9
Hooper Bay	52	9.3
Kivalina	6	7.8
Teller	82	5.5
Kotzebue	23	4.4
Goodnews Bay	10	3.9
North Hotham Inlet	11	3.6
Newtok	21	1.4

↑

Higher
water
marks

Still pending: Chevak, St. Paul, Kongiganak, Tuntutuliak, Tununak



HWMs available in Flood Event Viewer

All HWM data is publicly available through the FEV under the event called: **"2022 September AK Extratropical Cyclone"**

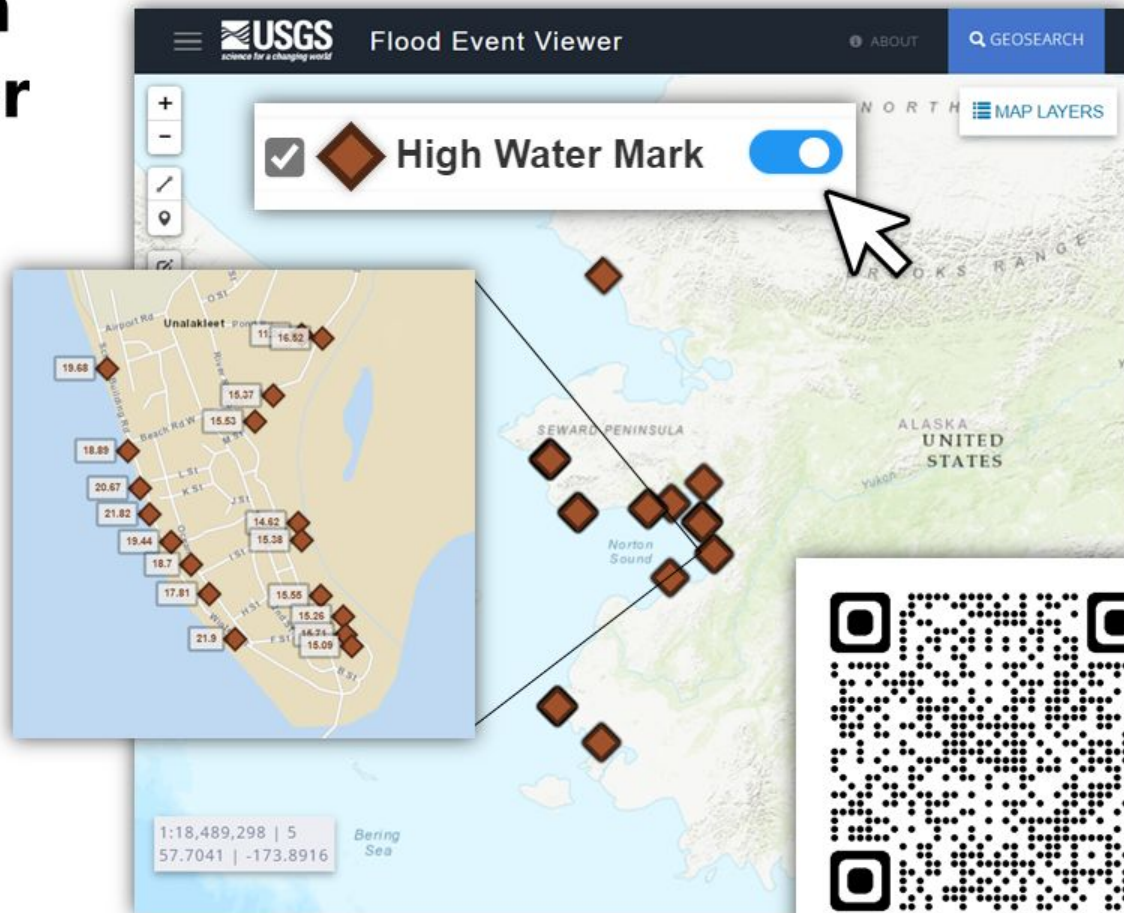
- Pan and zoom to HWMs
- Read site descriptions
- View photos

The screenshot displays the USGS Flood Event Viewer (FEV) interface. At the top, the USGS logo and "Flood Event Viewer" title are visible, along with "ABOUT" and "GEOSEARCH" links. A search bar contains the text "2022 September AK Extratropical Cyclone" and a "Go" button. Below the search bar, a message reads: "You may select from list or begin typing event name. Events sorted by start date." The main map shows the Seward Peninsula and Norton Sound in Alaska, with several brown diamond markers representing HWM locations. A white mouse cursor points to one of these markers. The map includes labels for "SEWARD PENINSULA", "Norton Sound", "BROOKS RANGE", "Yukon", and "ALASKA UNITED STATES". In the bottom left corner, coordinates are displayed: "1:18,489,298 | 5 57.7041 | -173.8916" and "Bering Sea". A QR code is located in the bottom right corner of the interface.

HWMs available in Flood Event Viewer

All HWM data is publicly available through the FEV under the event called: **"2022 September AK Extratropical Cyclone"**

- Pan and zoom to HWMs
- Read site descriptions
- View photos



HWMs available in Flood Event Viewer

All HWM data is publicly available through the FEV under the event called: **"2022 September AK Extratropical Cyclone"**

- Pan and zoom to HWMs
- Read site descriptions
- View photos

The screenshot displays the USGS Flood Event Viewer interface. At the top, the USGS logo and 'Flood Event Viewer' title are visible. A search bar contains 'GEOSEARCH' and a 'MAP LAYERS' button is on the right. The map shows several HWM markers with elevation values like 19.36, 19.44, 18.7, 17.81, 15.38, 15.55, and 15.26. A popup window for 'HIGH WATER MARK | 2022 SEPTEMBER AK EXTRATROPICAL CYCLONE' is open, showing the following details:

STN Site No.:	AKNOM33090
HWM Label:	17
Elevation(ft):	19.44
Datum:	NAVD88
Height Above Ground:	0
Approval status:	Approved
Type:	Other (Note in Description box)
Marker:	Not marked
Quality:	Excellent: +/- 0.05 ft
Waterbody:	Norton Sound
County:	Nome Census Area County
State:	AK
Latitude, Longitude (DD):	63.8739, -160.7941
Description:	Wash line
High Water Mark Detail:	View Details

Below the popup, a photo shows a high water mark on a rocky shore with a surveying instrument. A QR code is overlaid on the bottom right of the screenshot.

HWMs available in Flood Event Viewer

HWMs can be **downloaded** from underlying database: Short Term Network (STN)

- **Quick download** all HWMs as CSV
- **STN Data Portal** for filter options

The screenshot displays the USGS Flood Event Viewer (FEV) interface. The top header includes the USGS logo and the title "Flood Event Viewer". The left sidebar contains navigation options: "BASEMAPS >", "FILTERS >", and "GET DATA >". Below these is a text box: "Use buttons to access event-based data, reflecting the filters chosen above. See the [STN Data Dictionary](#) for field names and definitions." The sidebar also features a "Sensor Data" dropdown menu with "High-water Mark Data" selected and highlighted by a red box. Below this is a "Peak Summary Data" dropdown menu and a link: "Visit the [STN Data Portal](#) for broader data retrieval capability." The main map area shows a coastal area with several high-water mark data points represented by brown diamonds with numerical values (e.g., 19.68, 18.99, 20.67, 21.82, 19.44, 18.7, 17.81, 15.37, 15.53, 16.52). A white mouse cursor is pointing at the "High-water Mark Data" dropdown. A QR code is overlaid on the bottom right of the map area. The bottom status bar shows coordinates: "1:18,055 | 15 63.8797 | -160.7984".

HWM photos available separately

HWM photos can be viewed
and downloaded here:

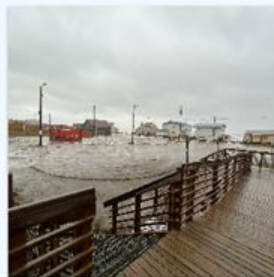


test.wim.usgs.gov/STNPhotos

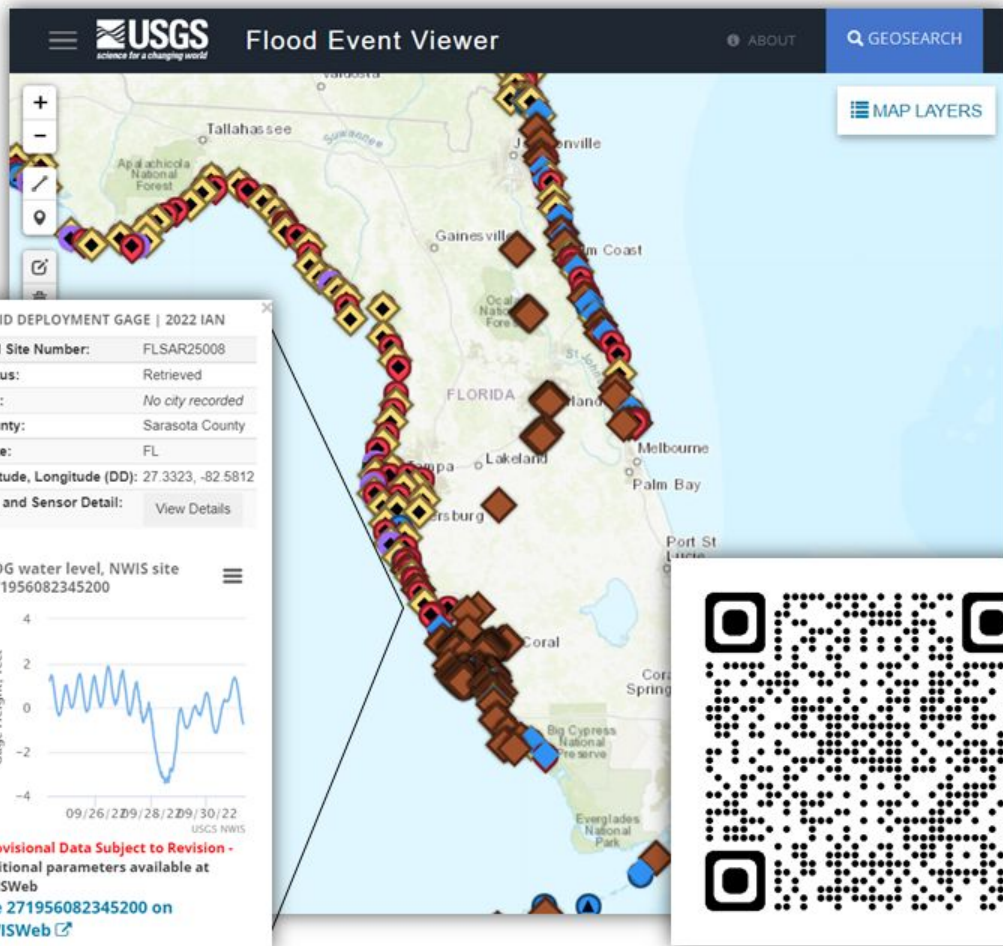


Event: **2022 September AK Extratropical
Cyclone**

Change
Event



USGS STN database & Flood Event Viewer



First use of STN/FEV in Alaska!

Other example: Hurricane Ian

- Hundreds of sensors deployed and/or linked to event
- Real-time data can be streamed through-out event
- HWMs can be measured and entered (brown diamonds)



Questions?

Alex Nereson anereson@usgs.gov

Jaci Overbeck jacquelyn.overbeck@noaa.gov

Credit to all our partners:

Alaska DNR, NOAA,

USGS, USDA-NRCS,

UAF, JOA Surveys,

CRW Engineers



End of Presentation

Thank you!



Imagery Services

Andrew Herbst – Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys

Imagery Support

Andrew Herbst

Alaska Geospatial Office, State of Alaska

USGS IPA Detailee

Imagery and Elevation Portal Manager

Co-Chair, AGC Imagery and Elevation Technical Working Group



SITREP

Monday, September 19, 2022

Communities Affected: >30

Demand for Imagery: Very High

- The interagency response to Ex-Typhoon Merbok spurs immediate demand for remotely sensed data covering affected communities
- Field crews from UAF, DOT, and others enroute with UAS-mounted cameras and survey equipment
- 36 separate taskings ordered for SkySat

AGO Imagery Server

Specs

- 15 PB storage capacity
- Located at UAF
- Configured for ArcGIS Enterprise with ImageServer
- Public file server



Action Plan

1. Design and document submission procedure, distribute to response team
2. Code ingestion models in preparation for first batch of data
3. Draft front-end product (web map) to provide access to all services created for the response



After One Week

UAS ortho-imagery available for:

- Unalakleet
- Shaktoolik
- Kotlik
- Golovin
- Emmonak

Workflow:

1. Collectors submit data to our AWS bucket using our instructions, including vital metadata in their file names
2. Our python scripts pull in image files, mosaic them, and integrate metadata pulled from the file name
3. Services are published in a web map and sent out to mailing list

After Two Weeks

- UAS ortho coverage for 10 communities
 - Source: UAF IARC and ACGL
- 36 communities with SkySat imagery
- Over 150GBs of data added to the portal



International Arctic
Research Center



gis.data.alaska.gov/pages/imagery



State of Alaska Open Data Geoportal

[Home](#) [Imagery](#) [Elevation](#) [Partnerships](#) [Alaska Geospatial Council](#) [Get Involved](#) [Terms](#)

Elim (UAF IARC)	UAS Imagery	10/14/2022
Hooper Bay (UAF IARC)	UAS Imagery	10/06/2022
Chevak (UAF ACGL)	UAS Imagery	10/05/2022
Shaktooklik	SkySat Imagery	9/24/2022
St. Michael	SkySat Imagery	10/05/2022



Typhoon Merbok Imagery

[View Imagery](#)



UAS Imagery

Oblique Imagery

Restricted

Select a community to zoom the map.



Sort ▾

- Chevak
- Elim
- Emmonak
- Golovin
- Hooper Bay
- Kotik
- Saint Paul
- Shaktoolik
- Unalakleet

Post Storm

- Another TB+ of pre and post storm imagery and LiDAR to ingest
- Refine our processes to optimize response times
- Integrate lessons learned into longer term projects

Thank You





Data Access and Uses

Jaci Overbeck – Office for Coastal Management, NOAA

Ex-Typhoon Merbok Data Summary, Access, and Use

November 17, 2022

Data Access

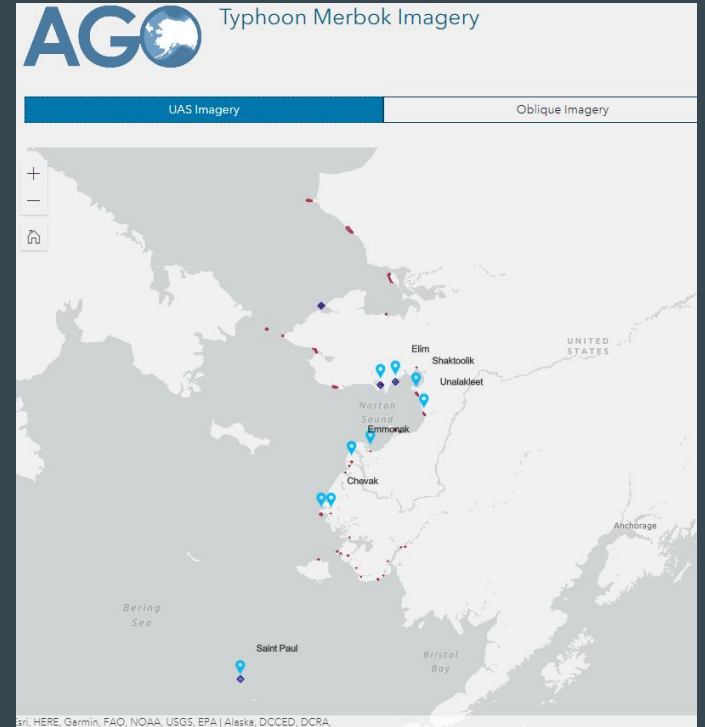
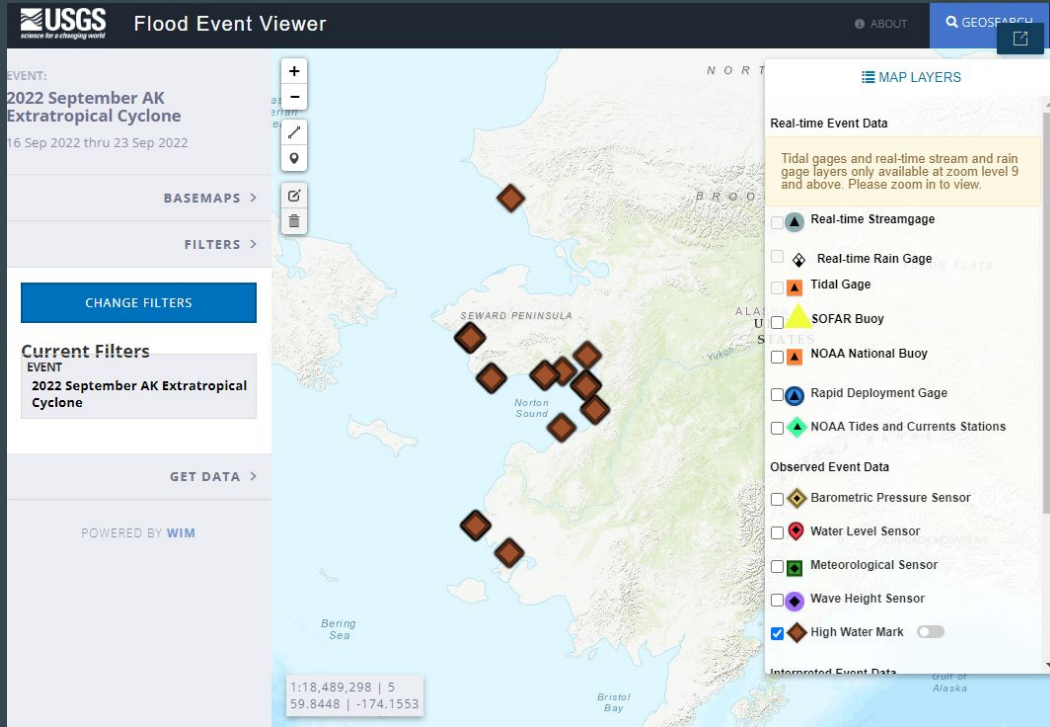
Accessing data in a one stop shop, ArcGIS story map.

<https://arcg.is/1umjSH0>



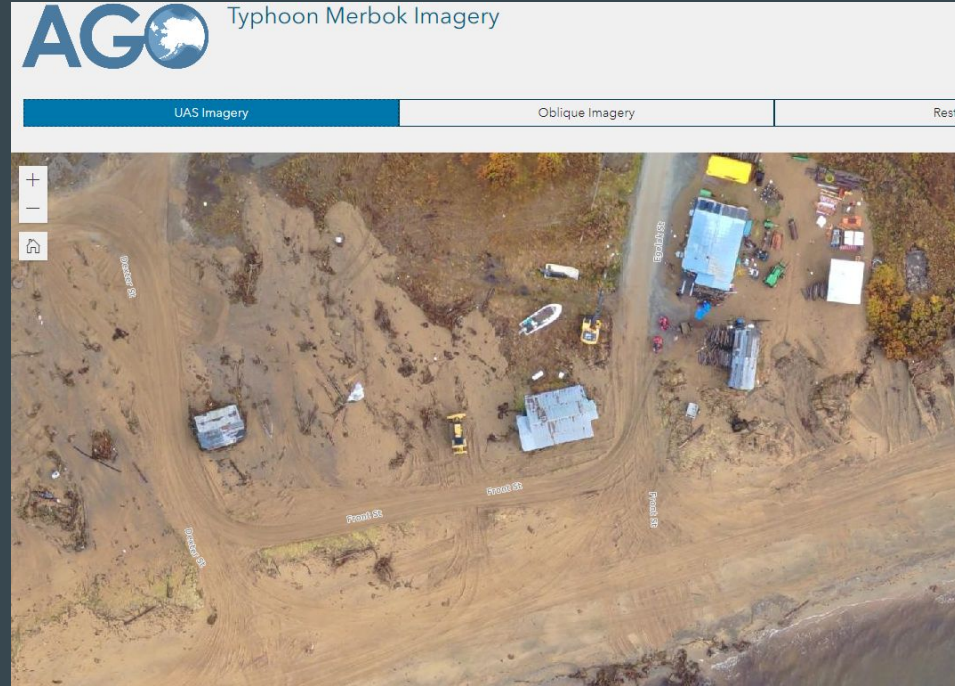
The image shows a screenshot of an ArcGIS Story Map. At the top, the AGO logo is on the left, the title 'Ex-Typhoon Merbok Post-Storm Data Response' is in the center, and a star icon and a three-dot menu icon are on the right. Below the header is a large satellite-style image of a typhoon with a white eye, swirling over the ocean. The bottom half of the screenshot has a dark blue background with white text. The title 'Ex-Typhoon Merbok Post-Storm Data Response' is in a large, bold font. Below it, a paragraph of text reads: 'Sept. 15, Ex-Typhoon Merbok transited the Bering Sea impacting 40 Alaska Native communities and more than 1,300 miles of coastline.'

Data Access



Data Use

- Immediate emergency response and recovery.
- FEMA damage assessments.
 - Access to grant funding for recovery.
 - Access to grant funding for mitigation.
- Updated flood modeling.
- Inundation mapping.
- Checks on forecasts of erosion projections.
- Community flood assessments.
- Community planning.
- Assess gaps in monitoring and emergency response procedures - after action assessments.



Nome

Depth (m)

5.0 m (16.6 ft) MHHW

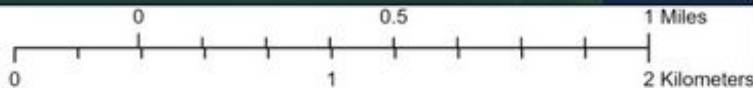
- 0.49 m - 0.00 m
- 0.99 m - -0.50 m
- 1.49 m - -1.00 m
- 5.99 m - -1.50 m

16.6 ft MHHW

*estimated from photos at Front Street.
More accurate near the coast,
overestimating near airport.



Inundation Mapping



Flood Assessments

COASTAL FLOOD IMPACT ASSESSMENTS FOR ALASKA COMMUNITIES

Richard M. Buzard, Jacquelyn R. Overbeck, Jonathan Christ, Karen L. Endres, and Edward W. Plumb



Hooper Bay residents identify the flood height of the November 1974 storm. Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Flood Information Papers, photo taken by community member of Hooper Bay.

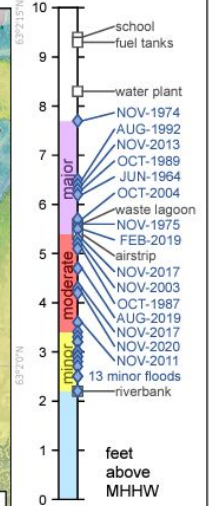
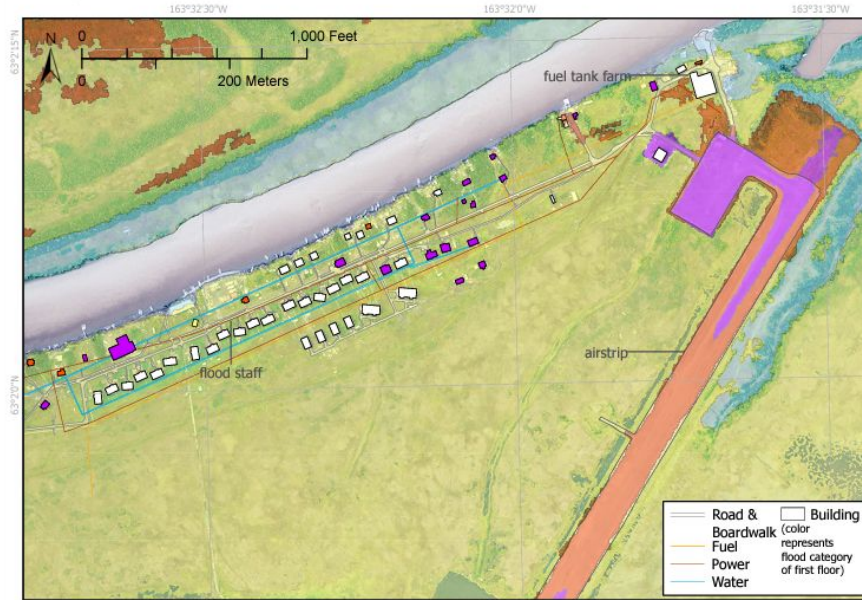


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DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
2021



Coastal Flood Impact Map Kotlik, Alaska

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION 2021-1C
Buzard and others, 2021
KOTLIK, SHEET 3 OF 3



To calculate height above
MLLW: add 3.2 ft
NAVD88: add 6.3 ft



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website: oggs.alaska.gov

Projection: NAD 1983 2011 UTM Zone 3N
Orthoimagery available from elevation.alaska.gov
Houses or infrastructure may have moved since CORS network was completed

- Major Flooding** is defined to have extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations are necessary.
- Moderate Flooding** is defined to have some inundation of structures and roads near the water. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations may be necessary.
- Minor Flooding** is defined to have minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat.

This work was funded by Bureau of Indian Affairs Tribal Resilience Program through a collaborative project with the Native Village of Bill Moore's Slough.

Quantifying Erosion

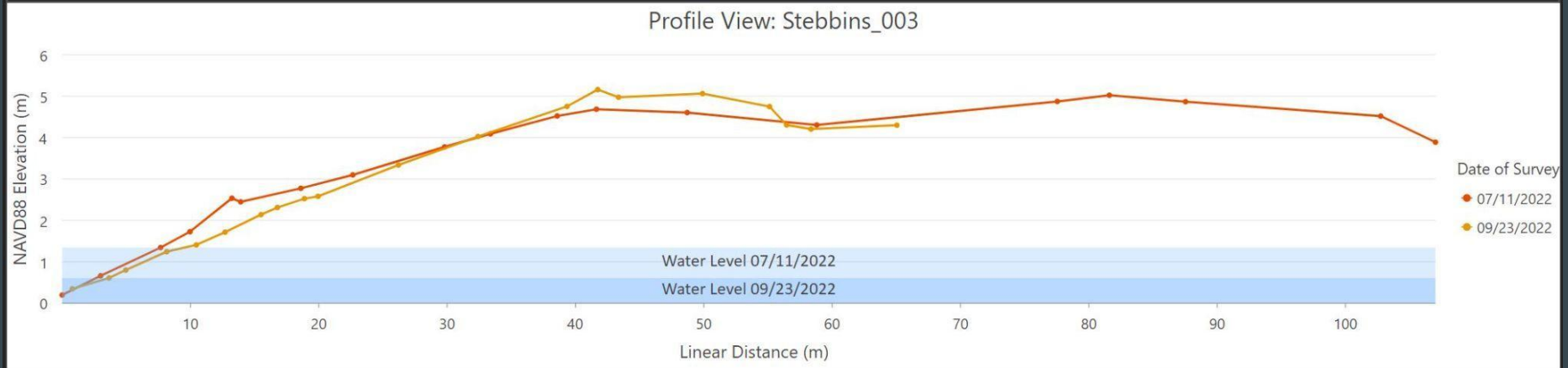


Stebbins

Pre-storm

Post-storm

Quantifying Erosion

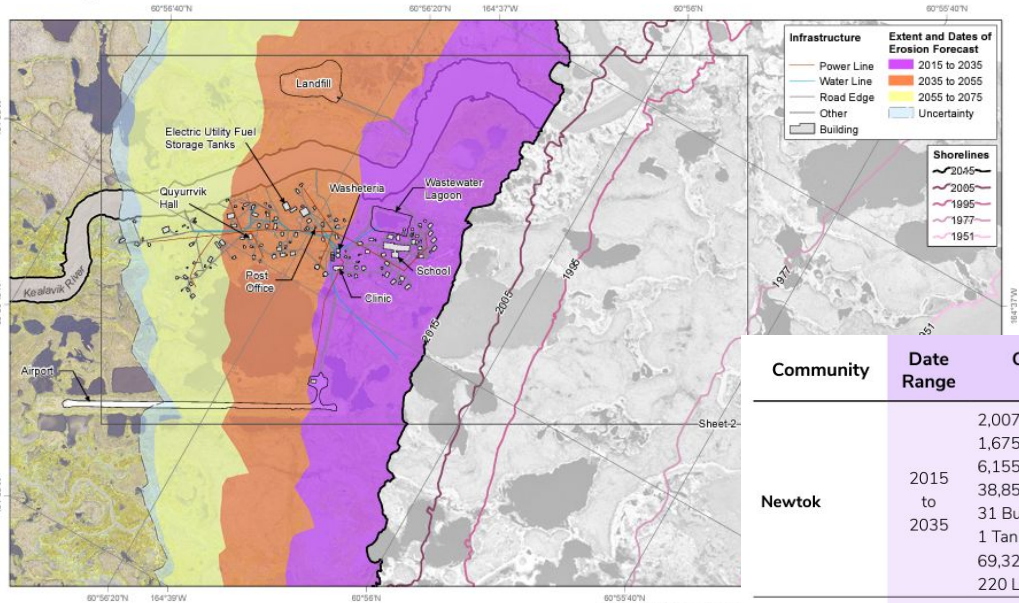


Stebbins

Checking Erosion Forecasts

Erosion Forecast Newtok, Alaska

Report of Investigation 2021-3
Buzard and others, 2021
Newtok, Sheet 1 of 2



Community	Date Range	Quantity of Exposed Infrastructure	Date Range	Quantity of Exposed Infrastructure	Date Range	Quantity of Exposed Infrastructure
Newtok	2015 to 2035	2,007 LF Power Line 1,675 LF Water Line 6,155 LF Road & Boardwalk 38,850 SF Barge Landing 31 Buildings 1 Tank Facility 69,320 SF Wastewater Lagoon 220 LF Airport	2035 to 2055	3,373 LF Power Line 1,854 LF Water Line 10,892 LF Road & Boardwalk 3,480 SF Barge Landing 44 Buildings 1 Tank Facility 730 LF Airport	2055 to 2075	1,191 LF Power Line 254 LF Water Line 1,347 LF Road & Boardwalk 9 Buildings 1 Tank Facility 520 LF Airport
	2015 to 2035	983 LF Power Line 598 LF Water Line 2,091 LF Road 19 Buildings	2035 to 2055	1,117 LF Power Line 288 LF Water Line 3,088 LF Road 25 Buildings 145,240 SF Landfill	2055 to 2075	1,222 LF Power Line 2,377 LF Road Line 19 Buildings 1 Tank Facility



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website: dgs.alaska.gov

Projection: NAD83 LTM Zone 3N Ortho
Erosion and accretion of coasts and rivers result in shore calculated from historical and modern shorelines (shoreline 2015) shoreline change rate is used to forecast where areas colored areas by specified time intervals: 2015 to 2035 (1 uncertainty of the 2075 shoreline at a 90 percent confidence forecast to erode by 2075 based on the historical shoreline infrastructure from erosion at Newtok, refer to the Newtok or This work is part of the Coastal Infrastructure Erosion Vulnerability Assessment (CIEVA) program. Components of this Economic Development (CED) using funding from multiple infrastructure data layers was converted to ArcGIS.

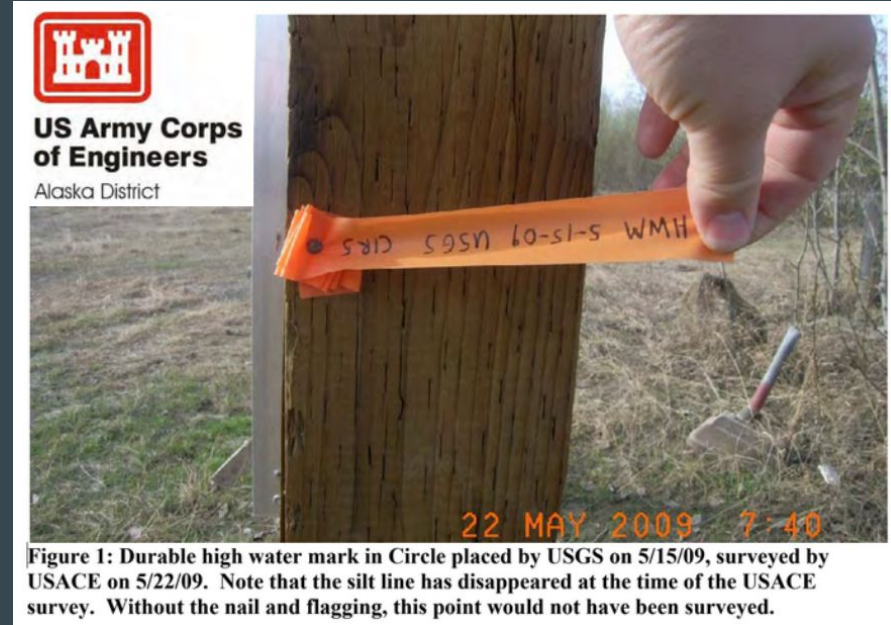
Continued Collection

- Efforts are still ongoing.
- Make sure high water marks are marked through winter.
- Additional community observations and outreach welcome!

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Thanks to all those who have contributed to these efforts and to the communities for working with various entities during this very difficult time.



End of Presentation

Thank you!



Lunch Break