

# New data dashboard reporting street-level flooding in NYC gives real-time information on rising waters

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New York City is girding itself for storm season, which, in the face of accelerating climate change, could mean more frequent and extreme

storms like Hurricanes Henri and Ida, and local cloudbursts producing prodigious volumes of stormwater.

The city has a new arrow in its quiver to confront these threats with greater resilience: An academic, government and community consortium called [FloodNet](#), which includes the NYU Tandon School of Engineering, the Science and Resilience Institute at Jamaica Bay (SRIJB) led by CUNY-Brooklyn College, the CUNY Advanced Science Research Center (ASRC), and the NYC Mayor's Office of Climate & Environmental Justice, and the NYC Office of Technology & Innovation. Developed by a team of researchers including Andrea Silverman, Charlie Mydlarz, Tega Brain, and Elizabeth Hénaff of NYU Tandon; Brett Branco, Executive Director of the SRIJB at Brooklyn College; and Ricardo Toledo-Crow of CUNY ASRC, it features a just-launched, free-to-use, publicly available web tool that will make it easy for communities and [government agencies](#) to know where, when and how quickly flood waters are rising, either from overburdened stormwater drains, or coastal seawater surges.

Created in partnership with FieldKit, with funding from the New York State Empire State Development Corporation, the new mobile-ready web dashboard presents real-time data collected by the expanding FloodNet system of low-cost, open-source sensors in flood-prone areas across the city. Currently, FloodNet comprises 30 ultrasonic devices deployed in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island, from which readings are delivered to an interactive map and data visualization platform, allowing users to see the occurrence and depth of flood water at each sensor location.

At a climate resiliency press conference on September 1, 2022, the anniversary of Hurricane Ida Mayor Eric Adams highlighted the expanding FloodNet project, which includes the new dashboard and 500 new sensors.

"I'm a big believer in technology to run our city smarter," he said, adding that the sensors and dashboard, "Will provide the city with [critical infrastructure](#) in order to advice evacuations, travel bans, or road closures.

"This is more than infrastructure; it's how we are going to protect our city and people from rising sea levels and stronger storms," he said.

"This is how we are going to lead. Everyone takes notice of what happens here in New York and what happens here cascades to the rest of the country."

"Hurricane Ida's deadly deluge demonstrated New Yorkers' vital need for immediate access to real-time flooding information," said New York City Chief Technology Officer Matthew C. Fraser, in a statement.

"When future storms threaten our city, New York City FloodNet will save lives by informing the safety-related decisions made by city agencies, emergency responders, and residents. My office is proud to have partnered with numerous city government agencies and universities on this innovative tech project that exemplifies Mayor Adams' mission to 'Get Stuff Done' for New Yorkers."

"This is the first time that [quantitative data](#) on urban flood occurrence, depth and duration have been measured and provided to the public—we're excited to share the dashboard with communities, city agency partners, and other researchers," said Silverman, an Assistant Professor of Environmental Engineering. "We've heard many stories and desired use cases for the data from a variety of stakeholders, and are looking forward to seeing how these communities end up using the real-time and historic flood data."

Said Brett Branco from the Earth and Environmental Sciences Department at Brooklyn College and Executive Director of the Science and Resilience Institute at Jamaica Bay, "We've been working with both

communities and government for years to better understand the impact that flooding has on the lives of NYC residents. From the frequent nuisance flooding due to [high tides](#) around Jamaica Bay, to the catastrophic flooding across all five boroughs that occurs during coastal storms and extreme rainfall events, FloodNet and the data dashboard will help NYC find equitable solutions to these problems."

The FloodNet project was developed as a collaboration between researchers at NYU Tandon's Center for Urban Science and Progress (CUSP), the Advanced Science Research Center at the CUNY Graduate Center (CUNY ASRC), and the Science and Resilience Institute at Jamaica Bay (SRIJB) at Brooklyn College, in partnership with the NYC Mayor's Office of Climate & Environmental Justice and the NYC Office of Technology & Innovation, and with the financial support of the C2SMART Tier 1 U.S. Department of Transportation University Transportation Center at NYU Tandon, the NYU Marron Institute, and the CUNY Office of Research.

The dashboard:

- Displays a rich data set collected by the FloodNet sensors, including the depth and profile of street-level floods over time, which can be of use to community members, city agencies, researchers, emergency response, journalists, and others.
- Provides flood data in real-time as they are collected, and can alert users to floods as they develop.
- Includes an searchable map view that allows users to see at a glance which sensors are currently recording floods.
- Historic data are also available, allowing users to explore and understand the frequency and severity of flooding in locations where FloodNet sensors are deployed, in addition to visualizing floods that occurred during specific events. For example, during Tropical Storm Henri, FloodNet sensors deployed in the

Gowanus neighborhood in Brooklyn recorded two distinct flood events on the same night separated by an hour where the water receded. During Ida, [sensors recorded three feet of flooding at the intersection of Carroll Street and 4th Avenue](#) in Brooklyn, with [flood waters](#) rising quickly, peaking within 20 minutes, creating extremely hazardous conditions.

- Regular flooding related to high tide events can also be visualized, through [data collected by flood sensors deployed in coastal neighborhoods](#).

"An exciting aspect of the Floodnet project is that we're also using it to train the next generation of young environmental scientist and community-based stewards through the involvement of New York City-based high school, community college and undergraduate students who help us assemble, install and maintain the sensors," said Toledo-Crow, Director of the ASRC Next Generation Environmental Sensors Lab, who helped design the sensors.

Provided by NYU Tandon School of Engineering

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