

Description of Tables Depicting Control Point Monitoring Data and Proposed Bluff Setback Distances

This section contains four tables created using excel spreadsheets to analyze bluff recession data.

Table 1: Summary of DEP Control Point Monitoring Data

This table shows the average recession rate of each individual control point.

Table 2: Individual DEP Control Point Monitoring Data Compared to Transect Numbers in WCR Photogrametric Study

The purpose of this table is to show the general relationship, at specific points along the coast, between the control point data that has been collected over the past 20-30 years and the 2003 photogrametric analysis conducted by WCR.

The individual column "Photo Recession (if whole transect#)" means that the control point falls very close to the Transect # presented in the column entitled "Transect #." The individual columns labeled "Photo recession (lower transect #)" and "Photo recession (higher transect #)" are used when the control point falls approximately in the middle of two photo transects. As an example, control point 1.1 falls about half way between photo transects #31 and #32. The average recession rate at transect 31 (the "lower transect number") is 2.1 ft per year and the average recession rate at transect 32 (the "higher transect number") is 2.7 feet per year.

Table 3: Comparison of Minimum Setback Distances Using Control Point Data vs. Photogrametric Data

The purpose of this table is to compare potential minimum setbacks calculated using two average recession rates: rates determined from control point data, and rates determined from photogrametric data. The calculations were performed in accordance with the formula contained in Chapter 85.

Average recession rates from control point data were calculated using the recession rate for each control point and dividing by the number of points. This method did not consider the length of years a control point was established. For example, a 25 year monitoring period and a five year monitoring period carried the same weight.

Averages for photogrametric data were calculated by adding each individual transect recession and dividing by the number of transects for which there was data. Discarded transects were not used.

**Description of Tables Depicting Control Point Monitoring Data and Proposed Bluff
Setback Distances (continued)**

**Table 4: Comparison of Existing Minimum Setbacks with Proposed Minimum
Setbacks**

The purpose of this table is to compare proposed setback distances with the existing municipal setback distances as listed in Chapter 85.