

Coastal Flood Policy Roundtable

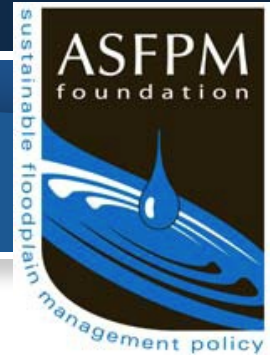


February 20, 2013

George Mason University, Arlington, VA

Chad Berginnis, CFM

2013 Gilbert F. White Flood Policy Forum



AECOM

Baker

BLACK & VEATCH
Building a world of difference.

**CDM
Smith**



Dewberry

ESP
ESP Associates, P.A.

H₂O PARTNERS

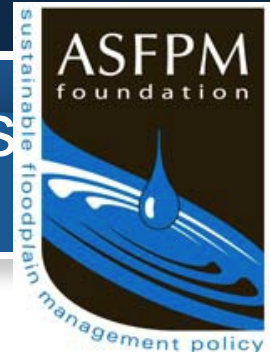


Stantec

URS



Association of State Floodplain Managers

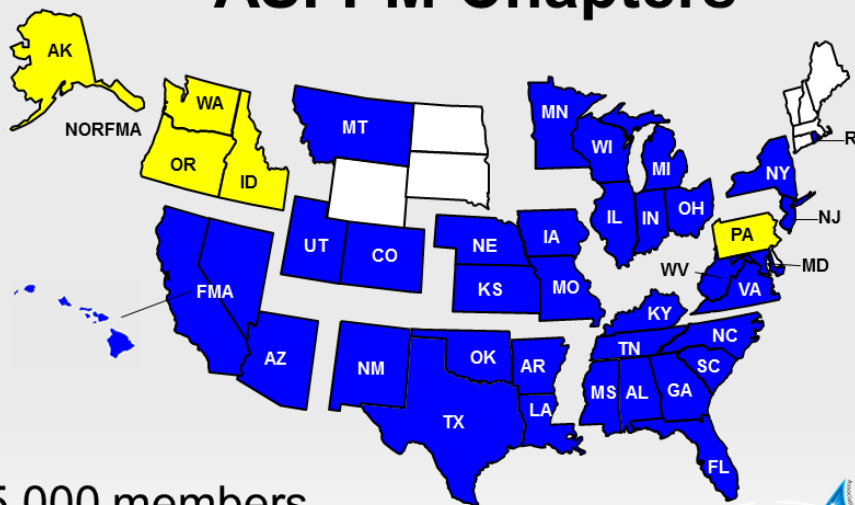


Mission: Mitigate the losses, costs, and human suffering caused by flooding.

and

Protect the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

ASFPM Chapters



15,000 members

■ 34 Chapters

■ State Assoc. & Pending Chapters



- Founded in 1996
- Board of Trustees and Bylaws
- 501(c)(3) Tax Exempt
- **MISSION STATEMENT**
To promote public policy through select strategic initiatives and serve as an incubator for long-term policy development that promotes sustainable floodplain and watershed management

Investing in Floodplain Managers

- Gilbert F. White Flood Policy Forum
- Nick Winter Memorial Scholarship Fund
- No Adverse Impact© (NAI)
- National Flood Programs in Review
- FloodManager Interactive Game
- Research & Publications





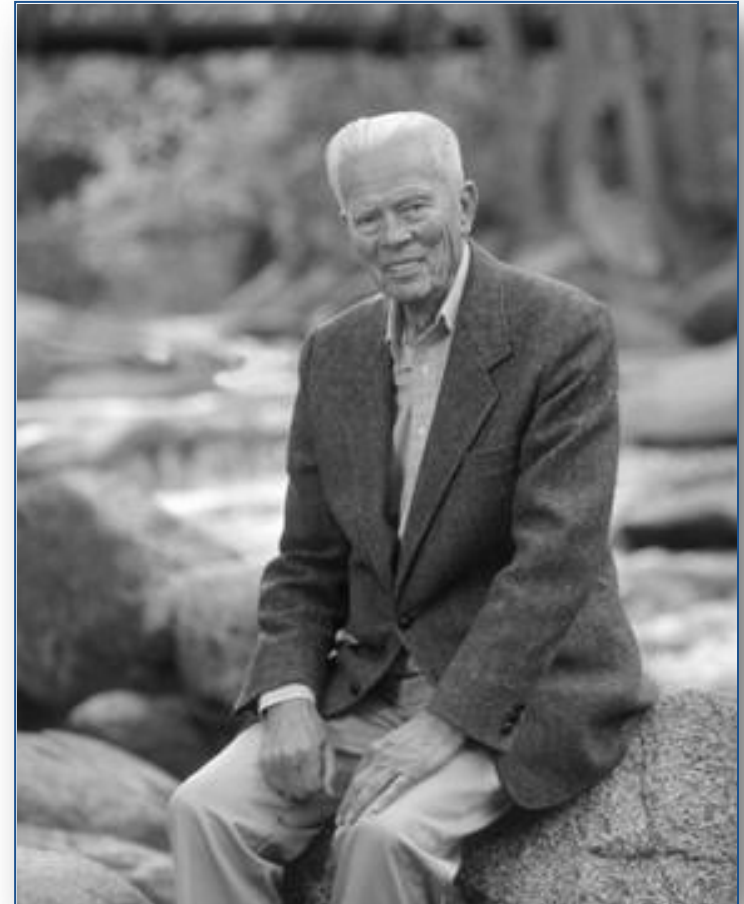
Gilbert F. White

National Flood Policy Forums



Gilbert F. White Flood Policy Forums

- 2004 - Reducing Flood Losses: Is the 1% Chance Flood Standard Sufficient?
- 2007 - Floodplain Management 2050
- 2010 – Flood Risk Management
- 2013 – Coastal Flood Risk



1911-2006

**70 Years of Leadership in
Floodplain Management**

Policies Contribute to Risk

Federal Policies

- NFIP & the 100-Year Standard
- Emphasis on structural approaches
- Disaster relief environment
- Lack of attention to climate adaptation

States & Communities

- Control land use for short-term benefits
- Perceive flooding to be a federal problem
- Externalize the costs & consequences

Public

- Unaware of – or unwilling to accept - residual risk
- Misplaced concern about having to obtain flood insurance

Key Recommendations of Reports: 1970s - present



- “100-year” standard inadequate for flood damage reduction structures, especially for urbanized areas.
- Structures, such as levees, floodwalls, and dikes alone will not reduce risk – nonstructural measures must be integrated.
- Federal policies may present barriers to nonstructural approaches and local initiative for management of flood-prone lands.
- Climate impacts threaten coastal communities and economies. Some states and local governments are working to prepare for these impacts by adopting modern standards and long-term strategies to allow more room for rivers, beaches, and coastal ecosystems.
- Although floodplain and land use management is a state and local responsibility, the federal government plays a critical role in providing standards, funding, and technical assistance.

Federal Initiatives to Reduce Risk

- Federal Interagency Floodplain Management Task Force
- Principles & Guidelines for Federal Water & Related Land Implementation Studies (P&G)
- Executive Orders 11988 & 11990
- Climate Change: Mitigation v. Adaptation
- Reforming the National Flood Insurance Program
- Federal Sustainability Initiatives

