California's Flood Future

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Recommendations for Managing the State's Flood Risk

BAFPAA Briefing February 21, 2013



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Overview

- Purpose
- Understanding the Situation
- The Problem
- Research Findings
- Recommendations

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California's Flood Future

- Unprecedented effort
 - Statewide coverage
 - Collaboration: DWR and USACE
 - DWR Executive and Divisions
 - USACE Division and 4 Districts
- In consultation with:
 - More than 140 agencies
 - County Engineers Association of California (CEAC)

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- FEMA

Report Purpose

- Increase understanding of statewide flood problem
- Make recommendations for managing flood risk
- Inform decisions about:
 - Policies
 - Financial investments

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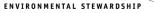
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Understanding the Situation



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California experiences many types of flooding





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Flood risk is defined using these factors:



Performance

What causes harm?

Hazard

How will the system react?



Exposure

Who and what can be harmed?



Vulnerability

How susceptible to harm?

Consequence

How much harm?

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Inundation Risk

Likelihood and severity of adverse consequences





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Flood hazard exposure analysis

- Consistent, accurate, and reproducible
- Comparison of exposure within the state
- Appropriate for high level planning purposes

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Analysis Regions

- CWP hydrologic regions
- Primary and Secondary Delta Zones
- Counties
- US Congressional Districts
- State Senate and Assembly Districts

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• IRWM Regions



less than 10

50k to 100k 100k to 250k 250k to 1 million

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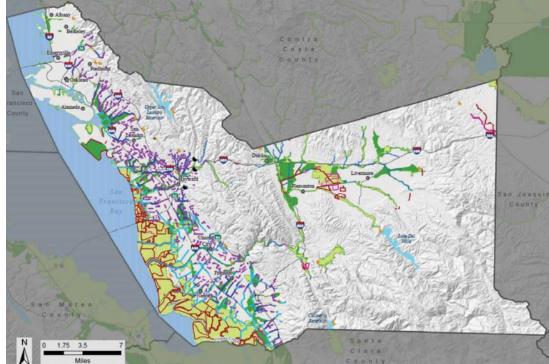


less than 10k 10k to 50k 50k to 100k 100k to 250k 250k to 1 millio

Typical County Map

- County statistics
- Exposure results
- Infrastructure (if provided in GIS format)
- Flood types
- Flood events
- Planned project totals
- Local agencies SFMP participants

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The Problem



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California is at risk for catastrophic flooding

- 1 in 5 Californians are exposed to flood risk
- \$580B in assets are exposed to flood risk
- Every county is at risk for major flooding
- Flood insurance policyholders have tripled since 1982



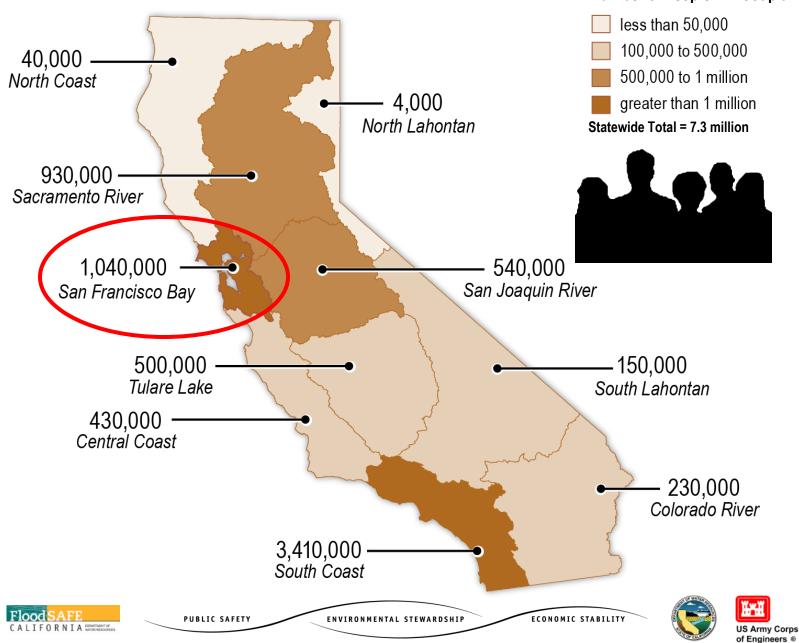
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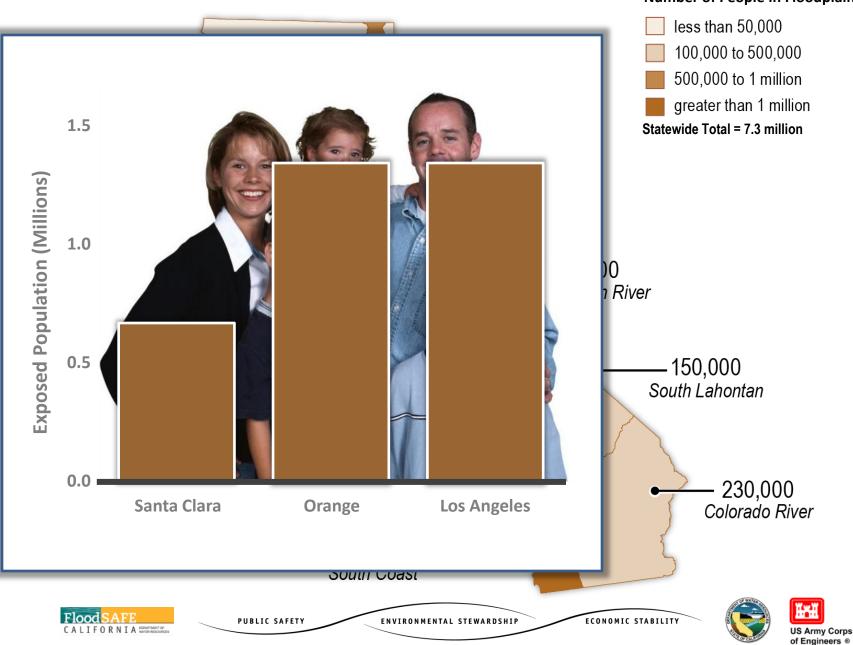
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7.3 million Californians live in floodplains



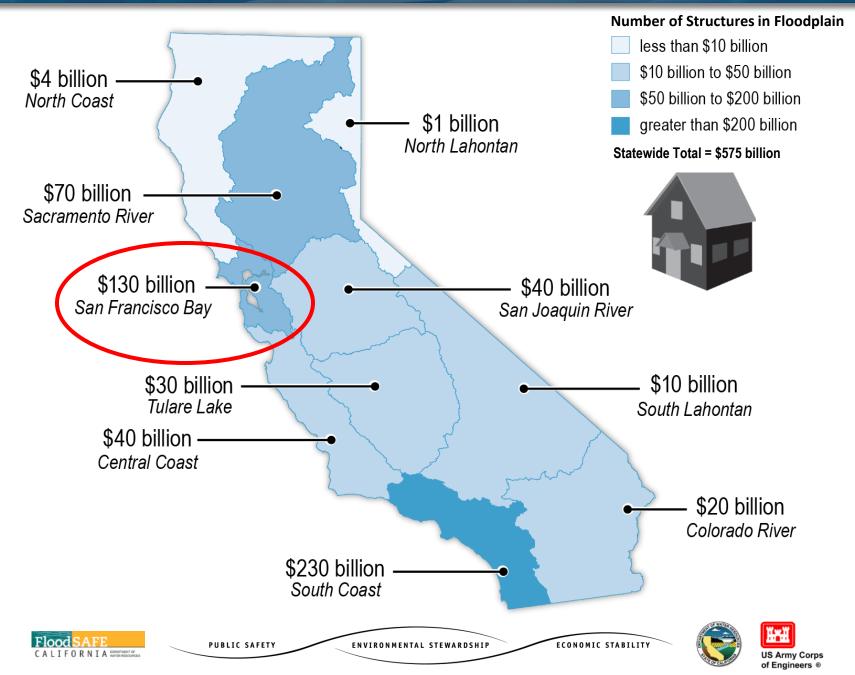
Number of People in Floodplain

7.3 million Californians live in floodplains

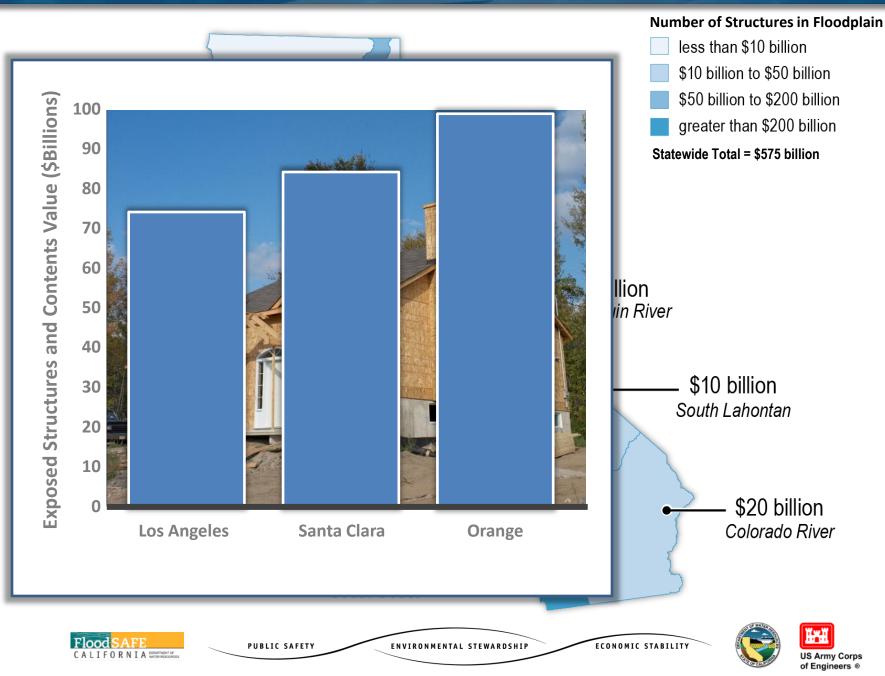


Number of People in Floodplain

\$575 billion in structures are at risk



\$575 billion in structures are at risk



Critical Facilities, Agricultural Crops, and Sensitive Species

- Over 13,000 Critical Facilities
- 7.5 Billion in agricultural crops
- Over 300 sensitive species

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 Effects reach beyond the floodplain

Flood

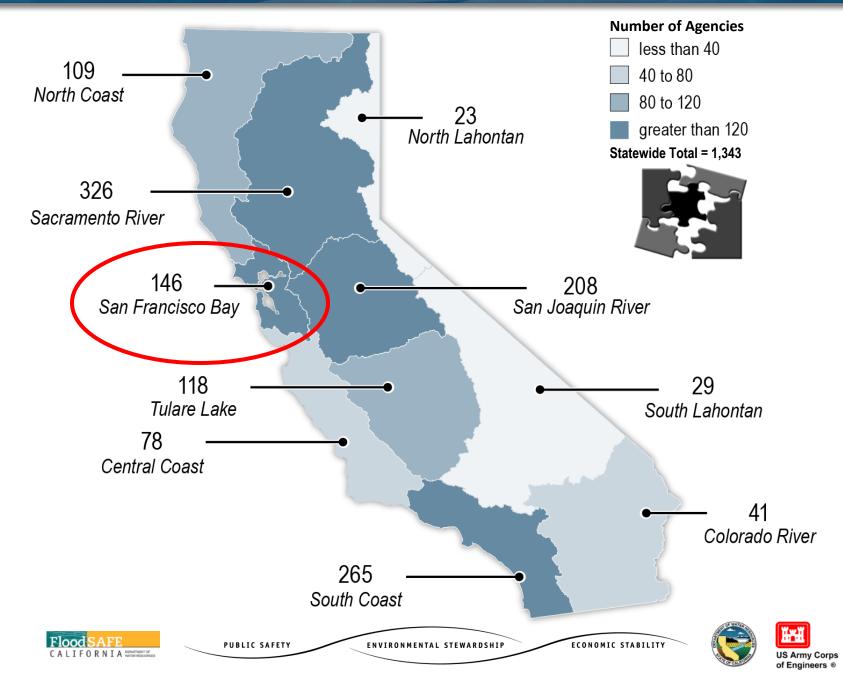
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Flood management authority is complex and fragmented



Local Agencies Speak Out



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Environmental Stewardship Suffers from Competing Regulations and Processes.





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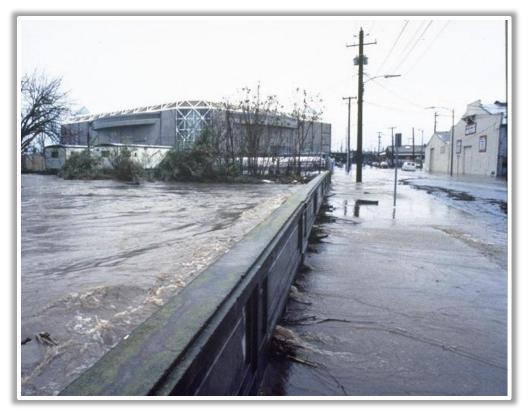


Flood infrastructure does not meet current and future needs

800+ projects identified statewide

- 20% do not have cost estimates
- \$30-\$50+ billion in improvements and projects
- Will not provide a 100-year level of protection statewide

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Flood funding is limited and unreliable

- Inconsistent and insufficient funding
- Declining local resources
- Reduced Federal cost shares
- Challenging revenue structure

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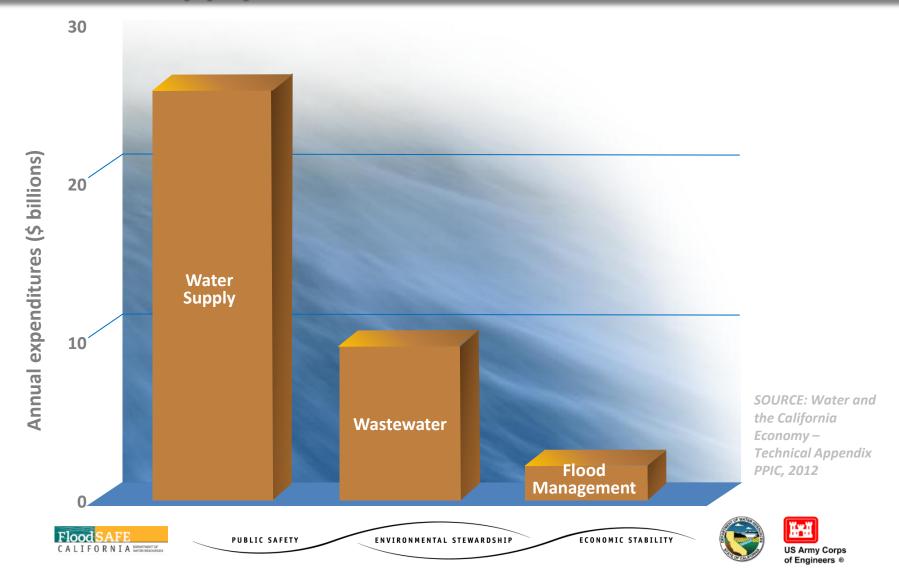
 Cost of flood management misunderstood by public and policy makers



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California's flood management expenditures are significantly lower than expenditures for water supply and wastewater treatment



Sufficient and stable investment in flood management must become a public policy priority

Capital investment in California Flood management projects in the last decade.

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\$11**B**

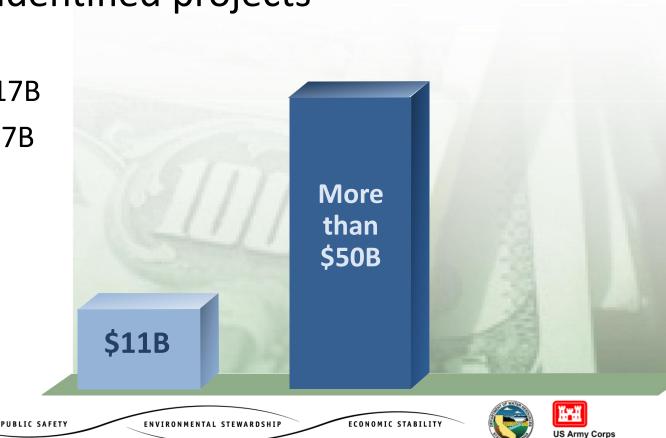




Sufficient and stable investment in flood management must become a public policy priority

Estimated capital investment needed for currently identified projects

- USACE \$6B
- CVFPP \$14 \$17B
- Delta \$0.1 \$17B
- Local \$12B



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Sufficient and stable investment in flood management must become a public policy priority

Estimated additional capital investment needed for flood management projects that are not yet specifically identified

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More than \$100B

More than \$50B



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The Solution



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Solutions must use an Integrated Water Management Approach

- Combines flood management, water supply, and ecosystem actions
- Regional and systemwide approach
- Collaboration and cooperation
- Array of funding sources





Local agencies and IWM

- IWM concepts are often in agency's mission statements but not always implemented
 - Large, urban agencies are more likely to implement IWM projects
 - Concerns exist about permitting costs and project operation and maintenance
- Flood management is often an afterthought in IRWM regions



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Recommendations



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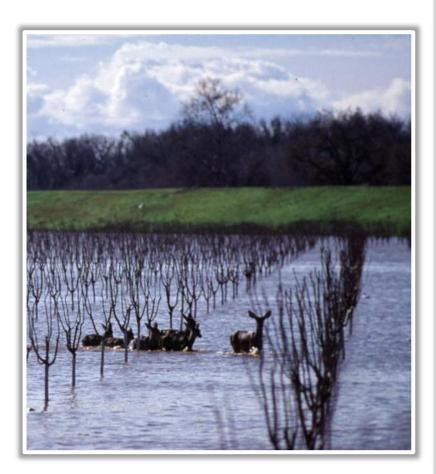
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Conduct regional flood risk assessments to understand statewide flood risk

- Identify methods for and conduct regional flood risk
 - Set regional flood risk reduction goals
 - Identify opportunities to maintain natural systems
 - Assess climate change and sea level rise impacts

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2 Increase public and policymaker awareness about flood risks to facilitate informed decisions

- Develop consistent messaging
- Provide outreach materials
- Share data and information

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Increase support for flood emergency preparedness, response, and recovery programs to reduce flood impacts

- Provide increased flood readiness funding
- Develop or improve Flood Emergency Management Plans
- Conduct regular flood emergency exercises
- Identify data/forecasting needs

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Encourage land-use planning practices that reduce the consequences of flooding

- Develop planning principles
 for development in
 floodplains
 - Facilitate coordination and alignment between planners and emergency managers
 - Incentivize best management practices

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Implement flood management from regional, systemwide, and statewide perspectives to provide multiple benefits

- Identify regional flood planning areas
 - Prioritize flood management projects
- Improve State and Federal Processes
 - Coordinate regional water and flood management



• Link funding to an IWM approach

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Increase collaboration among public agencies to improve flood management planning, policies, and investments

- Utilize regional working groups
 - Permits
 - Plans
 - Implementation
- Provide funding, grant, and in-kind credit programs
- Prioritize flood management investments

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Establish sufficient and stable funding mechanisms to reduce flood risk

- Assess potential funding sources and propose new options
- Facilitate access to funding sources
- Increase funding for priority flood management projects

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We Must Take Action. Now.

California's future depends on:

- Local, State, and Federal agencies working together
- Implement policies and projects using an IWM approach
- Increase awareness of the cost and consequences of flooding
- Establish investment priorities and sufficient and stable funding
- Short term and long term actions and solutions

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California's Flood Future Schedule

- Preview draft
 - Highlights: November 2012
 - Main report, TMs: March 2013
- Public review draft: April 2013
 - Main report, TMs, Highlights
- Regional Workshops: April 2013

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Final report: June/July 2013
 <u>http://www.water/ca/gov/SFMP</u>





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Questions



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For more information:

Terri Wegener: <u>terri.wegener@water.ca.gov</u> Jason Sidley: <u>jason.sidley@water.ca.gov</u> Craig Conner: <u>craig.s.conner@usace.army.mil</u>

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