ASFPM National Conference

Plenary Session 1; Managing Flood Risk in the Heartland



Programs, Projects & Training to Reduce Flood Losses or, How 'Bout that



Randall Behm P.E., CFM May 2, 2017 Kansas City, Missouri





National Flood League



VS



Team: U.S. (all of us)

Team: Angry Mother Nature

Assets: Lightning Speed

Hurricane Force Winds

Unpredictability

Vulnerabilities: None Known

Objectives: Inflict Life Loss and

Property Damages

Skill Area: Offense

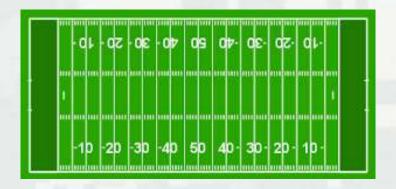
Assets: Increasing Risk Knowledge

Determination Deep Pockets

Vulnerabilities: Predictable

Objectives: Control Manage Risk

Skill Area: Defense







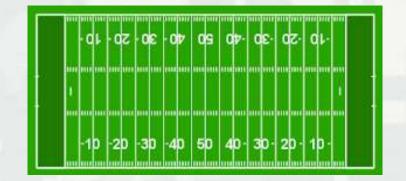
National Flood League





Playing Field: Cities, Towns, and Communities everywhere Line of Scrimmage: Rivers and Coastlines across U.S.

Angry Mother Nature Offensive Starters: Rainfall/Snowmelt Runoff U.S. Defensive Starters: Dams and Levees







2011 Missouri River Defensive Line

Fort Peck, Garrison, Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall, Gavins Point

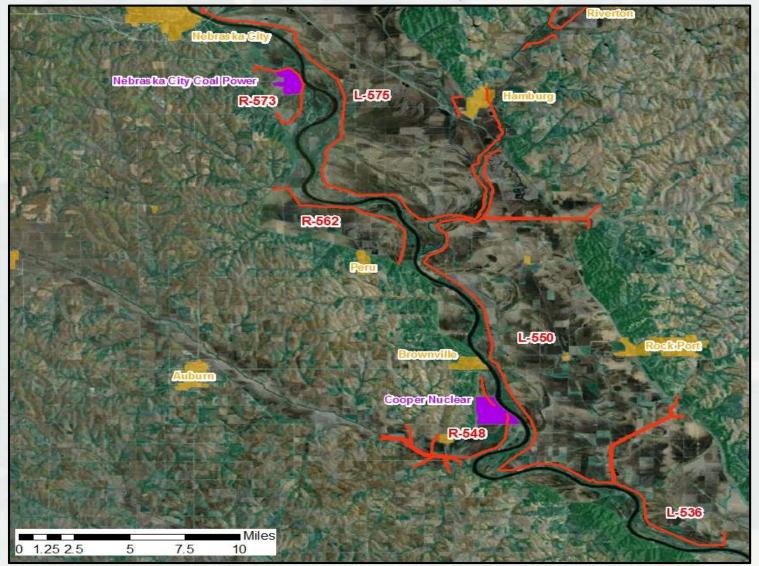






2011 Missouri River Linebackers

Federal Levee Systems







Missouri River Flood Consequences

Total Estimated 2011 Flood Costs: \$2.2 Billion; 5 Deaths

Seven States Impacted

Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas

- Life Loss
- Damages to Property
- Transportation Impacts
- Emergency Costs
- Business Losses
- Health and Welfare Expenses



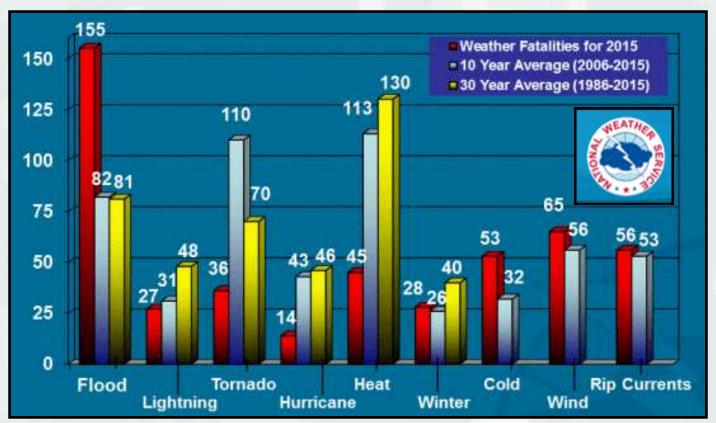






Angry Mother Nature Statistics

- Annual Property Damages of \$10.2 Billion (1985-2016)
- Weather Fatalities (2015):







USACE Defensive Adjustments

Nonstructural Flood Risk Management Measures

Physical nonstructural measures are implemented on individual structures to reduce flood damages:

Acquisition Relocation Elevation

Dry Flood Proofing Wet Flood Proofing Basement Removal

Nonphysical measures are implemented as a combination of floodplain management and planning functions:

Floodplain Mapping Land Use Flood Insurance

Evacuation Planning Flood Warning Zoning

Operational Changes Emergency Preparedness Plans











National Flood League Accountability

Repetitive Loss property is any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 in property damages were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program within

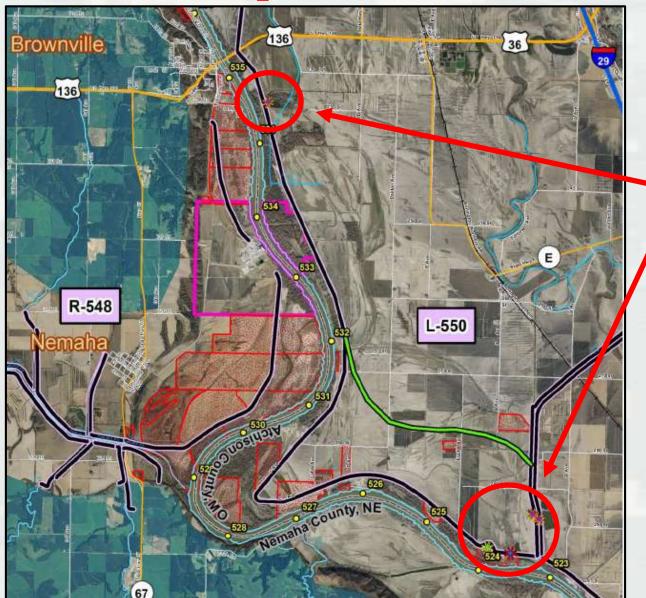
any rolling ten-year period. Repetitive Loss property is targeted for mitigation.







What About Repetitive Loss Infrastructure?



Locations of Historic Damages to Levees





Missouri River Frazer's Bend Levee Setback



Levee Setbacks Provide:

- alternative to repairs in-place
- flood risk considerations
 - > reduced damages
 - > resilience
 - > reliability
- environmental benefits
- reconnected floodplain





Post Levee Setback Environment















A Flood Risk Management Question: If we continue to do what we have always done, why would we expect different results?









Welcome to the 2017 ASFPM National Flood League Training Camp





