

Flooding is a concern throughout the Commonwealth of

Kentucky





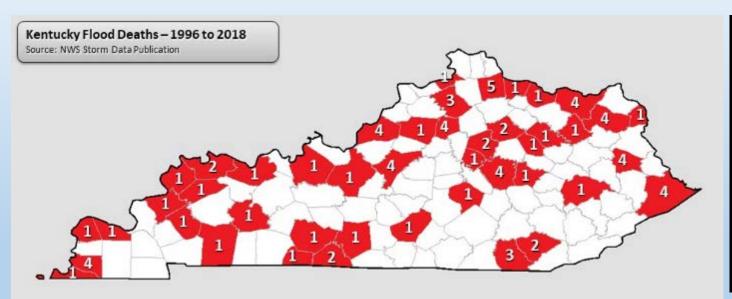
Pineville, Kentucky (2018)

Metropolitan Louisville, Kentucky (2018)



Why do we care?

- KY has had 85 flood deaths from 1996 2018
 - 7 in 2018 alone
- KY has 1% of the U.S. population but accounts for 4% of U.S. flood deaths between 1996 and 2018
- 45 Kentucky counties have experienced deadly floods since 1996



Kentucky Flood Deaths – 1996 to 2018					
Location	Deaths	% of Total			
Vehicle	53	62%			
Already in Water	15	18%			
Mobile Home	8	9%			
Outside	6	7%			
Permanent Home	3	4%			
Source: NWS Storm Data Publication					

Source: https://www.weather.gov/jkl/flooddeathhistory



Flood Risk Management is essential

- Common goals
- Shared responsibilities
- Respect missions and authorities
- Concise, unified message is a need
- Explore multiple methods of delivery





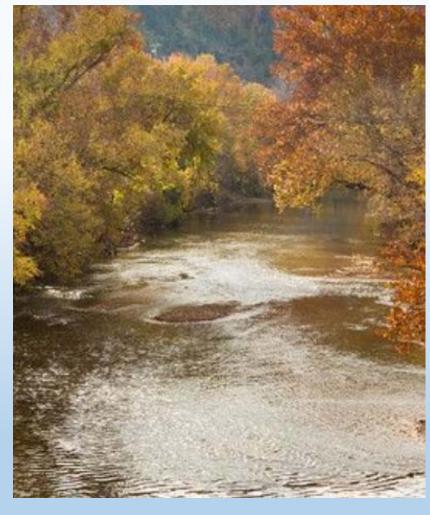
Flood Risk Management is coordinated across state agencies....

DOW

- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- Floodplain permitting
- Flood hazard mapping
- Dam Safety
- 401 Water Quality Certification
- Stormwater
- Clean Water Act
- Safe Water Drinking Act

KYEM

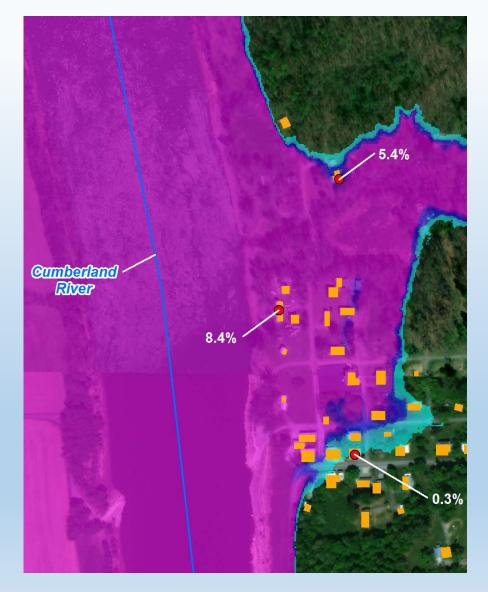
- Response, Recovery, and Mitigation
- Public Assistance
- Individual Assistance
- Hazard Mitigation
 Assistance programs
 - HMGP
 - FMA
 - PDM





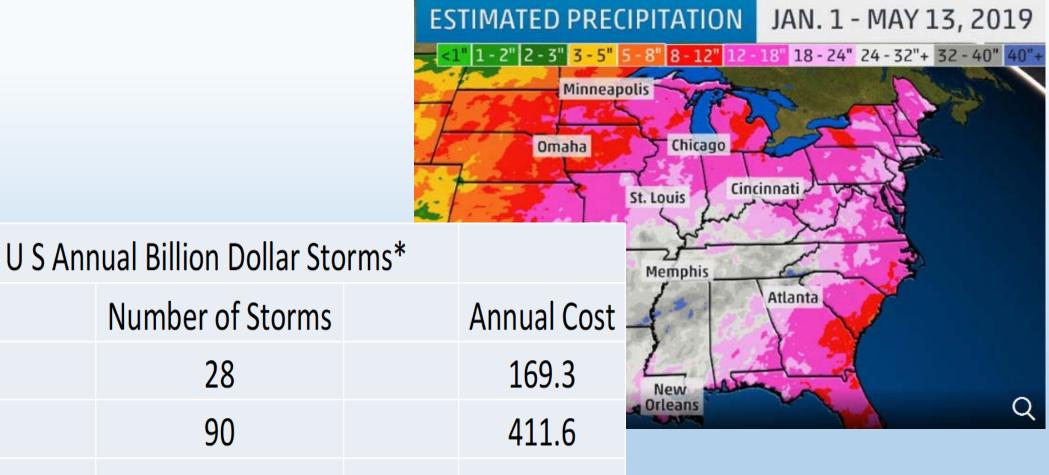
...and delivered to key stakeholders and citizens using Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Tools

- Risk MAP
 - Mapping
 - Assessment
 - Planning
- Informs floodplain management, regulations, flood insurance, and mitigation
- Ties flood hazard identification, flood risk assessments and hazard mitigation planning together





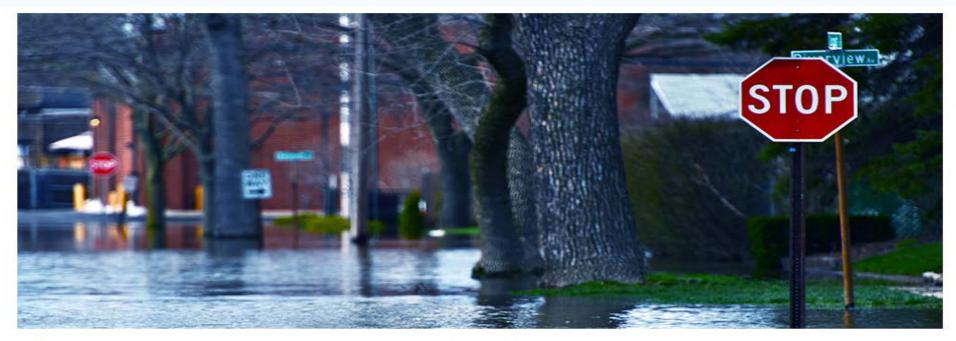
Disasters are getting worse...



			B		
Time Frame		Number of Storms		Annual Cost	
1980 - 1989		28		169.3	1
2006 - 2015		90		411.6	9
2016 - 2018		45		452.7	
* CPI adjusted to 2018 (NOAA)					



... and floods don't follow SFHA Boundaries



52 Percent of Flooded Properties From Hurricane Harvey Not in Designated Flood Zones

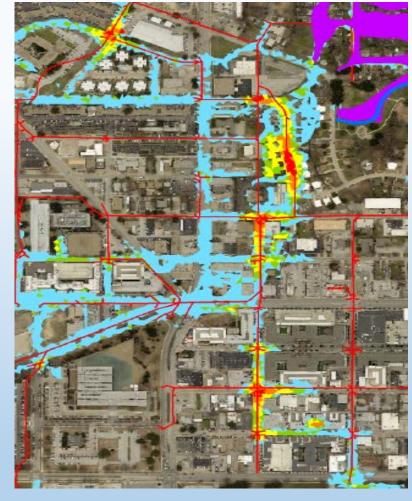
Residential News » Houston Edition | By Michael Gerrity | August 29, 2017 9:00 AM ET



The National Academies Report on Urban Flooding (April 2019)

Report Conclusion:

The current costs and impacts to urban flooding merit national attention. Further, flood problems are likely to get worse with continued urban development and population growth in urban areas, as well as with climate change, which is increasing sea level rise and frequency of heavy precipitation events.



Finding: A new generation of flood maps and visualizations that integrate predictions and local observations of flood extent and impact is needed to communicate urban flood risk. Improved methods for updating the maps to keep pace with urbanization and climate change are also needed.



FEMA recognized this in its Strategic Plan



Federal Partners • State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Partners

2018-2022

Strategic Plan

Federal Emergency Management Agency



With the FEMA Moonshots





Leveraging technology and data will streamline the underwriting and policy issuance process

A more credible view of risk will encourage coverage in all risk-prone areas



Offering more mitigation credits will incentivize risk reduction efforts

Intuitive rating variables that clearly communicate risk will highlight mitigation opportunities



Kentucky uses best practices to educate key stakeholders to help drive actions to meet the FEMA moonshots

- Communicate Key Messages
- Best Practices
 - DOW Water Maps Portal
 - Interactive Surveys
 - Virtual Reality
 - Structure-based flood risk assessments

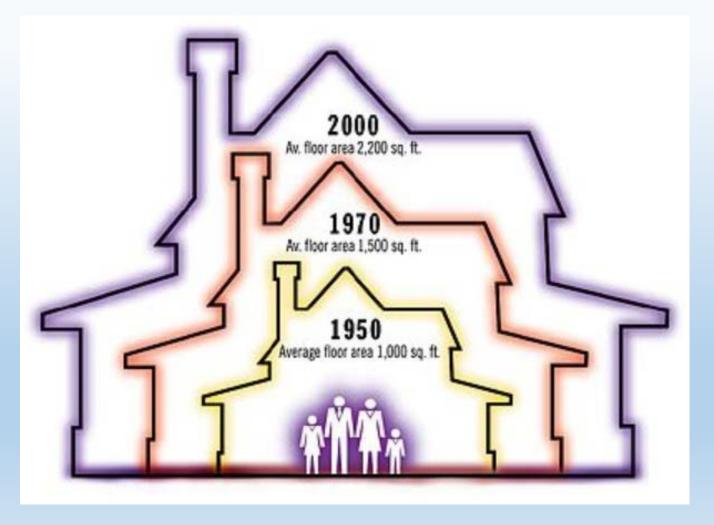




Communicate Key Messages: Explain Insurance Benefits and Implications

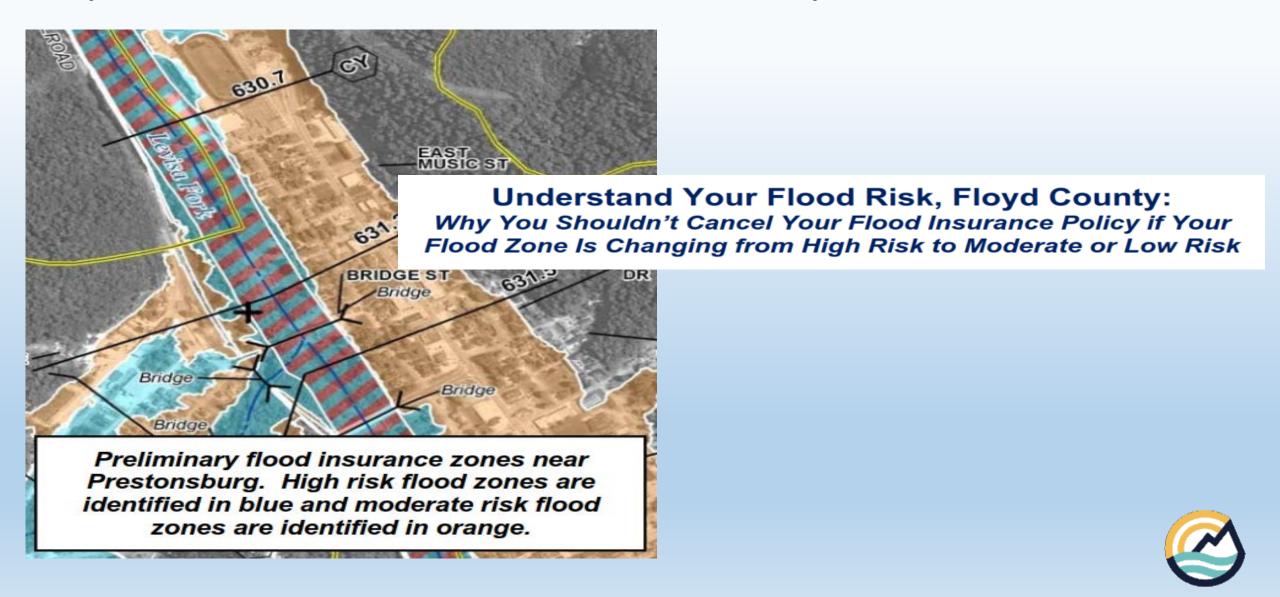
Risk Rating and Policy Forms Redesign

- Reflects local flood risk
 - Not just in-or-out of the floodplain
 - Reflect different types of flood risk, including fluvial, pluvial, and coastal surge
- Reflects the cost to rebuild
 - Because of increased housing sizes and related costs, the current system overcharges inexpensive homes
- The best way to reduce flood risk is to transfer a portion to insurance companies





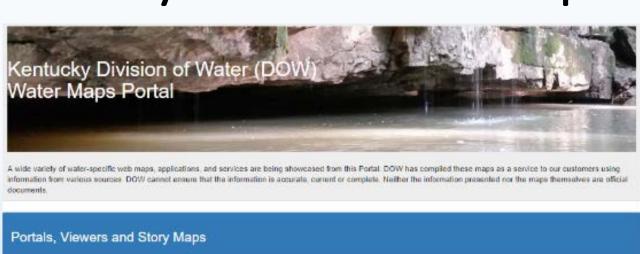
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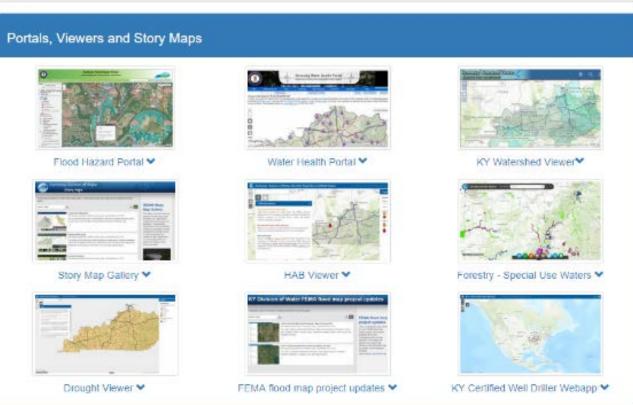


Communicate Key Messages: Encourage Mitigation Actions in Communities



Kentucky DOW Water Maps Portal





- Flood Hazard Portal
- Water Health Portal
- KY Watershed Viewer
- DOW Story Maps Gallery
- Harmful Algal Blooms (HAB) Viewer
- Special Use Waters
- Drought Viewer
- Flood Map Project Updates
- Certified Well Driller's Webapp

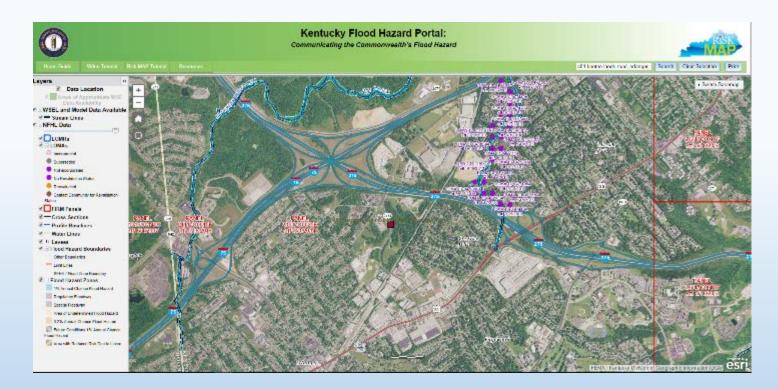
http://watermaps.ky.gov

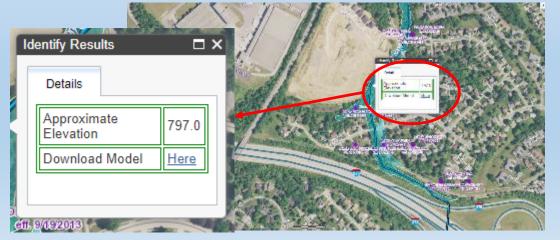


Kentucky Flood Hazard Portal

- Statewide flood hazard areas in a single map
 - Displays the same floodplain as the FEMA GeoPlatform
- Provides: Zone A flood hazard data in 119 counties (excludes Louisville Metro)
 - 1% annual chance flood elevations in Zone A floodplains with a simple click on the stream centerline
 - Hydrologic & Hydraulic reports and HEC RAS models available for download
 - FIS also available for download
- Future Improvements
 - Flood depth grids and other Risk MAP products
 - Dam safety information
 - Mobile-friendly

http://watermaps.ky.gov/RiskPortal/



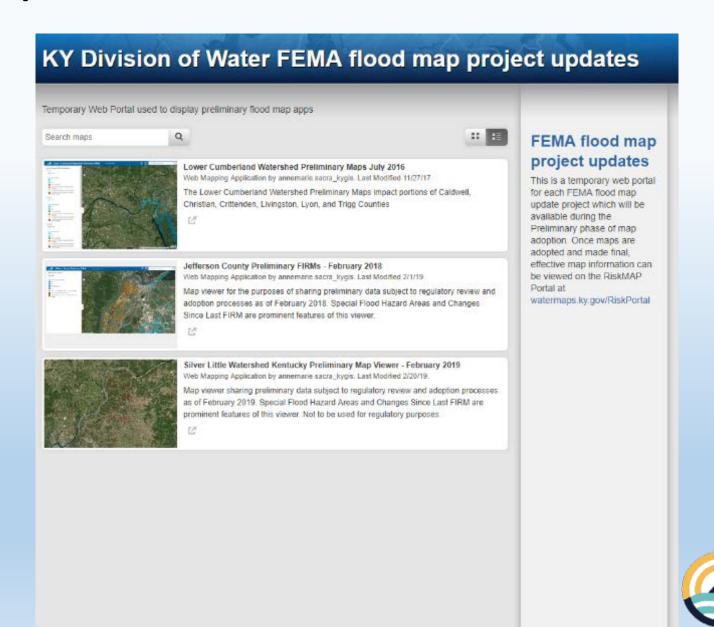




Flood Map Project Updates

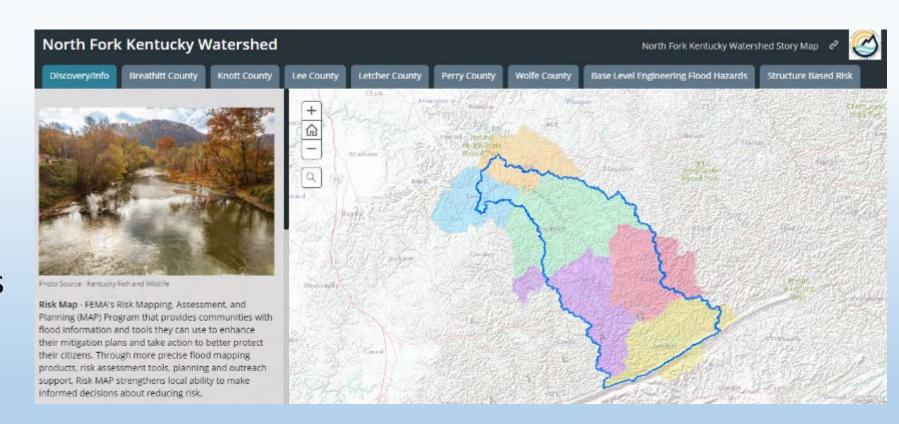
- DOW is in the process of revising flood hazard maps for several watersheds in the Commonwealth
- Preliminary maps for communities to review
 - Not Effective for Regulatory Use
 - May be used as best available data
- Three studies currently available for review
 - Lower Cumberland watershed
 - Jefferson County (Louisville Metro)
 - Silver-Little Kentucky River watershed
- Generally, not all FIRMs are updated during this process

http://watermaps.ky.gov/



Story Maps

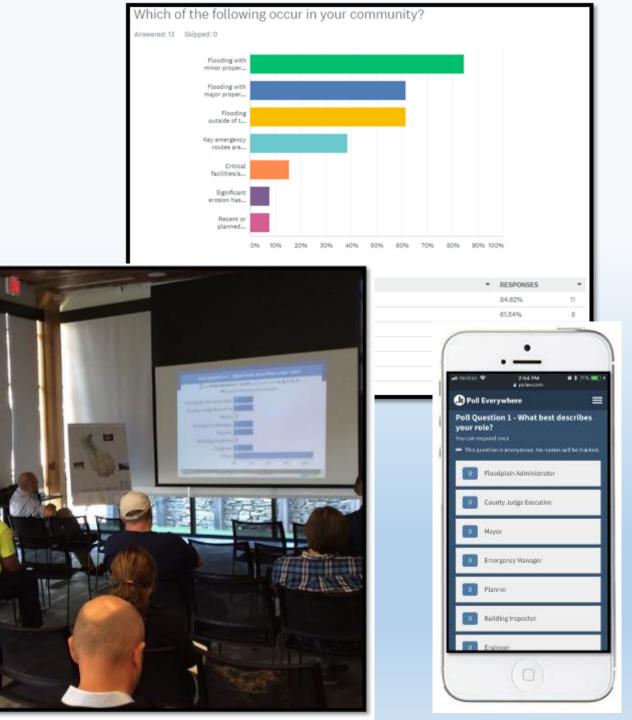
- Simplifies engagement
- Facilitates consistent interaction between stakeholders
- Provides robust tools in a simple interface





Interactive Surveys

- Engages stakeholders
- Surveys provided at beginning, middle, and end of flood hazard mapping projects
- Goal is to assess stakeholder development over project lifecycle



Virtual Reality

Crittenden County, Kentucky – No Flooding





Virtual Reality

Crittenden County, Kentucky – 1% Annual Chance Event



Virtual Reality

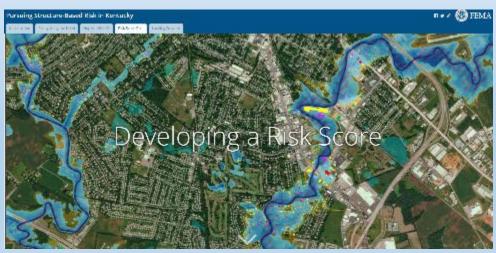
Crittenden County, Kentucky – 0.2% Annual Chance Event



Structure-based flood risk

- DOW focused on defining a methodology with the following objectives:
 - May be implemented with currently available data;
 - Is cost effective;
 - Produces a risk score that is not skewed towards high-value assets (i.e. is independent of structure value);
 - Has the flexibility to be applied to structure values to help floodplain administrators and community officials quantify projected flood damage and losses







Structure-based flood risk

- Average Annualized Percent Loss (AAPL)
- AAPL is a risk score and coefficient that is specific to a structure.
- May be produced from datasets created through Risk MAP program and other available public data.
- AAPL is derived from the relationship of how much damage a structure is projected to sustain during a flood event and the probability of that event happening.
- Damage to a structure is expressed as the percent of a structure's value that is lost during a flood event.

Structure Based Risk Extreme Risk Very High Risk High Risk Moderate Risk Marginal Risk Latent Risk



Structure-based flood risk



Structure Based Risk

Extreme Risk

Very High Risk

How do we bring it together? Promote six categories of mitigation!

- Prevention
- PropertyProtection
- StructuralProjects
- EmergencyServices
- Public Outreach
- Natural Resources







How do we bring it together? Collaboration!





Questions?



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