

Source Water Protection

Leveraging Key Federal and State Programs

presented by

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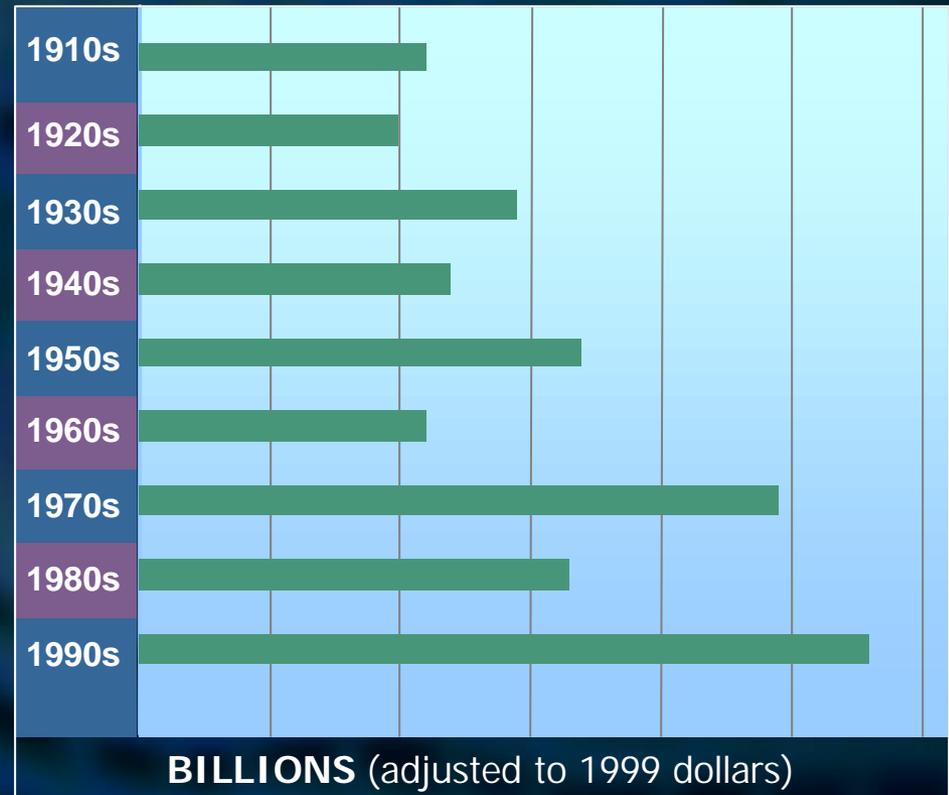


Links between SWP and Flood Hazard Management

- Concerns with flood erosion, sedimentation, flood heights and velocity
- Contaminated drinking water from floods
- Loss of floodplain natural resources
- Floods transporting hazardous materials
- Both address upstream/downstream issues

Trends in Flood Damages

- \$6 billion annually
- Four-fold increase from early 1900s
- Per Capita Damages increased by more than a factor of 2.5 in the previous century in real dollar terms



What is Influencing the Trend?

Increased Property at Risk

Current policy:

- Promotes intensification in risk areas
- Ignores changing conditions
- Ignores adverse impacts to existing properties
- Undervalues natural floodplain functions

Central Message

Even if we perfectly implement
current standards,
damages will increase.

Remember, we have done a number of
positive things, both non-structural and
structural, but...

What can be done to address this and source
water protection?

Integrating Federal and State Programs

- Integrating SWP, Floodplain Management and Flood mitigation (Loss reduction) and Watershed Management
 - ◆ EPA
 - ◆ FEMA
 - ◆ Corps of Engineers
 - ◆ USGS
 - ◆ NRCS
 - ◆ Bureau of Land Management
 - ◆ Forest Service
- Counterpart NGO's for each program

SWP Roundtable Late July, 2003

- Outcomes --to integrate SWP
 - ◆ Improve interagency policy and program integration
 - ◆ Framework for response to state assessments
 - ◆ Strengthen other federal programs approaches to support SWP
 - ◆ Identify program gaps among federal floodplain and flood mitigation programs and SWP
 - ◆ Develop constructive ideas for further integration

Using NO Adverse Impact to improve SWP

- Communities need to go beyond national minimum approaches
- Watershed approaches needed
- Multiple objective, sustainable approaches
- No Adverse Impact (NAI) approaches

No Adverse Impact Explained

NAI is a concept/approach/policy/strategy that broadens one's focus from the built environment to include how changes to the built environment potentially impact other properties.

NAI broadens property rights by protecting the property rights of those that would be adversely impacted by the actions of others.

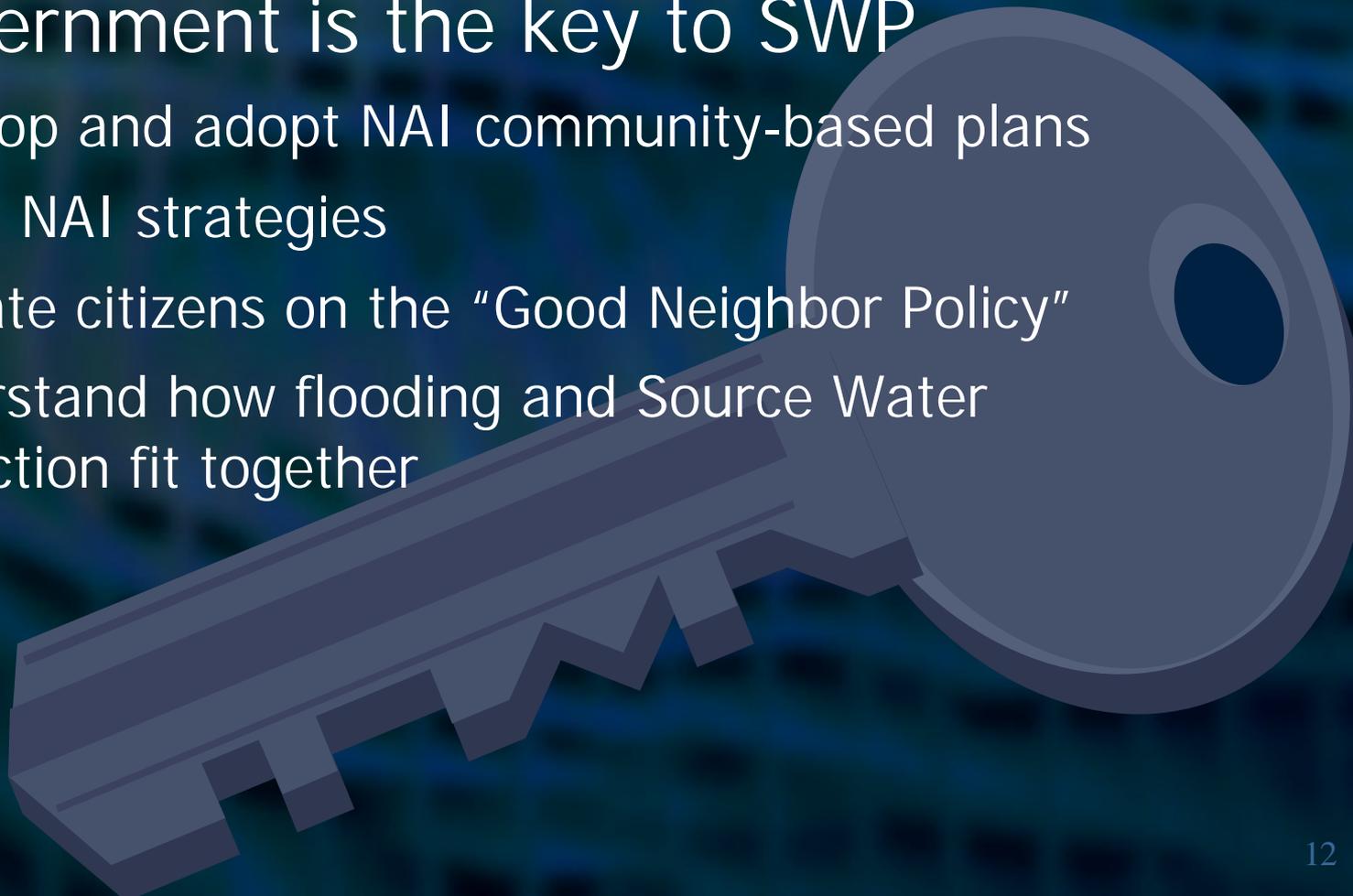
No Adverse Impact Defined

Activities that could adversely impact flood damage to another property or community will be allowed only to the extent that the impacts are (first identified) mitigated or have been accounted for within an adopted community-based plan.

SWP & No Adverse Impact Roles

Local government is the key to SWP

- Develop and adopt NAI community-based plans
- Adopt NAI strategies
- Educate citizens on the “Good Neighbor Policy”
- Understand how flooding and Source Water Protection fit together



Community Activities that can Incorporate SWP and NAI:

1. Hazard Identification
2. Education and Outreach
3. Planning
4. Regulations and Standards
5. Corrective Actions
6. Infrastructure
7. Emergency Services