

The background of the slide is a photograph of a flooded landscape. In the foreground, there is a body of water reflecting the sky. In the middle ground, a white water tower stands on a small island or peninsula. Behind it, there are some buildings and trees. The background is filled with more trees and a hazy sky. The overall tone is somber and reflective of the flood's impact.

# Chehalis Basin Strategy Community Flood Assistance & Resilience (CFAR) Program

Chehalis Basin Board Meeting

March 7, 2019

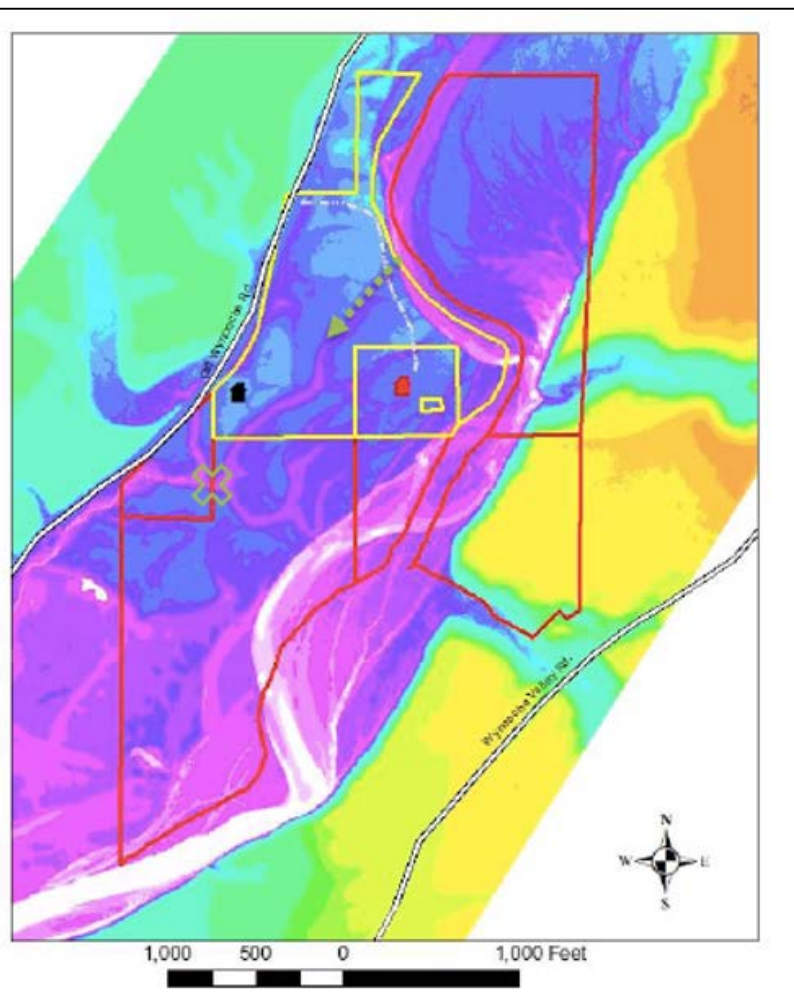
# Channel Migration Zones Background

- Continue research on how other CMZ programs determined:
  - “Level of risk” e.g. severe vs. moderate
  - Geography covered through CMZ mapping
  - Mapping approach, e.g. coarse vs. detailed
- Meet with local jurisdictions with CMZ programs, planners, and technical staff to discuss different approaches to mapping CMZ and implications for CFAR program
- Develop options for identifying CMZs and options for reducing landowner risk

# Structure Retrofit Background

- Meet with basin local governments to:
  - Discuss draft program criteria for Chehalis Basin floodproofing program
  - Gauge local jurisdiction willingness to participate in a program
  - Identify jurisdictions where floodproofing opportunities are ripe
- Consider process to identify eligible actions and geographic focus
- Develop draft program criteria

# Themes from February Meetings



## Channel Migration Zone (CMZ)s:

- A solid policy foundation is essential to an effective program
- Approaches to mapping vary (geography, level of detail, etc.)
- Designation of hazard levels (e.g. low, moderate, severe) could influence both regulations and incentives
- Effective and frequent public outreach is critical

# Themes from February Meetings

- CFAR program development, structure retrofits:
  - Solid policy foundation is essential
  - Different models:
    - Local government/regional partnership lead, state support/oversight
    - State lead, supported by local governments for landowner outreach, permitting, etc.
  - Public outreach is critical, do it face-to-face
  - Be poised to react immediately after a flood
  - Equity
    - Accessibility for low-income, non-English speaking, people of color, underserved communities, etc.
    - Avoid displacement

# Policy Foundation

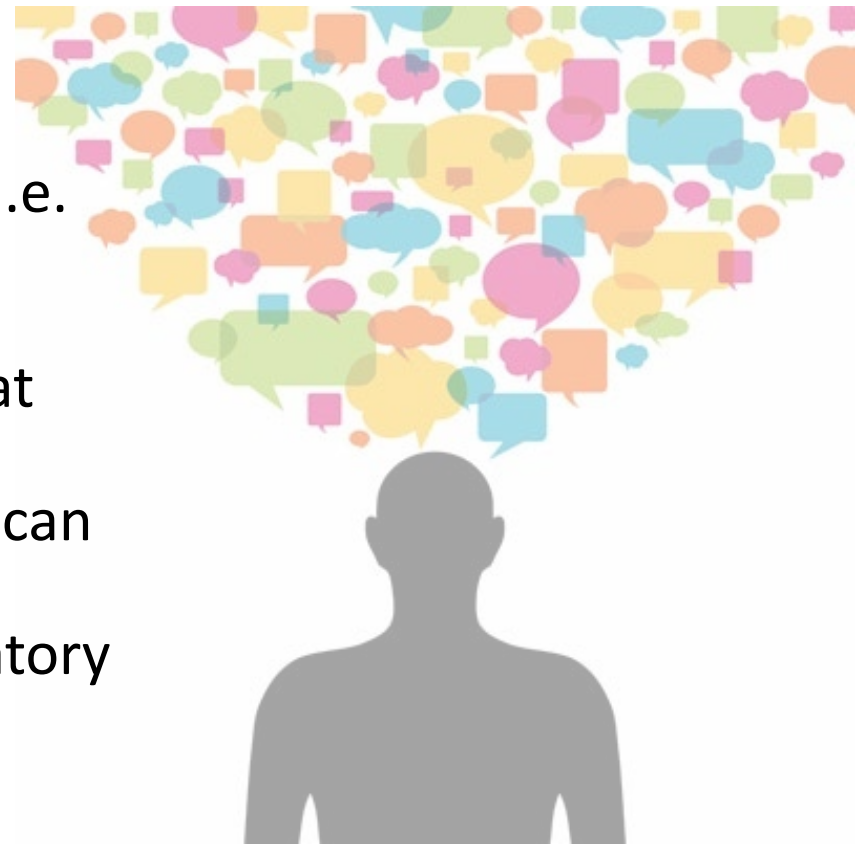
The Board's policy decisions about priorities will directly impact:

- **WHO/HOW MANY** people are helped
- **WHAT** kinds of structures/land uses are protected
- **WHEN/WHETHER** local governments will choose to participate
- **WHERE** in the Basin efforts are focused
- **HOW MUCH** the program will cost



# Example Policy Considerations - CMZ

- Where and when should the state engage and fund solutions?
  - According to severity of problem (i.e. severe hazard areas)?
  - Homes and/or businesses, public infrastructure, or prime farmland at risk?
  - Where significant habitat benefits can also be achieved?
  - For informational purposes, regulatory purposes, or incentive program purposes?



# Example Policy Considerations – Structure Retrofits

- What types of areas should be priority for actions like elevations, buyouts, etc.?
  - Based on the level and frequency of past and future damage?
  - Where other community values like parks or open space can be achieved?
  - Where structures pre-date available hazard information?
- Loss of low income housing with replacement outside of hazard areas



# Next Steps

- Policy foundation & case studies
- Continued coordination with local governments
- Recommendations for scope of additional CMZ or erosion hazard mapping and assessments
- Develop draft program criteria using other programs and Board feedback (eligible actions, geographic focus, etc.)
- Draft recommended public outreach milestones and timelines