

Day 1 and Day 2 Summary Notes

Summary of Day One (Josh Lott)

1. Local involvement is critical
2. It's all about planning. Coastal No Adverse Impact can provide good planning tools.
3. Several discussions about the built environment: density/building codes/No Adverse Impact. Are these the same things? How are they different or complementary? Are they oppositional?
4. From federal perspective, there is the NOAA-driven programs under the CZMA, and the FEMA-driven programs under the Disaster Mitigation Act (Stafford Act). Where is the interface between coastal management and emergency management? How can the programs be better coordinated? Is this a role of ASFPM and No Adverse Impact? Where do the insurance and real estate industries come in?
5. There are a multiplicity of tools and planning programs? Why haven't they worked as well as they could?

Summary of Day Two (Bill O'Beirne)

1. First key issue: lots of dedicated staff within coastal programs willing to help others. Lots of stories of long hours, above and beyond, etc.
2. Tremendous need for leadership; there is confusion; void of information; multiple issues to tackle, etc. What is CZM's role in providing leadership, facilitating good leadership? How to show CZM's value to leaders to improve leadership.
3. Need to articulate and identify risks; better flood and storm surge maps; better subsidence information. Can CZM be the neutral party to identify risk and vulnerability?
4. Need to articulate trade offs needed in rebuilding after storms. Traditional sea food centers vs. providing safety for residents. LA: navigation canals vs. safe neighborhoods. Can CZM program articulate trade offs as neutral party? NOAA may be better for this.
5. Clear need to lay the ground work beforehand to be ready post-storm. ***MS CRMP land suitability analysis was ready to go for renewal forum.*** Whole issue of post-disaster planning.
6. Get inventory of programs that can help: ***FEMA fact sheet for coastal managers.***

7. Jurisdictional issues: CZM programs do not have jurisdiction to get everything done: much needs to be done at local level. How to continue building local capacity. More partnerships between state and local. Look at local coastal programs – *can state guidelines be developed or changed?* Tools? SAMPs, etc.
8. Policy implications: protection of natural features, 1st line of defense, can be most cost-effective. *Is there research to show effectiveness of natural features?* Jim R: coastal cheniers are old barrier beach ridges. Local govts have responsibility to protect them, but no political will. Local CZM admins want state to take over authority, will be a Louisiana Recovery Authority recommendation. Need research on what are impacts to chenier from digging pits to build homes.
9. Protection of local economic engines. Is it oil refineries, fishing productivity, housing for workers, etc. *To be resilient community, how to protect economic infrastructure and social capital?*
10. Protection: real or perceived? *Is beach renourishment really protecting existing communities, or does it invite more dense development in low density areas?* What is the real level of protection?
11. Storm behavior? Effects that were not anticipated. Katrina had Cat 5 storm surge, even though it was a 3 at landfall. Overwash from bay side, etc. Response of people, awareness, also an issue. Much more awareness in last couple years. Alabama: no loss of life from Katrina or Ivan.
12. *Problem: people think they know more about hurricane behavior than they really do.* Changes of coast have not been brought into the local folklore. *Effect of navigation channels not taken into account in old folks stories of previous hurricanes.* Media portrays people who ride storms out as “heroes.” Concept that a person’s home is their fortress. Doesn’t cross minds that flooding can actually fill a house and drown a person. Need *a video game that shows effects.*
13. Accuracy of forecasts is an issue. How to use the media... *Keep focus on older hurricanes; people need to realize that they could be in tents for 1, 2, 3 years after a major hurricane.*
14. Lots of discussion is FEMA related. Some sort of fact sheet for CZ managers that outlines FEMA programs.
15. Ruth: value of wetlands? How did restoration projects survive? Rives: *levees with wetlands in front, even if they were overtopped, they were not scoured and did not collapse (anecdotal evidence).* Wetlands will reduce force of surge. How to quantify value of wetlands and barrier islands. What are frictional effects of forested wetlands, tree trunks, etc. Focus on flood control aspects of wetlands protection, in addition to habitat, wildlife, water quality, etc.