## VIRGINIA



Flood-related disasters are the costliest and most frequent type of disaster facing the United States. From 2000 to 2018, flood-related events cost more than **\$830 billion in economic losses**,<sup>1</sup> accounted for **73% of presidential disaster declarations**,<sup>2</sup> and caused more than **6,200 deaths.**<sup>1</sup> Floods are an **immediate threat to 53 military installations** across the nation.<sup>3</sup>

These numbers reflect what Americans and people across the globe already know: **floods are affecting our way of life.** Addressing the challenges posed by flooding and other extreme weather impacts will require individuals, communities, and state and federal governments to work collaboratively to build a more sustainable future for us all.

Surging Waters: Science Empowering Communities in the Face of Flooding is a report produced by AGU that shows how science is essential to finding solutions to mitigate flooding now and in the future. For more information, visit **www.scienceisessential.org**.

## TO EMPOWER COMMUNITIES TO UNDERSTAND AND ADDRESS THEIR FLOOD RISK, POLICY MAKERS CAN:



**Support robust and steadily increasing funding** to science-based federal agencies.

**Support science centers and programs** that research region-specific flooding concerns and incentivize scientists working within their communities.



**Support legislation** that ensures science can be conducted and inform policy freely and openly.



**Support policies** to manage flooding and its impacts that account for a changing world.



Between 2000 and 2018, hurricanes caused **\$1.3 billion** in property damages.<sup>4</sup> The Virginia Department of Emergency Management recognizes flooding is the **#1 natural hazard** posing risk to people and property in the state.<sup>5</sup>



Flooding is an immediate threat to **eight military facilities** in Virginia.<sup>3</sup>

The U.S. Geological Service Water Science Centers fund and conduct water research and monitoring driven by state priorities

## CONTACT THE VIRGINIA OFFICE:

Richmond, VA: 804-261-2600

The **NOAA National Sea Grant College Program** supports coastal communities through research and extension programs **shaped by local needs.** 

CONTACT THE MAIN OFFICE: VIMS, Gloucester Point, VA: 804-684-7269 The Virginia and West Virginia Water Science Center spent

## \$40 MILLION

between 2010 and 2019 on Virginia's flood research and education priorities.<sup>6</sup>

In 2017, Virginia Sea Grant work resulted in

160 JOBS and 67 BUSINESSES.<sup>7</sup>

**PREPARE YOUR DISTRICT FOR FLOODS: ready.gov/floods**. Assess your home or office's flood risk: **msc.fema.gov**. **NEED HELP NOW?** Contact the Virginia Department of Emergency Management: **804-897-6500** 

1. NOAA. U.S. Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters. National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) (2019). Available at: https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/. (Accessed: 23rd July 2019) 2. The Pew Charitable Trusts. Infrastructure Upgrades Can Help U.S. Businesses Better Withstand Disasters (2019). Available at: https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2019/05/15/infrastructure-upgrades-canhelp-us-businesses-better-withstand-disasters. (Accessed: 5th July 2019) 3. US Department of Defense. Report on effects of a changing climate. (2019). 4. NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. Storm better-withstand-disasters. (Accessed: 5th July 2019) 3. US Department of Defense. Report on effects of a changing climate. (2019). 4. NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. Storm betters. Database. Available at: https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/. (Accessed: 14th August 2019) 5. Virginia Department of Emergency Management & Witt O'Brien's. Commonwealth of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan. (2018). 6. Bennett, M; Virginia-West Virginia Water Science Center. Personal communication. (2019). 7. NOAA. Virginia Sea Grant. Sea Grant (2018). Available at: https://seagrant.noaa.gov/Program-Locations/VA. (Accessed: 20th August 2019)