



The BUZZ

A Quarterly Newsletter

April 2014

The BUZZ is a forum for Silver Jackets teams' successes, opportunities and resources.

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2014 Interagency Flood Risk Management Meeting in the Making

By Jennifer Dunn, USACE IWR

Feedback from past workshops and last year's webinar week underline the continued importance of facilitating networking and providing a forum for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and key federal and state mitigation and flood risk managers to further develop collaborative problem solving.

This year's Flood Risk Management and Silver Jackets Workshop will be a working meeting with federal, state, and local agency participation. The meeting will have a narrower focus than previous conferences and will emphasize collaborative interagency projects.

In order to facilitate detailed discussions among all of the state teams, participation will be limited to approximately 100 representatives of state and federal agencies, primarily focused on Silver Jackets team members.

Sessions will focus on implementation of interagency flood risk man-

agement, including nonstructural flood risk management alternatives and flood risk management in leveed areas.

Participants will:

- Share successes and lessons learned from past and ongoing interagency flood risk management projects.
- Identify common challenges and opportunities to improve how projects are identified and developed by teams for successful implementation through timely completion.
- Assess interagency project outcome metrics for communicating accomplishments in flood risk management.
- Assess trends and drivers that will impact future projects.
- Share information to enhance project collaboration and facili-



Executive Management Training Center in Southbridge, MA

tate leveraging of participant resources.

The meeting will be held on August 19-21 at the Executive Management Training Center, a government facility in Southbridge, Massachusetts. A steering committee comprised of state and federal flood risk management agencies representatives is providing input for consideration in developing the meeting agenda.

Invitations to attend will be sent soon, but please save the date in the interim.

UGS and USACE to study potential flood hazards throughout the state of Utah.

Collaboration Produces Flood Mapping Enhancements in Utah

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District signed an agreement in February to conduct a comprehensive study of potential flood hazards in Utah's Wasatch Front and Cache Valley to assist homeowners and developers.

"The flood maps that we are going to produce are supplementary to Federal Emergency Management Agency flood insurance rate maps," said UGS Director Richard Allis. "These maps are geologically-based and show debris flow and alluvial fan flooding hazards that are not shown on the FEMA maps,"

The new maps won't affect FEMA flood insurance rate maps and are intended to increase public awareness of flood hazards and eventually encourage prudent land-use planning to reduce flood risk in these quickly developing areas.

Upon completion, the maps will be made available online for easy public access and viewing. The study, expected to last about two and a half years, will cost \$240,000 and will be split evenly between the state and USACE.

"We're proud to join Utah in taking proactive steps to reduce the risk and consequences of flooding," said Col. Mike

Farrell, Sacramento District commander. "Awareness is the first step in reducing flood risk, and these efforts are going to make Utah safer and help build resiliency against natural disasters for years to come."

The study agreement was signed during a meeting of the Utah State Hazard Mitigation Team in Salt Lake City. This coalition of state, local, and federal agencies provides pre- and post-hazard mitigation

information and technical assistance to local governments to identify specific mitigation measures and assist in their implementation.

Concurrently, as this study progresses, a separately funded hazards investigation will be undertaken by the UGS that addresses earthquakes, soils, and other hazards in the valley. For more information, visit geology.utah.gov or contact Judy Soutiere at judy.m.soutiere@usace.army.mil.



Col. Mike Farrell and Director Richard Allis sign an agreement partnering to create new flood hazard maps of Utah's Wasatch Front and Cache Valley. Photo by Brigid Briskin/USACE

FEMA Analysis and Mapping Procedures for Non-Accredited Levees

By Rick Nusz, FEMA Region VII

In June 2013, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released new levee analysis and mapping procedures for addressing flood hazards in areas located behind non-accredited levee systems.

Otherwise known as LAMP, these new procedures are part of an on-going effort to comply with a Congressional request to discontinue use of the “without levee” method.

Under this previous method, levees found noncompliant with FEMA’s regulatory requirements for accrediting 1-percent annual chance occurrence flood protection were mapped as though the levee was not present.

FEMA now recognizes that non-accredited levee systems may provide some measure of residual base flood protection, thus warranting procedures that provide greater precision in mapping risks. These procedures have gone through an extensive scientific review and public input.

A key feature of LAMP allows a levee system to be divided into reaches. A levee reach is a discernible length of levee system where an individual LAMP

procedure may be applied.

In addition, LAMP supports local risk management strategies, creates an opportunity to better communicate flood risks behind levees, and synchronize methodologies with the USACE, while advancing a consistent federal message.

Presently, LAMP is being applied to a limited number (approximately 25) of pilot projects located throughout the United States where a range of levee scenarios will be chosen for evaluating LAMP.

Each pilot project will result in a Levee Analysis and Mapping Plan for scoping future map production, with only a limited number actually being funded to produce a new Flood Insurance Rate Map. Strategies are currently being developed to identify and prioritize future LAMP projects.

FEMA may tailor LAMP to incorporate the lessons learned in the pilot projects. If necessary, FEMA will issue operating guidance and standards to document any updates and improvements to LAMP.



FEMA

FEMA recognizes residual risk protection provided by non-accredited levee systems.

These materials will provide communities, levee owners, and local project sponsors a clear understanding of how their participation will be sought and valued throughout the new process.

As with other recently adopted tools that have increased FEMA mapping accuracy, the new levee analysis and mapping procedures add to FEMA’s overall continually improving flood mapping and analysis capabilities.

To review the LAMP approach document, visit: <http://www.fema.gov/final-levee-analysis-and-mapping-approach>. In addition, the Kentucky Division of Water put together an excellent training module that provides an overview of LAMP and explains the mapping process for non-accredited levees. This is available on [YouTube](#).

California and USACE Strive for Integrated Water Management Approaches to Reduce Flood Risk

By Judy Soutiere, USACE

Report provides the first comprehensive look at the statewide exposure to flood risk.

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers South Pacific Division completed a report entitled California's Flood Future.

The report provides the first comprehensive look at statewide exposure to flood risk and outlines seven key recommendations for actions to address barriers to improve flood management using an Integrated Water Management (IWM) approach.

According to the report, "With mil-



lions of people and \$580 billion in assets exposed to flood risk, California faces an unacceptable threat to public safety, to the state and national economies, and to vital environmental resources."

Many federal, state, and local agencies have worked decades to reduce risks, but much more still needs to be done. Even with a history of ongoing investment in action by these agencies, flood risk continues due to population growth, climate change, and land-use practices.

The collaboration between the USACE and DWR was significant. All four districts in the South Pacific Division as well as Division staff contributed to the report, from performing research to technical review.

The report team worked with a cadre of consultants and with over 140 local agencies representing all 58 counties in the state.

This is the first collaborative effort between the USACE and DWR to identify the flood risk statewide and it has provided direction that will influence both

the USACE and DWR's programs for decades to come.

Research for California's Flood Future identifies the immediate need for more than \$50 billion to complete flood management improvements, including maintenance projects and other identified actions.

The research also indicates the need for substantial additional funding (over \$100 billion) to complete flood risk assessments and flood management improvements throughout the state.

The state is looking to use the IWM as a strategic approach to planning and implementation that combines specific flood management, water supply, and ecosystems actions to deliver multiple benefits.

It relies on blending knowledge from a variety of disciplines including engineering, economics, environmental sciences, public policy, and public information.

This approach also promotes

system flexibility and resiliency to accommodate changing conditions such as regional preferences, ecosystems needs, climate change, flood or drought events, and financing capabilities.

Localized, narrowly focused projects are not the best use of public resources and might have negative, unintended consequences in nearby regions. The IWM approach helps deliver more benefits at a faster pace using fewer resources than what is possible from narrowly focused projects.

The USACE definition of Integrated Water Resources Management is a holistic focus on water resource challenges and opportunities that reflects coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources.

IWRM maximizes economic services and environmental quality and ensures public safety, while providing for the sustainability of vital ecosystems. This is close to what the state is using.

Using an IWM approach to meet state flood management needs is not a one-time activity.

Efforts to reduce flood risk will require unprecedented alignment and cooperation among public agencies, tribal entities, landowners, interest-based groups, and other stakeholders.

Collaboration must address information gathering and other tools, policies, planning, regulations, and investments.

One of the benefits of using an IWM approach is the potential to access funding sources that may not have been available to narrowly focused projects. This is particularly important to achieving sufficient and stable funding for long-term flood management.

The complete California's Flood Future report, including technical attachments and other research findings, is available at

[HTTP://WWW.WATER.CA.GOV/SFMP](http://www.water.ca.gov/SFMP)

USACE definition of integrated water resources management is taken from Sustainable Solutions To America's Water Resources Needs, Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, Civil Works Strategic Plan 2011-2015, <http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works.aspx>

Recommendations for managing California's flood risks:

1. Conduct regional flood risk assessments to better understand statewide flood risk
2. Increase public and policymaker awareness about flood risk to facilitate informed decisions.
3. Increase support for flood emergency preparedness, response, and recovery programs to reduce flood impacts.
4. Encourage land-use planning practices that reduce the consequences of flooding.
5. Implement flood management from regional, system-wide, and statewide perspectives to provide multiple benefits.
6. Increase collaboration among public agencies to improve flood management planning, policies, and investments.
7. Establish sufficient and stable funding mechanisms to reduce flood risk.

Efforts to reduce flood risk require alignment and cooperation among public agencies, tribal entities, landowners, interest-based groups, and others.

MICA software gives users the ability to rapidly collect data points digitally in the field.

USACE Builds on Success of Smartphone Mobile Information Collection Application

By Robert Walker, USACE Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC)

Using commercial Smartphones and the ERDC developed Mobile Information Collection Application (MICA) software, data can be captured digitally from the start, saving hours of writing on forms and typing data into spreadsheets.

Historically, field data collection has been done with paper forms and clipboards. While easier in the short-term, stacks of paper forms must then be transposed into some sort of digital system for analysis or archiving. This leads not only to untimely data, but also additional labor costs and transcription errors.



This process was considered cumbersome and often caused the field engineers to work additional hours at the end of the day to download their photos, transcribe their field notes, attach the photos to their field notes and upload to a server system. Often, the process led to mis-categorized notes and photos or to the data not even being collected.

In a 2009 summer project, researchers began investigating the plausibility of using a Smartphone as a primary field data collection device. By using a Smartphone, field personnel could eliminate the need to issue all of the necessary equipment as separate devices since the Smartphone platform already had built in GPS, camera, phone, Wi-Fi and computer processing capabilities in an all-in-one, small profile device.

For the MICA project, the software development team at ERDC began writing a generic data collection application that could collect field data such as notes, pictures, videos, and voice notes for a variety of field data collection requirements. MICA 1.0 was released in the spring of 2011.

The MICA software gives the user the ability to rapidly collect a data point or route and automatically capture the latitude and longitude for each collected piece of information. Pictures, videos, notes or custom form data can then be attached to the collected point or route and, if Internet access or LTE access is available, that point is instantly sent back to the server for review or analysis. If no Internet or LTE access is available, the data is stored locally on the phone until WiFi can be located.

The key is that the data is captured digitally from the start and available for analysis immediately. This gives decision makers the data they need in a very timely manner, and eliminates the need for field personnel to return to their computers at the end of the day to transcribe field notes and attach photos before decision makers can see the information.

“MICA proved to be a fantastic enabler for those in the field and for those who support them. In one fell swoop, we were both effective and efficient in our reporting and tracking of all identified issues in the field. It met our informa-

tion requirements without overwhelming those on the ground with exhaustive detailed questions,” an operation chief for the USACE commented.

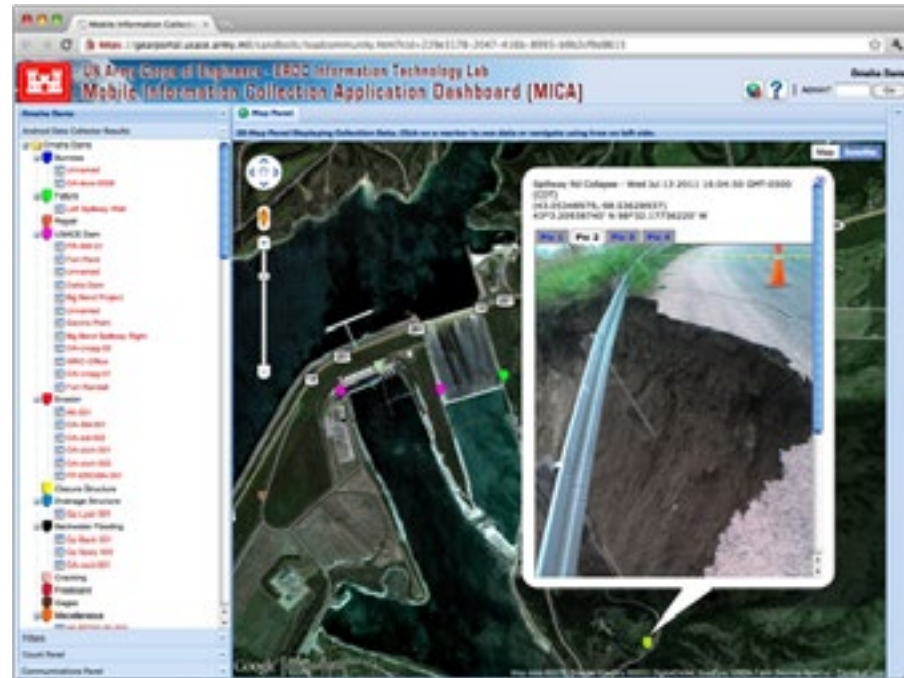
Within 48 hours of the initial release, version 1.0 of the MICA system was put into service in response to the need for rapid flood-related data collection for the 2011 spring floods. Over 12,000 photos, videos and notes were collected over the course of the event, giving commanders and decision makers the information needed to make informed, timely decisions.

The largest deployment to date was executed in response to Hurricane Sandy in 2012. Over 120 tablets and smartphones running the MICA app, with the newly released 2.0 version of the MICA software, were used by first responders to collect over 9,100 data points and over 4,100 forms. The missions supported by MICA for Hurricane Sandy included real estate, debris, damage assessments, and infrastructure.

To provide a common operating picture, the data from all of the phones in the field are displayed on a common map. The folders on the left side of the screen correspond to the categories on

the phone and data that is synced in the field automatically displays in the appropriate folder, as well as populates onto the map in near real-time. Points pop-up on the screen as they are collected; icons are color-coded based on which folder they belong to. The user can click on any given point on the map to open the content of that point. Pictures, videos, and field notes can be viewed within seconds of the data being captured in the field.

Although the system has been used primarily by the USACE to collect information on situational awareness, debris removal, flood damage to levees and infrastructure, and other response tasks, there are several other potential uses. Floodplain managers and Silver Jackets team members from multiple agencies in a post disaster environment could potentially use the MICA tool to collect high-water, perishable data, identify substantially damaged buildings, track past mitigated structures and projects while documenting the impacts



of a flood on the structure, and flag structures for future mitigation projects. An important point is that this type of tool lends itself to supporting interagency collaboration, a goal of the Silver Jackets initiative.

Please email Robert.S.Walker@erdc.dren.mil if you would like to learn more about MICA and its possible applications. A webinar is planned for May 13 to cover the basics of MICA and its application along with a discussion of future applications. Be sure to mark your calendar.

***MICA
tool
provides
opportunities
to support
interagency
collaboration.***

Flood Protection Structure Accreditation Task Force Recommends Efficiencies

USACE and FEMA work to develop a process to better align data collected for USACE with the NFIP

USACE and FEMA have long coordinated to identify efficiencies and synergies between the USACE Levee Safety Program and FEMA's programs, including the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The two agencies are sharing information, developing common messages, and coordinating on agency specific policies.

A joint USACE and FEMA Flood Protection Structure Accreditation Task Force was asked to develop a process to better align the information and data



Inspector walking the levee's crest

collected by and for USACE with the flood protection structure accreditation requirements of the NFIP.

Congress charged this Task Force to develop processes by which: 1) information and data collected for either purpose can be used interchangeably, and 2) information and data collected by or for the USACE is sufficient to satisfy NFIP flood protection structure accreditation requirements.

Congress specifically requested that the Task Force focus on information and data collected through the USACE Inventory of Completed Works (ICW) program. ICW levees are typically constructed by USACE and locally operated and maintained once construction is complete.

Recommendations and Next Steps:

The Task Force identified areas where specific elements of USACE Levee Safety Program inspections and levee screenings can directly address elements of flood protection structure accreditation requirements for the NFIP (defined in 44 CFR 65.10) so that, with agree-

ment between FEMA and USACE, communities would need to collect and submit only the data analysis that is not available from USACE. These changes may require revisions to both USACE and FEMA policies and processes.

When a comprehensive USACE levee system risk assessment has been completed, the Task Force believes it will generate a body of data and analysis sufficient to make a complete technical decision concerning NFIP accreditation.

Applying the findings of the Task Force, USACE and FEMA are laying the groundwork for improved processes to share information and data collected for either the ICW Program or NFIP accreditation through the following:

- FEMA and USACE are developing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to detail improved information sharing procedures. This MOU will define how the coordination actions detailed in the Task Force's final report will be carried out and will determine when and for what purposes data will be exchanged

among the agencies and local sponsors and communities.

- USACE is updating the National Levee Database to include additional information about levees gathered through their inspection and screening activities, as well as information collected by FEMA, that communities may use for NFIP accreditation purposes.
- USACE is revising its risk assessment methodology in order to assess levee performance for various loadings, including the one percent annual chance exceedance, so that this information may be used by communities for NFIP accreditation purposes.
- USACE will revise its levee inspection and screening processes to be more useful to specific requirements for accreditation for the NFIP. The USACE activity that is the most familiar to stakeholders is the regular visual levee inspection and is typically the activity that is assumed sufficient enough for accreditation purposes. However, the requirements for the NFIP, which include a detailed engineering analysis, go well beyond the USACE inspection

Levees in the ICW program account for approximately 65 percent (9,500 miles) of the USACE inventory or about 1,400 individual levee systems. It is important to note that this is only a portion of the 30,000 miles of levees that FEMA has identified in the Mid-term Levee Inventory through their recent mapping effort. Actions identified by this Task Force will not address the data and information needs for all levees in the nation that may be seeking accreditation under the NFIP.

Of the 9,500 miles of the ICW levees, approximately 7,800 miles (82 percent) are currently not accredited by FEMA. Non-accreditation can be for a variety of reasons other than inadequate data and analysis. The exact number of levees for which improved alignment of USACE and FEMA programs regarding data and analyses for levee accreditation is difficult to ascertain.

requirements. USACE will revise its inspection and screening processes to identify what and when specific data collected by these activities can be used to fulfill specific, but not all, accreditation requirements and how this information will be communicated to the levee sponsor in a manner that they can use in an accreditation package to FEMA.

- USACE is working to develop a comprehensive Engineering Regulation for levees and update Engineering Circular 1110-2-6067, "USACE Process for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Levee System Evaluation."

- FEMA has taken first steps to consolidate and clarify the program standards as published in FEMA's policy memo, "Standards for Flood Risk Analysis and Mapping", issued on August 22, 2013.

The Task Force's [final report](#) detailing its recommendations is available on the USACE Levee Safety Program website. Further information is also available through Melissa Mullen, Levee Safety Program Manager for Mississippi Valley Division USACE, at Melissa.K.Mullen@usace.army.mil.

(Source: [Fact Sheet](#) from FEMA-USACE Flood Protection Structure Accreditation Task Force)

Task Force findings lay the groundwork for improved processes to share information and data collected.

Homeowners Flood Insurance Affordability Act

New Act repeals and modifies provisions of Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act.

In July 2012, the U.S. Congress passed the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (B-W12), which called on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other agencies to make a number of changes to the way the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is run.

Key provisions of the legislation required NFIP to raise rates to reflect true flood risk, make the program more financially stable, and change how Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) updates impact policyholders. The changes would have led to premium rate increases over time for some policyholders but not all. A FEMA 2013 [web-video](#) covers the history of the NFIP and background leading to the B-W12 as well as a description of B-W12.

However, on March 21, 2014, President Obama signed into law the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014. This law repeals and modifies certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act and makes additional changes to other aspects of the program not covered by that Act. Many provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act remain and

are still being implemented.

The new law lowers the recent rate increases on some policies, prevents some future rate increases, and implements a surcharge on all policyholders. The Act also repeals certain rate increases that have already gone into effect and provides for refunds to those policyholders.

Some of the other provisions of the Act include the following:

- Authorizes additional resources for the National Academy of Sciences to complete an affordability study. The affordability framework will include proposals and proposed regulations for ensuring flood insurance affordability among low-income populations.
- Requires FEMA to designate a Flood Insurance Advocate for the fair treatment of NFIP policy holders. The Advocate will educate and assist property owners and policyholders on individual flood risks, flood mitigation, measures to reduce flood insurance rates through effective mitigation, the flood insurance rate map review and amendment process, and any changes in the flood insur-

ance program as a result of any newly enacted laws.

- Requires the creation of a Technical Mapping Advisory Council (TMAC) to review the new national flood mapping program authorized under the 2012 and 2014 flood insurance reform laws. FEMA will be looking to the TMAC for recommendations on how best to meet the legislatively mandated requirements for the new mapping program, including the identification of residual risk areas, coastal flooding information, land subsidence, erosion, and expected changes in flood hazards with time.
- Authorizes FEMA to account for reconstruction or improvements of flood protection, not just new construction. It authorizes FEMA to consider the existing present value of a levee when assessing adequate progress for the reconstruction of an existing flood protection system. The law extends certain provisions related to NFIP requirements in areas restoring discredited flood protection systems to coastal levees

and clarifies that the levee needs to be considered without regard to the level of federal funding for the original construction or the restoration.

hazard area. More information on the new law and its impacts on the NFIP will be forthcoming.

visit: <http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-reform>.

(The above synopsis is from a FEMA March 25, 2014 Fact Sheet.)

For updates as they become available,

- Exempts mapping fees for flood map changes due to habitat restoration projects, dam removal, culvert re-design or installation, or the installation of fish passages.
- Requires FEMA to consider the effects of non-structural flood control features, such as dunes and beach and wetland restoration when it maps the special flood



Coney Island home moved off its foundation by Hurricane Sandy. The waves and surge damaged thousands of homes on east coast. Photo from FEMA/Andrea Booher

Act stands up Technical Mapping Advisory Council to review the national flood mapping program.

USACE releases interim PL 84-99 program guidance.

New Direction for the USACE Rehabilitation Program

By Stephanie Bray, USACE

Over the past several years, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has reviewed components of its Flood Risk Management and Levee Safety programs to clarify or improve existing policies and, in some cases, implement new ones. In particular, these programs have emphasized risk-informed decision making, transparent communication, and long-term sustainability.

To synchronize with the changes occurring within the Flood Risk Management Program and the Levee Safety Program, as well as to comply with evolving national emergency management efforts, the regulation implementing Public Law (PL) 84-99, the USACE Emergency Management authority, has been undergoing revision to incorporate and harmonize with other ongoing efforts.

As part of this effort, USACE is reviewing and revising the criteria used to determine eligibility for rehabilitation assistance under the USACE Rehabilitation Program in accordance with PL 84-99 (33 USC 701n).

The Rehabilitation Program is the voluntary program by which USACE will assist in repairing levee systems and other flood risk management projects

after a flood event if the projects meet the required eligibility criteria. This review will ensure that the Rehabilitation Program is synchronized with USACE's approach of sharing responsibility for flood risk management.

To implement this new program direction, USACE will use a two-step process. Step one is to issue interim policy to be implemented while final policy is being developed, and step two is to develop and solicit feedback for new eligibility criteria.

An interdisciplinary team worked to develop the interim policy, issued in March 2014. It contains revised criteria that will be used to make eligibility determinations for levee systems until final policy guidance is issued.

To develop the interim policy, it was determined that no new eligibility criteria should be created, it should be implementable within existing USACE policies, and it should be easy to implement. These constraints led to development of interim policy that will allow eligibility determinations to continue for levee systems.

Eligibility status of other flood risk

management projects will remain unchanged until the final policy is issued. Eligibility determinations for Coastal Storm Damage Reduction (CSDR) projects will still be made based on current policy.

Other PL 84-99 emergency management activities, such as preparedness activities, response operations, and flood fighting efforts, will continue in accordance with existing policy.

Eligibility determinations for levee systems will be based on a subset of the inspection items that were previously being implemented. The subset was chosen based on the item's description as being directly related to performance, as well as to ensure meeting eligibility criteria does not induce public sponsors to take actions that might negatively impact natural resources.

Maintenance reporting by the levee system sponsor is also a requirement for eligibility. The option to work with USACE to develop plans to improve levee systems, known as System-wide Improvement Frameworks, will continue to be an option for maintaining eligibility for public sponsors of levee systems.

USACE will continue to inspect levee systems as regularly scheduled using the complete list of inspection items that are currently being used.

Complete inspection reports will continue to be important to public sponsors for identifying potential problems and for planning their maintenance programs and other risk management activities.

It is important to note that USACE levee design standards will not be impacted by the potential changes to the eligibility criteria for rehabilitation assistance. How these criteria are used to determine eligibility for levee rehabilitation assistance is part of the review.

The full inspection checklist will still be used to determine an inspection rating, and that rating will still be communicated to the sponsor, but the rating will no longer be linked to eligibility for rehabilitation assistance for the Rehabilitation Program.

Efforts to develop revised final policy regarding eligibility criteria will consider broader concepts of flood risk management, risk communication and

risk-informed decision making rather than simply a strict adherence to standards.

USACE will solicit ideas for new eligibility criteria both internally and externally to USACE. New eligibility criteria will also be developed in coordination with other USACE policies under development; for example, those related to its Flood Risk Management and Levee Safety Program.

Final eligibility criteria will be developed and issued as part of the larger comprehensive effort to revise the regulation covering Civil Emergency Management and the associated Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for emergency management/PL 84-99. Before issuing the final policy, USACE will go through the public rulemaking process for the changes to the CFR.

Additional information about this effort can be found on the [National Flood Risk Management Program website](#).



Image from: lis.usace.army.mil

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Final policy to consider broader concepts of flood risk management, risk communication and risk-informed decision making.



Upcoming Events

April - May

[Carolinas Climate Resilience Conference](#),
Charlotte, NC,
April 28-29

Smartphone Mobile Information
Collection Application Webinar,
USACE presentation,
May 13

July

HAZUS Workshop,
Sponsored by FEMA and
Pennsylvania EMA,
Allegheny, PA
July 14

Nebraska Floodplain and Stormwater
Management Annual Conference,
Kearney, NE
July 17

August

Interagency Flood Risk Management
Meeting,
Southbridge, MA
August 19-22

Certified Floodplain Manager
Refresher Course,
Harrisburg, PA,
August 20-22

June

[Association of State Floodplain Managers](#) 38th Annual National
Conference,
Seattle, WA,
June 1 - 6

HAZUS- MH for Floods,
Manheim, PA
June 16- 19

Legal Aspects of Hazard Mitigation,
Pennsylvania Emergency Management
Agency (EMA),
June 24 - 25



Photo from: www.lrc.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-WorksProjects/EugeneField/NaturalHistory

September - November

Kansas Association
of Floodplain
Managers Conference,
Wichita, KS,
September 3-4

Minnesota Association
of Flood Plain
Managers
Annual Conference,
Duluth, MN,
November 19-21



US Army Corps
of Engineers