

THE INSIDER

A Publication
for Members

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The Association of State Floodplain Managers

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Deputy Executive Director's Report George Riedel, CFM

"Floodplain Management In the Future" best describes the 32nd Annual Conference in Reno this year. From the opening plenary "Managing Floods In The Future" to the closing session "Tools for Tomorrow's Floodplain Manager", participants heard how the world of floodplain management is changing and will change in the future and how we will need to adapt. The participants heard about some causes of these changes in floodplain management: climate and environmental factors, insurance changes, population growth, levees, floodplain maps, etc. We also heard elements such as effectively communicating risk, No Adverse Impact (NAI), Federal programs, training opportunities, and new data and tools to assist us in managing floodplains in the future. The 1,300 plus participants at the conference came away with a better understanding of the challenges facing us all in the future.

A conference of this size can only run as smoothly as everyone told us it did with the many volunteers who helped in so many ways with the concurrent sessions, networking events, guest tours, field trips, workshops, etc. I want to thank the members of the Floodplain Management Association of California, Nevada, and Hawaii, along with staff from numerous local agencies in Nevada, for their hard work in making this conference a great success. I also want to give special thanks to the ASFPM staff (Anita, Becky, Debbie, Jason and Kait) under the guidance of Chad and Diane. These individuals make sure that the unimaginable myriad of details are taken care of so that everything runs smoothly for the participants.

ASFPM Foundation President, Larry Olinger, stepped down as Foundation President at this year's conference. I want to extend special thanks to Larry for all his hard work and vision in taking the Foundation to the next level.

ASFPM Committees were very active and enthusiastic this year, as demonstrated at the conference. Many of the committees met more than once, had side meetings with agency staff on key issues, had display tables, and most importantly, provided the means for members to get involved and make their

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voices heard on issues of concern to them. The Committee Chairs are all volunteers and I thank them for all of their work for ASFPM. If you have not been involved in any of our 13 policy committees, go to our web site (www.floods.org) and check out the web page of the committee that is of interest to you and indicate to the Committee Co-Chairs that you would like to be involved. The Committees are always looking for new members with fresh ideas and a willingness to contribute.

Finally, I want to thank the tremendous efforts of your ASFPM leaders this past year. All of the Officers and Directors on our Board have provided leadership and support to make your Association a great success. I want to recognize members who left the Board at this year's conference: Collis Brown, Secretary; Diane Calhoun, Region IV Director; and Debi Heiden, Region X Director. All three of these individuals did a tremendous job on the Board and will be missed, as we welcome their successors.

In closing, many thanks to all of the Officers, Board, Committees, Members, and Chapters for your support this past year. Without your dedication, commitment and energy, ASFPM would not be who we are today – a respected, national force helping reduce the nation's loss of life and damages from floods.

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Strike While the Iron is Hot!!

All members received a message this week about the national media attention to the public safety issues brought to light by the current massive flooding in the Midwest. There is particular attention on levees, as the realization grows that they present problems far outside of New Orleans. So, even if you are not in the affected geographical areas, or don't have levee issues in your locality, this is your chance to get a positive message out to your communities! As Larson says, "If enough of us bombard them with info, they could get educated." It takes all hands on deck to turn the ship, you know.

Numerous ASFPM members have been involved in a flurry of interviews with press, and you can use relevant quotes from the articles in which they have been quoted, found here <http://www.floods.org/NewUrgent/2008Flooding.asp>. Of particular note is the editorial published in USA Today this Monday <http://blogs.usatoday.com/oped/2008/07/latest-midwest.html>. Please send anything you initiate or run across to diane@floods.org so we can keep tracking what's out there, and help make sure that what is printing and airing is "the right stuff". And feel free to email or call Diane with any questions/concerns/issues.

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Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)

by Chad Berginnis, CFM

By now, some of you may have heard of the term "Unified HMA." Soon, you will be hearing much, much, more. Unified HMA is an initiative that FEMA has been leading for the past two years. Its purpose is to lead to the more efficient and effective management of the portfolio of FEMA's five mitigation programs: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL), and Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC).

Since 2007, FEMA has offered five mitigation grant programs that each have their own unique statutory authorities, program requirements and triggers for funding; however, they all have a common goal of providing funds to states and communities to reduce the loss of life and property damage from future hazard events. Individually, managing all five program can be very complex for both state agencies administering the programs and communities who are applying for funding. In 2007 and 2008, for example, deadlines for PDM, RFC, FMA and SRL all came successively from January through May and many states could hardly keep up. Of course, this doesn't include any HMGP deadlines that may have occurred in different states too! Exacerbating this problem is that many of the application periods occurred over the holiday season.

In recognition of these issues, FEMA developed a Unified HMA strategy that contained four key elements: Effective mitigation program delivery, successful partnerships, portfolio management, and unified processes. The strategy was then used to create implementation plans in FY 2006, FY 2007, FY 2008 and beyond. It is important to note that the Unified HMA initiative does not mean that the five programs will be combined into one or two programs; rather, the word unified is appropriately used to reflect the distinctiveness and funding of the five programs while also acknowledging that the core elements of each program – maybe up to 80% - are based on similar requirements. The Unified HMA approach is intended to ensure consistent implementation of the programs.

FEMA took a logical and pragmatic approach to the Unified HMA initiative. First, FEMA developed staff organizational alignment consistent with the Unified HMA strategy. This organizational alignment first occurred at FEMA Headquarters and is now being implemented in the FEMA Regions. Second, FEMA ensured that there was stakeholder and Regional input. FEMA developed a HMA Integrated Program Team which consisted of FEMA Headquarter and Regional staff to identify issues and opportunities. Also, FEMA created stakeholder and focus groups to assist. One of these groups is the Unified HMA External Stakeholders group which has representation from states, tribes and local communities and focuses on operational and implementation issues. The other group, called the Unified HMA Course Development Focus Group, worked to develop course designs and a plan of instruction for education / outreach efforts. Third, FEMA has aligned the strategy, annual workplans, and the workplans are being developed at both the national and regional levels.

Of course, the million dollar question is what has been accomplished? So far, early results are promising. First, the re-engineering of the benefit-cost analysis (BCA) tool is nearing the beta testing phase. At the ASFPM Conference in Reno, FEMA and its contractors gave the first peek at the new BCA software. Its "Turbo Tax" like functionality and web based platform should make it much easier to use than the current software. Second, FEMA announced that for the four pre-disaster mitigation grant programs, common guidance and application period will be the goal in 2008. FEMA indicated that the grant application period will be moved up considerably and that it would be open longer than in years past. For 2008, FEMA hopes to open the pre-disaster mitigation grant programs (PDM, RFC, FMA, SRL) by mid-June and close it in mid-December – a six month window! This application period will be the same for all four programs, and a single guidance document (with sections specific to the different programs) will be used.

It is clear FEMA is committed to making the mitigation programs that are used widely in the floodplain management community operationally effective and lead to good mitigation outcomes. Certainly there will be implementation issues along the way, but the Unified HMA approach being taken by FEMA is sensible and should demonstrate to all stakeholders the value of these programs.

Chad is the ASFPM's Mitigation Pod Facilitator and a participant on the Unified HMA External Stakeholders Workgroup.

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FEMA won't pay some of county's flood costs

By Michelle Reiter

The following is an article published in the July 6, 2008 edition of The Courier.

Not having flood insurance cost Hancock County government hundreds of thousands of dollars in flood reimbursement from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Hancock County asked FEMA for almost \$1.9 million for flood costs and received approval for about \$652,000, according to information compiled by Commissioner Emily Walton this week. The county won't be getting all the \$652,000, either, because it doesn't intend to fix the county buildings destroyed in the flood. The County Commissioners plan to raze those buildings, which will cost less.

Comparatively, FEMA reimbursed Findlay for \$1.5 million of the \$1.7 million the city spent after the flood. Walton said that may be because the city had more cleanup costs, for which the agency paid more. In the county's case, most of the denied funds were for expenses that FEMA calculated would have been paid for by flood insurance, if the county had that insurance. For example, the county requested slightly more than \$9,000 to repair the elevator in the courthouse, but the agency deducted \$8,366 from the request after calculating what insurance would have paid, and gave the county \$1,000.

Similarly, the county initially requested \$462,327 for estimates and flood repairs to an office building on West Main Cross Street which held the board of elections, adult probation, the veterans offices and the health department before the flood. After deducting the \$373,021 that insurance would have paid, FEMA approved the county for only about \$89,000. Walton said the Commissioners have no intention of saving that building, so instead they applied to FEMA for \$93,195 to raze the structure. The agency approved \$63,195, after deducting an estimated \$30,000 insurance payment.

Commissioners said insuring the downtown government buildings was not a high priority before the flood. In fact, they didn't know whether the buildings had flood insurance -- until after the deluge. "We weren't looking at it," Commissioner Ed Ingold said this week. "We were just renewing the policies that were already on the books." He said the downtown area had not significantly flooded in 100 years before August, so the Commissioners may not have purchased flood insurance for the buildings even if they had been aware of the lack of insurance. The board was also looking at selling or razing some of the buildings before the flood.

Walton also said the county likely received less FEMA money because of the nature of its requests. All of the requests for flood cleanup reimbursement were granted in full, she said. FEMA deducted money for most building and equipment requests, however.

Of the amount approved by the agency, a portion will be paid with federal dollars, and a smaller percentage will be paid for with state dollars. The county has received some of the money already, and is waiting for the rest.

The county is now buying flood insurance for the government buildings' contents and for the courthouse. "In some cases, the cost of insurance (for the buildings) is more than we're getting from FEMA," Walton said. This year, the county will pay almost \$20,000 for flood insurance for the courthouse and for the contents of other county offices.

You can view this article, and other articles published in The Courier on the web at:

<http://www.thecourier.com/>

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Digital Coast Delivers Data Plus More . . . Lots More

ASFPM has worked with the NOAA Coastal Services Center and other partners to develop the Digital Coast, a new way to deliver coast-related data, tools, and information. The Digital Coast is envisioned as a complete package, offering an innovative, geography-based data delivery system as well as the tools needed to turn this data into useful information.

Phase one of the Digital Coast provides the baseline structure of the system. Phase two, which is anticipated in early 2009, will add to this baseline, as will successive phases. ASFPM is also involved in the initial stages of a Digital Coast demonstration project that will result in a guidebook that helps local and state users map inundation prediction scenarios.

Current Digital Coast partners include the Association of State Floodplain Managers, the Coastal States Organization, the National Association of Counties, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National States Geographic Information Council, and The Nature Conservancy. The Digital Coast is available on the web at www.csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast.

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Levee Safety Summit Discussion Summaries are now available!

ASFPM and the National Association of Flood and Stormwater Management Agencies (NAFSMA) with cooperating parties of FEMA and the USACE conducted the National Flood Risk Management Levee Safety Summit in St. Louis, MO February 25-27, 2008. Over 530 participants attended this event. The Summit provided an opportunity for people to hear about current issues concerning levees and to provide input on the issues affecting them.

The Levee Safety Summit discussion group summaries prepared by the Recorders and the Summit Team are now available online. You can view these summaries on our website at:

<http://www.floods.org/Conferences,%Calendar/LeveeSafety.asp>

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USACE Public Hearing – Principles and Guidelines Revision

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) hosted a public meeting on June 5, 2008, in Washington, D.C. to solicit public and organizations' recommendations and suggestions on revising the Principles and Standards of the "Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies" dated March 10, 1983. The Standards are Chapter I of the Guidelines. Chad Berginnis, Past ASFPM Chair attended the public meeting and provided testimony on behalf of ASFPM.

Mr. Berginnis had the following comments and observations from the public meeting:

- Corps of Engineers is 100% committed to revising and updating the Principles and Guidelines (P&G).
- The Secretary of Army intends to release the initial draft of the revised guidelines for Chapter I in July 2008 for public review and comment.

- Revising the Principles and Standards is the first of two planned by the Secretary of Army to update the 1983 Principles and Guidelines. The second phase will address revisions to Chapters II through IV, Procedures. No date has been set for the phase two public comment opportunity.

To see ASFPM's comments on the revision of the USACE's Principles and Guidelines, go to www.floods.org/NewUrgent/Legislation.asp and look under the category 'Other'.

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Disaster Assistance Policy and Damaged Building Inspections

Earlier this year, ASFPM became aware that the Disaster Assistance Directorate revised and reissued Disaster Assistance Policy DAP9523.2 – Eligibility of Building Inspections in a Post-Disaster Environment. The policy indicates that assistance is permitted to address immediate threats to life, public health and safety, and improved property. Under the Public Assistance Program, FEMA has consistently interpreted that certain building inspections are not eligible because they do not meet this criteria.

ASFPM believes that damage inspections that are required before occupants can return, and that are required to determine whether damaged buildings must be brought into compliance with local and state codes and ordinance requirements for flood-resistant design and construction (referred to as “substantial damage”), are consistent with the policy.

ASFPM recently sent a letter to Administrator Paulison requesting that FEMA re-evaluate and revise this policy. To review this letter, go to: www.floods.org/NewUrgent/Other.asp, and look under the category 'Other'.

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Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Reauthorization

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program must be reauthorized by September 30, 2008. The House has passed a “clean” reauthorization bill (HR 6109) and the Senate started with a clean bill, but in the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, an amendment was accepted from Senator Pryor that ASFPM strongly opposes.

The amendment to Senate Bill 3175 would completely reverse the current prohibition on using PDM monies for structural projects that have always been the responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The amendment would make the following projects eligible:

1. A project relating to the construction, demolition, repair or improvement of a dam, dike, levee, floodwall, seawall, groin, jetty, or breakwater;
2. A waterway channelization, or
3. An erosion project relating to beach nourishment or renourishment.

ASFPM has provided a letter of opposition to the full Senate detailing the problems with the amendment to Senate Bill 3175. To view a copy of this letter go to: www.floods.org/NewUrgent/Mitigation.asp, and look under the category 'Letters Opposing S. 3175'.

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2008 Western Kentucky Stormwater Utility Survey

Stormwater utilities are becoming a very popular method of providing consistent financing for community stormwater programs. A stormwater utility (SWU) usually involves a recurring fee charged for managing stormwater quality and quantity (floods). Collected revenues are dedicated to stormwater programs usually through an enterprise fund. A SWU is not subject to the vagaries of political needs of the moment. Most communities still finance stormwater programs through the general fund, that is, from taxes collected by the community. Under general fund financing, stormwater must compete with road repair, hiring more police or firefighters, and other worthy needs. Andy Reese has said that drainage systems perform flawlessly as long as the sun is shining. Stormwater is the invisible infrastructure.

With the advent of EPA Phase II stormwater regulations, an increasing number of small communities are enacting SWUs to finance their water quality programs. The 2008 Western Kentucky University Stormwater Utility Survey has identified 923 SWUs, up from 635 in last year's survey. It is available as a free download from www.wku.edu/swusurvey. This year, the average single family residential monthly fee for a stormwater utility is \$4.00. Communities with populations less than 100 to more than 3,000,000 people are included in the survey. 38 states and the District of Columbia now have at least one stormwater utility. Two states, Florida (159 SWUs) and Minnesota (106 SWUs) now have more than 100 SWUs. Five states have more than 50, and 15 states have more than 20. One new state (Pennsylvania) had its first stormwater utility enacted last year in Philadelphia.

We believe that the information contained within the 2008 survey will be invaluable to community officials interested in enacting a stormwater utility and to companies that work with these communities. The survey was a student project of a Western Kentucky University Floodplain Management class and previous classes, and most of the data came from Internet sources. Using Internet sources and compiling data on so many utilities is a process prone to error. If you see errors or can provide more data to this survey, please contact Warren Campbell at warren.campbell@wku.edu.

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Quantity and Quality:

Multi-Objective Floodplain Management in Charlotte-Mecklenburg

Presented by the National Association of Flood and Stormwater Management Agencies

NAFSMA is pleased to announce that as part of its mentoring activities, a unique multi-objective floodplain mapping workshop is being offered in Charlotte, NC, on July 24-25, 2008. There is no registration fee for this workshop and a travel stipend of \$250 will be provided to the first 20 agencies registering for the event. A registration form for the meeting will be available shortly.

Hotel rooms are available at the Holiday Inn Charlotte Center City in Charlotte located at 230 North College Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202. Please call 704-335-5400 or 1-800-HOLIDAY for Reservations and mention that you are attending the NAFSMA/Charlotte-Mecklenburg workshop. Rooms will be \$88 per night (single) and \$155 per night (double), plus local taxes currently at 15.25%.

Description

Charlotte-Mecklenburg successfully uses a single agency to manage floodplains and improve surface water quality. A two-day event will show how Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Services (CMSWS) coordinates its comprehensive floodplain management efforts and how FEMA's Cooperating Technical Partner Program assists CMSWS in this mission. After a brief description of how the storm water utility is structured and funded, participants will learn about Charlotte-Mecklenburg's innovative floodplain

maps and map modernization efforts. There will be demonstrations of the community's Flood Information and Notification System (FINS). Staff will showcase multi-objective capital projects that have mitigated flood damage, restored stream channels, improved surface water quality, and provided recreation opportunities.

On the morning of the second day, participants will take a field trip to many of those high-profile capital projects to see the success first hand.

Please contact NAFSMA at sgilson@nafsma.org as soon as possible to let the organization know that you're interested in attending or to obtain a workshop summary.

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News from CSO

The following is information from the June 13, 2008 & June 27, 2008 issues of The CSO Weekly Report

EPA Clarifies the Need for Discharge Permits

On June 9, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a rule clarifying that National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits under the Clean Water Act (CWA) are not required for transfers of water from one body of water to another. Discharge permits are typically required when pollutants are released into rivers, streams, and other surface waters. EPA asserts that the focus of the permits should be on water pollution, not water movement. This issue has been the center of several court cases, including a Supreme Court case where the Court did not rule on the issue. For more information visit: [MSNBC](#); [EPA](#); and <http://www.supremecourtus.gov/opinions/03pdf/02-626.pdf>.

House Resources Committee Passes CELCP Bill

This week, the House Natural Resources Committee approved the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program Act, H.R. 1907, through an amendment in the nature of a substitute sponsored by Representative Jim Saxton (R-NJ). The bill would codify NOAA's current program and provide for the acquisition of important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical, or aesthetic values. The bill also provides for more flexibility for states and territories in meeting the non-federal match and authorizes \$60 million in appropriations for fiscal years 2009 to 2013. The substitute amendment also included language to confirm acquisition from willing sellers and only allow states with coastal populations with at least 85 people per square mile to be eligible to participate in the program. To read the bill visit:

<http://www.thomas.gov/cgi-bin/query/C?c110:./temp/~c110ZqHLXN>.

Delaware Estuary Watershed Grants Program seeks Proposals

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation announces a Request for Proposals for approximately \$700,000 in funding under the Delaware Estuary Watershed Grants Program (DEWGP) 2008. The support of this program is primarily drawn by Clear into the Future: A DuPont Delaware Estuary Initiative, an ongoing commitment to maintain and improve the Delaware River Estuary. The initiative focuses on using DuPont science, volunteerism, education and special projects to help preserve and protect the estuary. The priorities articulated for grants include habitat restoration, species conservation, invasives control, and watershed planning. Public or nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations, educational institutions, and local and state governments are eligible for funding. Grants will be awarded in the range of \$20,000-\$75,000. Applications are due August 1. For more information:

<http://www.nfwf.org>.

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MHIP Version 3.0 Announcement

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is leading the effort to modernize the Nation's flood hazard data and maps, and the Multi-Year Flood Hazard Identification Plan (MHIP) describes the strategy for this effort. The MHIP is FEMA's national plan for providing updated digital flood hazard data and maps for areas with greatest flood risk in support of the National Flood Insurance Program. This latest version of the MHIP (Version 3.0) is now available, and amends MHIP Version 2.0 dated September 2006 and Version 2.5 dated April 2007.

MHIP Version 3.0 provides: detailed tables of flood map production targets; stakeholder input information; a summary of FEMA's progress in meeting Key Performance Indicators for the Flood Map Modernization program; and appendices that provide a detailed listing by State and county for all map production activities, scheduled and completed.

MHIP Version 3.0, as well as previous versions, is available on FEMA's Flood Hazard Mapping Web site at www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/mh_main.shtm. Interested parties with questions pertaining to the updated flood map production sequencing in MHIP Version 3.0 are encouraged to contact their appropriate local and State officials, who are working with one of FEMA's 10 Regional Offices.

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Important New Stormwater Requirements for Federal Buildings

The "Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007," which was signed into law in December 2007 contains provisions for water quality in Title IV ("Energy Savings in Buildings and Industry"), Subtitle C ("High Performance Federal Buildings"). The following is the entire provision.

Section 438 "Storm Water Runoff Requirements For Federal Development Projects"

"The sponsor of any development or redevelopment project involving a Federal facility with a footprint that exceeds 5,000 square feet shall use site planning, design, construction, and maintenance strategies for the property to maintain or restore, to the maximum extent technically feasible, the predevelopment hydrology of the property with regard to the temperature, rate, volume, and duration of flow."

For more information, contact the Nonpoint Source Control Branch of your Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Office.

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GAO Testimony, May 8, 2008:

Physical Infrastructure: Challenges and Investment Options for the Nation's Infrastructure (GAO-08-763T)

Physical infrastructure is critical to the nation's economy and affects the daily life of virtually all Americans—from facilitating the movement of goods and people within and beyond U.S. borders to providing clean drinking water. However, this infrastructure—including aviation, highway, transit, rail, water, and dam infrastructure—is under strain. Estimates to repair, replace, or upgrade aging infrastructure as well as expand capacity to meet increased demand top hundreds of billions of dollars. Calls for increased investment in infrastructure come at a time when traditional funding for infrastructure projects is increasingly strained.

This testimony discusses (1) challenges associated with the nation's surface transportation, aviation, water, and dam infrastructure, and the principles GAO has identified to help guide efforts to address these challenges and (2) existing and proposed options to fund investments in the nation's infrastructure. This statement is primarily based on a body of work GAO has completed for the Congress over the last several years. To supplement this existing work, GAO also interviewed Department of Transportation officials to obtain up-to-date information on the status of the Highway Trust Fund and various funding and financing options and reviewed published literature to obtain information on dam infrastructure issues.

Download GAO Testimony (GAO-08-763T)

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Submit your own items or suggestions for future topics to column editor Rebecca Quinn, CFM, at rcquinn@earthlink.net. Comments welcomed!

Here's Something You Might Find Interesting . . .

When was the last time you thought about how the NFIP defines the terms “development” and “structure”? We spend so much time focused on buildings that it wouldn't surprise me if it's been a while.

The NFIP definition of “development” is broad enough to capture just about any activity that can take place in special flood hazard areas: “Development means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.”

The definition of “structure” is similarly broad: “Structure means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.” (note – the rest of the definition ‘for insurance purposes’ is not shown here).

Now I want to talk about tanks – underground tanks and above-ground tanks. I expect that we've all seen or heard about tanks that were dislodged by floodwaters, tipped over, ripped away, popped out of the ground, or even breaking through concrete floors. Not only is the tank itself damaged, but floating tanks become battering debris that can damage other buildings. Perhaps the more significant consequence is that tanks that aren't adequately installed with respect to flooding can release their polluting contents. It doesn't take a lot of petroleum-based material to create fire hazards, clean-up headaches – and also health concerns.

The NFIP regulations do not have provisions that explicitly apply to tanks, which might leave one guessing – which requirements apply? No guess work is necessary. The NFIP has a broad performance statement in Sec. 60.3(a)(3) that applies to all new construction and substantial improvement (the definition of “new construction” includes structures). All structures are to “(i) be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy”.

That's really all you need to apply your floodplain management ordinance or code to gas or liquid storage tanks that are to be installed in the SFHA. Above-ground tanks must either be elevated (and attached to their supporting structures) or anchored to resist the anticipated base flood conditions (duration, depth,

velocity, scour, and erosion). Underground tanks must be anchored to resist the buoyant forces imposed when the ground gets saturated. All you need to do is require applicants to provide evidence that tanks will be stable under flood conditions.

But let's look at it a little more closely and point to some codes and guidance that will help you and applicants address tanks. Because tanks tend to float, the most important thing you can do is require that applicants and their engineers consider the buoyancy forces that will be imposed if tanks are empty. Empty tanks are the most buoyant; full tanks won't float as easily, but you should not accept the argument that tanks rarely are empty. Indeed, some guidance documents specify that tanks should be designed, constructed, installed, and anchored to resist at least 1.5 times the potential buoyant and other flood forces acting on the tanks when empty.

Next, consider the openings through which tanks are filled with liquid contents and vent openings that allow air to flow in and out. In keeping with the overall objective of reducing flood damage, it is reasonable to require that any opening through which water can enter or contents can exit be elevated above the BFE or be fitted with covers that are designed to prevent loss of product.

And lastly, don't forget to check that the engineers have considered soil settlement, scour, and erosion. These conditions can occur in both riverine and coastal floodplains and all can affect the stability of tank installations. Some soils tend to settle when they become saturated, especially soils that have been disturbed by excavation. Scour is localized loss of soil caused by water moving around an obstacle. Erosion refers to both a more generalized lowering of the ground surface and recession of a shoreline or streambank. No matter how well a tank is installed, it won't be serviceable if the ground above it is eroded away – something that should be considered when new homes are proposed in erosion-prone areas. Many oceanfront communities have houses elevated above the BFE that can no longer be occupied because erosion has damaged their septic fields – whether sewage holding tanks can be installed to withstand anticipated flood conditions is a good question.

There are plenty of resources you can check to learn more, among them are the following requirements and guidance:

- The International Fire Code has requirements for tanks and vaults in areas subject to flooding
- The International Building Code references *Flood Damage Resistant Design and Construction* (ASCE 24), which has requirements for tanks
- The International Residential Code requires tanks to be elevated or anchored
- Standards issued by the National Fire Protection Association (cited by many state fire codes) include requirements that tanks be anchored to prevent flotation
- *Protecting Building Utilities From Flood Damage: Principles and Practices for the Design and Construction of Flood Resistant Building Utility Systems* (FEMA 348) contains several recommendations and methods to calculate buoyant forces, the volume of concrete necessary, and loads on anchor straps
- Download a 3-page handout at <http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/howto/>
- Order a new DVD from FEMA, *Anchoring Home Fuel Tanks* (FEMA 481)
- Check out Maryland's homeowner handout about fuel, oil and propane tanks: http://www.mde.state.md.us/Programs/WaterPrograms/Flood_Hazard_Mitigation/fuel_tanks.asp

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Washington Legislative Report

Meredith R. Inderfurth, Washington Liaison
Rebecca C. Quinn, Legislative Officer



So Much Happening

Sometimes on Capitol Hill, different pieces of legislation that have been in lengthy development or have been languishing become active all at once; amendments emerge seemingly out of thin air, and it becomes a challenge to keep up with it all. We are in the midst of such a time.

Many appropriations bills have been marked up and reported out of committee; staff level negotiations are beginning to resolve House and Senate differences on the flood insurance reform bill; legislation to reauthorize the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program has passed the House and reported out of committee in the Senate. Legislation has been marked-up in a House Committee to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act; a bill has passed and been sent to the President to make funds available to support the new Levee Safety Committee; and the Supplemental Appropriations bill has been signed which includes disaster relief and levee funds.

As “Insider” goes to press, the Congress has just returned from its week long 4th of July recess and another very busy work period has begun. Both the House and Senate are expected to conduct an active schedule leading up to the August recess. During that August recess, both the Republican and Democratic Parties will hold their nominating conventions.

Appropriations

The overall prognosis for regular appropriations bills for FY 2009 is unclear. This is a shortened Congressional session due to the party nominating conventions and the fall general election campaigns. While there could be a lame duck session after the elections, speculation is that most, if not all, funding for federal departments and agencies will be included in a long-term Continuing Resolution. If any bills do pass through the regular process, the most likely will be Defense, Homeland Security and Military Construction. Presumably the new Administration would develop an omnibus appropriations bill to cover the remainder of FY '09. The situation is not at all defined as yet and is certainly subject to change.

Supplemental FY '08 for wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, Veterans and Disaster Relief

The FY '08 Supplemental Appropriations bill was signed by the President on June 30th and is now Public Law 110-252. The measure includes \$2.65 billion for mid-west flood disaster relief. Included in that amount are FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund (almost \$1.3 billion); Army Corps of Engineers (\$604 million); Department of Agriculture (\$480 million); and Small Business disaster loans (\$267 million). USDA programs receiving funds are: Emergency Conservation Program (for recovery from floods, storms and other natural disasters - \$49.4 million) and Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (\$130.4 million). Another \$5.76 billion was provided for levee repair; however, \$4.3 billion is specifically for work on New Orleans area levees.

The final version of the Supplemental does not contain an amendment which had been added to the Senate version by Senator Durbin delaying use of new flood maps for Metro East St. Louis for flood insurance rate setting and purchase requirements until all maps are complete for the entire Corps District. (That amendment is still a part of the Senate flood insurance reform bill, however.)

Homeland Security FY '09

Both the House and Senate Homeland Security Appropriations subcommittees have marked up their bills for FY '09 although the House bill does not yet have a number and its committee report has not been

filed. The Senate bill is S. 3181 and the report is S. Rept. 110-396. Neither bill has been considered by the full House or Senate.

Both bills provide \$7.4 billion for FEMA which is about \$550 million above the FY '08 funding level and \$2.1 billion above the President's request.

The House bill provides \$220 million for mapping in FY '09, the first year of map program funding after the five year Map Modernization Initiative. This is the same amount provided for FY '08. The Administration's budget request was \$150 million. The bill provides only \$75 million for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) as requested by the Administration, but again this year, the House earmarks a substantial amount of those funds. FY '08 funding was \$114 million. More detail on the earmarks will be available when the Committee Report is filed.

The Senate bill provides \$185 million for mapping. It provides \$100 million for PDM without earmarks and both bill and report language specify that the program is to be operated on a competitive basis. The bill also includes \$80 million for the NFIP's repetitive loss mitigation programs (FMA, RPC, and SRL). The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program is funded at a level associated with fees generated by flood insurance policies, which FEMA expects to be \$35.7 million for FY '09 (up from \$34 million in FY '08). The Senate bill and report have been filed. The bill number is S. 3181 and the report is S. Rept. 110-396.

Energy and Water FY '09

The House bill was marked up in the full Appropriations Committee on June 25th but its report has not yet been filed. Overall, the Corps of Engineers would be funded at \$592 million above the Administration's request. That amount restores \$590 million in cuts that Subcommittee Chairman Pete Visclosky (D-IN) said would have resulted in a budget that was "badly deficient and incapable of meeting the needs of the nation". Subcommittee staff reports that Floodplain Management Services (FPMS) was funded at \$8.26 million and Planning Assistance to States (PAS) at \$7.092 million. The President's requests had been \$3 million and approximately \$5 million, respectively.

The Senate Energy and Water Appropriations subcommittee marked up its bill on July 8th and the full committee will act on it July 10th. More detail will be available after full committee action. The bill funds the Corps of Engineers at \$559 million, over the President's budget request.

Interior and Environment FY '09

The House Interior and Environment Appropriations subcommittee marked up its bill on June 11th, but a scheduled full committee mark-up was postponed and has not yet been rescheduled. Consequently, there is, as yet, no bill number and no report has been filed.

Chairman Norm Dicks (D-WA) said that the President's budget request was \$1.6 billion below the level needed to maintain current services. The subcommittee bill provides an increase of \$1.3 billion over the FY '08 funding level. The budget for the National Park Service is increased by \$158 million over FY '08 and the budget for the Environmental Protection Agency is increased by \$689 million over FY '08. The Senate subcommittee has not yet marked up its bill.

Commerce, Justice, Science FY '09

The House Appropriations Committee has marked up the bill, but there is no bill number as yet and no report has been filed. Highlights are that the National Science Foundation is funded at the President's request which is an increase of \$790 million over FY '08. NOAA is funded at \$356 million more than FY '08 and \$149 million over the President's request. In general, programs at NOAA, NSF and NASA dealing with global climate change are funded at \$181 million above FY '08 and \$85 million above the President's request.

The Senate Appropriations Committee marked up and reported its bill on June 19th. The bill is S. 3182 and the committee report is S. Rept. 110-397. The committee report indicates that some \$1.4 billion is provided for climate change study at NASA, NSF and NOAA. The NOAA amount is up \$549.4 million over FY '08 and \$342 million over the budget request. The NSF amount is up \$789 over BY '08 and equals the budget request.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Reauthorization

The House passed its bill reauthorizing PDM (HR 6109 and H. Rept. 110-725) on June 23rd. The bill reauthorizes the program for three years at \$250 million annually and increases the minimum allocation per state for eligible applications to \$575,000 from \$500,000. It also codifies PDM as a competitive grant program.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs marked up its version of the bill (S. 3175) on June 25th. No committee report has been filed. The Senate bill would reauthorize the program for five years starting at \$160 million for FY '09 and adding \$10 million per year until reaching \$200 million in FY '13. The bill, like the House bill, increases the per state allocations to \$575,000. During mark-up, two amendments offered by Sen. Mark Pryor (D-AR) were adopted. One would increase the funding to \$200 million in FY '09, to increase by \$10 million increments to \$250 million in FY '13. The other amendment would make structural flood control projects eligible for up to 25% of PDM funds. Such projects, which are currently specifically prohibited under FEMA guidance, are defined as: construction, demolition, repair or improvement of a dam, dike, levee, floodwall, seawall, groin, jetty or breakwater, waterway channelization or beach nourishment or renourishment. ASFPM has sent a letter to each member of the Senate expressing concern about opening FEMA's mitigation programs to such structural projects which are more properly in the domain of the Corps of Engineers or the Natural Resource Conservation Service at USDA. This letter is posted on www.floods.org.

Flood Insurance Reform

The House and Senate versions of H.R. 3121 (H.R. 3121 RFS and H.R. 3121 EAS) have passed in each body and are awaiting resolution of differences. The House has officially requested a House-Senate Conference, but it is likely the Senate will not actually appoint conferees, preferring to have issues resolved by staff discussions followed by discussions among the Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members. A motion to appoint conferees was adopted by the House on July 10th. At press time, however, a Motion to Instruct Conferees offered by Rep. Randy Neugebauer (R-TX) was pending a roll call vote. His motion would favor House conferee acceptance of the Senate's language moving more categories of policyholders to actuarial rates and in less time.

Flood Maps

Rep. Frank Pallone (D- NJ) has introduced a bill (H.R. 6413) to place a moratorium on FEMA's "plans to expand flood zones". The bill says that FEMA may not revise and update floodplain areas or flood risk zones until FEMA submits to Congress a plan for an "extensive public notification plan so that all affected communities are individually briefed and affected residents have the opportunity to investigate whether their homes were placed in the flood zones appropriately." (press release, Office of Congressman Frank Pallone) The bill also provides for means tested financial relief through tax write-off of the cost of flood insurance. The measure was introduced June 26th and has been jointly referred to the House Financial Services Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee.

Levees and Watershed Management

A bill to free up funds to support the Levee Safety Committee created in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) has passed both the House and Senate and has been sent to the President. The bill (H.R. 6040) clarifies the authorization of funds to support the work of the committee. Lack of

such clarity had held up the formation and work of the committee which is expected to make recommendations for the governance structure of an effective Levee Safety Program.

A hearing on “Comprehensive Watershed Management Planning” was held by the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee’s Water Resources Subcommittee on June 24th. Larry Larson, ASFPM Executive Director, presented testimony for ASFPM. Others testifying were Steve Stockton, Chief of Civil Works for the Army Corps of Engineers; Dr. Gerry Galloway of the University of Maryland; William Mullican of the Texas Water Board; Carol Collier of the Delaware River Basin Commission; Brian Richter of The Nature Conservancy; and Paul Freedman of the Water Environment Federation. The hearing was video taped and can be viewed on the committee web site at: <http://transportation.house.gov/>

ASFPM testimony noted that the 2008 Midwest floods have highlighted problems with the nation’s watershed management approaches. It discussed future trends which can be expected to affect watershed planning and provided historical perspective, noting problems with stovepiping of programs, loss of natural resources, increasing flood levels, lack of federal leadership and standards for infrastructure and construction, disaster relief, structural flood control and agricultural practices. The testimony made recommendations for better, more comprehensive national water resources and floodplain management policy, making room for rivers and oceans, reversing perverse incentives in government programs, restoring and enhancing natural and beneficial functions of floodplains and coastal areas, generating a “renaissance in water resources governance”, and promoting personal and public responsibility. The full text of the testimony is available on the ASFPM website at www.floods.org.

Local Building Code Capability

The House has passed a bill to establish a competitive grant program to promote and enhance operation of local building code enforcement. The program would be administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The measure was introduced by Rep. Dennis Moore (D-KS). The Community Building Code Administration Grant Act (H.R. 4461) passed the House on July 9th. A similar measure (S. 2458) is pending consideration in the Senate Banking Committee, introduced by Senator Mary Landrieu (D-LA).

Coastal and Natural Resources

The Coastal Zone Reauthorization Act (H.R. 5451) was marked up in the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans. An amendment in the nature of a substitute was offered by the Chair and adopted. That amendment added the texts of several other bills to the reauthorization measure. Those are: 1) H.R. 5452 to authorize grants to coastal states for surveys of coastal waters to identify areas suitable or unsuitable for exploration, development and production of renewable energy; 2) H.R. 5453 to authorize assistance to coastal states for development of coastal climate change adaptation plans and 3) H.R. 3223 to establish a grant program to ensure coastal access for commercial and recreational fishermen and other water-dependent, coastal-related businesses. At present, the bill does not include recommendations developed through the NOAA “Visioning” process.

The Consolidated Natural Resources Act (S. 2739) has passed both House and Senate and has been sent to the President for signature. According to the House Natural Resources Committee, it is a bipartisan collection of 61 separate measures dealing with a wide range of National Park, public lands, water and territorial issues.

The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program Act (H.R. 1907) was reported out of the House Natural Resources Committee. According to the Coastal States Organization, the “bill would codify NOAA’s current program and provide for the acquisition of important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical or aesthetic values.” The measure also

“provides for more flexibility for states and territories in meeting the non-federal match and authorizes \$60 million” for FY '09-'13.

The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee held a hearing on June 26th on coasts and estuaries.

Climate Change

The Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2008 (S. 3036) was considered on the Senate floor June 4th – 6th. Debate was delayed by procedural mechanisms so the measure was returned to the Senate calendar. This bill would establish a cap and trade program to limit U.S. green House gas emissions. Most observers did not expect the bill to pass during this Congress but hoped the debate would help to frame more successful legislation for the next Congress.

The House Natural Resources Committee’s Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans held a hearing June 24th on climate change adaptation and federal efforts and need. The House Energy and Commerce Committee held a hearing on June 26th on climate change and the costs of inaction. The House Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee held a hearing June 18th on “Planning Communities for a Changing Climate – Smart Growth, Public Demand and Private Opportunity”

The Senate Commerce Committee held a hearing June 24th on climate change impacts on the transportation sector.

All referenced legislation can be reviewed by going to: <http://thomas.loc.gov>.

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CFM[®] Corner

Email for certification questions is cfm@floods.org. This section will appear in each issue of the Insider. For suggestions on specific topics or questions to be covered, please send an email to Anita at this address in the ASFPM Office.

Keeping us updated- Please remember to notify Anita at cfm@floods.org when you move. CFM renewals and other certification related mailed material is sent to your **HOME ADDRESS**. Also, make sure we always have your current employment information with correct email address.

CFM Renewal 7/31/2008- ASFPM CFMs who are up for their biennial CFM[®] certification renewal July 31, 2008 have been sent a letter and renewal form via snail mail. If you have not received yours in the mail, please contact Anita Larson at cfm@floods.org or (608) 274-0123 so your CFM does not lapse.

Below are a few CFMs up for renewal that we don’t have current contact information on. If you know any of these people or how to reach them, please let us know or contact them to contact us.

Eric Gurr, Kissimmee, FL

Florence Brachet, Arlington, VA

Ying Qiu, Falls Church, VA

Alicia Askwith, South Lyon, MI

Reno- We had great attendance of CFMs at our Conference. Total CFMs at the May 2008 conference were 724. We held two exam offerings that week and had 62 people pass the ASFPM exam. Congratulations! There are now over 5,100 CFMs nationwide.

Reno CECs- All CFMs attending our annual conference and fully registered will earn 12 core continuing education credits (CECs). You don't even have to submit the paperwork to earn them. ASFPM will automatically credit your file.

Newly released-CFM Stamp. In Reno CFMs were allowed to see the CBOR approved CFM stamp. Guidelines for use of the stamp can be found on our website at:

www.Floods.org/PDF/Certification/ASFPM_CFM_Stamp_Guidelines_0708.pdf

If you would like to see how they look or order one for yourself that information can be found here:

www.Floods.org/PDF/Certification/ASFPM_CFMOrderForm_0708.pdf

Please use CFM without periods!

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News from Chapters

Chapter Chairs or Chapter newsletter editors are encouraged to email Anita at cfm@floods.org with articles or information happening in your Chapter.

This past May the Association of Alabama Floodplain Managers became the 27th State Chapter of ASFPM. Please join us in welcoming them as our newest Chapter!



Stuart Williamson (CDM) presents check to Buster Smith, President of the newly formed Association of Alabama Floodplain Managers.

Pictured From Left to Right---Landon "Lannie" Smith (Orange Beach, Ala.), Larry Larson (ASFPM), William E. "Buster" Smith (Muscle Shoals), Stuart Williamson (CDM), Al Goodman (ASFPM Chair), George Riedel (ASFPM), James K. "Ken" Meredith (Montgomery), and Brett Peterson (Auburn, City of).

For more information on this chapter, or on any of the ASFPM Chapters, please visit the Chapters page of our website at: <http://www.floods.org/StatePOCs/stchoff.asp>.

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Floodplain Management Training Calendar

Below are just several of the upcoming conferences & training opportunities, for a full listing, visit our online calendar at <http://www.floods.org/Conferences,%20Calendar/calendar.asp>.

Various Dates	An Introduction to GIS and Community Analysis	New Urban Research & ESRI
August 4 – 8, 2008	2008 ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, CA	ESRI
August 25 – 28, 2008	NAFSMA 2008 Annual Meeting, Napa, CA	National Association of Flood & Stormwater Management Agencies
August 27 – 28, 2008	2008 Ohio Statewide Floodplain Management Conference, Columbus, OH	Ohio Floodplain Management Association
September 2 – 5, 2008	FMA Annual Conference, San Diego, CA	Floodplain Management Association
September 7 – 11, 2008	Dam Safety 2008, Indian Wells, CA	Association of State Dam Safety Officials
September 11 – 12, 2008	GAFM – Coastal Region Education & Technical Training Conference, Jekyll Island, GA	Georgia Association of Floodplain Management
September 15 – 18, 2008	Wetlands 2008: Wetlands and Global Climate Change, Portland, OR	Association of State Wetland Managers, Inc.
September 22 – 23, 2008	NYSFSMA Conference, Middletown, NY	New York State Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association
September 22 – 24, 2008	AFMA Fall Conference, Hot Springs, AR	Arkansas Floodplain Management Association
October 8 – 9, 2008	Illinois Water Conference 2008, Champaign, IL	Illinois Water Resources Center
October 21 – 22, 2008	NJAFM 2008 Conference, Cherry Hill, NJ	New Jersey Association for Floodplain Management
October 28 – 29, 2008	2008 Mississippi-Alabama Bays and Bayous Symposium, Biloxi, MS	Various Sponsors
October 29 – 31, 2008	SSPEED Conference, Rice University, Houston, TX	SSPEED – Severe Storm Prediction, Education and Evacuation from Disasters
November 17 – 20, 2008	ASFPM 4 th National Floodproofing Conference, New Orleans, LA	Association of State Floodplain Managers
March 23 – 26, 2009	Urban Water Management 2009	View Website
June 7 – 12, 2009	ASFPM 33 rd Annual Conference, Orlando, FL	Association of State Floodplain Managers

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Job Corner

Below are just a few of job openings currently posted on our website. To view all of the listings, visit our online job corner at <http://www.floods.org/StatePOCs/jobs.asp>.

American Rivers

Associate Director, River Restoration Program

Location: Pittsburgh, PA

Job Summary

American Rivers seeks an Associate Director for our River Restoration Program within the Conservation Department. Primary responsibilities include providing technical assistance and general guidance in the planning, development and implementation of river restoration projects throughout Western Pennsylvania, such as stream barrier removal and natural approaches to flood management. The mission of the River Restoration Program is to restore the form and function of previously damaged rivers and floodplains to protect and enhance human and natural communities.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Provide technical assistance and project management guidance to river restoration efforts in Western Pennsylvania
- Coordinate with staff from other departments in achieving program goals, including Government Affairs and Communications
- Author site visit memos, reports, guidance documents, press releases and other resources as needed
- Assist the Program Director and Development Department in identifying and securing funding for restoration efforts. Assist in developing fundraising proposals as needed
- Build upon and establish new partnerships with civic and community leaders, non-profit organizations, government agencies, and other program partners
- Represent American Rivers in public forums, project meetings and in the media
- Travel as needed to represent American Rivers and the River Restoration Program
- Perform other duties as assigned by the Program Director

Job Requirements

- Knowledge of and experience with restoration science and/or relevant policies
- Demonstrated experience in planning, developing and/or implementing river restoration efforts
- Consistent exercise of professional discretion and independent judgment
- Excellent personal organization and time management skills
- Superior written and oral communications skills
- Ability to perform multiple tasks effectively and efficiently in a fast-paced environment

Minimum Qualifications

- Advanced degree and/or professional certification in a relevant field
- Three to five years of experience in a relevant field
- Strong written and oral communications skills
- Interest in collaborative approaches to achieving river restoration

Salary and Benefits

Salary is commensurate with experience. Benefits include health, dental, and life insurance, retirement plan, and generous leave benefits. American Rivers is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Application Deadline

Applications should include a resume, professional references, a writing sample, and a letter addressed to: Human Resources, American Rivers; 1101 14th Street, NW, Suite 1400; Washington, DC 20005 or via e-

mail jobs@AmericanRivers.org. No phone calls please. Accepting applications until position is filled. There is no deadline.

About American Rivers

American Rivers is a national non-profit conservation organization dedicated to protecting and restoring healthy natural rivers and the variety of life they sustain for people, wildlife and nature. The organization is headquartered in Washington, DC, with regional operations in the Northwest and Southeast and field offices in California, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Western Kentucky University

Head of the Department of Engineering

Western Kentucky University invites applications for the position of Head of the Department of Engineering. The successful candidate will provide visionary, enabling leadership for a young and growing department with accredited project-based undergraduate programs in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate will lead by example, embodying and advocating the guiding principles of the department, including a commitment to excellence in undergraduate teaching, project-based learning, and the production of sought-after graduates.

The successful candidate will be eligible for tenure at the rank of full Professor within one of the three programs in the Department, and have a demonstrated working knowledge of administrative protocols. The new Department Head must secure Kentucky Professional Engineering licensure within one year. Individuals with industry, practitioner or equivalent experience are encouraged to apply. Preferred qualifications include current licensure in the US, a strong record of successful academic administrative experience and a demonstrated commitment to teaching and project-based learning.

Initiated in 2000, all three programs in the Department of Engineering are fully accredited by ABET. There are 12 full-time faculty members serving a growing student body over 450. The department has a strong stakeholder support base, boasting an endowment of over \$5M, including four endowed professorships. In 2005, the department moved into a new \$20M Complex for Engineering and Biological Sciences designed specifically around its project-based mission, along with over \$3.5M in new equipment.

Western Kentucky University is a comprehensive university with a vision to become a “leading American university with international reach.” It is located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, a growing city of 60,000+ with a modest cost of living and increasing cultural diversity. With an enrollment of approximately 19,000 students, the University has grown 28% over the last ten years, and is poised to increase enrollment significantly by 2020.

Interested applicants should submit a letter of interest, a current resume, a vision statement for leading the Department of Engineering, and the names and contact information for five references. Submit applications to: Engineering Department Head Search, David Keeling, Ogden College of Science & Engineering, Western Kentucky University, 1906 College Heights Blvd. #11075, Bowling Green, KY 42101-1075, (270) 745-4555, david.keeling@wku.edu

Screening begins immediately, and continues until the position is filled. All qualified individuals are encouraged to apply including women, minorities, persons with disabilities and disabled veterans. Western Kentucky University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

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