



Vol. 18, No. 6  
December 2006

ASSOCIATION OF STATE FLOODPLAIN MANAGERS, INC.

## PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PROGRAM, ENHANCED

In November the Federal Emergency Management released the guidance for the Fiscal Year 2007 Pre-Disaster Mitigation(PDM) Program, incorporating several enhancements.

First, Congress increased the appropriation for the coming year to \$100 million (up from \$50 million) for competitive grants, technical assistance, and program support. This is a significant increase in the amount of federal funding available to help states, localities, tribes, and territories plan and implement mitigation activities before disasters strike. In the long run, such mitigation work acts to lessen reliance on federal funding in the form of disaster assistance.

Second, the PDM Program now is subject to Section 203(f) of the Stafford Act. Accordingly, each state (including territories) will receive no less than \$500,000 provided the state submits sub-applications for at least that amount that meet all the national eligibility requirements of the program as stated in the guidance. This will provide a more predictable level of funding for states.

In addition, FEMA has decided that there will be no limit to the number of sub-applications states can submit during the 90-day application period in FY 2007. Therefore, all eligible sub-applications will be forwarded and reviewed during the National Ranking process. A technical review will be conducted of the highest-scored sub-applications to ensure their cost-effectiveness and feasibility from an engineering standpoint. This 90-day period benefits states because the National Review Process is accelerated, allowing for FEMA obligations to states and tribal governments to begin as early as the third quarter of the fiscal year.

Applicants must submit applications to the FEMA Regional Director on or before February 5, 2007. The guidance and program descriptions are available at <http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pdm/fy2007.shtm>.

Expertise from state, tribal, and local officials is needed again, and in greater numbers, to assist with the National Evaluation of the PDM grant applications during March 2007. Individuals who are interested in participating in this important step of the national competition should complete the "nomination form" ([http://www.floods.org/files/FEMA\\_2007\\_PDM\\_Nomination\\_Sheet.doc](http://www.floods.org/files/FEMA_2007_PDM_Nomination_Sheet.doc)) and email it to the address noted on the form. The feedback received from those who served as Evaluators in last year's review was enthusiastic. In addition to a sense of accomplishment for contributing to a nationwide mitigation program, they indicated that they had gained insight into the selection process and considered themselves able to prepare better grant applications in the future. ■

*Happy Holidays !*

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# from the Chair

*Pamela Mayer Pogue, CFM*

Well, now, the Thanksgiving dishes have finally been cleaned and put away and, heaven help us, there are only 17 more shopping days until Christmas! Are you feeling the holiday spirit?

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One of the most meaningful attributes of the ASFPM, despite our age (32 years old) and size (9,000 members, give or take) is our ability to effectively respond to and influence national flood issues. This musing brings me again to the realization of the vital role played by our Policy Committees in national policy development. The last weekend of October brought many of the ASFPM Policy Committee Co-chairs to Newport, Rhode Island, for a weekend “retreat” to discuss nationally relevant flood policy issues. One of the agenda items for the weekend included the ongoing development of the 2007 National Flood Policies and Programs in Review document. Your Policy Committee Chairs worked hard to review the NFPP 2007 draft, identify cross-over issues among the Policy Committees, and commit to providing comments from their Committee members. I am confident that the NFPP2007 document will accurately represent the ASFPM membership’s views and policies with assistance from all of the Policy Committees.

Much of what we discussed that weekend was how the Policy Committees can more effectively work together, particularly on those issues that overlap several committees. The brainstorming sessions were energetic and creative and your Policy Committees will be “retooled” to address flood issues in the most efficient, integrated manner possible. I want to thank Al Goodman (Coordinator of the ASFPM Policy Committees) for all of his hard work in making the retreat an extremely productive and successful weekend. Thanks also to each of the Policy Committee Co-chairs who gave up a weekend to work on these issues.

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In November, at FEMA’s invitation (via Ed Pasterick and Mary Jo Vrem), I represented the ASFPM at the annual meeting of the National Conference of Insurance Legislators (NCOIL). I was asked to give a presentation and facilitate a session with representatives of FEMA and FloodSmart on the National Flood Insurance Program to a roomful of state legislators involved in their state flood insurance issues. The primary objective was to connect these legislators with their State NFIP Coordinator and, where available, provide them with the contacts to ASFPM State Chapters and regional or state floodplain management associations. The session theme was identifying the role state legislators can play in reducing damage and suffering from flooding.

I was encouraged by the fact that much of the session involved interactive, animated discussion that was characterized by frank, tough questions, concerns, and issues. Not surprisingly, a principal challenge faced by those state legislators whose constituents’ communities are not part of the NFIP is how they can encourage them to join the NFIP. For those states that do not have a building code, this continues to remain a critical problem. Many were concerned that better floodplain management, particularly as it relates to safe design and construction standards, was too expensive and to advocate it would mean to risk alienating the building and construction lobby. Surprise, anyone?

Rather than get discouraged, I think what we can do as state and local floodplain managers is to reach out to our state legislators to educate and provide them with as much information as possible. Many of their views stem from a lack of understanding of the NFIP and how it can benefit communities. I also believe that now is the time! Flood-related issues such as identifying areas at risk and vulnerability, understanding flood insurance and its relation to mitigation, accurate mapping, and the impacts of climate change such as drought and sea level rise, are all relevant to some degree in all of our states. The awareness of these issues on the part of decisionmakers (such as those state legislators) is greater than it has been in many years. We have the responsibility to reach out to these folks who affect floodplain management policies and legislation in the states and

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# NO ADVERSE IMPACT FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

## Draft of Coastal NAI Handbook Ready

No Adverse Impact (NAI) floodplain management is a managing principle developed by the ASFPM to address the shortcomings of the typical local floodplain management program. Rather than depending upon the minimum requirements of federal programs, NAI provides tools for communities to provide a higher level of protection for their citizens and to prevent increased flooding now and in the future. In 2003, ASFPM published *No Adverse Impact—A Toolkit for Common Sense Floodplain Management* (available at [http://www.floods.org/NoAdverseImpact/NAI\\_Toolkit\\_2003.pdf](http://www.floods.org/NoAdverseImpact/NAI_Toolkit_2003.pdf)).

NOAA's Coastal Services Center recently funded the ASFPM to develop a coastal version of the NAI Toolkit. The final draft, "Implementing No Adverse Impact (NAI) in the Coastal Zone—A Handbook for Communities" is now available for use and review on the ASFPM website.

Like the NAI Toolkit, the Coastal NAI Handbook is organized under seven "building blocks" (hazard identification and mapping, planning, regulations and development standards, mitigation, infrastructure, emergency services, and education and outreach). The handbook describes "basic," "better," and "NAI" levels of effort associated with each of these tools.

The Coastal NAI Handbook clearly distinguishes between "better" and "NAI" approaches. "Better" goes beyond basic national minimum standards. The NAI level for each tool focuses on how to avoid adverse consequences associated with implementing the approaches considered "better."

Thanks go to Pam Pogue, Rod Emmer, J. Philip Keillor, and Jacquelyn Monday their contributions in developing much of the content of the document. Thanks also to those who submitted comments on earlier drafts—they were greatly appreciated.

Special gratitude goes to Margaret Davidson, Director of NOAA's Coastal Services Center, for funding this project. We also thank Keelin Kuipers and Doug Harper of NOAA for providing project oversight and coordinating NOAA's excellent, timely, and detailed comments.

We have conducted two pilot workshops on Coastal NAI—one during the annual conference in Albuquerque in June and one in Maryland in September. These workshops were extremely valuable as we revised the draft.

Over the next several months, we will post periodic updates to the document on our website as we include additional comments received, photographs, and case studies. We also will be doing a few more pilot training sessions using the handbook to provide more opportunities to improve it. Our goal is to have a document available for publication and to begin an aggressive round of Coastal NAI workshops after the first of the year.

>>> Comments received by December 20, 2006, will be included in the next version of the document. We are particularly interested in state model ordinances or community zoning ordinances that specifically address coastal hazards and include NAI principles. To see the draft and provide comments, log on at <http://www.floods.org/NoAdverseImpact/coastal.asp>.

### Learn More about NAI

The ASFPM believes that rising flood losses can best be remedied by adopting a broad guiding principle of "no adverse impact" (or NAI) floodplain management. Under an NAI framework, the action of one property owner within a watershed is not allowed to adversely affect the flood risks for other properties, as measured by flood stages, flood velocities, flood flows, and the potential for erosion or sedimentation, unless community-approved mitigation occurs. A community pursues NAI floodplain management through development and management plans and programs that identify the levels of impact the community believes to be acceptable, specify appropriate mitigation measures that will prevent development activity from having a net adverse effect on the rest of the watershed, and ensure that the mitigation measures are carried out effectively.

Learn more about the concept of NAI and how it is being applied across the United States by clicking on "No Adverse Impact" at the ASFPM's website at <http://www.floods.org>.

# NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

## Changes in Rates and Rules on the Way

Changes are being made in premium rates for flood insurance policies held under the National Flood Insurance Program, effective May 1, 2007. According to a bulletin released by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, premium increases will be about 7.0% for subsidized policies and 5.4% for actuarially rated policies. The increase for actuarially rated policies is the result of holding the premium for Preferred Risk Policyholders unchanged while increasing the Standard X-Zone policies and actuarially rated Special Flood Hazard Area policies by an average of 7.4%. The rates for properties in V Zones also are going up, by about 10%.

Flood insurance premiums will increase by an average of 6.0% for policies written or renewed on or after May 1, 2007. This premium increase varies by zone, as described below.

### V Zones (coastal high-velocity zones)

Larger rate increases are being implemented again this year due to (1) an increased contingency loading (from 10% to 20%) that more appropriately reflects the volatility of flooding, and (2) findings from the Heinz Center's 2000 *Evaluation of Erosion Hazards* (see <http://www.heinzctr.org/publications.shtml>). That study clearly indicates that current insurance rates significantly underestimate the increasing hazard from steadily eroding coastlines.

- Post-FIRM V Zones: Premiums will increase 10%.
- Pre-FIRM V Zones: Premiums will increase about 9%.

### A Zones (non-velocity zones, primarily riverine)

There will be large increases this year.

- Post-FIRM AE Zones: Premiums will increase about 6% as indicated by FEMA's actuarial rate model, which includes an increase in the contingency loading from 5% to 10%.
- Pre-FIRM AE Zones: Premiums will increase about 7%, which will help to reduce the amount of the subsidy in these rates.
- AO, AH, AOB, and AHB Zones (shallow flooding zones): Premiums will be increased 9% to 10%.
- Unnumbered A Zones (remote A Zones where elevations have not been determined): Premiums will increase about 8%. These increases are designed to keep rates in line with post-FIRM AE Zones.
- A99 Zones (approved flood mitigation projects, e.g., levees still in the course of construction): Premiums will increase about 10%.
- AR Zones: Premiums will increase about 10%.

### X Zones (zones outside the Special Flood Hazard Area)

Moderate increases are being implemented.

- Standard Risk Policy: Premiums will increase about 10%.
- Preferred Risk Policy (PRP): No changes.

### Miscellaneous Items

- Optional deductibles: Deductible relativities are unchanged.
- Emergency Program: No changes.
- Mortgage Portfolio Protection Program (MPPP): Revised to keep in line with increases to A and V Zone policies.
- Provisional Rating: No changes.

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# NEWS FROM THE NFIP (cont.)

## First CRS Class 1 Community Verified

This fall Roseville, California, became the first community to earn the highest ranking in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System. In a ceremony at Adam Ba-quera Park, next to a 103-acre open space preserve designed for flood protection, Federal Insurance Administrator David Maurstad presented the city with a plaque recognizing Roseville's Class 1 status.

"These are tough requirements, and it's not easy to attain," Maurstad said. "Thanks to Roseville's efforts, its floodplain residents not only get a 45% flood insurance discount, they get to live and work in a progressive, less vulnerable city."

It took Roseville 15 years to rise from its initial Class 8 status in 1991. A city of just over 100,000 people in the Sacramento metropolitan area, Roseville's advanced flood protection efforts were in part a reaction to devastating floods in 1986 but were spurred by additional damaging flooding in 1995. Since then, Roseville has used a combination of techniques to manage its flood hazard, including prohibiting development in the 100-year floodplain, a two-foot freeboard requirement, mitigating repetitive loss properties, using cluster development, substantial investment in improved stormwater management, acquiring and relocating floodprone structures, and protecting and restoring open space. Roseville has implemented 17 of the 18 activities recognized under the CRS as contributing to flood loss reduction.

## Re-rating Substantially Damaged, Unrepaired Buildings

National Flood Insurance Program Policy Issuance Bulletin 1-2006, issued by David I. Maurstad, Federal Insurance Administrator, in late October, clarifies the way in which seriously damaged buildings, still unrepaired after Hurricane Katrina, will be rated for flood insurance purposes.

The current rule says that if a building is substantially damaged or improved, it must be actuarially rated using the current Flood Insurance Rate Map. Because of the level of devastation in some places in Louisiana and Mississippi, building owners have not been able to make post-hurricane repairs. Meanwhile, the renewal dates for their flood insurance policies are arriving. This bulletin states that, when the policy on such an unrepaired building is up for renewal, the insurance company is authorized to rate the damaged building as it had been rated in the past. Once a building is repaired or rebuilt, the insurance company will re-rate it in accord with the existing rule on using an actuarial rate based on the information on the FIRM and the elevation of the building, as needed.

> > > The full bulletin can be read at <http://bsa.nfipstat.com/wyobull/w-06083.pdf>.

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# NEWS FROM NOAA

## Coastal Relief Models to Aid Forecasting

Improvements in coastal flood forecasting and tsunami warning systems are expected to result from high-resolution digital elevation models (DEMs) being created by scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Geophysical Data Center and the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences. Considered a key step in NOAA's effort to prepare U.S. coastal communities for tsunami and storm-driven flooding, the DEMs are constructed from near-shore seafloor depth and land elevation data to create detailed models of coastal relief.

The research team has already created DEMs for several key coastal communities on the east and west coasts, as well as in Alaska and Puerto Rico. They expect to complete more than 100

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## NOAA NEWS (cont.)

DEMs for other communities in the coming years. Once a DEM is finished, it is delivered to the NOAA Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle, Washington, where it is incorporated into tsunami model scenarios that simulate offshore earthquakes, the resulting tsunami movement across the ocean, and the location and magnitude of resultant coastal flooding. Ultimately, NOAA's Tsunami Warning Centers will use these simulations to issue flood forecasts in an earthquake-generated tsunami. The coastal DEMs will also be useful for predicting storm surge damage from hurricanes and other natural events.

>>> Completed DEMs, accompanying graphics, and more information about their development can be accessed at <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/inundation/>.

### New Cooperative Institute for Northern Gulf of Mexico

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) announced in November that it will join a consortium of universities and institutions to establish the Northern Gulf Institute, whose scientists will study regional issues associated with coastal hazards, climate change, water quality, ecosystem management, coastal wetlands, and pollution. The consortium includes Mississippi State University, the University of Southern Mississippi, Louisiana State University, Florida State University, and Alabama's Dauphin Island Sea Lab. Most scientists associated with the institute will be located at Stennis Space Center, Mississippi.

One of 20 other NOAA cooperative institutes across the country, the Northern Gulf Institute will conduct long-term research under four themes: the effects of climate change and variability on regional ecosystems; coastal hazards; ecosystem management; and geospatial data integration and visualization in environmental science. Research conducted by the new institute also is expected to support the national Integrated Ocean Observing System.

"The Cooperative Institute will be conducting research that addresses some of the more pressing issues facing our region including coastal ecosystem protection, hurricane forecasting, and management practices to protect water quality," said Dr. David Shaw, MSU professor and Director of the new Northern Gulf Institute in Mississippi.

>>> See <http://www.publicaffairs.noaa.gov/releases2006/nov06/noaa06-r915.html>.

### Largest-ever Barrier Island Restoration Project

The first phase of an 800-acre barrier island project in Louisiana's Plaquemines Parish is nearing completion through cooperative efforts of NOAA and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. Workers are dredging, performing earth-moving activities, and pumping offshore sediment onto Chaland Island to create beach and marsh habitat that will help the landscape protect Louisiana's coastal development by absorbing the impacts of wind, waves, and flooding.

Over the years, the shoreline along the project area had been severely eroded as a result of human and natural factors. Recent storms breached the shoreline and segmented the 2.6-mile island. The project will increase the width and height of Chaland Island, creating fish habitat and protecting the gas pipelines. In addition, sand fencing is being installed to create dunes and native vegetation is being planted to create intertidal marsh habitat.

At \$60 million, this NOAA Fisheries Service-led project is the largest funded to date under the 1990 Coastal Wetlands Protection, Planning and Restoration Act (also known as the Breaux Act), which has provided about \$50 million a year for coastal protection and restoration in Louisiana. A state-federal partnership—the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force—oversees the implementation of CWPPRA. Throughout Louisiana's coastal zone, 67 projects have been completed and 71 are in the planning or construction phases.

>>> See more and photos at <http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2006/s2738.htm>.

# Washington Report

## LOTS OF QUESTION MARKS

Congress returns the week of December 4th for what is likely to be the final week of the lame-duck session. With 10 regular appropriations bills unfinished, it is looking as though Congress will pass a Continuing Resolution to fund all federal government programs until February 15, 2007. These would be funded at the lowest of the House-passed, Senate-passed, or FY '06 level. (Only the Defense and Homeland Security appropriations bills for FY '07 have been signed into law.) But, what will happen then? Both the House and Senate will be under new leadership, with the Democrats in the majority. Will the new leadership want to make changes in FY '07 appropriations bills before passage? Will they try to deal with the FY '07 bills individually at the same time as the President's budget for FY '08 is announced? Will they choose to pass an omnibus appropriations bill folding all 10 bills into one very large bill so that they can move on to hearings on the FY '08 budget? Who will be chairing the various appropriations subcommittees? How much will the staff change? Who will be the members of the subcommittees?

Another set of questions concerns what other legislative business may be accomplished that week. If not passed now, will bills be reintroduced as they are now or will the process be opened up for new hearings and rewritten legislation? Again, who will chair the committees and who will the committee members and staff be?

Retiring or defeated Members of Congress were required to be out of their offices by noon on December 1st to facilitate the massive amount of office reshuffling that will take place in the next month. Not only will new Members move in, but after every election, a lottery takes place for office space with the most senior Members having the first choices and the newly elected having the last. Clearly, there will be considerable physical dislocation along with the jockeying for new committee assignments or committee and subcommittee leadership positions.

## Guesses about the Lame Duck Wrap-up

Other than probably passing a Continuing Resolution, the likelihood is that a number of non-controversial bills will be passed and sent to the President. It is rumored that Democrats will complete decisions on committee and subcommittee chairmanships and on committee membership, but not certain that this will occur this week. Republican decisions on Ranking Members and on committee assignments have not yet taken place in either the House or Senate. Senate committee leadership decisions have been made already, along with committee assignments. Of note for floodplain managers, these Senate assignments include:

- Banking Committee: Christopher Dodd (D-CT), Chair; and Richard Shelby (R-AL), Ranking Republican;
- Environment and Public Works: Barbara Boxer (D-CA), Chair; and either James Inhofe (R-OK) or John Warner (R-VA) as the Ranking Republican;
- Appropriations: Robert C. Byrd (D-WVA), Chair; and Thad Cochran (R-MS), Ranking Republican
- Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Joseph Lieberman (I-CT), Chair; and Susan Collins (R-ME), Ranking Republican.

All indications at present are that there will be no activity on the flood insurance reform legislation. The House passed its version in early summer and the Senate Banking Committee has

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## Washington Report (cont.)

reported out its bill, but it has not been brought to the Senate floor for a vote. Apparently the primary reason is the “holds” on the bill by the two Louisiana senators. Even if the holds were cleared and the bill passed in the Senate, there are substantial differences between the House and Senate versions [see *News & Views*, August 2006, p. 13]. The chance that those issues could be resolved when staff have not been meeting to work on the differences is virtually nil.

The Water Resources Development Act, however, is a different matter. Staff of the House and Senate committees have been working during this recess and the earlier recess in October to address the differences between the bills [see *News & Views*, August 2006, p. 12]. According to staff, the policy issues are very close to being resolved but differences over some water projects continue to present problems. Policy issues include a levee safety program, peer review of water projects, and revision of the *Principles and Guidelines*. Given that there has not been a WRDA enacted for six years and that considerable work has gone into the House and Senate bills and the efforts to resolve differences, staff are eager to see final action this week, but many are skeptical that it will actually occur.

The Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee will hold hearings on December 6th on “Hurricane Katrina: Stopping the Flood of Fraud, Waste and Abuse,” and on the nomination of Paul Schneider to be Undersecretary of the Department of Homeland Security for Management.

### In the New (110th) Congress

In an interesting change from the practice of many years, the House of Representatives will begin legislative business on January 3rd and the Senate will do so on January 8th. Generally, the Congress has convened in early January to swear in Members, then recessed until late January when Members return for the State of the Union address and to begin legislative business.

It is widely anticipated that the new Democratic majority will more vigorously conduct Congressional oversight of Executive branch policies, programs, and practices.

**Flood Insurance Reform**—Christopher Dodd (D-CT) will chair the Senate Banking Committee and Barney Frank (D-MA) will chair the House Financial Services Committee. FEMA has just notified both committees that they now expect the NFIP will be able to pay claims until September 2007 under the current Treasury borrowing authority of \$20.7 billion. The previous estimate had been March 2007. This removes the immediate pressure for legislative action early in the new Congress. The NFIP will need to be reauthorized in 2008 so it will be interesting to see if the full reform legislation will be taken up this next year or deferred until 2008. Frank is interested in introducing a slightly modified version of the House-passed flood insurance bill early in the new Congress. It is probable that there will be at least one hearing during the spring. Plans on the Senate side are less clear at present.

**Other Matters**—The President’s FY ‘08 budget request will be released in early February, kicking off the Appropriations Committees’ consideration of the request via hearings with the federal departments and agencies. Action in some form will have to be taken on FY ‘07 appropriations before the expected February 15th expiration of the Continuing Resolution. In recent years, appropriations subcommittees were reorganized in such a way that House and Senate subcommittees did not always have parallel jurisdictions. Democratic leadership plans call for realignment of the subcommittee jurisdictions to streamline consideration of agency budgets.

In terms of legislative activity, the word at present must be, “Stay tuned!”

—Meredith R. Inderfurth, *Washington Liaison*  
Rebecca Quinn, *CFM, Legislative Officer*

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## Washington Report (cont.)

### NFIP CLAIMS APPEALS PROCESS FORMALIZED

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) published in October a final rule that amends the National Flood Insurance Program's regulations to include an appeals process for flood insurance policyholders. The final rule fulfills a provision of the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-264) and formalizes the process by which holders of NFIP insurance policies can appeal, after the issuance of the insurer's final claim determination, any action taken by the insurer, FEMA employee, FEMA contractor, insurance agent, or insurance adjuster. The appeal must be filed within 60 days of receiving the determination and does not preclude the policyholder's right to enter into litigation subsequently. In the past, FEMA had used an informal process for hearing and reviewing appeals to claims decisions. The new rule is intended to make the appeal process clearer and simpler for policyholders, while assuring that claims are handled quickly and equitably.

>>> The rule appeared in the October 13, 2006, *Federal Register* 71(198): 60435–60438 and can be read at <http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20061800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2006/E6-17028.htm>

### GUIDANCE ON NEW USES OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

The Federal Highway Administration has issued guidance for the use of highway funds for stormwater abatement and other environmental restoration measures related to transportation projects. The guidance implements a provision in the Safe, Accountable, Flexible and Efficient Transportation Equity Act (23 U.S.C. 328), which broadens the eligibility of National Highway System and Surface Transportation Program funds for specific purposes. This use of funds is intended primarily to deal with the impacts of transportation facilities that were built before the current requirements for abatement of stormwater runoff. The stormwater and/or environmental restoration measures may be implemented either as stand-alone projects or in conjunction with a project for the reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing, or restoration of a transportation facility.

>>> The text of the guidance can be read at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/envrestore.htm>. For more information, contact Patricia Czenas, FHWA Office of Natural and Human Environment at (202) 366-4085; [patricia.czenas@dot.gov](mailto:patricia.czenas@dot.gov).

### CONSERVATION INNOVATION GRANTS AVAILABLE

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is soliciting proposals for Fiscal Year 2007 Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG), designed to stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies for conservation and resource management. The program, administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, has available up to \$20 million for the national competition, open to government or non-government organizations or individuals in all states and territories. There are three categories: natural resources concerns; the Chesapeake Bay Watershed; and technology. CIG will fund projects targeting innovative on-the-ground conservation, including pilot projects and field demonstrations. All proposed CIG projects must involve Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) -eligible producers.

>>> The deadline for applications is February 2, 2007. More information is available at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/cig> or <http://www.grants.gov/>.

— All referenced legislation and committee reports —  
can be viewed at <http://thomas.loc.gov>.

## from the Chair (cont.)

floodplain management polices and legislation in our states and provide them with answers to their many questions. I am encouraged that they are actually asking the questions these days! Now is the time, reach out and call your state legislators.



Coming up in December, the ASFPM and the National Association of Flood and Stormwater Management Agencies (NAFSMA) will be sponsoring the National Flood Risk Policy Summit. The ASFPM and NAFSMA have invited the nation's leading experts to this gathering in order to glean ideas from them on how to improve national flood damage reduction policies and programs. Plenary sessions will be kept to a minimum as the objective is to spur interactive discussion on four topics: flood risk information and communication, public safety standards for flood risk management, comprehensive planning, and the Corps-FEMA nexus in managing flood risk. A diverse group of participants will include representatives from federal agencies such as FEMA, the Corps, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality. State and local government entities will be represented by the National Emergency Management Association, the National League of Cities, the National Association of Counties, and the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Other interests to be represented will include the real estate and insurance industries, lenders, engineers, architects, and home builders. Stakeholder groups will include the National Wildlife Federation, the Association of State Wetland Managers, the Coastal States Organization, the Nature Conservancy, Shore Folks, and the Public Entity Risk Institute, to name a few.

Many kudos to Susan Gilson (NAFSMA), Larry Larson, and the Corps and FEMA leadership for gathering such an august and diverse group to tackle these issues. Four topic papers have been written and will be disseminated to the attendees for their review before the summit. These papers and a list of pertinent questions will be the basis for interactive group discussions and brainstorming. All group discussions will be captured in a report through which the ASFPM and NAFSMA will suggest national policy changes that are needed to better address existing conflicts in flood policy and programs. It is hoped that a Congressional briefing will be held on Capitol Hill to jointly deliver the Flood Risk Summit results, and to solicit comments before completing the final report, scheduled for February.



What an incredibly productive year it has been. Rest assured that the ASFPM is working diligently to effect policy change resulting in better floodplain management and the reduction in flood damage. The ASFPM is also working hard with several federal agencies to address program conflicts and inconsistencies. My hope for 2007 is that federal agencies will "take the plunge" and progressively address long-standing deficiencies. My hope for 2007 is that state decisionmakers and legislators will connect with their floodplain management "resources" in order to learn about flood-related issues and how they can help to develop and implement good floodplain management within their states. My hope for 2007 is that each of you tackles, with a renewed passion, this new year as an exciting opportunity to truly change and improve how this nation, all of our states, and each of our communities address flood issues. Just think, we are 9,000 strong and we can make a difference. ■

### Papers wanted for Hazards and Disasters Student Competition

The fourth annual Hazards and Disasters Student Paper Competition has been opened by the Natural Hazards Center. Papers on such topics as floods, floodplain management, Hurricane Katrina, earthquakes, climate change, warnings systems, hazards mitigation, emergency management, vulnerability, or other topics relevant to the social/behavioral aspects of hazards and disasters may be entered. Papers may present current research, literature reviews, theoretical arguments, or case studies. They will be judged on their originality, organization, and demonstrated knowledge of the topic. One undergraduate and one graduate winner each will receive \$100; a mention in the *Natural Hazards Observer*; publication on the Natural Hazards Center website; and an invitation to the Annual Hazards Workshop in Boulder, Colorado, registration fees included.

> > The deadline for submissions is March 16, 2007. For more information, see <http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/awards/paper-competition.html>.

# HURRICANE KATRINA EXPLORATION TOOL READY

The Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM), in partnership with the University of Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office (SCO), has released its online mapping tool for exploration of geospatial data related to Hurricane Katrina. The initial focus of this internet mapping application is to provide map-based information to help floodplain managers and communities explore data released about Katrina and to provide an aid to decisionmaking.

The web mapping application is an example of how open source technology can be used as an outreach and education tool. Much information about the extent of the storm surge and the flood heights generated by Hurricane Katrina has been generated. However, data often are not effectively combined to meet the needs of decision makers. For example, websites may portray the extent of inundation from Hurricane Katrina but not show the locations of the levees or the breaches that occurred. This application attempts to provide a single source for this type of information in an easy to use, exploratory interface.

Among the highlights of the application are the combination of many types of data, such as Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) boundaries, Advisory Base Flood Elevation (ABFE) boundaries, the extent of coastal inundation, the location of levees and the breaches, and aerial photography from before and after the storm. The application allows users to explore the data manually as well as by focusing on a city or address of interest. It also features a user interface for adding custom data to the map, such as local photography.

>>> The site, "Exploring the Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina," can be accessed at <http://maps.sco.wisc.edu/asfpm/>. Comments would be appreciated and can be sent to [Alan.Lulloff@floods.org](mailto:Alan.Lulloff@floods.org).

*The University of Wisconsin State Cartographers Office (SCO) is a clearinghouse for mapping information in Wisconsin. The SCO has developed internet mapping sites for this clearinghouse using freely available software (MapServer) and open standards. For more information about the SCO, see <http://www.sco.wisc.edu>.*

## NEW WEB DISCUSSION GROUP

The Association of State Floodplain Managers is creating a Floodplain Academic Issues Discussion Group as a vehicle to assist in the academic preparation of future floodplain managers. A number of ASFPM members teach floodplain management courses at the university level. The discussion group would be composed of these individuals and others who teach similar university-level courses and/or would like to promote and facilitate course offerings at that level.

The group, as envisioned, would provide opportunities for participants to

- Exchange course syllabi,
- Discuss course content and teaching methods,
- Share research needs,
- Discuss policy and management approaches, and
- Provide general academic support.

The ASFPM is soliciting individuals interested in participating or assisting in the work of this discussion group. It is also asking members to help identify people who are teaching floodplain management-related courses at the university level.

>>> If you can assist in either of these endeavors, go to the ASFPM website, <http://www.floods.org>, go to New/Urgent, then to Other, and then to Floodplain Academic Discussion Group to enter your message.

# Publications, Software, AV & the Web

■ *Mitigating Shore Erosion along Sheltered Coasts* examines the impacts of structural shoreline management (typically, bulkheads, revetments, and other structures) on sheltered coastal areas, such as bays and estuaries. These coastal environments suffer land loss and other degradation from erosion and high water but have not been the subject of much research. At the request of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology, the National Research Council committee conducted this study. It resulted in the suggestion that a new shoreline erosion management framework be developed that would help decisionmakers evaluate the spectrum of available approaches to erosion problems in the context of the coastal environmental setting, the potential for cumulative impacts of armoring approaches, and the significance of the ecological services that sheltered coasts provide. Ocean Studies Board, National Research Council. 2006. 138 pp. Available from National Academies Press at [http://fermat.nap.edu/openbook.php?record\\_id=11764&page=R1](http://fermat.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=11764&page=R1).

■ *One Year After Katrina: Louisiana Still a Sitting Duck*, concludes that coastal restoration after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita remains “enmeshed in a host of other water resource, energy, and levee construction agendas” that have obscured the need to focus on wetland restoration as an integral component of a storm-protection program for coastal Louisiana. Federal and state government received a combined D+ for their efforts, according to this report by five national and Louisiana environmental organizations. Single elements of a comprehensive approach are evident, the report’s authors said. The state of Louisiana, for example, rated an “A” for taking steps to compel funding allocations for needed federal studies and for initiating a state constitutional amendment to dedicate some oil and gas revenues to wetlands restoration—although neither effort has been successfully concluded to date. Public support also received an “A,” along with the observation that the growth and depth over the last year of the public’s understanding of the importance of committing to the conservation and restoration of coastal Louisiana has been “nothing short of amazing.” Most agency and Congressional action (or inaction), however, was rated below average. 2006. Environmental Defense, Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana, National Wildlife Federation, Gulf Restoration Network, and the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation. 7 pp. Available at [http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/5416\\_KatrinaReportCard.pdf](http://www.environmentaldefense.org/documents/5416_KatrinaReportCard.pdf).

■ “Mount Rainier After the Flood of 2006” incorporates slide shows and video clips of the flood damage to Mount Rainier National Park, which received 18 inches of rain in 36 hours between November 6 and 7, 2006. The National Park Service. See <http://www.nps.gov/mora/parknews/images-of-the-flood-of-2006.htm>.

■ *2006 Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration: Preliminary Technical Report to Congress* captures the work performed to date in designing a comprehensive protection

■ “The Water’s Edge: Profits and Policy Behind the Rising Catastrophe of Floods” is a well-researched PBS documentary that critiques the cultural denial, financial incentives, and policy failures behind the natural disaster that causes the most death and damage in the United States and worldwide. Produced by Marshall Frech, recipient of the 2006 ASFPM Media Award, the film asks the questions, Who makes money from floods? Who benefits from building in harm’s way? And why are flood disasters growing with no end in sight? Repeat flood victims and renowned scientists, along with remarkable footage from recent events such as Hurricane Katrina, reveal how government and business interests perpetuate flood catastrophes through misunderstandings about the actual hazard, unsound policies, and economic interests that make mitigation irrational and unprofitable. DVD. 2006. 57 min. \$17.00. Available from the Public Entity Risk Institute at <http://www.riskinstitute.org>. See a video clip at <http://www.thewatersedge.tv/>.

strategy for a category 5 hurricane that would include a full range of flood control, coastal restoration, and other protective measures for Louisiana. The work is a cooperative effort by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the state of Louisiana, as directed by Congress after Hurricane Katrina. This preliminary report gives a framework for informing future decisions about hurricane risk reduction options; provides background information on the hurricane risk to the area; describes existing programs for coastal restoration; discusses the communities, infrastructure, and resources that are at risk; and evaluates the applicability to Louisiana of a range of options for flood control, mitigation, and restoration. 2006. 78 pp. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District. Available at <http://lacpr.usace.army.mil/>.

■ *Learning from Catastrophe: Quick Response Research in the Wake of Hurricane Katrina* collects reports of 18 research projects conducted immediately after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in September 2005. The findings fall into four themes: the making of a disaster, the culture of disaster and social vulnerability, issues in disaster response, and individual and collective experience. 2006. 472 pp. Special Publication #40. Natural Hazards Center, University of Colorado. \$25.00 plus \$5.00 shipping and handling. Available online in early 2007. Order from (303) 492-6818; [diane.smith@colorado.edu](mailto:diane.smith@colorado.edu) or see <http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/publications/katrina.html>.

■ *From Flood Control to Integrated Water Resource Management: Lessons for the Gulf Coast from Flooding in Other Places in the Last Sixty Years* examines the “cycle of restoration”—the steps taken for detection, preparation, first-line response, reconstruction, and compensation during and after four major floods. The four floods examined are the 1948 flood and levee break on the Columbia River in the United States; the 1953 tide and storm surge flooding in The Netherlands; the 1993 flood on the upper Mississippi River in the United States; and the 1998 floods on the Yangtze River in China. The authors conclude that disruption of the status quo can create political conditions for social and economic change; clear delineation of roles and responsibilities in advance results in improved outcomes; ignoring history leads to even larger disasters; and an excess of cure (flood control) can be worse than the disease (flood damage). James P. Kahan, Mengjie Wu, Sara Hajiamiri, Debra Knopman. 2006. 68 pp. Occasional Paper, RAND Gulf States Policy Initiative. Available at [http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional\\_papers/OP164/](http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP164/).

■ *National Assessment of Shoreline Change Part 3: Historical Shoreline Change and Associated Coastal Land Loss along Sandy Shorelines of the California Coast* is the first of two reports on long-term change along the U.S. Pacific coastline. It is part of a national effort to map and analyze shoreline movement systematically, so that changes can be noted and national comparisons made. The results from the study of these shores indicate a trend of increased erosion hazards in California, especially from the 1950s to the late 1990s, perhaps due to a climatic shift that brought a period of more frequent and stronger storms. Cheryl J. Hapke, David Reid, Bruce M. Richmond, Peter Ruggiero, and Jeff List. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2006-1219. 2006. 79 pp. Available online at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2006/1219/>.

■ *Completing the Forecast: Characterizing and Communicating Uncertainty for Better Decisions Using Weather and Climate Forecasts* provides a template for a process through which the producers and users of weather, climate, and hydrological forecasts can interact to generate forecasting products that include information about uncertainty and convey that uncertainty in a way that fosters effective decision making. Recognizing that uncertainty is a fundamental characteristic of forecasts and, as such, must be included in any forecast that is issued, the National Weather Service requested this study to help improve the generation, communication, and potential use of uncertainty information in its work. The committee recommends a broad initiative for educating both producers and users about forecast uncertainty; wide accessibility of model output and statistical information on uncertainty; and an independent advisory committee to help the NWS in moving toward widespread estimation and communication of uncertainty. Committee on Estimating and Communicating Uncertainty in Weather and Climate Forecasts, National Research Council. 2006. 124 pp. Available at <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/11699.html>.

■ *Climate Change 101: Understanding and Responding to Global Climate Change* is a series of publications aimed at facilitating discussion about potential problems posed by changes in climate. The first three reports provide a clear introduction to climate science and impacts, technological solutions, and recent action by individual states. Another three cover international solutions, local government action, and business engagement in climate issues, respectively. A summary report has also been produced. 2006. The Pew Center on Global Climate Change and the Pew Center on the States. Available at [http://www.pewclimate.org/global-warming-basics/climate\\_change\\_101/index.cfm](http://www.pewclimate.org/global-warming-basics/climate_change_101/index.cfm).

■ *Climate Change and its Effects on Small Businesses in the UK* details the already high costs of climate change (most clearly manifested in flooding) that are being borne by small- and medium-size enterprises in Britain and also are set to rise dramatically. Projected scenarios detailed in this report show that the cost is likely to rise on the order of 30 or 40 times by 2080. A guide for small businesses, "Preparing for Climate Change," is also available. David Crichton. 2006. 46 pp. The AXA Group. Available for download at [http://www.axa.co.uk/aboutus/corporate\\_publications/climate\\_change.html](http://www.axa.co.uk/aboutus/corporate_publications/climate_change.html).

## Calendar

See more flood-related meetings, conferences, and training at <http://www.floods.org/Conferences,%20Calendar/calendar.asp>.

**December 9–13, 2006:** FORGING THE NATIONAL IMPERATIVE: THIRD COASTAL AND ESTUARINE HABITAT RESTORATION CONFERENCE, New Orleans, Louisiana. Sponsored by Restore American Estuaries. For more information, see <http://www.estuaries.org/conference>.

**January 15–18, 2007:** ADVANCED FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS (E194), Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Contact EMI at (800) 238-3358 or see <http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIweb/>.

**January 22–23, 2007:** THIRD NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES POLICY DIALOGUE, Arlington, Virginia. Sponsored by the American Water Resources Association. Contact Dick Engberg at AWRA, (540) 687-8390, [dick@awra.org](mailto:dick@awra.org) or see <http://awra.org/meetings/DC2007/>.

**February 6–8, 2007:** WEST REGIONAL TECHNICAL SEMINAR ON SAFETY EVALUATION OF EXISTING DAMS, Tempe, Arizona. Sponsored by the Association of State Dam Safety Officials and FEMA. See <http://www.damsafety.org>.

### Call for Abstracts

#### ***"Building Bridges to Hydrologic Warning Partnerships"***

The National Hydrological Warning Council invites submissions of abstracts for presentations at its seventh national conference, to be held in Savannah, Georgia, June 11-14, 2007.

Presentations should be planned to pertain to one of three topics to be considered at the meeting:

- Partnerships in real-time warning systems;
- Awareness, preparedness, and prediction technologies; or
- Communicating data to users.

Instructions for submitting abstracts, along with more information about the conference, can be found at <http://nhwc.udfcd.org/>.



- April 26–27, 2007:** SPRING WORKSHOP OF THE ARKANSAS FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Jacksonville, Arkansas. Contact Conrad Battreal at [cjb@ftn-assoc.com](mailto:cjb@ftn-assoc.com) or see <http://www.arkansasflood.com/>.
- April 29—May 3, 2007:** NATIONAL FLOOD CONFERENCE, Denver, Colorado. Sponsored by the National Flood Insurance Program. See [http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/natl\\_fldconf.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/natl_fldconf.shtm).
- May 14–17, 2007:** NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM (E278), Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Contact (800) 238-3358 or see <http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIweb/>.
- May 15–19, 2007:** 2007 WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER RESOURCES CONGRESS: FOCUS ON HABITAT RESTORATION, Tampa, Florida. Sponsored by the American Society of Civil Engineers. See <http://content.asce.org/conferences/ewri2007/index.html>.
- May 20–22, 2007:** WEST REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF STATE DAM SAFETY OFFICIALS, Omaha, Nebraska. Contact Mark Noble, Nebraska Dam Safety Program at (402) 471-0581, [mnoble@dnr.ne.gov](mailto:mnoble@dnr.ne.gov) or see <http://www.damsafety.org>.
- May 20–23, 2007:** SECOND NATIONAL FORUM ON SOCIOECONOMIC RESEARCH IN COASTAL SYSTEMS, New Orleans, Louisiana. Sponsored by the Center for Natural Resources Economics and Policy, Louisiana State University. See <http://www.cnrep.lsu.edu/>.
- May 23–25, 2007:** RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT 2007, Kos, Greece. Sponsored by Wessex Institute of Technology. Contact Zoey Bluff, Wessex Institute of Technology; +44 (0)238 029 3223 (United Kingdom) or see <http://www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2007/rm07/>.
- June 3–6, 2007:** STRENGTHENING THE ROLES OF LAND TRUSTS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PROTECTING AND RESTORING WETLANDS AND RIPARIANS AREAS: WESTERN STATE WORKSHOP, Park City, Utah. Sponsored by the Association of State Wetland Managers. Abstracts are due December 15. See <http://www.aswm.org/calendar/lt&lg/lt&lg2.htm>.
- June 3–8, 2007:** 31ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF STATE FLOODPLAIN MANAGERS, Norfolk Virginia. See <http://www.floods.org>.
- June 11–14, 2006:** BASIC HAZUS-MULTIHAZARD (E313), Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Contact EMI at (800) 238-3358 or see <http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIweb/>.
- June 11–14, 2007:** 7TH CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL HYDROLOGIC WARNING COUNCIL, Savannah, Georgia. Sponsored by the ALERT Users Group, Southwestern Association of ALERT Systems, ALERT-Flows East Coast Users Group, and the U.S. Geological Survey. See <http://nhwc.udfcd.org/>.
- June 25–28, 2007:** ADVANCED HAZUS-MH FOR FLOOD (E172), Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Call (800) 238-3358 or see <http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIweb/>.
- June 25–29, 2007:** 32ND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON REMOTE SENSING OF THE ENVIRONMENT, San Jose, Costa Rica. Sponsored by the International Center for Remote Sensing of Environment and others. See <http://www.cenat.ac.cr/simposio/callforpapers.htm>.
- July 9–13, 2007:** RESIDENTIAL COASTAL CONSTRUCTION (E386), Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Contact EMI at (800) 238-3358 or see <http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIweb/>.

- July 22–26, 2007:** BREWING SOLUTIONS TO YOUR COASTAL PROBLEMS: BIENNIAL COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE, Portland, Oregon. Sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Coastal Services Center. See <http://www.csc.noaa.gov/cz>.
- July 24–26, 2007:** HAZARDS IN WATER RESOURCES, Boise, Idaho. Sponsored by the Universities Council on Water Resources and the National Institutes for Water Resources. See <http://www.ucowr.siu.edu>.
- August 13–16, 2007:** ADVANCED HAZUS-MH FOR FLOOD (E172), Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Call EMI at (800) 238-3358 or see <http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIweb/>.
- August 20-23, 2007:** STORMCON '07: THE NORTH AMERICAN SURFACE WATER QUALITY CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION, Phoenix, Arizona. See <http://www.stormcon.com/sc.html>.
- August 27–30, 2007:** MANAGING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (E273), Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Contact EMI at (800) 238-3358 or see <http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIweb/>.
- September 10–13, 2007:** TRAIN-THE-TRAINER: MANAGING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE NFIP (E270), Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Contact EMI at (800) 238-3358 or see <http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIweb/>.
- September 11-15, 2007:** ARID REGIONS CONFERENCE, Breckenridge, Colorado. Sponsored by the Colorado Association of Stormwater and Floodplain Managers and the Association of State Floodplain Managers. See <http://www.casfm.org/> or <http://www.floods.org>.
- September 24–27, 2007:** NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM (E278), Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Contact (800) 238-3358 or see <http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIweb/>.
- September 24–26, 2007:** FALL CONFERENCE OF THE ARKANSAS FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Contact Contact Conrad Battreal at [cjb@ftn-assoc.com](mailto:cjb@ftn-assoc.com) or see <http://www.arkansasflood.com/>.
- October 9–12, 2007:** 34TH ANNUAL NATURAL AREAS CONFERENCE, Cleveland, Ohio. Sponsored by the Natural Areas Association and the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. Abstracts are due April 2, 2007. Contact the Natural Areas Association, P.O. Box 1504, Bend, Oregon 97709, (541) 317-0199 or see <http://www.naturalarea.org/conference.asp>.
- October 18–19, 2007:** THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION FOR FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT, Somerset, New Jersey. See <http://www.njafm.org/>.
- October 22–24, 2007:** FALL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN SHORE & BEACH PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION, Galveston, Texas. See <http://www.asbpa.org/conferences/conferences.htm>.
- November 27–30, 2007:** TRAIN-THE-TRAINER: MANAGING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE NFIP (E270), Emergency Management Institute, Emmitsburg, Maryland. Contact EMI at (800) 238-3358 or see <http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIweb/>.
- May 18–23, 2008:** 32ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF STATE FLOODPLAIN MANAGERS, Reno, Nevada. See <http://www.floods.org>.



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**News & Views** is published six times each year by the Association of State Floodplain Managers, Inc., and is paid for by member dues.

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Deadline is the 18th day of odd-numbered months.

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