NYS Floodplain and Stormwater
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NYSFSMA News

Official Newsletter of

The New York State Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association

Spring 2009

Message from the Chair:

Flood damages in this country are escalating, with significant impacts on people's lives and the economy. But, unless there's been a major flood since I wrote these words, the nation's attention is not focused on flood risks. While we pursue other objectives with only minimal consideration of watershed functions and hazards, our vulnerability to future flood losses continues to increase.

We desperately need to move toward a new paradigm in which "development" goes hand in hand with protection of naturally beneficial stream, floodplain, and watershed functions. Our definition of "infrastructure" must expand to include the natural and constructed systems that store and convey water. If we continue with business as usual, we will also continue to have only limited success in managing flooding, drainage, and erosion hazards.

My challenge to each of you is to find new ways to share your expertise with the public and with key decision makers. They need to understand the benefits of undeveloped floodplains, riparian areas, and coastal zones. They need to understand the benefits of effective stormwater management. They need to assume personal responsibility for the risks and consequences of their actions. They need to be inspired to adopt an ethic of land and water stewardship that will carry us all toward a more sustainable future.

I know – you're already busy trying to do more with less. But New York and the country desperately need to accept the inconvenient truth of flood risks and embrace effective risk management strategies. And you are the experts who can cultivate that understanding. Please share your successes and your ideas so that we as an Association can work together to build a "flood resistant" New York.

The Association's Public Policy Committee and Board have written letters to elected officials and others about a number of policy issues. Recent topics include: staffing needs for floodplain and stormwater management programs, funding needs for stream gauges, and the value of paper Flood Insurance Rate maps. These letters are available in the Correspondence section of the NYSFSMA website, http://ny.floods.org. Information about national policies is available on the Association of State Floodplain Managers website, http://www.floods.org. Please review this information and join us in promoting improved management of flood hazards and protection of water resources.

Thank you,
Janet Thigpen, CFM

2009 Conference
of the
New York State Floodplain
Stormwater Managers Association
September 21-23, 2009
Century House, Latham, New York

Certified Floodplain Manager Course
Certified Floodplain Manager Exam
Training Workshops
Floodplain/Stormwater Bus Tour
Technical Presentations
Annual Membership Meeting

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Around the Empire State

A March 11, 2009 wind storm on Lake Ontario caused shore ice to be piled up by the waves. Had the homes been a bit closer to the shore, this could have resulted in major damage. Photographs courtesy of Newzjunky.com.

A Vision for Floodplain Management in 2050

By Janet Thigpen, CFM

What will it take to reverse our nation's steadily escalating flood damages, which currently average about $6 billion annually? This question was considered at a Policy Forum sponsored by the Association of State Floodplain Management (ASFPM) Foundation. The assembled experts concluded that existing programs and policies at all levels are short-sighted, fragmented, focused on economic development at the expense of sustainability, and insufficiently grounded in science. They recommended dramatic shifts in the current approaches and actions in order to effectively manage flood risks by 2050.

The recommendations include:

- We need to make room for water and its related natural functions and resources, both inland and along the coasts, by improved management of new development and voluntary relocation of existing communities out of high risk and ecologically sensitive areas.
- Maintenance practices for existing roads, bridges, dams, and levees, as well as strict standards for new construction, should result in infrastructure that is located outside of flood-prone and ecologically sensitive areas, with guaranteed funding for maintenance.
- It should be a national priority to protect, restore, and enhance naturally beneficial functions of riverine and coastal areas.
- We need to conduct flood hazard analyses that incorporate the anticipated impacts and vulnerability to climate change.
- The nation must develop a unified strategy for reducing flood losses, replacing perverse incentives in government programs (that unwittingly promote inappropriate action) with positive incentives for sustainable water resource management.
- We must foster personal and community responsibility for flood risks, including a move toward mandatory actuarially based flood insurance (or all-hazards insurance) for all properties.
- We must immediately intensify efforts to educate the public about flood risks and methods for reducing vulnerability.

The complete report, "Floodplain Management 2050," and a shorter thumbnail report, "A Pathway to 2050: Reducing Flood Losses and Protecting Floodplain Resources for the United States of the Future," are available on the ASFPM website, www.floods.org.

FEMA Floodplain Mapping Schedule in New York State

By Bill Nechamen, CFM, Chief Floodplain Management Section, NYS DEC

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) have partnered in the development of modernized Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps throughout the state. We are now completing the fifth year of a five year Map Modernization plan. We discovered early in the process that funding would not be sufficient to update all out-of-date flood insurance studies. Priorities were driven by a number of items, including at-risk population, extent of inadequacy of existing floodplain maps, and the availability of "value added" elements, such as county supplied LiDAR (Light Detection and Range, which can develop a highly accurate topographic layer).

FEMA was able to stretch the project further by utilizing a separate hazard mitigation project to restudy over 500 miles of rivers that flooded in June of 2006. Those stream and river reaches are in eight counties covering parts of the Susquehanna, Mohawk, and Delaware River basins. New floodplain maps for those counties will incorporate the new studies.

Unfortunately, even counties that receive new maps will be left with many miles of rivers, streams, and shorelines for which there was not adequate funding for new studies. For those areas, existing base flood elevations are being "re-delineated" by fitting the flood elevations to the new topographic data. Some of those areas will be addressed in coming years through FEMA's new "Risk Map" program. The details of that program are currently being developed.

Since the beginning of the Map Modernization program, new effective Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps have been finalized in Cayuga, Schoharie, Clinton, Monroe, Westchester, and Greene Counties, part of Erie County, and the City of New York. Preliminary maps are currently in place in Nassau, Suffolk, Orange, Dutchess, Onondaga, Cortland, Niagara, and part of Ulster County. Between now and next fall, preliminary maps are anticipated in Rockland, Sullivan, Chenango, Delaware, Broome, Montgomery, Otsego, Tioga, Albany, Herkimer, Putnam, and Schenectady Counties and the remainder of Erie County. Oswego, Oneida and Chemung Counties will be completed in the following year.

The remainder of the state is not yet scheduled for new mapping. Funding support will be needed to accomplish that task. We have all learned that accurate floodplain mapping is not cheap. But it is necessary in order to protect existing and future investments in homes, businesses, and infrastructure.

Flood Insurance Grandfathering Rules

By Bill Nechamen, CFM, Chief, Floodplain Management Section, NYS DEC

Many communities in New York have recently received, or will soon receive, new FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs). When that happens, the communities and the local media often ask "How many people does this hurt?" The goal of updated floodplain maps, however, is not to "hurt" people, but to provide more accurate information about flood risk so that people can protect themselves against the devastating affects of flooding by building safely and insuring themselves against the financial cost of flood damages. For a home with a basement, even shallow flooding that just reaches the main floor above the basement causes about 25% damage to the structure, according to post-flood research conducted by the Corps of Engineers.

Federal law requires flood insurance as a condition of a mortgage from any federally regulated lending institution if the structure is in a federally mapped Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA, mapped as Zone A or V). This requirement pertains to the location of the *structure* and not the property boundaries.

National Flood Insurance Program policies are federal policies that are mainly sold through private insurance agents. Visit www.floodsmart.gov to find an insurance agent that sells flood insurance in your community. Rates are set by the Federal Insurance Administration under FEMA regulations. They are determined by the age of the structure (pre-FIRM or post-FIRM), the flood zone it is located in, and for post-FIRM structures, the difference in elevation between the lowest floor and the Base Flood Elevation. Post-FIRM structures need an elevation certificate to be properly rated.

Pre-FIRM structures were constructed prior to the date of a community's first Flood Insurance Rate Map. Post-FIRM structures were constructed after that date. To find out when your community received its first Flood Insurance Rate Map, consult FEMA's Community Status Book at http://www.fema.gov/fema/csb.shtm.

New floodplain maps may result in some homes and businesses being shown as in a high risk flood zone for the first time. Owners of those structures will eventually be informed of this requirement by their mortgage holders. Other structures may be removed from the mapped high risk zone. It is important that

local communities work with FEMA and the state DEC to provide appropriate outreach to property owners prior to the effective date of map changes.

There are financial benefits to many property owners who do not already have flood insurance to purchase a policy prior to the effective date of a new map if the structure is shown as being Special Flood Hazard Area for the first time. For pre-FIRM structures, the owner is entitled to a lower "X" zone rate if flood insurance is purchased prior to the effective date of a new map. Those who wait until the new map takes effect will have to pay the full "pre-FIRM" rate, which is about 25% higher for $100,000 of coverage.

For post-FIRM structures, flood insurance rates are based on the map in place at the time of construction. FEMA has scanned the most recent historical floodplain maps into its Map Service Center web site. Go to www.fema.gov and use the search engine to search for "map service center."

For structures removed from the Special Flood Hazard Area, the current maps remain the legal maps until the new map is officially adopted, which is usually about a year after a preliminary map is introduced. Flood insurance may not be cancelled until the new map becomes official. However, remember that larger floods can and do happen. It is strongly recommended that such property owners maintain their flood insurance policies, but ask their insurance agent to change the policy to a low cost "preferred risk" policy. About 30% of all National Flood Insurance Program claims come from properties that are located outside of the mapped Special Flood Hazard Area.

FEMA and the New York State DEC provide public open houses in counties after preliminary floodplain maps are presented. Residents can receive information at those meetings regarding how the new maps affect their properties, and about their flood insurance options and any resulting development standards. Local communities are essential partners in publicizing this information to their residents.

The following table shows the difference in insurance policies after new maps are issued based on the various scenarios. Preferred risk policies are the lowest cost flood insurance policies. X zone rates are higher than preferred risk policies, but lower than Pre-FIRM policies. Actuarially based policies are usually relatively inexpensive if the structure was built in accordance with NFIP construction standards.

Age of Construction	**Previous Map**	**New Map**	**Grandfathered (policy purchased prior to new map effective date)**	**New Policy (Policy purchased after new map effective date)**
Pre-FIRM	Out of SFHA	Out of SFHA	Preferred Risk Policy	Preferred Risk Policy
Pre-FIRM	Out of SFHA	In SFHA	X-Zone Policy	Pre-FIRM Policy
Pre-FIRM	In SFHA	Out of SFHA	Preferred Risk Policy	Preferred Risk Policy
Pre-FIRM	In SFHA	In SFHA	Pre-FIRM Policy	Pre-FIRM Policy
Post-FIRM	Out of SFHA	Out of SFHA	Preferred Risk Policy	Preferred Risk Policy
Post-FIRM	Out of SFHA	In SFHA	X-Zone Policy	X-Zone Policy
Post-FIRM	In SFHA	Out of SFHA	Preferred Risk Policy	Preferred Risk Policy
Post-FIRM	In SFHA	In SFHA	Actuarial based on map at time of construction.	Actuarial based on map at time of construction.

Stream, Lake, and Tidal Gauges in New York

By Janet Thigpen, CFM

The US Geological Survey (USGS) currently operates 310 stream flow, stream stage (height), lake level, and tidal gauges in New York State. Of these, 272 are real-time gauges that provide continuous measurement of water levels and near-real-time reporting on the internet (http://ny.usgs.gov).

Data from the stream gauging network are used for a variety of purposes, including: river forecasting, flood warnings, operation of flood control structures (dam releases, installation of levee closures, etc.), emergency evacuations and response, floodplain mapping, flood mitigation, bridge design, water supply management, operation of water supply dams, water quality monitoring (to convert measured concentrations to pollutant loads), discharge permits, regulating water withdrawals, drought management, evaluating impacts of climate change, and recreational safety.

The USGS gauging network is funded by an aggregation of funding sources:

Cooperative Water Program (CWP): The USGS Cooperative Water Program is a partnership between the USGS and non-federal partners to fund surface water gauges, groundwater gauges, water quality monitoring, and other water-resource projects. The CWP currently funds 79% of the USGS ground-water and surface water gauging network in New York. The bulk of the partner funding comes from the New York City Department of Environmental Protection and the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. Additional partners include: power companies, counties, Hudson River-Black River Regulating District, NYS Thruway Authority, NY Power Authority, NYS Department of Transportation, and municipalities. This program is designed to provide 50% federal funding for data collection and research supported by non-federal partners. However, recent federal funding levels have resulted in non-federal agencies picking up almost ¾ of the CWP part of the network costs.

Other Federal Agencies: About 15 percent of the network costs in the USGS gauging program are funded by other federal agencies. Agencies that support New York gauges include: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Buffalo, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh Districts), and the Department of Energy. Funding provided by these agencies, as well as by non-federal CWP cooperators, can be threatened by other budget priorities. For example, 18 gauges in

the Chemung and Susquehanna Basins of NY are currently listed as threatened due to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers funding reductions.

National Streamflow Information Program (NSIP): The National Streamflow Information Program was established in 2001 to reduce the volatility of the nation's gauging system by providing full federal funding for a core network of stream gauges. Full implementation of the NSIP plan would provide stable funding for 102 stream and river gauges in New York. However, low funding levels result in NSIP funding only 3 percent of the network costs in New York.

In the current economic climate, funding for continued collection of basic stream flow and water level information faces increased threats. The USGS recently released a list of 54 New York gauges that may be discontinued due to funding reductions from partner agencies (http://waterdata.usgs.gov/ny/nwis/rt). Although the financial benefits of this gauging network have not been well-documented, it is estimated that thousands of dollars in flood damages are prevented for every dollar invested in gauging.

NYSFSMA wrote a letter to the NY congressional delegation providing information about this topic in November 2008 (at http://ny.floods.org). The Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) has also actively supported federal funding for the stream gauge network (http://www.floods.org). Additional efforts are needed so that state and federal decision makers are able to make fully informed decisions regarding funding of data collection efforts.

Urgent Action Needed On Levee Safety

Reprinted from the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) "News and Views", Vol 21, No. 1, February 2009

Calling its proposal for A National Levee Safety Program a "reasonable and prudent investment that can turn the tide" on the burgeoning growth of risk to people and infrastructure, the National Committee on Levee Safety transmitted to Congress on January 15 a program design that was mandated in Title IX of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (known as the National Levee Safety Act). The report is the result of a year of technical, regulatory, and policy evaluation by the committee, which is made up of 23 members that include representatives from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, FEMA, the Association of State Floodplain Managers, and other government and private sector entities.

The Committee's report describes the current levee safety reality of the United States as "stark," based on uncertainty about the location, performance, and condition of levees nationwide, compounded by decades of lack of oversight, minimal technical standards, and ineffective communication of risks.

Tracing the history that brought the nation to this situation, the committee's report explains that, in general, the threat of flooding from levees has been ignored because people and policymakers do not understand the risk. This is partly an unintended impact of widespread participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, which for several decades has been designating areas as particularly hazardous if they have a 1% chance of flooding each year. That standard has inadvertently encouraged communities to build just enough flood protection to offset that risk, while ignoring other and residual risks.

The Committee's recommendations are prefaced by recognition of a need for a broader national flood risk management approach, the benefits of integrating national dam safety and levee safety programs, and call for leveraging levee safety as a critical first step in a national investment in infrastructure.

Observing that, "in some cases, the safest levee is no levee at all," the Committee sets forth a set of recommendations that, it says, should result not only in a meaningful, comprehensive levee safety

program, but also place levees in their appropriate place in an overall flood risk management context—that is, integrated with nationwide programs for dam safety, infrastructure investment, water resources management, flood loss reduction, and environmental protection. The proposed program also acknowledges that levee systems usually share space with natural networks for water conveyance and with critical ecosystems and habitats, and that accounting for that reality is vital if flood hazards are to be managed effectively.

For many years the Association of State Floodplain Managers has argued for a more vigorous and sustainable approach to the use and maintenance of levees throughout the nation. Although the ASFPM supports most of the Committee's conclusions and many recommendations, it also noted in its review that the report deals with levees as an entity unto themselves with inadequate attention to the connection between land use decisions, flood risk management, and existing or proposed levees. To be sustainable and a sound federal investment, the levee safety approach envisioned in the report needs to be augmented by requirements for investigating alternatives before levees are built or rehabilitated, by incorporating incentives to mitigate flood risk without relying on levees, and by requiring appropriate land use as a condition of federal investments in levees, the ASFPM noted.

The Committee's 20 recommendations for a National Levee Safety Program fall into three main categories: (1) leadership via a new National Levee Safety Commission; (2) development of strong levee safety programs in and within all states; and (3) a foundation of well-aligned federal agency programs and processes that would provide appropriate incentives and disincentives.

Among the more salient specific recommendations are these:

- Charge the Corps of Engineers with conducting a one-time inventory and inspection of all non-federal levees nationwide, to develop a baseline database.
- Develop and adopt national levee safety standards, guidelines for tolerable risk, and a classification system based on the hazard potential posed by a levee.
- Include leveed areas on NFIP flood maps.
- Make risk-based flood insurance mandatory in areas behind levees.
- Harmonize levee safety activities with environmental protection.
- Delegate levee safety program responsibility to states, who in turn will involve local governments and others in inspection, evacuation, emergency planning, public awareness efforts, and mitigation measures; and establish a cost-shared grant program to help states and localities build capability to develop and maintain levee safety programs.
- Establish a national levee rehabilitation, improvement, and flood mitigation fund to help repair, modernize, or remove aging levee infrastructure.

Setting up the commission, inspecting the non-federal levees, and establishing state levee safety programs is estimated to cost $315 million annually over the first five years. The Committee also recommended setting aside $923 million annually to repair some levees, build stronger levees in certain places, and move people out of floodplains.

Quoted in an Associated Press dispatch, Sam Riley Medlock, Policy and Partnerships Coordinator for the Association of State Floodplain Managers and a member of the Committee, explained that although "it may appear at first blush to be costly . . . we have to include the cost of not taking action. We cannot afford to ignore this hazard any longer."

Access the draft 104-page report, *Recommendations for a National Levee Safety Program: An Involved Public and Reliable Levee Systems*, at http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ncls/docs/NCLS-Recommendation-Report_012009_DRAFT.pdf. The ASFPM's comments are posted on the website at http://www.floods.org/NewUrgent/Levee.asp.

Revised Stormwater Management Reporting Format for MS4's

By Angus Eaton, NYSDEC

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation renewed the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems effective May 1, 2008 and expiring April 30, 2010. The renewal permit includes revised reporting requirements, for which NYSDEC has developed a revised annual report form. The goal of the revised form is to not only update the form to collect the newly required information, but to make the reporting process more efficient and complementary to NYSDEC's MS4 compliance oversight. In the NYSDEC overall compliance oversight process, the annual report form provides basic information that is complemented by program audits, publicly available Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Plans, and NYSDEC construction site inspections and SWPPP reviews in regulated MS4 program areas. Because the form is designed for data processing, it is physically longer than it might otherwise be. The answers on the revised form are simple and direct. Narrative responses are minimized.

A summary of the new format includes:

- Four pages of the form are for addresses.
- 66 one word or number fill in the blank questions.
- 13 questions have yes or no answers.
- 18 questions are multiple choice or check boxes.
- There are some pages of narrative for program evaluation.
- There are several pages for MS4s subject to additional watershed improvement strategy reporting requirements (most MS4s do not have to complete these pages).

Joint reporting is facilitated by the form although one point must be emphasized. For each minimum measure, a coalition submitting a joint report may either submit a single form on behalf of the entire coalition or separate forms for each member of the coalition.

CFM Training

By Jen Marcy, CFM, PBS&J

An all-day Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) training course, *The NFIP: An Overview*, will be held on June 24th in Dryden (in Central NY) and again on September 21st at the NYSFSMA Annual Conference in Latham (near Albany). The National CFM Exam will be offered on September 22nd at the conference. This course is a good refresher course even for current CFMs, who can claim six pre-approved Continuing Education Credits from the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) for attendance. For attendees who are not yet CFMs, this is a great refresher course but will not take the place of intensive study.

Prior to this training, we recommend that you read the manual, Floodplain Management Requirements: A Study Guide and Desk Reference for Local Officials (FEMA 480), available for download at http://www.floods.org/Certification/FEMA_480.asp. This manual is lengthy - so please give yourself some time to prepare!

Please note that signing up for this course does not automatically register you for the CFM Exam and signing up for the exam does not register you for the course. To sign up for the exam, you must register through ASFPM. Go to www.floods.org and click on "Certification" for more information about the exam and to obtain applicable forms and fee schedules. ASFPM requires that you register and submit payment at least two weeks in advance of any CFM exam. For more information about the CFM training or exam, please contact Jen Marcy at jkmarcy@pbsj.com or 716-805-8910.

Pond Habitat Restoration (City of New Rochelle)

Reprinted from the Westchester County, New York website

Dickerman's Pond sits on the Sheldrake River just north of Sheldrake Lake (Larchmont Reservoir) in the City of New Rochelle. It is encircled by Pine Brook Boulevard and Quaker Ridge Road. The "pond" was formed by a small dam across the Sheldrake River, causing the river to back up behind it in a bowl-shaped parcel of land. The surrounding sides of the bowl consist of moderately to steeply sloping woodland. Over the years, as the Sheldrake River cascaded turbulently down into the pond, sediment and leaves settled out of the calmer river waters behind the dam. Sediment and leaves eventually filled the pond, allowing room for only the river channel itself. Finally, invasive plants, some of which are not native to North America, dominated the deposits of sediment and leaves. These plants included Japanese knotweed and common reeds (i.e., *Phragmites* sp.). In addition to losing its functional value, the "pond" became an eyesore.

Construction on this pond habitat restoration project began in February 2008. The project was largely completed in September 2008. Funded by a state Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act grant from the Department of State, as well as matching funds from the County of Westchester, City of New Rochelle and Town of Mamaroneck, the project is primarily aimed at restoring the ecological and water quality protection benefits once provided by the pond. The project may also result in a modest amount of additional water storage behind the dam during significant storms, thereby providing an ancillary flood control benefit.

The project included the removal of exotic and/or invasive plants and relocation of accumulated sediment and leaves to other parts of the "pond" footprint and banks of the "pond" to create a diverse aquatic ecosystem. This included a new deep water pool and wetland fringe around the pool and alongside the Sheldrake River. The surrounding woodland also has been enhanced with native shrubs and trees. The ends of three stormwater pipes draining into the pond have been stabilized with shallow, stone-lined sumps to prevent future erosion and scouring. After the exotic and/or invasive plants had been removed, the site was permanently re-vegetated with approximately 16,000 native perennials, shrubs and trees in the early fall 2008.

To View The Site: The site cannot be easily or safely accessed by pedestrians. However, it is visible to motorists driving through the junction of Pine Brook Boulevard and Quaker Ridge Road in the City of New Rochelle, including from the entrance and exits ramps to and from both streets at this junction.

Calendar of Upcoming Events, Conferences, and Training Opportunities

Date	Event	Sponsor	Information
April 8	**Certified Floodplain Manager Exam** Waterbury, Vermont	Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation	Rebecca Pfeiffer, CFM rebecca.pfeiffer@state.vt.us
April 17	**National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Intermediate Course** Albany, New York	NYS Building Officials Conference, Capital District Chapter	Sam Ricotta (518) 474-4073
April 22	**Tioga County Municipal Officials Flood Summit** Owego, New York	Tioga County FloodMitigation Group	Wendy Walsh 607-687-9440 tcswce@tioga.ny.us
May 13	**National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Introductory Course** Hopewell Jct., NY	NYS Building Officials Conference, Mid-Hudson Valley Chapter	Steven Van Buren (845) 249-0110
May 20-21	**Resolving Water Conflicts Symposium** Binghamton, New York	Binghamton University Center for Integrated Watershed Studies	Curt Pueschel curtp@binghamton.edu
June 7-12	**Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) National Conference** Orlando, Florida	ASFPM & Florida Floodplain Managers Association	http://www.floods.org
June 18	**National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Introductory Course** East Syracuse, New York	NYS Building Officials Conference, Central Chapter	Amy Bertini (607) 758-8322
June 24	**NFIP: An Overview** Dryden, New York	Southern Tier Home Builders and Remodelers Association & NYSFSMA	Jen Marcy, CFM (716) 805-8910 jkmarcy@pbsj.com
Sept. 21-23	**NYSFSMA Annual Meeting and Conference** Latham, New York	NYS Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association (NYSFSMA)	William Nechamen, CFM (518) 402-8146 wsnecham@gw.dec.state.ny.us
September 22	**Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) Exam** Latham, New York	New York State Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association	Jen Marcy, CFM (716) 805-8910 jkmarcy@pbsj.com

A nationwide calendar of Certified Floodplain Manager Exam offerings is posted on the ASFPM website:
http://www.floods.org/Certification/certcal.asp

New York State Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association
Membership Application (http://ny.floods.org)

Name:_____Company/Agency:_____

Phone Number:_____ Fax Number:_____

Address:_____ City/State/Zip Code:_____

County:_____E-mail:_____ Total Enclosed:_____

Please make your check or voucher out to: **New York State Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association**
Mail to: **PO Box 1673, Albany, New York 12201-1673**

Type of Membership: (attach additional names and contact information where appropriate)

_____ Individual – $30

_____ Student – $15

_____ Organizational – $50
Public, academic or not-for-profit group. Membership includes up to 10 individuals and one vote.

_____ Professional – $100
For-profit enterprise. Membership includes up to 10 individuals and one vote.

_____ Associate Member – $250
Business or individual engaged in products, materials or related services. Non-voting classification. Entitles members to mailings and other considerations.

_____ **Sponsoring Member – $500**
Business or individual engaged in products, materials or related services. Membership includes up to 10 individuals with full voting rights. Sponsoring members will get appropriate recognition within the organization.

The **New York State Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association** is a professional association dedicated to promoting effective floodplain and stormwater management as a means of reducing flood damage and protecting, restoring and enhancing water quality.

What the Association Does:

→ Foster public awareness of sound floodplain and stormwater management

→ Promote the professional status of those involved in floodplain and stormwater management

→ Provide educational opportunities and a way to share general and technical information

→ Keep people appraised of and involved with state and federal activities related to floodplain and stormwater management

→ Promote coordination and cooperation between the various organizations active in floodplain and stormwater management

Get Involved: (check committees of interest)

_____ **Public Policy Committee**

_____ **Conference Planning Committee**

_____ **Newsletter Committee**

_____ **Website Committee**

_____ **Outreach & Education Committee**

_____ **Other** (please specify)

Who Should Join? Everyone involved in floodplain management, stormwater management, and/or flood mitigation activities. Includes: local officials, code enforcement and building officials, not-for-profits, students, faculty, insurance agents, lenders, realtors, businesses, planners, consultants, engineers, surveyors, architects, state and federal officials, etc.

For more information, contact: Janet Thigpen, Chair, 607-737-5271, JThigpen@co.chemung.ny.us
Bill Nechamen, Executive Director, 518-402-8146, wsnecham@gw.dec.state.ny.us