

Official Newsletter of
**The New York State Floodplain and
Stormwater Managers Association**
Fall / Winter, 2007

NYSFSMA NEWS

Message from the Chair:

The NYS Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association was established in 2000 to help us, the members, do our jobs more effectively. The NYSFSMA Constitution specifies some lofty goals:

“to promote the common interest in floodplain and stormwater management as a means of reducing flood damage and protecting, restoring and enhancing water quality, to enhance cooperation between the various related private, local, state and federal agencies, and to encourage and ensure effective, new and innovative approaches to managing the region's floodplain and stormwater systems ...”

The Association strives to achieve these goals by facilitating training opportunities, disseminating information, and promoting professional development. But like other organizations, our effectiveness depends on volunteers. Please review the list of committees and volunteer to help. By pooling our expertise, talents, and time we can build an Association that will help us all do our jobs better.

The NYSFSMA Conference in September was a great success, with an interesting agenda and the best ever attendance. At the Annual Meeting, Association members approved a by-laws amendment that establishes the unpaid position of Executive Director. The Board has appointed Bill Nechamen to this position. Bill was the driving force in creation of NYSFSMA, served as the first Chair, and continues to

provide valuable support and guidance. Thank you, Bill, for continuing to contribute your time and energy.

The work that we do to reduce flood risks and protect water quality is important work. Working together we can enhance the effectiveness of our efforts. As individuals, and as an Association, we can and do make a difference.

***Thank you,
Janet Thigpen, CFM, Chair***

NYSFSMA Committees

Public Policy Committee – Guide the Association's response to policy and legislative issues

Conference Planning Committee – Coordinate the agenda and logistics for the annual NYSFSMA conference

Newsletter Committee – Take the lead in writing or soliciting articles for periodic publication of the *NYSFSMA News*

Website Committee – Maintain and enhance the Association's website (<http://ny.floods.org>)

Outreach & Education Committee – Facilitate workshops, symposia, and other means for disseminating information in support of improved floodplain and stormwater management

To join a committee, contact Bill Nechamen at 518-402-8146 or wsnecham@gw.dec.state.ny.us.

New York Floodplain Managers, Spread the Word

NYSFSMA

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Assistant Administrator, Mitigation

Federal Insurance Administrator, National Flood Insurance Program

Residents, community groups, water management authorities, and elected officials are turning to floodplain managers as authorities on any number of potentially controversial topics—from how new flood hazard maps affect flood risk, to the need for and availability of flood insurance. In the past five years (2002 – 2006), major flooding in New York has resulted in \$166 million in insured flood losses, and caused major devastation to homes and property. It is important to be familiar with New York's flood risks and history so you will be better prepared to inform and guide local residents.

Since 1996, New York has experienced 17 federally declared disasters due to flooding, each causing widespread damage and devastation. Despite the prevalence of flooding, *less than two percent* of New York's residents are financially protected by flood insurance. As a floodplain manager, it's not too late for you to engage in outreach to your community. You can help residents protect themselves financially by preparing for dangerous weather-related events.

New York Flood Risks

Hurricanes & Tropical Storms

New York is particularly susceptible to high winds, significant rainfall and storm surge from hurricanes and tropical storms. These storms are not limited to coastal areas of the State—many tropical systems can move hundreds of miles inland, dropping as much rain on one area as a major hurricane and can sometimes result in more damage.

For example, during the 2003 Atlantic Hurricane Season, New York was hit by Hurricane Isabel, causing major devastation to New York homes and property and resulting in over \$90 million in flood losses. It's never too late to encourage residents to prepare for and to insure against the increased risks of flooding throughout the year.

Heavy Rainfall & Snow Melt

It is important for New York residents to understand that flooding can be a year-round concern, and they should remain prepared. The State is susceptible to heavy rainfall and flooding in the spring and summer months; Orange, Rockland, Ulster and Westchester Counties were flooded by heavy spring rainfall in April 2007 and Manhattan, Queens, and Brooklyn experienced debilitating floods in late August that same year. In addition, flood risks can increase with melting snow in early spring. As a local, trusted resource, you can help educate residents about their flood risk and provide tips to help them prepare for the changing seasons.

Flood Map Modernization

New York is currently having its flood maps modernized to provide an updated picture of the levels of flood risk in each county. Low- and moderate-risk flood areas within each county may be remapped as high-risk flood areas, and vice versa. It is important for floodplain managers to understand the impact these changes will have on flood insurance requirements and the options that are available. With this new information, home and business owners, as well as renters, will be able to make informed decisions about financially protecting their property.

The level of protection that levees provide is also being incorporated into these new flood maps. Each levee is built to provide a certain level of protection; if a storm or flooding event exceeds that level, the levees can fail or be overtopped. Second to seasonal flooding, levee failures are the leading cause of severe flooding in the U.S.

It is therefore important for residents living near a levee in your area to understand their flood risk, be prepared for potential floods, and know how to respond in an emergency situation. They should also understand that even if flood insurance is not required for their area, they may still be at risk; they should be informed that flood insurance is easily available and offers important financial protection. Even the best flood-control system cannot completely eliminate the risk of flooding.

Role of Floodplain Managers

As a floodplain manager, you can help reduce community vulnerability by sharing information about flood risks and flood insurance. Your role in educating the public prepares communities for flood disasters and helps them recover. Now is the time to join forces with local insurance agents and elected officials and inform your community about the risks of flooding and the rewards of flood insurance. We need to remind New York residents that where it can rain, it can flood, and where it has already flooded, it will likely flood again. Residents should take steps to prevent devastation from future disasters. These efforts strengthen the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and help maintain its ability to support the work of floodplain managers.

NFIP Resources to Support Floodplain Managers

The NFIP provides a wealth of information that can strengthen residents and business owners understanding of flood-related issues, including how to prepare for floods, how to obtain financial protection against flood damage, and what to do after a flood disaster. You can utilize these materials when reaching out to your community.

- Visit www.FloodSmart.gov to learn how to prepare for floods, how to purchase a flood insurance policy, and what the benefits are of protecting homes and property against flooding.
- Visit www.fema.gov/business/nfip/hillsbo1.shtm and download a Map Change Toolkit of templates that you can customize to help you communicate the effect of map changes on residents being mapped into or out of the floodplain.
- Access the FloodSmart comprehensive **Flood Outreach Toolkit** to help you answer tough flood-related questions. The kit contains materials such as fact sheets on flood insurance, preparedness topics, and the implications of local map changes. Please e-mail info@femafoodsart.com to request a copy of the CD.
- Access resources on levees such as fact sheets on living behind levees, and answers to frequently asked questions from the FEMA website www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/lv_intro.shtm.
- To receive updates on flood insurance, register to receive the FloodSmart e-newsletter on Agents.FloodSmart.gov.

Planning for Disaster in Genesee/Finger Lakes Region

Reprinted from The Upstate Planner. Volume 22, March 2007, Issue 1

Joseph M. Bovenzi
Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council

Disasters such as the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the massive Gulf Coast devastation caused by the 2005 hurricanes highlighted the nexus between land use planning and hazard events. Closer to home, the June 2006 flooding in the Southern Tier and elsewhere in New York reinforced public and professional awareness of this nexus. Planners must guide the growth of their communities to minimize the effects of hazard events. Over the past several years, the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council has taken the lead in assisting local governments with hazard mitigation planning. Of the nine counties in the Council's planning region, five (Genesee, Livingston, Orleans, Wayne, and Wyoming) along with the village and town of Arcade developed an all-hazard mitigation plan with the Council's assistance in 2002-2003.

The Planning Process

In All-Hazard Mitigation Planning dangers are identified and the vulnerability of infrastructure and special-needs populations is analyzed. Then local officials build consensus on ways to reduce or eliminate the threats. This process seeks to foster cross-border cooperation so that problems common to multiple jurisdictions can be addressed. In each county, the process begins by forming a planning committee of local officials from municipalities and key county departments, as well as organizations such as the local Red Cross and Cornell Cooperative Extension. This committee oversees the process and provides information for the plan, which has two sections, Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy.

The Risk Assessment section analyzes the potential impacts of a broad range of possible events. It starts with a Hazard Analysis Report, a document that ranks and prioritizes all potential natural and man-made hazards according to the dangers they pose to a community. Priority hazards in upstate New York include flooding, ice storms and winter storms, and hazardous materials spills.

After establishing priority hazards, the planning committee identifies all the Critical Facilities and Community Assets. Critical Facilities, such as, water treatment plants, police and fire stations, and medical facilities, are vital to the operation of a community. Hazardous material sites are included on that list.

Community Assets are not critical to the community's operation, but are important to cultural life. Such places include historic sites, parks and recreation areas, and wildlife refuges. Collectively, the Critical Facilities and Community Assets are the key locations to protect in the event of a hazard incident.

Lastly, the relation of hazard impact areas to the Critical Facilities and Community Assets is assessed. Using geographic information systems (GIS), hazard areas are overlaid with the locations of Critical Facilities and Community Assets. This reveals which hazards put which structures and facilities in danger. A typical Risk Assessment also includes a review of major past hazard events and a community profile of the county and its municipalities.

With Risk Assessment complete, work begins on part two. The Mitigation Strategy includes broad goals and objectives along with a list of specific projects, programs, and policies. As much as possible, hazard mitigation steps will reinforce and augment pre-existing policies and programs. The Mitigation Strategy also includes a plan for adoption and continued maintenance.

The completed plan is sent to the New York State Emergency Management Office (NYSEMO) for review and revisions. Once NYSEMO approves the revisions, it forwards the plan to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a final review. After that approval, the counties and municipalities adopt the plan and local officials begin implementation.

One Community's Success

In the Genesee-Finger Lakes region, the first municipalities to develop an all-hazard mitigation plan were the town and village of Arcade in southwestern Wyoming County. Disastrous floods in 1998 prompted local officials to prepare a flood mitigation plan, which was completed in September.

Building the flood mitigation plan, the village went on to prepare an all-hazard mitigation plan. This plan was approved by FEMA in 2003. Since 2000, the Village of Arcade has used its two plans to obtain about \$670,000 in grant monies to assist with the implementation of about \$814,000 worth of projects. The village has completed or is currently carrying out five different projects.

The largest of these projects was to reduce the possibility of floodwaters sweeping through downtown. Village officials purchased a large open field just south of the downtown core and is transforming this field into a catchment area. During a storm, water trapped in the basins will gradually disperse over a wide area through a network of pipes. A grant of \$355,680 was provided by NYSEMO to help fund this project, the total cost of which is \$457,240. (Thanks to Larry Kilburn at the Village of Arcade for these figures.)

Arcade's other projects included the acquisition and removal of old buildings in flood-prone areas, the repair of a storm sewer, and the shoring up of a length of stream bank near the village's wastewater treatment plant. In short, all-hazard mitigation planning has proven a worthwhile investment for Arcade and has brought in considerable resources to the community. In the Genesee/Finger Lakes region, and across the state, local officials are starting to realize the benefits of all-hazard mitigation planning.



Before
Photo by Larry Kilburn, Village of Arcade



After
Photo by G/FLRPC

Technical Assistance for Mitigation Grant Applicants

Zachary Usher, Hazard Mitigation Specialist
DHS/FEMA

FEMA maintains Technical Assistance Help Lines to provide assistance to Mitigation Grant Program Applicants and Sub-applicants with demonstrating engineering feasibility; cost-effectiveness; and environmental/historic preservation compliance. The help lines can be reached via telephone at 1(866) 222-3580; or via email at enghelpline@dhs.gov; bchelpline@dhs.gov; and ehhelpline@dhs.gov. A representative will respond to messages or emails within two business days.

MS4 Stormwater Audits

By Kathleen Bertuch
Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board

If you are an automatically designated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) operator in New York State, you know that compliance with the requirements of the NYS SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges is mandated by January 8, 2008. At that time, under the direction of the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is planning to conduct on-site audits of MS4 programs for the purpose of evaluating permit compliance. Approximately 10% of the permitted MS4s across the state will be audited by June 2008. While not every MS4 will be audited every year, DEC will audit a defined percentage of MS4s on an annual basis going forward.

DEC regional staff received audit training directly from EPA earlier this year. Following an intensive three-day trial audit, DEC is currently refining EPA's suggested audit procedure in an effort to improve efficiency and reduce the amount of time needed to conduct MS4 audits in NYS. Although the DEC audit procedure is not yet final, MS4s should have copies of their original Notice of Intent forms, signed Municipal Compliance Certifications, annual reports and DEC response letters dating back five years available for review. MS4s should also be prepared to

provide documentation of the time and processes used to review construction plans. Additional documentation should include, but not be limited to:

- Dates, titles, attendance lists, agendas/descriptions of all training, education and outreach events and programs identified in the annual report
- Titles, number of copies and methods employed in the distribution of education and outreach materials
- Copies of educational materials distributed including description of target audience, pollutant of concern and specific activity or category of activity targeted
- Access to all referenced websites
- Dates, files, participant lists for all public participation activities promoted, sponsored by or conducted by the MS4
- Documentation of how, when and where the MS4 announced and made available its annual report for public review prior to the required public meeting
- Copies of public notices, public meeting agendas and attendance lists for required public meetings
- Documentation of where the designated MS4 stormwater contact information is published
- Signed copies of intermunicipal and third party agreements currently in effect
- Stormwater outfall maps including all waters of the U.S. (sewershed delineations and other system components should be included as available)
- Staffing plans and documented procedures for conducting all necessary reviews, required inspections and enforcement activities
- Outfall and site inspection logs, schedules and checklists and/or data collection forms
- Records of suspected illicit discharges, identified construction and post-construction violations, steps taken to address and planned or completed enforcement actions
- Local law gap analysis logs or signed municipal attorney certification statements
- Approved Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans for regulated construction sites
- Compliance inspection reports for regulated construction sites
- Pollution prevention records including specific practices, facilities, operations and sites targeted, actions employed, training materials, schedules, procedures and measurable results

A working copy of all documentation should be maintained in a common location so that regulators and municipal staff with responsibility for implementing any portion of the MS4 Stormwater Management Plan can have ready access. A separate copy should be maintained for public review upon request.

Map Modernization Update

Bill Nechamen
Chief, Floodplain Management Section
NYS DEC

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) continue to partner to update the state's Flood Insurance Rate Maps and to provide new county-wide digital maps. We are about to enter the fifth year of the five-year Map Modernization program. While the goal of the program was to remap the entire nation, there has been insufficient funding to produce new maps everywhere.

Even with more funding, the mapping need would likely outstrip the combined federal and state funding resources. As a result, the FEMA-DEC partnership works together to map the highest need areas based on factors tied to risk, including population density, flood history, and development pressures.

Congress has recognized that the process needs more funding. There have been proposals to double the annual funding and extend the program for another five years. If this passes, then we are confident that the entire state will get updated floodplain maps.

As of this writing, New York City, and Cayuga, Clinton, Schoharie and Westchester Counties have final Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM). Greene, Orange, part of Ulster, part of Erie and Monroe Counties have DFIRMs in preliminary form. Nassau, Suffolk, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Delaware, Albany, Otsego, Montgomery, Herkimer, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Cortland, Onondaga and Niagara Counties are currently in the process of map production. Chemung, Schenectady, Oneida and Oswego Counties are expected to move forward with 2008 funds. The remainder of the state will move forward subject to additional funding.

Please see the article on the Flood Insurance Reform legislation for information about the status of future Map Modernization funding.

Preparing your Community for a CAV

Bill Nechamen
Chief, Floodplain Management Section
NYS DEC

Over 1,470 New York communities (towns, cities and villages) currently participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). By participating, a community agrees to manage development in areas that may be prone to flooding by enforcing flood protection standards. In exchange, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides federally backed flood insurance for residents and businesses anywhere within the municipality. Federally regulated lending institutions are banned from issuing mortgages for properties within mapped flood hazard areas unless the property is protected by a flood insurance policy. NFIP participation, then, is crucial for providing insurance protection and allowing for financing of properties within mapped flood hazard areas.

Local participating communities must enforce the NFIP development requirements within their mapped flood hazard areas in order to protect life and property and to maintain good standing within the NFIP. In order to make sure that communities understand and carry out the requirements, FEMA and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation partner to provide workshops, technical assistance and community contacts and visits. The most in depth contact is known as a Community Assistance Visit, or CAV.

A CAV involves a detailed tour of the community's mapped flood zones, and a face to face interview with community officials. Generally, the community's floodplain administrator is involved. This is usually the building inspector or zoning enforcement officer, but may be another official. Other community officials, including elected officials, highway or engineering departments, or planning board members are welcome to participate.

The key word in the CAV acronym is "assistance." The goals of a CAV are to make sure that community officials fully understand their responsibilities under the NFIP, and to correct problems before they grow into larger problems that may lead to program sanctions. Due to the large number of communities in New York, and limitations on FEMA and DEC staff, there may be many years between CAV's in a particular community. However, an effort is made to have more frequent visits with larger communities, those with ongoing development, and those with new staff.

So what should you do if you get a letter from FEMA or from DEC informing you that a CAV will be scheduled in your community? Hopefully, you will see this as an opportunity to get good information, to provide state and

federal staff with information about your flood mapping needs or training needs, and to realize that there is always somebody to call whenever you have a question about development or redevelopment within your floodplains.

A DEC or FEMA official will contact your office to schedule the CAV, or you may call DEC's Floodplain Management Section at 518-402-8151 to request one. You may wish to accompany the official on the drive through your floodplain areas. You should expect a face to face meeting to take the better part of a morning or afternoon. Upon scheduling a CAV, you will receive a letter informing you of information and materials to bring with you. Materials include a copy of your local law or ordinance for flood damage prevention, records of recent floodplain development permits including elevation certificates, records of any variances issued, and the local flood maps and any letters of map change.

While a community that chooses to not properly enforce its floodplain development requirements can be sanctioned by FEMA, the goal of a CAV is not to take enforcement actions. The goal is to provide detailed training and assistance with respect to a community's specific floodplain issues and to identify, prevent and resolve floodplain management issues before they grow into larger problems requiring sanctions. The CAV process is designed to protect homes and businesses by assuring community compliance.

Flood Insurance Reform Legislation

Reprinted from *The Insider*, publication of the Association of State Floodplain Managers
November, 2007

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

The flood insurance reauthorization and reform bills seem to be temporarily on hold since the Senate Banking Committee marked up its version in October after holding a hearing on October 2. The bill was officially reported out of committee (ready for Floor action) on November 1. It looks less and less likely that the bill will come to the Senate floor during this session, but it is still possible.

When the Congress returns in January, it will begin the second session of the 110th Congress. Since it is not a new Congress, all bills introduced or in the process of being acted upon will remain active.

The Senate bill, which had been marked up on October 17, was reported out of the Senate Banking Committee and given a bill number on November 1. The bill number is S. 2284 and the accompanying committee report is S. Rept. 110-214. The bill is largely similar to the bill reported out of the Senate Banking Committee during the last Congress. A Managers' Amendment during mark-up made some significant additions however. These include:

- extension through 2013 of the Severe Repetitive Loss Pilot Program,
- creation of an Office of the Advocate at FEMA with a network of "advocates" at regional offices and, following flood events, in states, to assist consumers with NFIP claims issues,
- reiteration of responsibilities under the 2004 Flood Insurance Reform Act particularly noting the training and education for the insurance industry, regulators and agents
- a requirement for a report on the overall implementation of the 2004 Act.

The Senate bill does forgive the NFIP debt and it establishes a catastrophic reserve. **The bill includes provision for ongoing flood mapping activities to be funded at \$400 million annually.** New mapping tasks include mapping the 500 year floodplain and areas of residual risk behind levees and below dams. The bill would mandate purchase of flood insurance in the latter areas. It moves several categories of policyholders toward actuarial rates: non-primary residences, severe repetitive loss properties, properties where flood losses have exceeded property value and business properties. It also requires that new policies for pre-FIRM properties not currently covered by flood insurance as well as new policies written after a flood policy has lapsed, be written at actuarial rates. Like the House bill, it allows annual premium increases of up to 15%. Cumulatively, it includes significant rate increases.

The bill is not likely to come to the Senate floor during this session (ie. the remainder of this calendar year) although depending on the availability of floor time and other factors, it could. Senators Vitter (R-LA), Cochran (R-MS) and Lott (R-MS) have placed a “hold” on the bill indicating concerns about the amount of premium increases and indicating their views that the bill should include the additional coverages provided for in the House bill – increased amounts of coverage availability, optional business interruption, basement and other coverages, as well as wind coverage. Various floor amendments are also likely to be offered on these and other topics. Given these and possibly other problematic amendments and given that the NFIP’s authorization does not expire until September 2008 it seems likely that the bill will be held for floor consideration early in the next session.

Note: Join the ASFPM to get full access to their monthly newsletters and more. Visit the ASFPM at www.floods.org for member information.

Flood Map Modernization Community Outreach

Jason Fenn, Outreach Program Specialist
DHS/FEMA Region II

This fall, FEMA Region II and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation collaborated on a number of new community outreach initiatives in support of updated flood mapping in New York State. In addition to the FEMA and state outreach efforts described in FEMA’s regulations, which include contacts and meetings with community officials related to flood mapping and floodplain management requirements, FEMA & NYSDEC held Public Open House meetings concurrent with the formal community mapping outreach meetings in Westchester, Orange, Ulster, Monroe and Erie Counties. For each Open House meeting a jointly prepared Press Release was issued and a flyer with meeting information was distributed to libraries and other public places throughout the respective counties.

The community mapping meetings are formally called Consultation Coordination Officer (CCO) meetings. The CCO meeting is primarily intended to inform municipal officials about preliminary flood mapping in their community, and is generally held about a month after a preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map has been produced. The Federal, State and Local roles and responsibilities within the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are also discussed. FEMA’s map appeals and protests process, the requirements involved in flood map adoption by participating communities and a general NFIP overview are additional topics of discussion at the meetings.

At the CCO and Open House meetings, Region II and its partners in Map Modernization also address common public misinformation regarding the roles and responsibilities for floodplain management. Association of State Floodplain Managers Executive Director Larry Larson, P.E. has written of the belief among the general public (and municipal officials) that the federal government should be there to protect communities from natural hazards. Addressing this point, Larson states that “People who choose to live, build, and work in at risk areas must also accept responsibility for those actions.” In this regard, one of the messages carried out to the public at meetings within the Region is that flood risk is present in areas outside the 1% annual chance zones mapped by FEMA. Residents are encouraged to take advantage of low Preferred Risk Policy rates in the time before preliminary mapping becomes effective. Communities are urged to uphold permitting standards that reflect an understanding of the responsibilities that they bear under the NFIP.

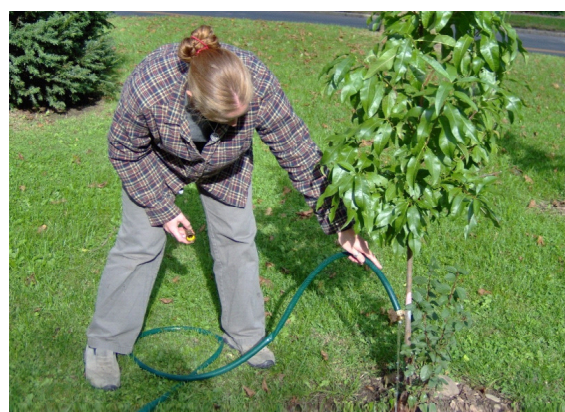
The intent of holding additional open house meetings is to widen the access to this information to the largest possible audience, including residents, homeowners, local neighborhood organizations and interest groups. The meetings are also held to foster local acceptance and ownership of the maps. To facilitate this level of local involvement FEMA Region II, in coordination with the National Service Provider (NSP) has developed a website which now hosts PDF images of all preliminary Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMS) issued in Region II among other Regional program information. The website is located at the following address: <http://rmc.mapmodteam.com/RMC2/>.

Low Impact Development In the Upper Susquehanna and Chemung Basins

By Janet Thigpen, CFM
Southern Tire Central Regional Planning and Development Board

“Rainwater is good!” That is the title of a presentation that was shown throughout the Upper Susquehanna and Chemung Basins to promote Low Impact Development (LID) techniques (also called Better Site Design). The idea is to include water as a positive design feature that is considered early in the site planning activities. By integrating natural hydrologic processes throughout the landscape, urban runoff problems can be prevented. This can reduce—or even eliminate—the need to mitigate stormwater impacts.

Promotion and implementation of Low Impact Development techniques was a component of the EPA Watershed Initiative project recently completed by the Upper Susquehanna Coalition. Information was assembled about existing sites that utilize LID techniques and funding was provided for construction of additional LID demonstration projects. Descriptions, photographs, and cost information about these projects have been compiled into a “Low Impact Development (LID) Sampler” (available at <http://www.stcplanning.org>, Document Library, Water Quality). The following are a few examples.



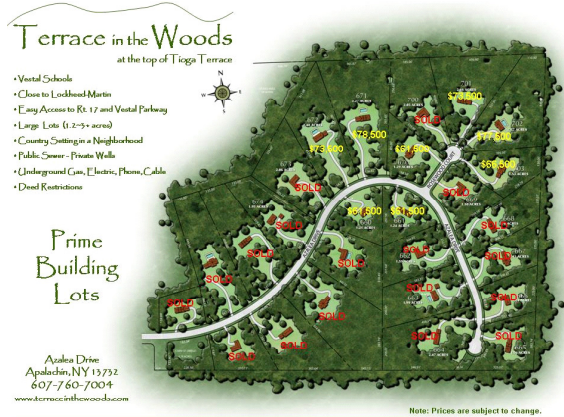
Having a rain barrel is an old-fashioned idea that is coming back into vogue. The Chenango County Soil and Water Conservation District converted donated barrels into rain barrels that are used to collect runoff from buildings for later use.



Water from the roof drains into nearby gardens (Cortland County, NY).



Drip trenches under the roofline of this building are 2-½ feet deep, allowing runoff from the roof to percolate into the groundwater as recharge (Madison County, NY).



The developer of this subdivision saved trees during housing construction, which reduced the amount of disturbed land prone to erosion. Runoff from roofs and yards was managed on each lot, eliminating the need for an expensive stormwater collection system or detention pond. Deed restrictions require property owners to preserve the native vegetation and maintain onsite drainage features. (Tioga County, NY).

Grassed swales along this subdivision road provide “first flush” water quality treatment (Tioga County, PA.)

Calendar of Upcoming Events, Conferences and Training Opportunities

Date	Event	Sponsor	Information
May 18-23	32 nd Annual Conference Reno-Sparks, Nevada	Association of State Floodplain Managers	http://www.floods.org
August 3-7	North American Surface Water Quality Conference (Stormcon) Orlando, Florida	Forester Communications	http://www.stormcon.com
August 17-20	Annual Conference New Orleans, Louisiana	American Public Works Association	http://www.apwa.net
TBD	Annual Meeting and Conference	New York State Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association	William Nechamen (518) 402-8146
November 15-20	Annual Meeting and Conference	International Association of Emergency Managers	http://www.iaem.com

New York State Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association Membership Application

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 apprised 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
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