

#### *Message from the Chair:*

We are now in our third year of operation. It seems like yesterday that a planning committee took steps to form the Association. We have a solid core of members and our finances are healthy.

My only regrets are that we have been unable to do more. Any organization depends on volunteers. Conferences, meetings, workshops, symposia, and newsletters all take time and effort. I want to especially thank the people who helped us to put a successful annual conference together in Cobleskill last Autumn.

We are currently hard at work putting the next conference together on November 5 and 6<sup>th</sup>, 2003 in Binghamton. We have a full schedule of talks, a bus tour of flood protection, stormwater management and flood mitigation sites around Binghamton, NFIP courses and, for the first time in New York, the opportunity to take the Certified Floodplain Manager exam.

We had a very successful FEMA map change course in May in Cheektowaga, outside of Buffalo. We will attempt to have more courses like that one, which generated a great deal of interest. About 60 people attended.

We could use help to plan more regional events. We will attempt to hold two additional FEMA Map Change courses, and are currently working on a Long Island regional symposium. If you have an idea for a class or workshop, or a regional event, or if you see an opportunity to join in another organization's event, please let us know.

In program areas, there is a great deal going on. Stormwater Phase 2 regulations are now in place. See the article in this newsletter.

Federal Flood Map Modernization funding has passed Congress. This may rapidly accelerate new flood mapping in New York State. NYSFSMA will have an important role advising the state and federal governments on map modernization in New York.

The New York State Building Code has been completely changed and now incorporates many of the National Flood Insurance Program standards. See this newsletter for details.

There will be changes in FEMA programs due to the

new Department of Homeland Security. FEMA is now a part of the new department. It will take vigilance by those who work with FEMA programs, and by our partners in other states and our parent Association of State Floodplain Managers, to make sure that FEMA's programs receive the support that they deserve so that damages from floods and other natural disasters are reduced.

As always, I welcome comments, ideas and help from members and anyone interested in floodplain management and stormwater management.

*Bill Nechamen*

### **Annual Meeting and Conference**

**November 5-6, 2003**

**Best Western Regency Hotel  
Binghamton, NY**

**Intro to the NFIP Workshop  
NFIP Agents and Lenders Workshop**

**Bus Tour: Flood Protection, Flood  
Mitigation and Stormwater Management**

**Networking**

**Plenary Session:**

**Regional Flood Mitigation  
LI Coastal Non-Structural Storm  
Protection**

**Upper Susquehanna Basin Stormwater  
Management Approaches**

**Legal Issues in Floodplain Management  
Map Modernization**

**Future Issues in Flood Protection  
Flash Flood Warning Systems**

**Annual Membership Meeting and Elections**



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## Implementation of the Phase II Stormwater Program

The March 10<sup>th</sup> deadline for compliance with the new Phase II stormwater regulation has come and gone. Hundreds of operators of regulated municipal separate storm sewer systems and construction activities have submitted their Notice of Intent forms to seek coverage under one of the two new stormwater general permits. Still, the implementation of this new stormwater program is just beginning.

The Department of Environmental Conservation's (Department) Division of Water has been working with its partners for over two years to inform the regulated community about their responsibilities under Phase II. Information materials were distributed and presentations made at many events and conferences. In February, the Division of Water, with help from members of the NYS Association of Regional Councils, held two statewide satellite broadcasts to provide information about Phase II to many people across the state.

Up to this point, the Department's focus has been to increase awareness of the Phase II program and help those regulated obtain coverage by the deadline date. Now, the focus will change to helping municipalities develop their Stormwater Management Programs and helping owners/operators of construction sites develop and/or implement their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans.

Some of the resources now available to help those regulated by the Phase II program include:

- *Overview of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Phase II Stormwater Program*
- *Guidelines for Completing the Notice of Intent (NOI): Selecting Management Practices; Setting Measurable Goals for the SPDES General Permit (GP-02-02) for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)*
- *Final Designation Criteria for Identifying Regulated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)*
- *Overview of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity*
- *Instruction Manual for Stormwater Construction Permit*
- *NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual*
- *NYS Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* (Previously titled, *New York Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control*)
- *New York Contractor's Erosion and Sediment Control Field Notebook*
- DEC's web-based tool box

These documents can be obtained by visiting the Department's website, [www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/mainpage.htm](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dow/mainpage.htm), or by calling (518) 402-8265.

Over the next few years, the Department will continue to put out more guidance on developing Stormwater Management Programs. Visit the Department's website frequently for new materials as they are developed.

There is an important link between stormwater management and floodplain management. Flood studies have shown that inappropriate stormwater management increases the frequency and depth of flooding as impervious land surfaces increase. Floodplain management must therefore include effective stormwater management approaches to assure that new development does not add to storm related runoff.

NFIP participating communities can also benefit financially from a comprehensive stormwater management plan. The NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) offers points towards flood insurance discounts in communities that take actions beyond the minimum standards of the NFIP. A stormwater management plan alone can generate nearly enough points to provide a five percent discount on flood insurance policies for all residents of a community. Contact DEC's Floodplain Management Section at 518-402-8151 for more information about the CRS program.

## **Flood Mapping Corner....**

By Scott Braymer, PE, CFM

NYSDEC Bureau of Flood Protection

### Hydraulic Analyses and Floodplain Development Permits

For streams with detailed studies/AE-zones, the 100-year floodplain has been divided into two zones, the floodway and the floodway fringe. The floodway is that area that must be kept open to convey flood waters. The floodway fringe is that area that can be developed in accordance with FEMA minimum standards as adopted in the local law. There is a two-tiered system of technical evaluation for proposed development in the floodplain. All proposed floodplain development must meet the “no adverse affect” criteria, while proposed floodway development must also meet the “no-rise” criteria.

Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the local Floodplain Administrator (FPA) to determine what form of technical evaluation is acceptable. However, it should be noted that NYSDEC has Regional Floodplain Coordinators who are available to provide advice and technical support for specific floodplain development situations. In general, if the FPA has any doubt whether these criteria can be met, then the Applicant should be required to conduct a hydraulic analysis using the effective model. Such a hydraulic analysis, when properly developed, is considered to be both definitive and defensible.

The authority to require a hydraulic analysis to satisfy the “no-rise” criteria stems from 44 CFR Part 60.3(d)(3) which states that where a regulatory floodway has been designated the community shall: “Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practices that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.”

A hydraulic analysis can also be considered as an option for satisfying the “no adverse affects” criteria for proposed development solely in the floodway fringe, although it may be unreasonable to require such an analysis for anything but a large development with a large quantity of fill.

The following is a brief summary of the procedures for use of an effective study to meet the “no-rise” criteria. Similar procedures could be used to meet the “no adverse affect” criteria, if the FPA decides that such an analysis is appropriate. For a more detailed discussion of these recommended modeling procedures, see the memo entitled “Detailed Procedures for the Use of Effective Hydraulic Models,” which can be obtained from the author.

**Effective Model.** The Effective Model is the basis of the current regulatory standard in effect for a community, as represented by the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs). The Effective Model serves as the starting point for the modeling of any proposed development in the floodplain. Ideally, the Effective Model will include the “natural run” (resulting in the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year water surface profiles), which is used to define the extent of the floodplain, and the “encroachment run”, which is used to divide the floodplain into the floodway and the floodway fringe. Copies of the Effective Model can normally be obtained from this office.

**Duplicate Effective Model.** A copy of the Effective Model is reproduced on the Applicant’s equipment and software.

**Corrected Effective Model.** The Corrected Effective Model corrects any modeling errors that exist in the Duplicate Effective Model, adds any additional cross sections required to represent the proposed project, incorporates natural changes in the floodplain (such as stream meandering), and incorporates more detailed topographic information than that used in the Effective Model. The Corrected Effective Model *must not* reflect any man-made physical changes since the date of the effective model.

**Pre-Project Conditions Model.** The Corrected Effective Model is modified to reflect any undocumented, man-made changes that have occurred within the floodplain, since the effective study was adopted, but prior to the construction of the project for which the revision is being requested. If no undocumented, man-made changes have been identified, then this model would be identical to the Corrected Effective Model.

**Post-Project Conditions Model.** The Pre-Project Conditions model is revised to reflect post-project conditions. This model must incorporate any physical changes to the floodplain since the effective model was produced as well as the effects of the project. In some cases the proposed development may result in “no-rise,” but will result in increases in water velocity. Such increases may also require mitigation.

**Post-Project with Compensatory Actions Model.** If a rise results from a proposed development, then subsequent model runs should be developed to represent the impacts of any proposed compensatory action and demonstrate compliance with the “no-rise” and “no adverse affect” requirements. A list of potential compensatory actions has been included in FEMA’s “Procedures For Compliance With Floodway Regulations,” dated May 1990. Any proposed compensatory actions involving the alteration of the stream channel or within 50-feet of the stream banks should be reviewed by the appropriate DEC Regional Permit Administrator for compliance with 6 NYCRR Part 608, Use and Protection of Waters.

Questions and comments regarding the use of effective hydraulic models can be directed to the author at (518) 402-8145.

## ***New York State Building Code and the National Flood Insurance Program***

By Bill Nechamen, Chief Floodplain Management  
NYSDEC

In January 2003, communities across New York outside of New York City were required to utilize the new New York State Building Code, based on the International Building Code. The new code brings New York in line with many other states which use the International Building Code series. The International Code, in turn, incorporates many of the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations. This means that for the first time, NFIP requirements are part of the building code in addition to being incorporated into local laws passed as a condition of participation in the NFIP.

The new code should mean more consistent enforcement of NFIP standards across New York State. However, there remain some technical issues to resolve. Department of Environmental Conservation staff has been meeting with Department of State (DOS) Codes Division staff, with assistance from the Governors' Office of Regulatory Reform (GORR) to resolve remaining problems. Here is an analysis of issues and guidance for local communities.

**Variations.** Federal NFIP regulations contain very specific conditions that must be met for an applicant to receive a variance from the floodplain development standards contained in the regulations. Legal challenges to the NFIP based on private property rights have failed in part because there is a variance procedure. Specific variance conditions are contained in 44 CFR 60.6. Because the State Building Code has its own variance procedure, the NFIP standards were deleted. Under New York Department of State (DOS) regulations, variances from the State Building Code may be granted only by regional boards of review created by the Secretary of State.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) staff has expressed concern that Regional Boards of Review may grant variances without careful review of the NFIP standards, endangering a community's status in the NFIP. A local community may not legally overturn state issued variances. As a result, a community's NFIP participation may theoretically be put in jeopardy for something it has no control over.

There is also a concern regarding the difficulty of issuing variances under the Building Code in circumstances in which a variance may be appropriate. Such circumstances include water dependent uses such as marinas and ports, and historic structures.

DOS has agreed that the Regional Boards of Review will not issue a variance from NFIP standards unless the local community has first issued its own variance. This will alleviate any concerns about state variances which may endanger a community's standing in the NFIP. In addition, the NYSDEC's Floodplain Management staff will provide training to DOS staff in the NFIP standards so that variances are issued properly where they are warranted.

**Greater than Minimum Standards.** NFIP standards are considered to be minimum standards. Communities have long been urged by the NYSDEC, and by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), to adopt standards that go beyond the minimum requirements. In fact FEMA formally encourages communities to adopt more restrictive standards by offering flood insurance policy discounts through the Community Rating System, and by providing extra insurance coverages for repetitively damaged structures under the Increased Cost of Compliance program.

More restrictive standards generally fall into two categories. Many communities have a "freeboard" standard, which requires structures constructed within mapped floodplains to be elevated to one or two feet above the base flood elevation (elevation of the 100-year, or one percent annual flood). Communities have also been encouraged to adopt a repetitive damage clause, under FEMA's Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) program. Under ICC, an insured building which was substantially damaged by flood qualifies for extra funding to elevate, move or demolish the building. A community which passes and enforces a repetitive loss provision treats any structure in a mapped floodplain which has two losses over a ten-year period averaging 25% of a structure's value as substantially damaged, subject to being brought to code.

Under the enabling authorization for the New York State Building Code, a community may only enforce a local law or ordinance that is more restrictive than the building code by first petitioning the State Fire Prevention and Building Code Council. This process was put in place to respond to unique local conditions. However, floodplains exist in nearly all communities in New York. Providing an added measure of safety by allowing communities to enforce more restrictive standards would have benefits throughout the state. While many communities are willing to pass a more restrictive measure in their local law, the tedious process of petitioning the Council will dissuade some communities from taking that step.

As of this date, the DOS Codes Division has advised that communities with pre-existing "freeboard" standards have valid standards under their zoning authority. DOS has also advised that a community may be free to interpret "substantial damage" in any manner that it chooses. However, communities with new more restrictive standards may be subject to Code Council review. NYSDEC staff will provide specific guidance.

**Substantial Improvement and Substantial Damage Language** contained in the International Code was inadvertently left out of the New York State Residential Code due to other changes needed to make the Code compatible with state procedures. NYSDEC is currently working with the DOS to develop appropriate replacement language. Currently, communities may continue to enforce substantial improvement and substantial damage requirements according to their local laws.

## Other Issues

- T **Agricultural Structures.** The NYS Building Code excludes agricultural structures. NFIP standards include agricultural structures. Local communities may continue to enforce NFIP standards on agricultural structures under their local flood protection laws.
- T **Unnumbered “A” Zones.** The NYS Building Code neglects to include elevation standards for structures in unnumbered “A” zones, which are mapped flood hazard zones which have no published base flood elevation. NYSDEC recommends, and most communities enforce, a standard that structures in unnumbered “A” zones have the lowest floor at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade. Communities may continue to enforce that standard as it is moot in the building code.
- T **Floodway and other Floodplain Regulations.** Appendix G from the International Building Code was not carried over to the NYS Building Code. This section includes floodway regulations, watercourse alterations, nonstructural development, and variances. Within the International Code, this is an optional section to be activated only by local government adoption. All aspects except the variance portions may continue to be implemented via local law or ordinance in New York. Variances are discussed above.

- T **Utilities.** The NYS Building Code requires building utilities to be elevated above the Base Flood Elevation. NFIP regulations, and most local laws, require utilities to be protected from floodwaters or elevated. The more restrictive building code standard must be enforced.
- T **County Enforcement.** Some counties provide building code services to their local communities. For issues that remain in local law and are not covered by Building Code, such counties would have to refer an applicant back to local government.
- T **Manufactured Homes.** NFIP regulations allow “infill” manufactured homes in existing manufactured home parks to be exempt from elevation requirements. The NYS Building Code eliminates that exemption. Because the more restrictive Building Code standard takes precedence, communities must now require all new manufactured homes placed in mapped flood hazard areas to comply with NFIP elevation requirements.

See future newsletters for updated information, or call the NYSDEC Bureau of Flood Protection at 518-402-8151 for answers to specific questions.

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## *New FIRM's for Schoharie County*

By Shane Nickle, Schoharie County Planning

New Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) have been introduced for Schoharie County. The new maps will replace all existing FIRMs in the County, some of which have not been updated since the 1970s. The new maps should come into effect during 2003 following a 90-day appeal period and adoption of the maps and new flood damage prevention law by each town and village.

The maps were produced through a unique cooperative partnership between the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As part of the effort, NYSDEC joined in a Cooperative Technical Partnership agreement to produce and maintain FEMAs digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The DEC has also produced a set of New York State Floodplain Management Maps (NYSFMM) for planning purposes. The NYSFMMs provide supplemental information to the FEMA FIRM including flood depth in feet from the ground. This data includes the best available aerial photography, NYSDEC benchmarks, and flood depth contours.

Identical flood hazard information was used to develop the NYSFMMs and FEMAs digital FIRMs.

The new maps are more accurate and easier to use than the existing ones. This is partly due to the use of aerial photographs as the base for the new maps. Users of the maps can now identify roads, structures, hedgerows, and other features to help locate flood boundaries.

This is the first time in New York State new FIRMs have been introduced for each municipality in a county at one time. To help with the daunting task of getting feedback from 22 municipalities, NYDEC and Schoharie County held meetings this past November and January with members of the communities to review the maps and discuss problem areas. Some areas of the County have been removed from the special flood hazard area (SFHA) and other areas have been added.

Schoharie County is pleased to have new maps and is looking forward to utilizing the NYSFMMs while drafting a County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The maps will help identify structures for potential acquisition and elevation and aid in evacuation route planning and shelter locations.

The preliminary FIRMs have been received positively in the County with many comments about improved accuracy. FIRM's will be final in April, 2004.

## **July CFM<sup>®</sup> Corner: Courses Available on line**

Prepare yourself to take and pass the Certified Floodplain Manager exam, or find the continuing education you need to maintain your certification. Exams are offered through the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM).

More than 20 courses are currently available on line for CFM Program CECs through RedVector.com. Additional courses are being reviewed as submitted to RedVector. Courses currently available for CECs include:

- Determining Base Flood Elevations for Approximate Zone A (1 CEC)
- GIS: The Very Basics (1 CEC)
- Runoff Analysis using USGS Method - Florida (1 CEC)
- Runoff Analysis using USGS Method - Georgia (1 CEC)
- Runoff Analysis using USGS Method - Louisiana (1 CEC)
- Open Channel Hydraulics I: Introduction and Energy Balance (2 CECs)
- Open Channel Hydraulics II: Force Balance and Critical Depth (2 CECs)
- Open Channel Hydraulics III: Uniform Flow (2 CECs)
- Open Channel Hydraulics IV: Introduction to Water Surface Profiles (2 CECs)
- Open Channel Hydraulics V: More Water Surface Profiles (2 CECs)

### **Training Providers: Get CECs approved ahead of time.**

It is very efficient to get the CECs approved by the ASFPM Executive Office prior to offering a course. After the course has been assigned CECs and it is completed, the provider can then submit a list of attendees directly to the Executive Office to record CECs.

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## **New York State Flood Mapping Advisory Committee**

NYSFSMA is sponsoring an advisory committee to assist and advise NYSDEC and FEMA on flood map modernization issues. New Federal interest in modern flood mapping techniques has led to legislation which significantly increased Federal funding for new flood mapping. Meanwhile, NYSDEC is working to develop GIS compatible flood maps. The digital maps provide tools for much more than floodplain management. They can also help with hazard mitigation planning, water quality management, habitat management and so many other uses.

In order to help prioritize new mapping efforts, and to review and advise on mapping products, NYSFSMA invites you to participate on a mapping advisory committee. The committee will meet two to four times a year at various locations around New York State. The initial meeting was held in Utica at the Herkimer-Oneida Counties Comprehensive Planning Program offices on September 25. We discussed what parties should be invited in order to represent a balanced range of mapping interests. We also discussed the process and goals of the Advisory Committee. The Committee will be jointly chaired by NYSDEC and by the NYSFSMA. Werner Mueller of Lawler, Matusky & Skelly Engineers in Pearl River, New York has generously agreed to co-chair the committee for the NYSFSMA. We anticipate the next meeting to be held during the winter, possibly using video conferencing facilities to reach people in several parts of New York State. If you are interested in participating, please call Bill Nechamen, at 518-402-8146.

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## **New Flood Mapping Projects in New York**

Due to the Federal Flood Map Modernization initiative, FEMA has informed the NYS DEC that we may anticipate new mapping projects to be initiated in as many as four counties over the coming year. As part of the new GIS compatible map modernization initiative, mapping will be done on a county wide level. Schoharie County is already complete, as reported elsewhere in this newsletter. NYS DEC is already working on mapping projects in Cayuga, northern Tompkins, Greene and Dutchess Counties. FEMA has begun work in Westchester County. And new projects may begin in Onondaga, Monroe, Rockland and Orange Counties. Also Suffolk County mapping is awaiting new Corps of Engineers modeling of the coastal storm surge.

Discussions are also underway to develop flood maps for New York City's West of Hudson water supply watersheds, which includes parts of Delaware, Sullivan and Ulster Counties. There are also discussions with New York City to modernization the City's flood maps to digital specifications.

With so much going on, we all need to make sure that the new maps meet users' needs and that future mapping priorities are rationally selected.

**2003 Annual Conference and Meeting**  
**November 5-6, 2003**  
**Best Western Regency Hotel**  
**Binghamton, NY**

<b>Schedule of Sessions</b>	Member	Non-Member	Session Total
<b>Wednesday</b>			
AM concurrent sessions			
Agents / Lenders NFIP seminar	\$30 _____	\$30 _____	
NFIP Course	\$25 _____	\$35 _____	
	<b>Wednesday AM</b>		_____
PM concurrent sessions			
Bus Tour <i>(includes box lunch)</i>	\$25 _____	\$25 _____	
Certified Floodplain Managers Exam	Apply and pay exam fee at <a href="http://www.floods.org">www.floods.org</a>		
Box lunch (optional for exam)	\$12 _____	\$12 _____	
	<b>Wednesday PM</b>		_____
<b>Thursday</b>			
Plenary Session <i>(includes lunch and breaks)</i>	\$65 _____	\$85 _____	
	<b>Thursday</b>		_____
<b>Individual Membership Fee</b>			
To pay Member Rates		\$30	_____
		<b>Total Due:</b>	<b>\$ _____</b>

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Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

To reserve your room, call the Binghamton Best Western Regency at 800-723-7676. A block of rooms has been reserved under NYS Floodplain & Stormwater Managers Association for \$65. A government rate is available.

Calendar			
Date(s)	Event and Location	Sponsor Organization	Contact Information
<u>October 20-24, 2003</u>	<u>Wetlands 2003: Landscape Scale Wetland Assessment and Management</u> Nashua, NH	<u>Association of State Wetland Managers</u>	<u>aswm@aswm.org</u> , <u>518-872-1804</u>
<b><u>November 5 &amp; 6, 2003</u></b>	<b><u>NYS Floodplain &amp; Stormwater Managers Association Annual Conference</u></b> <b><u>Binghamton, NY</u></b>	<b><u>NYS Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association</u></b>	<b><u>wsnecham</u></b> <b><u>@gw.dec.state.ny.us</u></b> , <b><u>518-402-8146</u></b>
<u>November 12-14, 2003</u>	ASDSO Northeast Regional Technical Seminar, Soil Mechanics, Manchester, NH	<u>Association of State Dam Safety Officials</u>	<u>info@damsafety.org</u> <u>859-257-5140</u>
<u>November 15-19, 2003</u>	<u>Annual Meeting of the International Association of Emergency Managers</u> Orlando, FL	<u>International Association of Emergency Managers</u>	<u>info@iaem.com</u> <u>http://www.iaem.com</u> , <u>703-538-1795</u>
<u>November 18-21, 2003</u>	<u>National Association of Flood and Stormwater Management Agencies Annual Meeting</u> Chicago, IL	<u>National Association of Flood and Stormwater Management Agencies</u>	<u>www.nafmsa.org</u> <u>Kerry Wilson</u> , <u>202-478-1734</u>
<u>December 2-3, 2003</u>	<u>Wetlands &amp; Floodplains: State/Federal Legal Workshop</u>	<u>The Association of State Wetland Managers, Inc.</u>	<u>www.aswm.org/</u> By Invitation: Jon Kusler, 518-872-1804
<u>February 16-20, 2004</u>	<u>Erosion Control '04</u> Philadelphia, PA	<u>International Erosion Control Association</u>	<u>ecinfo@iaca.org</u> <u>http://ieca.org</u> , <u>970-879-3010</u>
<u>May 16-21, 2004</u>	<u>ASFPM's 28th Annual Conference</u> Biloxi, MS	<u>Association of State Floodplain Managers</u>	<u>asfpm@floods.org</u> , <u>608-274-0123</u>
<u>May 18-21, 2004</u>	<u>Managing our Waters: The Great Lakes/St. Lawrence River 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the St. Lawrence River Ecosystem, Cornwall, Ontario</u>	<u>St. Lawrence River Institute of Environmental Studies</u>	<u>Christina Collard</u> <u>conference@riverinstitute.com</u> <u>613-936-6620 x222</u>
<u>June 12-15, 2005</u>	<u>ASFPM's 29th Annual Conference, June 2005</u> Madison, Wisconsin	<u>Association of State Floodplain Managers</u>	<u>asfpm@floods.org</u> , <u>608-274-0123</u>