

AGENDA

MEETING SEPTEMBER 30, 1993

ST. LOUIS AREA FLOOD IMPACTED COMMUNITIES

FEDERAL REGULATORY AND POLICY ISSUES

7 pages to
Terri Martin
X 7354
During meeting in
Gephhardt's office
reps from FEMA, HUD,
Farmers Home could not
agree on answers
to these questions.

1. Emergency CDBG Supplemental Appropriation

Assumptions:

- The relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Act ("URA") would not be triggered if the specially allocated CDBG funds were used to acquire flood damaged, vacated properties because Section 414 of the Stafford Act has been waived. (The acquisition requirements under the URA would apply, however, because federal funds are the source of the buyout.)
- The "repair or replacement test" will be satisfied if the acquisition process requires that the property owner certify that the proceeds will be used to secure replacement housing.
- Although the "one-for-one replacement" (Barney Frank Amendment) requirement has been waived, HUD has not waived the anti-displacement and relocation assistance requirements under Section 104(d).
- Property purchased with CDBG funds must be acquired at fair market value (e.g. post-flood value).

Buyout program issues re: owner occupants:

- An offer to acquire flood damaged property would be presented to a former owner occupant at post-flood value. In order to receive the funding, the owner must certify that the acquisition proceeds will be used to secure replacement housing. The owner may not be in a position to execute this certification if the proceeds must be used to repay, in part, an existing loan balance.
- Can a waiver be granted to permit FHA insured loans to be forgiven (partially or entirely) in such instances? What would be the mechanism for accomplishing this?
- Could federal legislation be passed regarding relaxing certain requirements for financial institutions that are members of FDIC to permit a partial or total forgiveness of conventional loans?
- If the owner accepts an offer and the transaction closes, title would transfer to the local jurisdiction and the structure demolished.

• If the former owner occupant secures a rental unit as replacement housing, under the URA and 104(d), the purchaser must pay the household's actual moving expenses.

- Would the household be entitled to rental assistance under 104(d)?
- If the former owner occupant purchases a new residence, under the URA and 104(d), the household must receive compensation for actual moving expenses.
- Is it correct to conclude that the household would not be eligible for a replacement housing payment under the URA?
- Would 104(d) require any additional payment to the household?
- How are these issues affected in situations where owner occupants have been permitted to return to their homes or have occupied properties throughout the flooding but the local jurisdiction, for flood plain management reasons, wishes to include the property in a buyout?

*under 404
would
have to purchase
another investment
property*

Buyout program issues re: owners of rental property:

- An offer to acquire flood damaged property would be presented to the owner of investment property at post-flood value. In order to receive the funding, the owner must certify that the acquisition proceeds will be used to secure replacement housing.
- How does this standard apply to owners of rental property?
- As described above, if CDBG acquisition proceeds will be used to repay an outstanding mortgage, how is the "repair or replacement" standard met?
- The purchaser must pay the actual moving expenses of the property owner.
- Is it correct to conclude that the investor owner would not be eligible for a replacement housing payment under the URA?

Buyout program issues re: tenants of rental property:

- Tenants who formerly occupied flood damaged rental property would not be entitled to benefits pursuant to the waiver of Section 414 of the Stafford Act.
- If tenants who were originally displaced by the flood are permitted to re-occupy a property and are residing in the unit when the buyout is consummated, or tenants have occupied properties throughout the flooding but the local jurisdiction, for flood plain management reasons, wishes to include the property in a buyout, must rental assistance payments and/or moving expenses of affected households be paid under the URA and 104(d)?

- Pursuant to the URA, a tenant who occupied a unit less than 90 days prior to the commencement of the acquisition negotiations will be entitled to compensation equal to the actual amount of the rent at a new location plus utilities or the rent and utilities of a comparable unit, whichever is less, minus 30% of the household's adjusted gross income multiplied by 42 (months). A tenant who occupied a unit more than 90 days prior to the commencement of the acquisition negotiations will be entitled to the amount of the rent at a new location plus utilities or the rent and utilities of a comparable unit, whichever is less, minus the lesser of the rent at the flood damaged unit plus utilities, or 30% of the household's gross income.
- Pursuant to 104(d), the tenant will be entitled to the amount of the rent at a new location plus utilities or a comparable unit, whichever is less, minus 30% of the household's adjusted gross income multiplied by 60 (months).
- Households that are eligible for payment under 104(d) may elect to receive benefits under either the URA or 104(d).
- If a tenant acquires a new residence, the household is eligible for down payment assistance in an amount that is approximately equal the amount that would be available for rental assistance.

2. Uniform Relocation Act

- Does the acquisition of flood damaged properties in select areas trigger the URA (e.g. is the acquisition "voluntary" in an area designated for a buyout program due to the extensive level of damage to residential structures?)
- Is it possible for a household to waive all applicable rights under the URA (a "global waiver") as a condition precedent to receiving a CDBG-funded buyout of their flood damaged property?
- Can the appraisal requirements of the URA acquisition standards be satisfied using the local jurisdiction's assessed valuations supported by an independent, state licensed review appraiser?

3. Federal Emergency Management Agency

- The FEMA 404 Hazard Mitigation Program requires that properties be acquired at pre-flood value. The CDBG Regulations, however, require that property be purchased at current, fair market value. How is the acquisition price to be determined if CDBG is used as a match for 404 funds?
- Discussion of St. Louis County's proposed buyout program.
- Discussion of letter transmitting FEMA Disaster Housing Assistance payments to flood victims.

Corps refuses to fix some levees

Saturday, October 2, 1987
The Kansas City Star

By BILL GRAHAM
Staff Writer

Thousands of farmers and businesses already strapped for cash because of the flood of '93 now will have to scrape up the money to repair damaged levees in the wake of a policy announced this week by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

If the money cannot be found and the levees remain unrepaired, cities such as Riverside and Orrick, as well as thousands of acres of farmland, may remain unprotected from future flooding.

A memo issued Wednesday by corps officials in Washington stated that levee districts not in compliance with corps programs and regulations before the flood won't get federal money for repairs.

Officials estimate that only 165 of the 660 levees damaged throughout Missouri will qualify for corps help.

Many levee boards failed to maintain levees properly or did not complete the paperwork nec-

essary to keep them in the corps program, which would pay for 80 percent of repairs. Some chose not to participate.

"It's going to cost them," said Henry Munoz, chief of the corps' emergency management office in Kansas City.

Robert Artman, a farmer and president of the levee district that protects Orrick in Ray County, doesn't want to hear that.

"With crop losses on top of this, that's going to be kind of difficult," Artman said.

Floodwaters pummeled Orrick this summer and rose to the edge of the city last week. The district needs \$87,000 to repair and reseed a levee break where the Missouri River has begun cutting a new channel.

But last year, the district failed to notify the corps that it had done some required maintenance work such as brush removal, Artman said.

The district did not respond to corps correspondence informing it that it had been removed from the program, Munoz said.

"All the levees in Ray County were out of compliance," said John Letzig, a farmer from rural Hardin. He participates in three districts and has been handling flood relief paperwork for all the county's levees.

"Now the problem is, we've got no money in any of the districts to fix any of the holes," Letzig explained, adding that one levee needs up to \$1 million in work. "It's going to be tough for us even to come up with our share of a match."

Water also rose to the edge of Hardin last week and flowed once more into the Hardin Cemetery, where coffins and vaults had been washed away by earlier flooding.

"We're going to live with this every time we get a big rain," said Hardin Mayor JoAnne Knox.

The same scenario exists throughout Missouri, where flood currents gouged millions of dollars in damage to levee systems.

And the high water isn't over. Water ran through and over levees last week during full-scale flooding along the Missouri River downstream of Kansas City.

"All of the levees have been pretty severely damaged," said Myrna Moss, a corps representative on an interagency team handling levee repairs.

The team has employees of the corps, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Soil Conservation Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies.

One of those teams Wednesday inspected several breaks in the levee protecting Riverside. Until Friday, officials there thought repairs would be made this fall.

"I'm really disappointed," said Bob Gieseke, who heads the levee district at Riverside. "I thought we had everything set. A couple of weeks ago they said we were in the program."

But the district apparently failed to return paperwork to the corps back in 1986 or 1988 that would have kept its levee in the program, said Bill Latta of Parkville, a former levee board member.

Gieseke said officials hoped to get aid from other programs handled by FEMA or the Soil Conservation Service. But officials with those agencies say that by law they cannot fund a levee district turned down by the corps. Also, the conservation agency is only fixing levees along feeder streams into the Missouri River.

That's bad news to Riverside Mayor Betty Burch. Rains last week sent water through the levee and into fields surrounding Riverside. A rising Missouri River could cause more flooding in a business district trying to rebound after millions of dollars in damage this summer.

"I'm very concerned about it," Burch said about the levee breaks. "Another flood would be devastating. I think it would damage spirits, and a lot of people would look for higher ground."

But corps officials in Washington say the agency is bound by policy set by Congress or the president.

"We just don't have the authority to deal with ineligible levees," said Scott Saunders, a spokesman at corps headquarters in Washington.

The memo simply clarified existing federal policy in response to numerous requests for help with repairing ineligible levees, Saunders said.

Rep. Pat Danner, a Democrat from Smithville, said she was notified about the memo Friday and was investigating.

Danner said the corps appeared to be "basing flood control on paperwork, not on whether a levee protected 15,000 acres..."

But levee owners were given clear guidelines to meet, said corps engineer Frank Fulkerson, who monitors levees from the agency's Napoleon, Mo., office.

"There are those ready and willing to come into compliance and those who will not," Fulkerson said. "I think the line has essentially been drawn between them."

Letzig said farmers think local corps officials have tried to help them, but they've been handcuffed by bureaucracy.

But even if the policy is changed, there's no guarantee that levees could be fixed before more rains this fall or next spring.

Continued flooding and wet fields have hampered inspections and engineering plans.

The corps plans to fix a levee near Sugar Lake in southern Buchanan County, where the Missouri River has flooded homes several times and is trying to cut a channel across U.S. 59. But paperwork for the project is still going through channels.

... cont.

Many Levees Won't Be Fixed Under Proposal

By Phil Linsalata

Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

• 1993, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Farmers worn from cyclical battles with floodwater would find a permanent solution in a buyout program the U.S. Department of Agriculture is preparing.

The plan would allow any willing farmer to sell to the government if federal restoration costs exceed the farm's fair market value.

The farmland would then revert to wetlands and serve as a flood basin to help diminish the severity of future disasters.

A draft of the proposal is circulating at high levels of the department. The plan is scheduled to be made public Friday.

"We hope to have this program in place by mid-October," said Tom Wehri, assistant director of the USDA Watershed Projects Division.

"We feel that we have to move fast. If you're farming, you have to make decisions by the first of the year."

An initial allocation of \$67 million to \$92 million would pay for the buyouts, Wehri said.

Details of the final plan will be provided to farmers through state and county agricultural agents.

A preview of the plan was offered to flood-plain managers gathered from across the region at a conference Monday in Bridgeton. The proposal awaits approval from senior administration officials.

Wehri also said that many miles of agricultural levees probably would go unrepaired under a second draft regulation now being completed.

He did not know the precise mileage of levees that could remain unrepaired, or the number of farms that could be eligible under the buyout program.

But before any agricultural levee is repaired, he said, the USDA would determine if the price of repair is warranted by the economic benefits of business protected by the levee.

He said the \$25 million in USDA emergency allocations now set aside will not be enough to repair all the levees.

Though separate, the new proposal complements the Wetlands Reserve Program by offering buyouts as an alternative to farmers whose levee repair costs the government will not pay.

The government appears to be targeting secondary agricultural levees, which are lower berms that run parallel to main levees.

"Secondary agricultural levees are probably going to be a very, very low priority when it comes to restoration," Wehri said. "We are not going to accept the presence of a levee as evidence that one needs to be there now."

He said the USDA will disqualify all secondary levees "on the river side of a main-line levee."

The cost of levee restoration will also be factored into the USDA comparison of farm-repair costs made before offering a buyout, Wehri said.

A third new program disclosed Monday restricts the use of "hazard mitigation" money. Those funds can be used only "toward elevation and relocation costs," said Larry Zensinger, an official with the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Formerly, that fund was available for waterproofing flood-prone structures in various ways, including levee construction. Now the money can only go toward elevating structures or buyouts of flood-prone property, he said.

The program reinforces the apparent emergence of a new federal river management philosophy. Like the other new programs, it is intended to discourage construction of levees while moving people out of the riskiest flood plains.

The plans came as a surprise to flood-plain managers. They reacted enthusiastically.

"This flood was a man-made catastrophe, because many of the levees were made at a time when we did not recognize a river's need to spread out into storage areas," said Richard Gaffney, with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

"We are delighted that the federal government should be in a leadership position."

He said he had feared that the federal government would "come and put everything back as it was."

One key detail of the plan that remains undetermined is whether the fair market value of a farm will be defined as its worth before the flood, or after.

If post-flood values are used, many more farms would qualify for the buyout, but farmers would be paid far less for their property.

Wehri said he prefers using a pre-flood value. "If we do not, many folks will always choose to rebuild," he said.

He said participation in the program would begin when a farmer expresses interest to the USDA.

Assessment of the cost of repairing that farm would then begin, with federal agents adding the costs of levee repair, any federal flood insurance and crop insurance claims and costs of federal emergency farm restoration plans.

If the total is greater than fair market value, the farmer would be encouraged to "bid" a sales price.

Wehri said regulations may fix the sale price at fair market value or may allow negotiations.

end.

SPRINGFIELD

Flood-prone towns could be eliminated

New York Times News Service

"For Sale."

It's a sign that could go up outside entire Missouri communities.

Wakenda, Pattonsburg, Dalton — they're anonymous places, except to those who have lived there and known how floods come again and again.

Any rebuilding of those communities this year will be wiped out when, inevitably, the next big flood arrives. Knowing that, government officials suggest a radical solution: Strike flood-prone towns from the map.

More specifically, they suggest assembling a package of money — federal aid, state grants and perhaps local tax dollars — and buying out entire towns, leaving the property vacant and allowing residents to move elsewhere. Then, future floods couldn't cause structural damage.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency boss in Kansas City, Frank Begley, warns that a thicket of legal, political and social hurdles confront any attempt to buy out a town.

"There's a lot of issues we'd have to crawl over," Begley said.

Nevertheless, he embraces the concept. Selling out, he said, would be costly and disruptive, but it would save money and heartache from future floods.

"It would be a benefit to the individuals and to the taxpayers," Begley said.

FEMA offers no specific town buyout program, Begley said. Exactly what sources of money would be available to towns isn't certain, he said.

Officials talk flood aid

Financial-aid officials show how agencies can get help

By ERIC METCALF
Missourian staff writer

First there was the flood. Now comes the tidal wave of paperwork.

Disaster officials met Wednesday with about 15 representatives from mid-Missouri public and private agencies in the Boone County Courthouse to discuss financial aid.

And, of course, to start unraveling the red tape.

"This is turning out to be one of the biggest, if not the biggest, disasters this state's ever had, as far as affecting that many jurisdictions," said John Tandy, a branch chief from the State Emergency Management Agency.

Governing bodies — such as state and local governments — of areas hit by the flood are eligible for federal public assistance, Tandy said.

Also eligible are some non-profit private organizations such as those involving education, emergency and medical services, utilities or custodial care, he said.

That is if they have "an effective ruling letter from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service granting tax exemption," according to a thick handout.

Public-assistance funding generally involves a grant that covers 75 percent of damages, Tandy said. In this case, the state pays another 10 percent.

Then local governments and agencies pay the remainder.

But applicants must meet specific requirements before Uncle Sam will pay for the flood aftermath.

For example, public-assistance payment is divided up into various categories, such as emergency and permanent work, and different sizes of projects, large and small.

To get funds, one stipulation notes, the damaged facilities must be insured against floods in the future, Tandy said. And owners should keep making those insurance payments. If it isn't maintained, there will be no more assistance in the future.

"FEMA is a source of last resort," Tandy added. The agency will only come in after any insurance has covered damages, and then only if the damages aren't eligible for other federal programs.

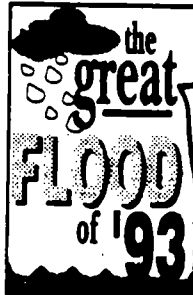
For large projects — those costing more than \$41,300 — the agency will pay in increments as the work is done.

However, the agency can be understanding.

For the small projects — those that cost less than \$41,300 — FEMA will hand over a check upfront for 75 percent of the payment. Most of the projects will fall in that category, Tandy said.

But before the government can start processing a request, the appropriate applicant must fill out the necessary forms, including one which specifies who the authorized representative of that agency actually is.

Still, as SEMA representative Tandy said "It's not a real clear form."



Give River Room, Scientists Propose

Two From U.S. Agency Want Government To Move The Missouri's Levees Back

By William Allen

Post-Dispatch Science Writer

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Scientists with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have proposed a major change in the way we look at the Missouri River.

They want the government to move levees back from the river and to buy thousands of acres of farms, forests and wetlands. The result, they say, would be a safer, more natural river. It also could change the lives of thousands of people who live along the river.

The plan is the brainchild of Jerry Rasmussen and Jim Milligan, biologists with the agency's office in Columbia, Mo. They recommend moving back levees along the 750-mile stretch from Sioux City, Iowa, to the Mississippi River. That would expand by more than 275,000 acres the corridor available for floodwater, they say.

The land for the new floodway would cost about \$231 million. The scientists don't estimate costs of moving levees.

The plan would boost the river's flood-carrying capacity, reduce flood damage and restore native fish and wildlife, they said.

In an interview Friday, Rasmussen rated the plan's chances as "fair." He noted that the White House had requested several copies and that his office had received calls from many landowners who wanted to sell their flood-damaged property.

To understand the proposal, it's important to know the difference between a flood plain and a floodway. A floodway is a corridor that carries floodwater. In this case it is the part of the flood plain that would not be protected by levees designed to withstand a 100-year flood.

The plan calls for widening the floodway from Kansas City to St. Louis to 5,000 feet, up from an average of 1,200 feet. From Sioux City to Kansas City it would expand to 3,000 feet, from the 700-foot average.

This land would add 275,899 acres to the floodway and provide "a significant amount

of flood storage capacity," the report says. Federal 100-year levees would be set back on either side of the river at these margins. Theoretically, natural levees created by the river would be the only other flood barrier. These would offer protection at the 10-year flood level or less.

The plan would allow many uses, including navigation. It assumes that large cities would continue to be protected by flood walls and other major barriers.

Farmers would have a tough time accepting the plan, said Kyle Vickers, deputy director of the Missouri Department of Agriculture, in Jefferson City. "It would have a dramatic impact for Missouri," Vickers said. Farmers' land value will drop if agricultural levees were removed and the land flooded regularly.

"You have to be aware of the social implications if you reduce the value of farmland throughout the system," he said. "Farm income drops, the tax assessment goes down," undermining the school system and community.

Some degree of levee protection along the proposed floodway would be necessary to keep farming economically viable, Vickers said.

Steve McIntosh, of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, said he supports the plan's concept.

"But it's going to be very difficult to get the federal appropriations and the sellers to be willing participants," said McIntosh, who directs the department's water resources program in Jefferson City.

Rasmussen said he's talked with many landowners who are willing to sell. "There's so much damage out there on the Missouri, and we haven't even fully assessed it yet," Rasmussen said. "In many places, people will be wanting to look for an option like this, and that may make it happen."

The biologists noted that "large portions" of the Missouri's flood plain between Sioux City and St. Louis sustained extensive flooding before this year — in 1951, 1952, 1973, 1984, 1986.

Rasmussen and Milligan arrived at the \$231 million price by assuming costs of \$1,100 an acre for farmland now protected by levees, \$600 for unprotected farmland and \$300 for land that now supports forest, wetland or shrub. The figure does not include the cost of constructing levees at the limits of the floodway.

Cont...

1993 OCT 3 11:11 AM

Ruling Aids Rebuilding In Flood Plain

By William H. Freivogel
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Hundreds of Missourians will be able to rebuild homes in the flood plain rather than having to move to higher ground because of a federal policy decision Thursday.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency issued a policy statement that permits Missouri officials to use the more lenient standard used by Illinois officials. It increases the number of homes that can be rebuilt in the flood plain without having to elevate them a foot above the 100-year-flood level.

Environmentalists and some government officials involved in the relief effort called the action a poor way to manage the flood plain.

"It's a terrible decision," said Roger Pryor, executive director of Coalition for the Environment. "Taxpayers are going to have to bail people out again in 15 years. It's crazy to put them back in harm's way."

But Rep. Jim Talent, R-Chesterfield, praised the move. Through a spokesman, Talent said the action would "save the homes of hundreds of St. Charles County residents. . . . This is not the time when the government should force people out of their homes."

The new FEMA policy statement permits communities to use the "replacement cost" of a structure as the measure for determining when it needs to be elevated.

Under federal rules, a structure in a city or county covered by federal flood insurance must be elevated a foot above the 100-year-flood line if it sustained damage greater than 50 percent of "market value."

Officials of FEMA in Missouri had interpreted market value as the property's pre-flood value.

Agency officials in Illinois interpreted it as "replacement cost." Replacement cost usually is greater.

As a result, Missourians felt they were being shorted on relief funds.

For example, a house with a pre-flood market value of \$40,000 might cost \$60,000 to replace. So, in Missouri, to get FEMA relief, that house would have had to be elevated if it

had more than \$20,000 damage, while the threshold in Illinois would be \$30,000.

As a result of Thursday's policy statement from Washington, local officials in Missouri have the option of using replacement cost as the determining factor.

Donald Collins, acting administrator of FEMA's federal insurance administration, issued the policy clarification. He said the agency had allowed replacement cost to be used in Florida after Hurricane Andrew.

"Market value is like Joseph's coat of many colors," Collins said in a telephone interview. "There are a lot of ways to define it, and the local officials out there need as much flexibility as possible. We shouldn't sit in Washington and dictate to them."

A city or county could even use replacement cost for one structure and pre-flood value for another, Collins said.

For example, a city or county could help out a homeowner who wanted to rebuild by using replacement cost. But a homeowner fed up with floods might prefer the yardstick of pre-flood value to qualify for a federal buyout.

Collins conceded that FEMA officials in Region VII — the Kansas City office that oversees Missouri — had raised questions about Thursday's policy statement.

On the same day that the new FEMA regulation was making government buyouts less likely, the agency announced a series of 14 meetings around Missouri to encourage flood-prone communities to consider buyouts.

Charles Biggs, deputy federal coordinating officer of FEMA, said the agency is seeking "long-term solutions to the repetitive problems of flooding."

The first of the 14 meetings for city and county officials is 10:30 a.m. today at the Gasconade County Courthouse in Hermann, Mo. Meetings will be held in St. Louis and St. Charles on Sept. 13 and in Festus on Sept. 15.

OCT-13-1993 11:10 FROM CSBG/EA/TRAINING

TO

17598 P.04

MIDWEST FLOOD - HEALTH, MEDICAL, and HUMAN SERVICES TASK FORCE - WORKING GROUP SUBMISSIONS
AS OF: October 6, 1993

DISASTER (FEMA #)	FEDERAL REGION	STATE	DEADLINE DATE	WORKING GROUP	STATE FUNDING REQUESTED	Working Grp FUNDING REQUESTED
983	V	MINNESOTA	NA	DISEASE SURVEILLANCE ENVIRON HEALTH FOOD SAFETY MENTAL HEALTH PRIMARY CARE AOA ACF PUBLIC COM/INFO MGMT VECTOR CONTROL MINNESOTA	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$1,500,000 \$0 \$0 \$27,586,825 \$0 \$0 \$28,086,825	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$11,637,000 \$0 \$0 \$15,986,825 \$0 \$0 \$27,623,025
984	V	WISCONSIN	Sep 18 Sep 18 NA Sep 18 Sep 18 Sep 18 Sep 18 Sep 18 Sep 18	DISEASE SURVEILLANCE ENVIRON HEALTH FOOD SAFETY MENTAL HEALTH PRIMARY CARE AOA ACF PUBLIC COM/INFO MGMT VECTOR CONTROL WISCONSIN	\$81,879 \$374,355 \$0 \$1,780,138 \$0 \$0 \$3,168,848 \$0 \$125,000 \$11,501,322	\$81,879 \$374,355 \$0 \$1,308,000 \$20,000 \$187,000 \$368,000 \$0 \$125,000 \$2,644,834
985	VII	MISSOURI	Sep 18 Sep 18 NA Sep 30 Sep 18 Sep 18	DISEASE SURVEILLANCE ENVIRON HEALTH FOOD SAFETY MENTAL HEALTH PRIMARY CARE AOA Title III ACF PUBLIC COM/INFO MGMT VECTOR CONTROL MISSOURI	\$103,821 \$172,814 \$0 \$0 \$20,334,382 \$5,500,000 * \$18,300,000 \$0 \$807,682 \$43,618,789	\$103,821 \$172,814 \$0 \$15,778,000 \$2,442,007 \$5,545,732 \$4,608,427 \$0 \$807,682 \$29,260,583
986	VII	IOWA	Sep 28 Sep 28 NA Sep 28 Sep 28 Aug 13 Sep 28 Sep 28	DISEASE SURVEILLANCE ENVIRON HEALTH FOOD SAFETY MENTAL HEALTH PRIMARY CARE AOA ACF PUBLIC COM/INFO MGMT VECTOR CONTROL IOWA	\$4,183,287 \$1,237,400 \$0 \$28,833,355 \$21,880,302 \$0 \$0 \$1,132,750 \$484,500 \$35,763,444	\$86,561 \$1,237,400 \$0 \$32,438,677 \$8,248,057 \$1,020,894 \$22,653,786 \$1,132,750 \$464,500 \$83,290,435
987	V	ILLINOIS	Sep 16 Sep 16 NA Sep 16 Sep 16 Sep 16 Sep 16 Sep 16 Sep 16	DISEASE SURVEILLANCE ENVIRON HEALTH FOOD SAFETY MENTAL HEALTH PRIMARY CARE AOA ACF PUBLIC COM/INFO MGMT VECTOR CONTROL ILLINOIS	\$844,788 \$2,344,708 \$0 \$2,288,000 \$1,318,081 \$1,372,035 \$8,630,000 \$72,521 \$768,315 \$18,566,450	\$844,788 \$2,344,708 \$0 \$1,488,000 \$0 \$1,372,035 \$7,308,000 \$72,521 \$768,315 \$13,956,369
988	VI	NEBRASKA				

secret +
not available
would be
killed by
Congress if
told how we
got these \$'s

*\$5.3 M CSBG
3. M SSBG
10. M LIHEA
\$18.3 M

OCT-13-1993 11:10 FROM CSBG/EA/TRAINING

TO

17598 P.05

			Sep 20	DISEASE SURVEILLANCE	\$638,000	\$638,000
			Sep 20	ENVIRON HEALTH	\$55,430	\$55,430
			NA	FOOD SAFETY	\$0	\$0
			Sep 20	MENTAL HEALTH	\$0	\$3,470,000
			Sep 20	PRIMARY CARE	\$118,824	\$30,530
			Sep 20	..AOA	\$0	\$0
			Sep 20	..ACF	\$0	\$0
			Sep 20	PUBLIC COM/INFO MGMT	\$178,008	\$178,000
			Sep 20	VECTOR CONTROL	\$0	\$0
				NEBRASKA	\$888,254	\$4,361,880
899	VIII	SOUTH DAKOTA		DISEASE SURVEILLANCE	\$88,882	\$88,882
				ENVIRON HEALTH	\$38,883	\$38,883
		NA		FOOD SAFETY	\$0	\$0
				MENTAL HEALTH	\$0	\$3,396,000
				PRIMARY CARE	\$0	\$0
				..AOA	\$0	\$0
				..ACF	\$0	\$0
				PUBLIC COM/INFO MGMT	\$0	\$0
				VECTOR CONTROL	\$7,245	\$7,245
				SOUTH DAKOTA	\$148,000	\$3,441,000
1000	VII	KANSAS	Sep 20	DISEASE SURVEILLANCE	\$0	\$0
			Sep 20	ENVIRON HEALTH	\$882,706	\$787,535
		NA		FOOD SAFETY	\$0	\$0
			Sep 20	MENTAL HEALTH	\$2,196,456	\$2,198,000
			Sep 20	PRIMARY CARE	\$0	\$194,150
			Sep 20	..AOA	\$822,324	\$822,324
			Sep 20	..ACF	\$380,000	\$2,558,455
			Sep 20	PUBLIC COM/INFO MGMT	\$0	\$0
			Sep 20	VECTOR CONTROL	\$0	\$0
				KANSAS	\$4,771,484	\$8,358,484
1001	VIII	NORTH DAKOTA		DISEASE SURVEILLANCE	\$1,488,345	\$1,488,345
				ENVIRON HEALTH	\$0	\$0
		NA		FOOD SAFETY	\$0	\$0
				MENTAL HEALTH	\$0	\$0
				PRIMARY CARE	\$0	\$0
				..AOA	\$0	\$0
				..ACF	\$0	\$0
				PUBLIC COM/INFO MGMT	\$0	\$0
				VECTOR CONTROL	\$0	\$0
				NORTH DAKOTA	\$1,488,345	\$1,488,345
				TOTAL.....	\$168,708,013	\$154,404,348
					\$168,708,013	\$184,404,345

Notes:

1. State Requests Column Includes initial requests from the States REC'D IN OEP. CDC assisted the States in computing the request for each CDC function.
2. Working Group REQUEST column Includes the Working Group's analysis of assistance considered eligible.

WORKING GROUP SUMMARY

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE	\$7,200,033	\$3,111,357
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	\$5,216,306	\$5,021,156
FOOD SAFETY	\$0	\$0
MENTAL HEALTH	\$34,837,949	\$71,580,877
PRIMARY CARE	\$43,857,489	\$8,824,744
ADMIN ON AGING (AOA)	\$7,484,358	\$8,747,785
AID TO CHILDREN (ACF)	\$85,048,874	\$53,682,603
PUBLIC COM/INFO MGMT	\$1,383,271	\$1,383,271
VECTOR CONTROL	\$1,952,752	\$1,952,782
EMER RES & REC MGMT		
CONTINGENCY		
TOTAL	\$168,708,013	\$154,404,345

DATA LIMITATIONS

The tables are based on the latest agency data on obligations¹. They tally direct Federal obligations, but exclude other Federal resources that are related indirectly to disasters. For example, Federal income maintenance programs such as unemployment compensation to those who lost jobs due to the disasters are not in this report. Changes to Federal tax liabilities such as refunds for losses claimed against 1992 or 1993 taxes are not covered either. The totals shown include gross loan levels as opposed to loan subsidies, which would normally be scored in the budget (loan subsidies are also tracked in the database). This presentation of loan levels is consistent with the original tables on the disasters. Lastly, a few of the agencies could not break out some program obligations by state. Examples include the USDA's FmHA loan program, the Commerce EDA program and the Department of Education's Impact Aid and Student Financial Assistance. The data are preliminary and, in some cases, incomplete. The next update should show some improvements.

¹ Includes some outlays for which obligations have not previously been recorded plus outlay "precursors" such as orders placed, contracts awarded, services received and similar transactions that require outlays during the same or future period.

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

<u>Agency/Program</u>	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>Through</u> <u>9/30/93</u>	<u>Iowa</u> <u>Obligations</u> <u>Through</u> <u>9/30/94</u>
USDA:		
Extension Service.....	0.6	0.6
ASCS:		
Emergency conservation programs.....	—	806.0
Salaries & Expenses.....	—	2.8
Soil Conservation Service.....	2.0	16.0
Farmer's Home Administration:		
ACIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Very Low-Income Housing Repairs.....	—	—
RHIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Rural Development Administration:		
Business & Industry Loan Guarantees 2.....	6.7	6.7
Subsidy BA 2.....	0.4	0.4
Emergency Water Grants.....	—	—
Fed. Crop Ins. Indemnity Program.....	129.9	268.1
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.....	8.4	213.2
CCC, change pro-rate from 50.04 to 100%.....	—	124.8
Food Stamp Program 3.....	1.8	—
Commodity Support.....	0.2	—
Gross Subtotal	150.0	1,238.6
Less Subsidy BA	(0.4)	(0.4)
Net USDA Resource Total	149.6	1,238.2
Commerce:		
EDA (Emergency Relief) 2.....	0.8	—
NOAA Ops, Research & Facilities.....	—	—
Net Commerce Resource Total	0.8	—
Education 2		
Impact Aid assist loc schools (cont)	—	—
Student Financ. Assist.: Pell grants + Campus Based	—	—
Net Education Resource Total	—	—
Health and Human Services		
Public Health emergency fund.....	—	22.8
Net HHS Resource Total	—	22.8
HUD:		
CDBG 2.....	17.1	43.1
HOME.....	11.4	11.4
Net HUD Resource Total	28.4	54.4
Interior:		
USGS Surveys, Invest. & Research.....	0.3	0.3
Fish and Wildlife Service Construction.....	—	0.2
National Park Service Construction.....	—	0.3
NPS Historic Preservation Fund.....	—	0.5
Bureau of Indian Affairs Pgm Op.....	—	—
Net Interior Resource Total	0.3	1.3
Labor:		
Job Training Partnership Act.....	15.0	15.0
Net Labor Resource Total	15.0	15.0

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

<u>Agency/Program</u>	<u>Iowa</u>	
	<u>Cumulative Through 9/30/93</u>	<u>Obligations Through 9/30/94</u>
Transportation		
Federal-aid hwy's (emergency relief).....	5.2	16.7
Local Rail Freight Assist (cont).....	0.9	5.3
United States Coast Guard.....	—	—
Net Transportation Resource Total	6.1	22.0
Corps of Engineers		
Operations & Maintenance.....	0.5	25.5
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....	9.1	29.6
Net Corps Resource Total	9.6	55.1
EPA		
Abatement, control and compliance	—	3.9
Program and research operations 2.....	—	—
Leaking underground storage tanks	—	1.2
Oil spill response	—	—
Net EPA Resource Total	—	5.1
GSA		
Federal Buildings Fund, Public Buildings Service.....	0.1	0.1
Net GSA Resource Total	0.1	0.1
NASA		
R&D (Reconnaissance).....	—	—
Net NASA Resource Total	—	—
SBA		
Administrative expenses.....	5.6	11.2
Disaster loan program loan level.....	57.6	178.1
Subsidy BA	11.8	39.5
Gross Subtotal	75.0	228.8
Less Subsidy BA	(11.8)	(39.5)
Net SBA Resource Total	63.2	189.3
OIA's		
Commission on Nat. & Comm. Service		
Emergency Relief Services.....	0.8	—
Net Comm. Service Resource Total	0.8	—
FEMA		
Public Assistance 4.....	74.6	118.4
Individual Assistance.....	—	—
Hazard Mitigation.....	—	—
Administration/Other.....	—	—
Net FEMA Resource Total	74.6	118.4
Legal Services Corporation		
Legal Services Corporation.....	—	—
Net LSC Resource Total	—	—
Resource Totals	348.5	1,721.7

Notes:

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Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

	Illinois	
	Cumulative Through 9/30/93	Obligations Through 9/30/94
Agency/Program		
USDA:		
Extension Service.....	0.2	0.2
ASCS:		
Emergency conservation programs.....	—	3.8
Salaries & Expenses.....	—	1.0
Soil Conservation Service.....	2.0	6.0
Farmer's Home Administration:		
ACIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Very Low-Income Housing Repairs.....	0.1	0.1
RHIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Rural Development Administration:		
Business & Industry Loan Guarantees 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Emergency Water Grants.....	—	—
Fed. Crop Ins. Indemnity Program.....	—	—
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.....	7.2	101.9
CCC, change pro-rate from 50.04 to 100%.....	—	57.8
Food Stamp Program 3.....	1.8	—
Commodity Support.....	0.5	—
Gross Subtotal	11.8	170.8
Less Subsidy BA	—	—
Net USDA Resource Total	11.8	170.8
Commerce:		
EDA (Emergency Relief) 2.....	0.4	—
NOAA Ops, Research & Facilities.....	—	—
Net Commerce Resource Total	0.4	—
Education 2		
Impact Aid assist loc schools (cont)	—	—
Student Financ. Assist.: Pell grants + Campus Based	—	—
Net Education Resource Total	—	—
Health and Human Services		
Public Health emergency fund.....	—	7.2
Net HHS Resource Total	—	7.2
HUD:		
CDBG 2.....	16.3	35.9
HOME.....	10.8	10.8
Net HUD Resource Total	27.1	46.7
Interior:		
USGS Surveys, Invest. & Research.....	0.3	0.3
Fish and Wildlife Service Construction.....	—	10.9
National Park Service Construction.....	—	—
NPS Historic Preservation Fund.....	0.5	0.5
Bureau of Indian Affairs Pgm Op.....	—	—
Net Interior Resource Total	0.8	11.7
Labor:		
Job Training Partnership Act.....	10.0	10.0
Net Labor Resource Total	10.0	10.0

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

Agency/Program	Illinois	
	Cumulative Through 9/30/93	Obligations Through 9/30/94
Transportation		
Federal-aid hwy's (emergency relief).....	1.5	3.1
Local Rail Freight Assist (cont).....	—	0.6
United States Coast Guard.....	—	—
Net Transportation Resource Total	1.5	3.7
Corps of Engineers		
Operations & Maintenance.....	1.1	2.1
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....	14.7	37.0
Net Corps Resource Total	15.8	39.1
EPA		
Abatement, control and compliance	—	3.4
Program and research operations 2.....	—	—
Leaking underground storage tanks	—	1.4
Oil spill response	—	—
Net EPA Resource Total	—	4.8
GSA		
Federal Buildings Fund, Public Buildings Service.....	0.1	0.1
Net GSA Resource Total	0.1	0.1
NASA		
R&D (Reconnaissance).....	—	—
Net NASA Resource Total	—	—
SBA		
Administrative expenses.....	6.2	8.3
Disaster loan program loan level.....	61.6	82.5
Subsidy BA	12.7	17.5
Gross Subtotal	80.5	108.3
Less Subsidy BA	(12.7)	(17.5)
Net SBA Resource Total	67.8	90.8
OIA's		
Commission on Nat. & Comm. Service		
Emergency Relief Services.....	0.3	—
Net Comm. Service Resource Total	0.3	—
FEMA		
Public Assistance 4.....	44.6	153.3
Individual Assistance.....	—	—
Hazard Mitigation.....	—	—
Administration/Other.....	—	—
Net FEMA Resource Total	44.6	153.3
Legal Services Corporation		
Legal Services Corporation.....	—	—
Net LSC Resource Total	—	—
Resource Totals	180.2	538.2

Notes:

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Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

	<u>Kansas</u>	
	Cumulative Obligations	
<u>Agency/Program</u>	<u>Through</u>	<u>Through</u>
	<u>9/30/93</u>	<u>9/30/94</u>
USDA:		
Extension Service.....	0.3	0.3
ASCS:		
Emergency conservation programs.....	—	5.8
Salaries & Expenses.....	—	0.8
Soil Conservation Service.....	—	6.0
Farmer's Home Administration:		
ACIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Very Low-Income Housing Repairs.....	—	—
RHIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Rural Development Administration:		
Business & Industry Loan Guarantees 2.....	1.2	1.2
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Emergency Water Grants.....	—	—
Fed. Crop Ins. Indemnity Program.....	—	—
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.....	12.0	76.6
CCC, change pro-rate from 50.04 to 100%.....	—	39.4
Food Stamp Program 3.....	—	—
Commodity Support.....	—	—
Gross Subtotal	13.5	130.1
Less Subsidy BA	—	—
Net USDA Resource Total	13.5	130.1
Commerce:		
EDA (Emergency Relief) 2.....	0.5	—
NOAA Ops, Research & Facilities.....	—	—
Net Commerce Resource Total	0.5	—
Education 2		
Impact Aid assist loc schools (cont)	—	—
Student Financ. Assist.: Pell grants + Campus Based	—	—
Net Education Resource Total	—	—
Health and Human Services		
Public Health emergency fund.....	—	4.2
Net HHS Resource Total	—	4.2
HUD:		
CDBG 2.....	5.1	18.8
HOME.....	3.4	3.4
Net HUD Resource Total	8.5	22.2
Interior:		
USGS Surveys, Invest. & Research.....	0.2	0.2
Fish and Wildlife Service Construction.....	—	0.7
National Park Service Construction.....	—	0.1
NPS Historic Preservation Fund.....	—	0.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs Pgm Op.....	—	—
Net Interior Resource Total	0.2	1.1
Labor:		
Job Training Partnership Act.....	10.0	10.0
Net Labor Resource Total	10.0	10.0

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

<u>Agency/Program</u>	<u>Kansas</u>	
	<u>Cumulative Obligations Through 9/30/93</u>	<u>Through 9/30/94</u>
Transportation		
Federal-aid hwys (emergency relief).....	11.0	18.4
Local Rail Freight Assist (cont).....	—	3.7
United States Coast Guard.....	—	—
Net Transportation Resource Total	11.0	22.1
Corps of Engineers		
Operations & Maintenance.....	0.7	3.7
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....	<u>3.2</u>	<u>28.0</u>
Net Corps Resource Total	3.9	31.7
EPA		
Abatement, control and compliance	—	1.9
Program and research operations 2.....	—	—
Leaking underground storage tanks	—	0.7
Oil spill response	—	—
Net EPA Resource Total	—	2.6
GSA		
Federal Buildings Fund, Public Buildings Service.....	—	—
Net GSA Resource Total	—	—
NASA		
R&D (Reconnaissance).....	—	—
Net NASA Resource Total	—	—
SBA		
Administrative expenses.....	0.9	1.8
Disaster loan program loan level.....	13.9	33.0
Subsidy BA	<u>2.9</u>	<u>7.3</u>
Gross Subtotal	17.7	42.1
Less Subsidy BA	(2.9)	(7.3)
Net SBA Resource Total	14.8	34.8
OIA's		
Commission on Nat. & Comm. Service		
Emergency Relief Services.....	<u>0.1</u>	—
Net Comm. Service Resource Total	0.1	—
FEMA		
Public Assistance 4.....	30.4	100.7
Individual Assistance.....	—	—
Hazard Mitigation.....	—	—
Administration/Other.....	—	—
Net FEMA Resource Total	30.4	100.7
Legal Services Corporation		
Legal Services Corporation.....	—	—
Net LSC Resource Total	—	—
Resource Totals	92.9	359.5

Notes:

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Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

<u>Agency/Program</u>	<u>Minnesota</u>	
	<u>Cumulative Through 9/30/93</u>	<u>Obligations Through 9/30/94</u>
USDA:		
Extension Service.....	0.3	0.3
ASCS:		
Emergency conservation programs.....	—	1.2
Salaries & Expenses.....	—	1.0
Soil Conservation Service.....	—	2.0
Farmer's Home Administration:		
ACIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Very Low-Income Housing Repairs.....	—	—
RHIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Rural Development Administration:		
Business & Industry Loan Guarantees 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Emergency Water Grants.....	—	—
Fed. Crop Ins. Indemnity Program.....	89.6	89.6
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.....	0.6	294.7
CCC, change pro-rate from 50.04 to 100%.....	—	179.3
Food Stamp Program 3.....	—	—
Commodity Support.....	—	—
Gross Subtotal	90.5	568.1
Less Subsidy BA	—	—
Net USDA Resource Total	90.5	568.1
Commerce:		
EDA (Emergency Relief) 2.....	0.7	—
NOAA Ops, Research & Facilities.....	—	—
Net Commerce Resource Total	0.7	—
Education 2		
Impact Aid assist loc schools (cont)	—	—
Student Financ. Assist.: Pell grants + Campus Based	—	—
Net Education Resource Total	—	—
Health and Human Services		
Public Health emergency fund.....	—	3.5
Net HHS Resource Total	—	3.5
HUD:		
CDBG 2.....	4.0	13.5
HOME.....	2.7	2.7
Net HUD Resource Total	6.7	16.2
Interior:		
USGS Surveys, Invest. & Research.....	0.2	0.2
Fish and Wildlife Service Construction.....	—	5.2
National Park Service Construction.....	—	0.1
NPS Historic Preservation Fund.....	0.1	0.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs Pgm Op.....	—	—
Net Interior Resource Total	0.3	5.6
Labor:		
Job Training Partnership Act.....	5.0	5.0
Net Labor Resource Total	5.0	5.0

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

Minnesota	
Cumulative Obligations	
Through 9/30/93	Through 9/30/94

Agency/Program

Transportation

Federal-aid hwy's (emergency relief).....	—	4.6
Local Rail Freight Assist (cont).....	1.8	2.6
United States Coast Guard.....	—	—
Net Transportation Resource Total	1.8	7.2

Corps of Engineers

Operations & Maintenance.....	—	0.1
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....	—	1.0
Net Corps Resource Total	—	1.1

EPA

Abatement, control and compliance	—	0.7
Program and research operations 2.....	—	—
Leaking underground storage tanks	—	1.4
Oil spill response	—	—
Net EPA Resource Total	—	2.1

GSA

Federal Buildings Fund, Public Buildings Service.....	—	—
Net GSA Resource Total	—	—

NASA

R&D (Reconnaissance).....	—	—
Net NASA Resource Total	—	—

SBA

Administrative expenses.....	0.7	1.2
Disaster loan program loan level.....	7.5	19.3
Subsidy BA	1.5	4.2
Gross Subtotal	9.7	24.7
Less Subsidy BA	(1.5)	(4.2)
Net SBA Resource Total	8.2	20.5

OIA's

Commission on Nat. & Comm. Service

Emergency Relief Services.....	0.1	—
Net Comm. Service Resource Total	0.1	—

FEMA

Public Assistance 4.....	24.4	54.0
Individual Assistance.....	—	—
Hazard Mitigation.....	—	—
Administration/Other.....	—	—
Net FEMA Resource Total	24.4	54.0

Legal Services Corporation

Legal Services Corporation.....	—	—
Net LSC Resource Total	—	—

Resource Totals

137.7 683.4

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Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

<u>Agency/Program</u>	<u>Missouri</u>	
	<u>Cumulative Obligations Through 9/30/93</u>	<u>Through 9/30/94</u>
USDA:		
Extension Service.....	0.6	0.6
ASCS:		
Emergency conservation programs.....	—	7.5
Salaries & Expenses.....	—	2.0
Soil Conservation Service.....	1.0	19.0
Farmer's Home Administration:		
ACIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Very Low-Income Housing Repairs.....	0.2	0.2
RHIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Rural Development Administration:		
Business & Industry Loan Guarantees 2.....	0.7	0.7
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Emergency Water Grants.....	—	—
Fed. Crop Ins. Indemnity Program.....	8.9	12.6
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.....	18.3	100.1
CCC, change pro-rate from 50.04 to 100%.....	—	49.9
Food Stamp Program 3.....	5.6	—
Commodity Support.....	0.5	—
Gross Subtotal	35.8	192.6
Less Subsidy BA	—	—
Net USDA Resource Total	35.8	192.6
Commerce:		
EDA (Emergency Relief) 2.....	1.4	—
NOAA Ops, Research & Facilities.....	—	—
Net Commerce Resource Total	1.4	—
Education 2		
Impact Aid assist loc schools (cont)	—	—
Student Financ. Assist.: Pell grants + Campus Based	—	—
Net Education Resource Total	—	—
Health and Human Services		
Public Health emergency fund.....	—	17.3
Net HHS Resource Total	—	17.3
HUD:		
CDBG 2.....	23.0	57.2
HOME.....	15.3	15.3
Net HUD Resource Total	38.3	72.5
Interior:		
USGS Surveys, Invest. & Research.....	0.7	0.7
Fish and Wildlife Service Construction.....	—	2.7
National Park Service Construction.....	—	0.2
NPS Historic Preservation Fund.....	—	0.5
Bureau of Indian Affairs Pgm Op.....	—	—
Net Interior Resource Total	0.7	4.1
Labor:		
Job Training Partnership Act.....	15.0	15.0
Net Labor Resource Total	15.0	15.0

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

<u>Agency/Program</u>	<u>Missouri</u>	
	<u>Cumulative Obligations Through 9/30/93</u>	<u>Through 9/30/94</u>
Transportation		
Federal-aid hwys (emergency relief).....	29.0	47.8
Local Rail Freight Assist (cont).....	0.6	7.4
United States Coast Guard.....	3.9	10.0
Net Transportation Resource Total	33.5	65.2
Corps of Engineers		
Operations & Maintenance.....	1.8	18.0
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....	29.4	55.0
Net Corps Resource Total	31.2	73.0
EPA		
Abatement, control and compliance	---	6.9
Program and research operations 2.....	---	---
Leaking underground storage tanks	---	0.7
Oil spill response	---	---
Net EPA Resource Total	---	7.6
GSA		
Federal Buildings Fund, Public Buildings Service.....	---	---
Net GSA Resource Total	---	---
NASA		
R&D (Reconnaissance).....	---	---
Net NASA Resource Total	---	---
SBA		
Administrative expenses.....	7.6	15.2
Disaster loan program loan level.....	115.4	280.3
Subsidy BA	23.7	61.6
Gross Subtotal	146.7	357.1
Less Subsidy BA	(23.7)	(61.6)
Net SBA Resource Total	123.0	295.5
OIA's		
Commission on Nat. & Comm. Service		
Emergency Relief Services.....	0.6	---
Net Comm. Service Resource Total	0.6	---
FEMA		
Public Assistance 4.....	78.6	219.4
Individual Assistance.....	---	---
Hazard Mitigation.....	---	---
Administration/Other.....	---	---
Net FEMA Resource Total	78.6	219.4
Legal Services Corporation		
Legal Services Corporation.....	---	---
Net LSC Resource Total	---	---
Resource Totals	358.1	962.3

Notes:

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Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

<u>Agency/Program</u>	<u>Nebraska</u>	
	<u>Cumulative Obligations</u> <u>Through</u> <u>9/30/93</u>	<u>Through</u> <u>9/30/94</u>
USDA:		
Extension Service.....	0.2	0.2
ASCS:		
Emergency conservation programs.....	---	3.9
Salaries & Expenses.....	---	1.3
Soil Conservation Service.....	---	3.0
Farmer's Home Administration:		
ACIF Loans 2.....	---	---
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Very Low-Income Housing Repairs.....	---	---
RHIF Loans 2.....	---	---
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Rural Development Administration:		
Business & Industry Loan Guarantees 2.....	0.1	0.1
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Emergency Water Grants.....	---	---
Fed. Crop Ins. Indemnity Program.....	---	---
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.....	2.4	19.4
CCC, change pro-rate from 50.04 to 100%.....	---	10.4
Food Stamp Program 3.....	---	---
Commodity Support.....	---	---
Gross Subtotal	2.7	38.3
Less Subsidy BA	---	---
Net USDA Resource Total	2.7	38.3
Commerce:		
EDA (Emergency Relief) 2.....	0.3	---
NOAA Ops, Research & Facilities.....	---	---
Net Commerce Resource Total	0.3	---
Education 2		
Impact Aid assist loc schools (cont)	---	---
Student Financ. Assist.: Pell grants + Campus Based	---	---
Net Education Resource Total	---	---
Health and Human Services		
Public Health emergency fund.....	---	2.3
Net HHS Resource Total	---	2.3
HUD:		
CDBG 2.....	1.9	7.8
HOME.....	1.2	1.2
Net HUD Resource Total	3.1	9.0
Interior:		
USGS Surveys, Invest. & Research.....	0.1	0.1
Fish and Wildlife Service Construction.....	---	---
National Park Service Construction.....	---	0.1
NPS Historic Preservation Fund.....	0.1	0.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs Pgm Op.....	---	---
Net Interior Resource Total	0.2	0.3
Labor:		
Job Training Partnership Act.....	3.0	3.0
Net Labor Resource Total	3.0	3.0

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

Agency/Program	Nebraska	
	Cumulative Obligations Through 9/30/93	Through 9/30/94
Transportation		
Federal-aid hwy's (emergency relief).....	—	3.0
Local Rail Freight Assist (cont).....	—	—
United States Coast Guard.....	—	—
Net Transportation Resource Total	—	3.0
Corps of Engineers		
Operations & Maintenance.....	—	—
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....	1.2	4.0
Net Corps Resource Total	1.2	4.0
EPA		
Abatement, control and compliance	—	1.6
Program and research operations 2.....	—	—
Leaking underground storage tanks	—	0.5
Oil spill response	—	—
Net EPA Resource Total	—	2.1
GSA		
Federal Buildings Fund, Public Buildings Service.....	—	—
Net GSA Resource Total	—	—
NASA		
R&D (Reconnaissance).....	—	—
Net NASA Resource Total	—	—
SBA		
Administrative expenses.....	0.4	0.8
Disaster loan program loan level.....	4.1	7.9
Subsidy BA	0.8	1.7
Gross Subtotal	5.3	10.4
Less Subsidy BA	(0.8)	(1.7)
Net SBA Resource Total	4.5	8.7
OIA's		
Commission on Nat. & Comm. Service		
Emergency Relief Services.....	—	—
Net Comm. Service Resource Total	—	—
FEMA		
Public Assistance 4.....	25.8	39.8
Individual Assistance.....	—	—
Hazard Mitigation.....	—	—
Administration/Other.....	—	—
Net FEMA Resource Total	25.8	39.8
Legal Services Corporation		
Legal Services Corporation.....	—	—
Net LSC Resource Total	—	—
Resource Totals	40.8	110.5

Notes:

- 1 Amounts appropriated in P.L. 103-75, including contingent amounts that have been released.
- 2 Complete breakout by state not yet available.
- 3 \$600 million was provided by P.L. 102-368 for unspecified disaster relief. Some of the funds were used to assist Midwest flooding victims.
- 4 Total amount shown here; FEMA data will be broken out by category as soon as possible.

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

	North Dakota	
	Cumulative Obligations	
Agency/Program	Through 9/30/93	Through 9/30/94
USDA:		
Extension Service.....	0.2	0.2
ASCS:		
Emergency conservation programs.....	---	---
Salaries & Expenses.....	---	0.9
Soil Conservation Service.....	---	2.0
Farmer's Home Administration:		
ACIF Loans 2.....	---	---
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Very Low-Income Housing Repairs.....	---	---
RHIF Loans 2.....	---	---
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Rural Development Administration:		
Business & Industry Loan Guarantees 2.....	---	---
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Emergency Water Grants.....	---	---
Fed. Crop Ins. Indemnity Program.....	28.5	28.5
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.....	0.1	32.4
CCC, change pro-rate from 50.04 to 100%.....	---	19.7
Food Stamp Program 3.....	---	---
Commodity Support.....	---	---
Gross Subtotal	28.8	83.7
Less Subsidy BA	---	---
Net USDA Resource Total	28.8	83.7
Commerce:		
EDA (Emergency Relief) 2.....	0.3	---
NOAA Ops, Research & Facilities.....	---	---
Net Commerce Resource Total	0.3	---
Education 2		
Impact Aid assist loc schools (cont)	---	---
Student Financ. Assist.: Pell grants + Campus Based	---	---
Net Education Resource Total	---	---
Health and Human Services		
Public Health emergency fund.....	---	1.1
Net HHS Resource Total	---	1.1
HUD:		
CDBG 2.....	3.9	11.9
HOME.....	2.6	2.6
Net HUD Resource Total	6.4	14.5
Interior:		
USGS Surveys, Invest. & Research.....	0.1	0.1
Fish and Wildlife Service Construction.....	---	0.4
National Park Service Construction.....	---	---
NPS Historic Preservation Fund.....	---	0.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs Pgm Op.....	---	---
Net Interior Resource Total	0.1	0.6
Labor:		
Job Training Partnership Act.....	2.0	2.0
Net Labor Resource Total	2.0	2.0

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

<u>Agency/Program</u>	<u>North Dakota</u>	
	<u>Cumulative Obligations Through 9/30/93</u>	<u>Through 9/30/94</u>
Transportation		
Federal-aid hwy's (emergency relief).....	---	2.8
Local Rail Freight Assist (cont).....	---	---
United States Coast Guard.....	---	---
Net Transportation Resource Total	---	2.8
Corps of Engineers		
Operations & Maintenance.....	---	---
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....	---	1.0
Net Corps Resource Total	---	1.0
EPA		
Abatement, control and compliance	---	0.9
Program and research operations 2.....	---	---
Leaking underground storage tanks	---	0.3
Oil spill response	---	---
Net EPA Resource Total	---	1.2
GSA		
Federal Buildings Fund, Public Buildings Service.....	---	---
Net GSA Resource Total	---	---
NASA		
R&D (Reconnaissance).....	---	---
Net NASA Resource Total	---	---
SBA		
Administrative expenses.....	0.3	0.6
Disaster loan program loan level.....	6.8	10.4
Subsidy BA	1.4	2.2
Gross Subtotal	8.5	13.2
Less Subsidy BA	(1.4)	(2.2)
Net SBA Resource Total	7.1	11.0
OIA's		
Commission on Nat. & Comm. Service		
Emergency Relief Services.....	---	---
Net Comm. Service Resource Total	---	---
FEMA		
Public Assistance 4.....	16.4	31.7
Individual Assistance.....	---	---
Hazard Mitigation.....	---	---
Administration/Other.....	---	---
Net FEMA Resource Total	16.4	31.7
Legal Services Corporation		
Legal Services Corporation.....	---	---
Net LSC Resource Total	---	---
Resource Totals	61.1	149.6

Notes:

- 1 Amounts appropriated in P.L. 103-75, including contingent amounts that have been released.
- 2 Complete breakout by state not yet available.
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- 4 Total amount shown here; FEMA data will be broken out by category as soon as possible.

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

	South Dakota	
	Cumulative Obligations	
Agency/Program	Through 9/30/93	Through 9/30/94
USDA:		
Extension Service.....	0.2	0.2
ASCS:		
Emergency conservation programs.....	---	1.2
Salaries & Expenses.....	---	0.9
Soil Conservation Service.....	---	2.0
Farmer's Home Administration:		
ACIF Loans 2.....	---	---
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Very Low-Income Housing Repairs.....	---	---
RHIF Loans 2.....	---	---
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Rural Development Administration:		
Business & Industry Loan Guarantees 2.....	0.5	0.5
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Emergency Water Grants.....	---	---
Fed. Crop Ins. Indemnity Program.....	27.7	30.1
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.....	7.8	115.5
CCC, change pro-rate from 50.04 to 100%.....	---	---
Food Stamp Program 3.....	---	---
Commodity Support.....	---	---
Gross Subtotal	36.2	150.4
Less Subsidy BA	---	---
Net USDA Resource Total	36.2	150.4
Commerce:		
EDA (Emergency Relief) 2.....	0.3	---
NOAA Ops, Research & Facilities.....	---	---
Net Commerce Resource Total	0.3	---
Education :		
Impact Aid assist loc schools (cont)	---	---
Student Financ. Assist.: Pell grants + Campus Based	---	---
Net Education Resource Total	---	---
Health and Human Services		
Public Health emergency fund.....	---	2.6
Net HHS Resource Total	---	2.6
HUD:		
CDBG 2.....	1.9	6.0
HOME.....	1.3	1.3
Net HUD Resource Total	3.2	7.3
Interior:		
USGS Surveys, Invest. & Research.....	0.2	0.2
Fish and Wildlife Service Construction.....	---	---
National Park Service Construction.....	---	---
NPS Historic Preservation Fund.....	0.1	0.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs Pgm Op.....	---	---
Net Interior Resource Total	0.3	0.3
Labor:		
Job Training Partnership Act.....	3.1	3.1
Net Labor Resource Total	3.1	3.1

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

<u>Agency/Program</u>	<u>South Dakota</u>	
	<u>Cumulative Obligations</u> <u>Through</u> <u>Through</u> <u>9/30/93</u> <u>9/30/94</u>	
Transportation		
Federal-aid hwy's (emergency relief).....	---	2.1
Local Rail Freight Assist (cont).....	---	1.4
United States Coast Guard.....	---	---
Net Transportation Resource Total	---	3.5
Corps of Engineers		
Operations & Maintenance.....	---	---
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....	---	1.0
Net Corps Resource Total	---	1.0
EPA		
Abatement, control and compliance	---	0.7
Program and research operations 2.....	---	---
Leaking underground storage tanks	---	0.3
Oil spill response	---	---
Net EPA Resource Total	---	1.0
GSA		
Federal Buildings Fund, Public Buildings Service.....	---	---
Net GSA Resource Total	---	---
NASA		
R&D (Reconnaissance).....	---	---
Net NASA Resource Total	---	---
SBA		
Administrative expenses.....	0.3	0.6
Disaster loan program loan level.....	9.0	12.9
Subsidy BA	1.9	2.8
Gross Subtotal	11.2	16.3
Less Subsidy BA	(1.9)	(2.8)
Net SBA Resource Total	9.3	13.5
OIA's		
Commission on Nat. & Comm. Service		
Emergency Relief Services.....	---	---
Net Comm. Service Resource Total	---	---
FEMA		
Public Assistance 4.....	15.2	33.1
Individual Assistance.....	---	---
Hazard Mitigation.....	---	---
Administration/Other.....	---	---
Net FEMA Resource Total	15.2	33.1
Legal Services Corporation		
Legal Services Corporation.....	---	---
Net LSC Resource Total	---	---
Resource Totals	67.6	215.7

Notes:

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Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

Agency/Program	Wisconsin	
	Cumulative Obligations Through 9/30/93	Through 9/30/94
USDA:		
Extension Service.....	0.2	0.2
ASCS:		
Emergency conservation programs.....	—	—
Salaries & Expenses.....	—	1.3
Soil Conservation Service.....	—	2.0
Farmer's Home Administration:		
ACIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Very Low-Income Housing Repairs.....	—	—
RHIF Loans 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Rural Development Administration:		
Business & Industry Loan Guarantees 2.....	—	—
Subsidy BA 2.....	—	—
Emergency Water Grants.....	—	—
Fed. Crop Ins. Indemnity Program.....	15.6	15.6
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.....	0.2	121.2
CCC, change pro-rate from 50.04 to 100%.....	—	73.8
Food Stamp Program 3.....	—	—
Commodity Support.....	—	—
Gross Subtotal	16.0	214.1
Less Subsidy BA	—	—
Net USDA Resource Total	16.0	214.1
Commerce:		
EDA (Emergency Relief) 2.....	0.6	—
NOAA Ops, Research & Facilities.....	—	—
Net Commerce Resource Total	0.6	—
Education 2		
Impact Aid assist loc schools (cont)	—	—
Student Financ. Assist.: Pell grants + Campus Based	—	—
Net Education Resource Total	—	—
Health and Human Services		
Public Health emergency fund.....	—	3.9
Net HHS Resource Total	—	3.9
HUD:		
CDBG 2.....	1.9	5.9
HOME.....	1.3	1.3
Net HUD Resource Total	3.2	7.1
Interior:		
USGS Surveys, Invest. & Research.....	0.1	0.1
Fish and Wildlife Service Construction.....	—	4.3
National Park Service Construction.....	—	0.1
NPS Historic Preservation Fund.....	—	0.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs Pgm Op.....	—	—
Net Interior Resource Total	0.1	4.6
Labor:		
Job Training Partnership Act.....	1.5	1.5
Net Labor Resource Total	1.5	1.5

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

Agency/Program	Wisconsin	
	Cumulative Obligations Through 9/30/93	Through 9/30/94
Transportation		
Federal-aid hwy's (emergency relief).....	---	1.5
Local Rail Freight Assist (cont).....	---	---
United States Coast Guard.....	---	---
Net Transportation Resource Total	---	1.5
Corps of Engineers		
Operations & Maintenance.....	---	0.2
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....	---	1.0
Net Corps Resource Total	---	1.2
EPA		
Abatement, control and compliance	---	0.9
Program and research operations 2.....	---	---
Leaking underground storage tanks	---	1.5
Oil spill response	---	---
Net EPA Resource Total	---	2.3
GSA		
Federal Buildings Fund, Public Buildings Service.....	---	---
Net GSA Resource Total	---	---
NASA		
R&D (Reconnaissance).....	---	---
Net NASA Resource Total	---	---
SBA		
Administrative expenses.....	0.3	0.4
Disaster loan program loan level.....	6.7	8.4
Subsidy BA	1.4	1.8
Gross Subtotal	8.4	10.6
Less Subsidy BA	(1.4)	(1.8)
Net SBA Resource Total	7.0	8.8
OIA's		
Commission on Nat. & Comm. Service		
Emergency Relief Services.....	0.0	---
Net Comm. Service Resource Total	0.0	---
FEMA		
Public Assistance 4.....	12.3	28.5
Individual Assistance.....	---	---
Hazard Mitigation.....	---	---
Administration/Other.....	---	---
Net FEMA Resource Total	12.3	28.5
Legal Services Corporation		
Legal Services Corporation.....	---	---
Net LSC Resource Total	---	---
Resource Totals	40.7	273.6

Notes:

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- 4 Total amount shown here; FEMA data will be broken out by category as soon as possible.

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

Agency/Program	Louisiana	
	Cumulative Obligations Through 9/30/93	Through 9/30/94
USDA:		
Extension Service.....	---	---
ASCS:		
Emergency conservation programs.....	---	---
Salaries & Expenses.....	---	---
Soil Conservation Service.....	---	---
Farmer's Home Administration:		
ACIF Loans 2.....	---	---
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Very Low-Income Housing Repairs.....	---	---
RHIF Loans 2.....	---	---
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Rural Development Administration:		
Business & Industry Loan Guarantees 2.....	---	---
Subsidy BA 2.....	---	---
Emergency Water Grants.....	---	---
Fed. Crop Ins. Indemnity Program.....	---	---
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.....	---	---
CCC, change pro-rate from 50.04 to 100%.....	---	---
Food Stamp Program 3.....	---	---
Commodity Support.....	---	---
Gross Subtotal	---	---
Less Subsidy BA	---	---
Net USDA Resource Total	---	---
Commerce:		
EDA (Emergency Relief) 2.....	---	---
NOAA Ops, Research & Facilities.....	---	---
Net Commerce Resource Total	---	---
Education 2		
Impact Aid assist loc schools (cont)	---	---
Student Financ. Assist.: Pell grants + Campus Based	---	---
Net Education Resource Total	---	---
Health and Human Services		
Public Health emergency fund.....	---	---
Net HHS Resource Total	---	---
HUD:		
CDBG 2.....	---	---
HOME.....	---	---
Net HUD Resource Total	---	---
Interior:		
USGS Surveys, Invest. & Research.....	---	---
Fish and Wildlife Service Construction.....	---	---
National Park Service Construction.....	---	---
NPS Historic Preservation Fund.....	---	---
Bureau of Indian Affairs Pgm Op.....	---	---
Net Interior Resource Total	---	---
Labor:		
Job Training Partnership Act.....	---	---
Net Labor Resource Total	---	---

Major Disaster Tracking
Disaster: 1993 Midwest Floods
(in millions of dollars)
Obligations by State

Louisiana
Cumulative Obligations
Through Through
9/30/93 9/30/94

Agency/Program

Transportation

Federal-aid hwy's (emergency relief).....	---	---
Local Rail Freight Assist (cont).....	---	---
United States Coast Guard.....	---	---
Net Transportation Resource Total	---	---

Corps of Engineers

Operations & Maintenance.....	9.5	9.5
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....	---	---
Net Corps Resource Total	9.5	9.5

EPA

Abatement, control and compliance	---	---
Program and research operations 2.....	---	---
Leaking underground storage tanks	---	---
Oil spill response	---	---
Net EPA Resource Total	---	---

GSA

Federal Buildings Fund, Public Buildings Service.....	---	---
Net GSA Resource Total	---	---

NASA

R&D (Reconnaissance).....	---	---
Net NASA Resource Total	---	---

SBA

Administrative expenses.....	---	---
Disaster loan program loan level.....	---	---
Subsidy BA	---	---
Gross Subtotal	---	---
Less Subsidy BA	---	---
Net SBA Resource Total	---	---

OIA's

Commission on Nat. & Comm. Service

Emergency Relief Services.....	---	---
Net Comm. Service Resource Total	---	---

FEMA

Public Assistance 4.....	---	---
Individual Assistance.....	---	---
Hazard Mitigation.....	---	---
Administration/Other.....	---	---
Net FEMA Resource Total	---	---

Legal Services Corporation

Legal Services Corporation.....	---	---
Net LSC Resource Total	---	---

Resource Totals	9.5	9.5
------------------------	------------	------------

Notes:

- 1 Amounts appropriated in P.L. 103-75, including contingent amounts that have been released.
- 2 Complete breakout by state not yet available.
- 3 \$600 million was provided by P.L. 102-368 for unspecified disaster relief. Some of the funds were used to assist Midwest flooding victims.
- 4 Total amount shown here; FEMA data will be broken out by category as soon as possible.

**PUBLIC WORKS & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FAX NO: 202/225-4623**

TO: Will Stahl

FROM: Karen Rose

NO. PAGES TO FOLLOW: 12

- ☐ Surface Transportation Subcommittee (225-6715)
- ☒ Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee
(225-4360) - 0060
- ☐ Public Buildings & Grounds Sub. (225-6715)

DESCRIPTION OF THE HAZARD MITIGATION AND FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION ACT OF 1993

The Hazard Mitigation and Flood Damage Reduction Act of 1993 addresses three issues related to the recent Midwest flood. Those issues are: (1) providing assistance from existing appropriations to people who elect to relocate out of the floodplain; (2) providing for a comprehensive review and assessment of the adequacy of current flood control policies and measures nationwide, and, in particular, for the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri River Basins; and (3) providing the Corps of Engineers the option to use non-structural alternatives in addition to restoration of flood control works at the option of the non-federal interest.

RELOCATIONS

Under section 404 of the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the President may contribute up to 50% of the cost of hazard mitigation, including acquisition and relocations, if the President determines such a program would be cost-effective and substantially reduce the risk of future damage. Ten percent of the estimated amount of grants made under Section 406 for repair, restoration and replacement to damaged public facilities are eligible for such hazard mitigation activities.

The bill would increase the share of Section 406 public assistance funds that can be used for hazard mitigation from the current 10% to 15% and increases the federal share from 50% to 75%. Participation in this program would require each grant recipient to dedicate and maintain in perpetuity uses of the acquired property that are consistent with proper floodplain management. FEMA estimates that this would increase the amount available for hazard mitigation from \$24 million to \$36 million.

FLOOD CONTROL AND FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND STUDIES

The bill directs that the Army Corps of Engineers undertake a study to assess national flood control and floodplain management policies generally. The legislation directs that the study review many aspects of flood control policy including reducing the potential loss of life and property; the adequacy and consistency of existing policies on non-structural measures, as well as identify incentives and opportunities for environmental restoration. This study is to be transmitted to Congress by June 30, 1995.

The bill also requires the Corps of Engineers to undertake flood management studies for the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri River Basins. These studies are to consider, among other aspects of the river system, the impact of the current system of levees and flood control projects on the river and to recommend other flood control measures that would be appropriate. This study is to be coordinated with other interested government and other interests and be submitted to Congress by June 30, 1995.

OPTIONS TO LEVEE RECONSTRUCTION

Under Public Law 84-99, levees that are part of the Corps of Engineers levee program may be repaired or reconstructed if damaged by a flood. The law does not allow funds under this program to be used by the Corps for non-structural alternatives such as relocations. The bill would give the Corps the opportunity to offer nonstructural options to the non-Federal sponsor at the non-Federal sponsor's request.

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H.L.C.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOVEMBER 3, 1993

103D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**H. R. _____**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. APPLEGATE (for himself, Mr. MINETA, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. BOEH-
LERT) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on _____

A BILL

To improve hazard mitigation and relocation assistance in
connection with flooding, to provide for a comprehensive
review and assessment of the adequacy of current flood
control policies and measures, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Hazard Mitigation and
5 Flood Damage Reduction Act of 1993".

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2

1 SEC. 2. HAZARD MITIGATION.

2 (a) **FEDERAL SHARE.**—Section 404 of The Robert T.
3 Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
4 (42 U.S.C. 5170c) is amended by striking “50 percent”
5 and inserting “75 percent”.

6 (b) **TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.**—Section 404 of such
7 Act is further amended by striking “10 percent” and in-
8 serting “15 percent”.

9 (c) **APPLICABILITY.**—The amendments made by this
10 section shall apply to any major disaster declared on or
11 after June 10, 1993.

12 SEC. 3. PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND RELOCATION ASSIST-
13 ANCE.

14 Section 404 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Re-
15 lief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c) is
16 further amended—

17 (1) by inserting “(a) **IN GENERAL.**—” before
18 “The President”; and

19 (2) by adding at the end the following:

20 “(b) **PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND RELOCATION AS-**
21 **SISTANCE.**—

22 “(1) **GENERAL AUTHORITY.**—In providing haz-
23 ard mitigation assistance under this section in con-
24 nection with flooding, the Director of the Federal
25 Emergency Management Agency may provide prop-
26 erty acquisition and relocation assistance for

H.L.C.

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3

1 projects which meet the requirements of paragraph

2 (2).

3 “(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—An acquisition
4 or relocation project shall be eligible for funding
5 pursuant to paragraph (1) only if—

6 “(A) the recipient of such funding is an
7 applicant otherwise eligible under the hazard
8 mitigation grant program established under
9 subsection (a);

10 “(B) the recipient of such funding enters
11 into an agreement with the Director under
12 which the recipient provides assurances that—

13 “(i) properties acquired, accepted, or
14 from which structures will be removed
15 under the project will be dedicated and
16 maintained in perpetuity to uses which are
17 compatible with open space, recreational,
18 or wetlands management practices;

19 “(ii) new structures will not be erect-
20 ed in designated special flood hazard areas
21 other than (I) public facilities which are
22 open on all sides and functionally related
23 to a designated open space, (II) rest
24 rooms, and (III) structures which are ap-

1 proved in writing before the start of con-
2 struction by the Director; and

3 “(iii) no future disaster assistance for
4 damages relating to flooding will be sought
5 from or provided by any Federal source for
6 any property acquired or accepted under
7 the acquisition or relocation project.”.

8 **SEC. 4. FLOOD CONTROL AND FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT**
9 **POLICIES.**

10 (a) **STUDIES.**—The Secretary of the Army shall con-
11 duct studies to assess national flood control and floodplain
12 management policies.

13 (b) **CONTENTS.**—The studies conducted under this
14 section shall—

15 (1) identify critical water, sewer, transpor-
16 tation, and other essential public facilities which cur-
17 rently face unacceptable flood risks;

18 (2) identify high priority industrial, petrochemi-
19 cal, hazardous waste, and other facilities which re-
20 quire additional flood protection due to the special
21 health and safety risks caused by flooding;

22 (3) evaluate current Federal, State, and local
23 floodplain management requirements for infrastruc-
24 ture improvements and other development in the
25 floodplain and recommend changes to reduce the po-

1 tential loss of life, property damage, economic losses,
2 and threats to health and safety caused by flooding;

3 (4) assess the adequacy and consistency of ex-
4 isting policies on nonstructural flood control and
5 damage prevention measures and, where appro-
6 priate, identify incentives and opportunities for
7 greater use of such nonstructural measures;

8 (5) identify incentives and opportunities for en-
9 vironmental restoration as a component of the Na-
10 tion's flood control and floodplain management poli-
11 cies;

12 (6) examine the differences in Federal cost-
13 sharing for construction and maintenance of flood
14 control projects on the Upper and Lower Mississippi
15 River systems and assess the effect of such dif-
16 ferences on the level of flood protection on the
17 Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries; and

18 (7) assess current Federal policies on pre-event
19 repair and maintenance of both Federal and non-
20 Federal levees and recommend Federal and non-
21 Federal actions to help prevent the failure of these
22 levees during flooding.

23 (c) CONSULTATION.—In conducting studies under
24 this section, the Secretary of the Army shall consult the
25 heads of appropriate Federal agencies, representatives of

1 State and local governments, the agricultural community,
2 the inland waterways transportation industry, environ-
3 mental organizations, recreational interests, experts in
4 river hydrology and floodplain management, other busi-
5 ness and commercial interests, and other appropriate per-
6 sons.

7 (d) REPORT.—Not later than June 30, 1995, the
8 Secretary of the Army shall transmit to Congress a report
9 on the results of the studies conducted under this section.

10 **SEC. 5. FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES ON UPPER MIS-**
11 **SISSIPPI AND LOWER MISSOURI RIVERS AND**
12 **THEIR TRIBUTARIES.**

13 (a) STUDIES.—The Secretary of the Army shall con-
14 duct studies of the Upper Mississippi River and Lower
15 Missouri River and their tributaries to identify potential
16 solutions to flooding problems in such areas and to rec-
17 ommend specific water resources projects that would re-
18 sult in economically and environmentally justified flood
19 damage reduction measures in such areas.

20 (b) CONTENTS.—The studies conducted under this
21 section shall—

22 (1) reflect public input;

23 (2) include establishment of baseline conditions
24 to allow for a full assessment of economic and envi-
25 ronmental costs and benefits associated with flood

1 damage reduction projects and changes in land use
2 patterns;

3 (3) identify options for development of com-
4 prehensive solutions for improved long-term flood
5 plain management;

6 (4) identify feasibility studies of specific
7 projects or programs that are likely to improve flood
8 damage reduction capabilities;

9 (5) assess the impact of the current system of
10 levees and flood control projects and current water-
11 shed management and land use practices on the
12 flood levels experienced on the Upper Mississippi
13 River and Lower Missouri River and their tribu-
14 taries in 1993 and evaluate the cost-effectiveness of
15 a full range of alternative flood damage reduction
16 measures, including structural and nonstructural
17 measures, such as the preservation and restoration
18 of wetlands;

19 (6) recommend flood control improvements and
20 other flood damage reduction measures to reduce
21 economic losses, damage to public facilities, and the
22 release of hazardous materials from industrial, pe-
23 trochemical, hazardous waste, and other facilities
24 caused by flooding of the Upper Mississippi River
25 and Lower Missouri River and their tributaries; and



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

November 3, 1993

Honorable Norman Mineta
Chairman
Committee on Public Works and Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Mineta:

The Administration supports the goals of H.R. 3012 and appreciates the efforts of the Committee to work with the Administration on this legislation.

The Administration understands that amendments may be introduced at the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment markup of H.R. 3012 to change the eligibility requirements for the reconstruction of non-Federal levees by the Army Corps of Engineers. This letter is to inform you that the Administration would oppose such amendments.

Such amendments would undermine the integrity of this assistance program by effectively removing the incentives in place since July 1986 for levee sponsors to properly construct and maintain levees, and could result in significantly increased Federal expenditures for additional levee repairs.

In 1986, the Corps of Engineers established nationwide standards of eligibility for owners of levees constructed by non-Federal interests who seek Federal assistance in the repair of flood control works damaged by floods. Those participating in the program have met eligibility requirements, including adherence to a strict operations and maintenance program that we believe has ensured the effectiveness of the structures and the validity of Federal assistance provided under the Corps' emergency authority (P.L. 84-99). Amendments to change the eligibility requirements would undermine the integrity of the levee rehabilitation assistance program and be unfair to sponsors nationwide who have been participating in the program and bearing the expense of meeting the standards.

We appreciate your consideration of these views.

Sincerely,

Leon E. Panetta

Clerks

BUD EMMERT, Pennsylvania
RANKING REPUBLICAN MEMBER

JAMES L. OGBURN, Minnesota
NICK JOE RAHALL, R. West Virginia
DOLKIAS APPELATE, Ohio
DE LUGO, Virgin Islands
ROBERT A. BORSKI, Pennsylvania
TIM VALENTINE, North Carolina
WILLIAM D. LIPINSKI, Illinois
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WALTER R. TUCKER, California
EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, Texas
PETER W. BARCA, Wisconsin

PAUL SCHOELLHAMMER, Chief of Staff
SANTO ESPOSITO, Chief Counsel

U.S. House of Representatives COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

SUITE 2165 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4472

October 27, 1993

WILLIAM F. CLINGER, Jr., Pennsylvania
THOMAS E. PETRI, Wisconsin
SHERWOOD BOEHLERT, New York
JAMES M. INHOPE, Oklahoma
BILL EMERSON, Missouri
JOHN J. DUNCAN, Jr., Tennessee
SUSAN MOLINARI, New York
WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, Jr., New Hampshire
TOM EWING, Illinois
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JENNIFER DUNN, Washington
TIM HUTCHINSON, Arkansas
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JAY C. KIM, California
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STEVE HORN, California
BOB FRANKS, New Jersey
PETER I. BLUTE, Massachusetts
HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON, California
JOHN L. MICA, Florida
PETER HOEKSTRA, Michigan
JACK QUINN, New York

JACK SCHENKENDORF, Assembly Staff Director

The Honorable William H. Natcher
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
H218 Capitol
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Chairman Natcher:

We are writing to express our concern regarding Senate amendment No. 1050 to the Department of Defense Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1994, H.R. 3116. That amendment would substantively and radically change the Corps of Engineers levee rehabilitation assistance program. If enacted, it would allow non-federal interests that chose not to participate in the Corps program regarding the construction and maintenance of levees to be eligible to apply for federal financial assistance for repairs, notwithstanding such non-participation.

We strongly oppose the inclusion of this amendment in the Defense Appropriations bill. First, it clearly constitutes a change in existing law in a general appropriations bill in contravention to Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Second, the amendment would remove the incentive to participate in the Corps program. If local interests decide to apply for inclusion in the program, they have certain responsibilities, and in return, they are eligible to apply for federal assistance if a flood damages the levee. The amendment would allow those levee districts that did not comply with the Corps requirements to be eligible for assistance, thereby rewarding non-participation.

The Senate provision would reduce participation in the program for the future. It is clearly unfair to the levee districts which have complied with the Corps requirements. The cost of these additional levee repairs could be hundreds of millions of dollars, and would either come out of the funds provided for those levee districts that are already in the program or from additional appropriations. It is presently estimated that the levees which already are eligible for Corps assistance in rebuilding will require more than double the federal funds made available to date for the purpose of non-federal levee reconstruction. To place further demands upon the funds provided to assist participating non-federal interests by allowing non-participating interests to receive funding creates a significant issue of equity to those who participated.

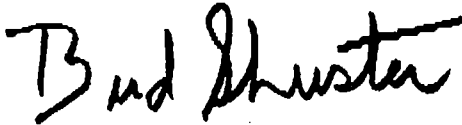
11/03/93 16:00 MINORITY FWD 013

The Honorable William H. Natcher
October 27, 1993
Page Two

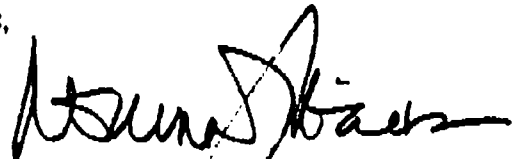
Finally, the amendment could result in the reconstruction of levees contrary to preferred flood plain management policy. There is serious consideration within the Administration of voluntary non-structural approaches to limit flood damages. Making more than 2000 additional levees eligible to apply for federal financial assistance would bias any future flood management to include more and higher levees.

The Committee on Public Works and Transportation is conducting a comprehensive examination of federal flood control and flood plain management policy. The Department of Defense Appropriations Bill is not the appropriate vehicle to determine that policy debate.

Sincerely yours,



BUD SHUSTER
Ranking Republican Member



NORMAN Y. MINETA
Chair, Committee on
Public Works and Transportation

1 (7) assess the environmental impact of current
2 flood control measures and the flood control im-
3 provements recommended under this section.

4 (c) CONSULTATION.—In conducting studies under
5 this section, the Secretary of the Army shall consult the
6 heads of other Federal agencies with water resources and
7 floodplain management responsibilities.

8 (d) REPORT.—Not later than June 30, 1995, the
9 Secretary of the Army shall transmit to Congress a report
10 on the results of the studies conducted under this section.

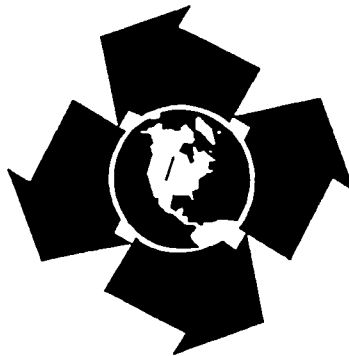
11 **SEC. 6. EMERGENCY RESPONSE.**

12 Section 5(a)(1) of the Act entitled “An Act authoriz-
13 ing construction of certain public works on rivers and har-
14 bors for flood control, and for other purposes”, approved
15 August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n(a)(1)), is amended by
16 inserting before the first semicolon the following: “, or in
17 implementation of nonstructural alternatives to the repair
18 or restoration of such flood control work if requested by
19 the non-Federal sponsor”.

"The Greening of Federal Disaster Relief Policies"

Working Group on Sustainable Redevelopment

A Public Private Forum



**In Cooperation with the
Office of Management and Budget
and
Office of Environmental Policy**

**Sponsored by the Alliance to Save Energy
Sieben Energy Associates, Ltd.
Nancy Skinner & Associates
and
The Joyce Foundation**

**February 18, 1994
Old Executive Office Building
Room 476**

Meeting Agenda

The Working Group on Sustainable Redevelopment February 18th, 1994, Rm 476, OEOB, 9:15 a.m.

Meeting Purpose: The purpose of the meeting is to create a public-private forum for incorporating energy efficiency and other sustainable redevelopment practices into federal disaster relief policies.

Welcome and Introductions

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 9:15 | Welcome, Introductions, & Meeting Purpose | David Nemtzow, Executive Vice President, The Alliance to Save Energy |
| 9:25 | Federal Sector Expectations | Keith Laughlin, Associate Director for Sustainable Development, White House Office on Environmental Policy |
| | | Steve Redburn, FEMA/Housing Branch Chief, White House Office of Management Budget |

Update on Federal Sustainable Redevelopment Efforts After Natural Disasters

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 9:35 | Department of Energy | Bill Becker, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy |
| 9:45 | Federal Emergency Management Agency | Robert Shea, Director of Program Implementation, Mitigation Directorate |

Midwest Perspective and Private Sector Efforts

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 9:50 | Wingspread Planning Conference on Sustainable Redevelopment | Craig Sieben/Nancy Skinner
The Working Group on Sustainable Redevelopment |
| 10:00 | Local Government & Sustainable Redevelopment | The Honorable Dennis Knobloch
Mayor, Valmeyer, IL |

Discussion of New Federal Initiatives to Further Sustainable Redevelopment

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 10:05 | Roundtable discussion of individual agency/organizational recommendations for increased sustainable redevelopment in disaster recovery and next steps. |
|-------|--|

Adjournment

11:00

February 18, 1994

'Greening of Disaster Policy ' Meeting, Old Executive Office Building, Rm 476, 9:15 a.m.

Invited Participants

Alliance to Save Energy	David	Nemtzow	Executive Vice President
Alliance to Save Energy	Malcolm	Verdict	Director of Research
American Institute of Architects	Carl	Costello	Director, Center for the Environment
Economic Development Administration	David	Geddes	Director, Technical Assistance & Research
Federal Emergency Management Agency	John	McShane	Program Specialist, Mitigation
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Robert	Shea	Director of Program Implementation, Mitigation Directorate
National Association of State Energy Officials	Frank	Bishop	Executive Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Rebecca	Moser	Special Assistant to the Undersecretary
National Weather Service	Don	Wernly	Chief of Warning and Forecast Branch
President's Council on Sustainable Development	Anne	James	Coordinator, Sustainable Communities Task Force
Senator Mosely-Braun's Office	Maria	Petaros	Legislative Assistant
Sieben Energy Associates	Craig	Sieben	President
Sieben Energy Associates	Helen	Kessler	Executive Vice-President
The Joyce Foundation	Margaret	O'Dell	Program Officer
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Peter	Smith	Director of Strategic Planning & Policy Analysis
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Terry	D'Addio	Special Assistant
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Sam	Hodges	Architect, Farmers Home Administration
U.S. Department of Energy	Gerald	Kotis	Senior Policy Advisor
U.S. Department of Energy	William	Becker	Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Robert	Groberg	Director, Energy Division
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Andrew	Euston	Senior Urban Design & Energy Program Officer.
U.S. Department of the Interior	Michele	Altemus	Special Assistant to the Director of Fish & Wildlife
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Dick	Sanderson	Director, Office of Federal Activities
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Harriet	Tregoning	Chief, Waste Policy Branch
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Lea	Swanson	Special Assistant
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Dave	Rejeski	Future's Group
U.S. Senate, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	Leslie	Black Cordes	Professional Staff Member

U.S. Small Business Administration	Bernard	Kulik	Assistant Administrator, Disaster Assistance
Village of Valmeyer	Dennis	Knobloch	Mayor
White House Domestic Policy Council	Hope	Schmeltzer	
White House Domestic Policy Council	Kathy	Way	Special Assistant to the President
White House Office of Management and Budget	Steve	Redburn	Housing/FEMA Branch Chief, Economics & Government
White House Office of Management and Budget	Randy	Steer	Operations & Research Analyst
White House Office of Management and Budget	Kevin	Neyland	Economist
White House Office of Science & Technology Policy	Rosina	Bierbaum	Senior Policy Analyst, Environment Program
White House Office on Environmental Policy	Keith	Laughlin	Associate Director for Sustainable Development
Working Group on Sustainable Redevelopment	Nancy	Skinner	Coordinator

The Working Group on Sustainable Redevelopment

Objectives

The primary objectives of The Working Group are to:

- Research and identify existing energy and environmental policy gaps and barriers to rebuilding and relocating communities utilizing energy efficiency and sustainable development principals.
- Identify short, medium and long-term measures to remedy the policy gaps and regulatory barriers.
- Make ongoing energy and environmental disaster policy recommendations to the White House Office of Management and Budget, the White House Office on Environmental Policy, and other government decision makers.

Process

To fulfill those objectives The Working Group will:

- Conduct a thorough review of existing programs and policies.

Because of the complexity of disaster policy and the segregation of programs amongst agencies, we are requesting that a staff liaison from each agency be available to provide information on current standards, policies, and programs.
- Compile the research findings, action plan, and prepare policy recommendations.

The role of advisors at this point would be to identify the most promising opportunities and make recommendations as to their implementation.
- Identify the departments, programs, and officials who would most benefit from the findings.
- Present policy recommendations and implement action plan.

A final report will detail these policy recommendations along with the economic and environmental benefits of incorporating them as standard practice in disaster policy. Also included in this report will be recommendations for utilization of existing federal programs in disaster recovery efforts as well as opportunities for other initiatives.

Noah's Architecture: Let's Not Rebuild on the Flood Plain

By William Becker

AS THE waters recede from the Great Flood of 1993, the river dwellers of the Midwest will feel compelled to return to the flood plain, cleaning away the muck and rebuilding their homes and businesses. They will be drawn back by tradition, by the magnetism of the rivers and by the conviction that they have no choice.

The nation will empathize with their losses and admire their grit. But is rebuilding the flood plain an act of endurance, or folly? In most cases, it would be folly.

The Great Flood leaves no doubt about the dangers of living in one of nature's highways. Even "protected" communities are not always safe. The nation's flood-control record is riddled with tragic examples of how easily nature fools engineers. In 1972, a storm dumped 14 inches of rain in four hours into the Rapid Creek drainage basin above Rapid City, S.D., killing 238 people and destroying more than 1,000 homes and businesses despite the protection of a flood-control dam. In 1976, the 3,000-foot-long Teton Dam above Idaho Falls, Idaho, burst and inundated 400,000 acres of land at a cost of more than \$1 billion. In 1977, a 12-inch rainfall ruptured a half dozen earthen dams near Johnstown, Pa., causing floods that killed 78 people. This summer, Midwest levees actually held water inside some communities, turning them into lakes, and dikes often exacerbated flooding downriver by preventing the water from spreading and slowing.

Nevertheless, it's likely that taxpayers will again contribute billions more dollars to restore levees, buildings, bridges, roads, water treatment plants

William Becker is former publisher of the Soldiers Grove weekly newspaper and was a principal advocate of the village's relocation. He now lives in Washington.

and other public infrastructure within the flood plains. But there is an alternative.

For the last 10 years, a small village—population now 600—in the upper Mississippi River watershed has been demonstrating a 100-percent effective way to end flood disasters. Soldiers Grove, Wis., provides a glimpse of the future of national flood-prevention policy, and the future works.

Soldiers Grove was established more than a century ago on the banks of the Kickapoo River, a tributary of the Wisconsin, which in turn flows into the Mississippi. The community relied on the Kickapoo to float logs to its lumber mill and later to provide electric power. For its first 30 years, Soldiers Grove was free of floods. Upriver forests absorbed rain where it fell.

But logging and farming cleared that vegetation, resulting in an eroded watershed and a silted river bed. In 1907, Soldiers Grove had its first flood; others followed every 10 years or so. After each flood, the villagers cleared away the muck and rebuilt, often with federal assistance.

After 30 years, Soldiers Grove acknowledged that flooding was unlikely to stop and joined other Kickapoo communities in asking Congress for a flood control project. Nearly 30 years later, in 1962, Congress authorized construction of a Kickapoo system, and in 1974 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers unveiled plans for a \$3.5 million levee around Soldiers Grove.

But the villagers shocked the corps: They rejected the offer. Over the decades, many property owners had awakened. They began doubting that any structure could tame the Kickapoo. They realized that their buildings, rotting and structurally damaged from years of flooding, were not worth the \$3.5 million investment. They recognized that flood disasters occur because people have changed the characteris-



BY THORNA ROSE FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

tics of watersheds and have chosen to live, work and build in the paths of rivers.

So in early 1975 Soldiers Grove proposed that instead of building a levee, it would relocate on higher ground—homes, business district, everything in the flood plain. The project would provide secondary benefits as well: moving the municipal well from the reach of floods, rerouting roads so flood waters would no longer block fire and rescue vehicles, restoring the community's tax base.

Traditionally, the Corps of Engineers had written off relocation as "socially unacceptable." But village leaders circulated a petition and found that 30 of its 39 commercial property owners, 15 of its 22 flood-plain homeowners and five of the seven members of the Village Board supported the move. The economics also seemed good. The corps had estimated that the village suffered average annual flood damages of \$127,000. Thus, if the government's \$3.5 million contribution for a levee were spent on relocation, the move

would pay itself off in 27.5 years—far better than the 100-year payback required for most flood control construction.

Initially, the corps agreed to support relocation. Months later, however, Congress imposed a moratorium on the entire Kickapoo Valley flood control project because of an environmental controversy. The corps notified the village that it could not help with relocation.

The villagers decided to keep trying. Over the next three years, they developed a \$6 million relocation plan, identified a farm field as the site for a new business district, then bought the land and extended water and sewer lines to it. But they got nowhere in seeking \$3.5 million from federal agencies—the same amount the government had planned to spend on flood control.

Then on the July Fourth weekend of 1978, the Kickapoo hit Soldiers Grove with the worst flood in its history. Six feet of water cascaded down Main Street, destroying the bank, a restaurant and other commercial buildings. To politicians and reporters, Village

President Ron Swiggum pointed out that the disaster didn't have to happen. The community had tried to move, and the federal government refused to help.

Once again federal officials offered money—this time to repair the old buildings—and once again Soldiers Grove refused it, citing an executive order issued by President Carter in May 1977. It prohibited federal agencies from helping communities develop flood plains "unless no reasonable alternative exists." Relocation was a reasonable alternative, the village argued. At last they carried the day. The next month, under pressure from the village's congressional delegation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development awarded Soldiers Grove nearly \$1 million to begin its move.

Over the next five years, Soldiers Grove built a new central business district that has attracted national attention. The village remains a humble rural community, but its heart is a cluster of about 30 solar-heated, energy-efficient, flood-free business and residential buildings. The entire downtown is handicapped-accessible. The old business district has been razed and turned into a municipal park that the Kickapoo can flood without significant damage.

By the time it was completed in 1983, the move cost about \$6.6 million, including \$4.4 million from federal agencies and nearly \$2.2 million borrowed for water and sewer lines and a new community building. But taxpayers will never send another flood-relief dollar to Soldiers Grove, and the community's enhanced tax base is helping pay its debt. Relocation has given the community a second chance and has made sure that whatever its future, it won't be killed by flooding.

There were moments in Soldiers Grove's marathon project when villagers wondered whether saving their community was worth the trouble. They persisted in part because they believed they could demonstrate

an alternative to flooding for other communities. Unfortunately, few have paid attention, and the federal government still offers no coordinated program to help a community that wishes to move and that must deal with the complicated economic, legal and social issues involved.

In the aftermath of the Great Flood, however, there are some positive signs. During a meeting Aug. 26 in Des Moines, Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy floated the idea that the government might purchase flood plain property in the Midwest and turn it into wetlands rather than rebuild damaged levees. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified federal programs that can help pay for relocation. A number of Midwest communities have contacted state and federal officials, inquiring about the Soldiers Grove model.

Is relocation the answer for all 22,000 of America's flood-prone communities? Of course not. But it is a viable option for far more of them than the Corps of Engineers, national policy planners and flood-plain residents acknowledge. And if relocation does prove economically or physically impossible, the community can consider other nonstructural strategies, such as guiding development away from flood plains, simply evacuating flood-prone land, restoring wetlands and improving upriver conservation practices to control runoff. Given their spotty record and high environmental costs, dams and levees should be a last resort.

Before investing in recovery, the federal government, local governments, leaders and property owners should ask a few critical questions. What will we buy with the money we pump into the Mississippi and Missouri River watershed? Will we buy another disaster? Or will we buy true protection against the next flood? Sometimes when people come into conflict with nature, it's better to move the

How **extremes of weather**—and the misery they bring—d



THE FORCE OF NATURE

By
Stephen
Petran

the whims of one powerful phenomenon: the thunderstorm



Drought or Flood the Worst Year

Examining his corn crop—a total loss—drought—brings South Carolinian Freddy Major (opposite) close to tears midway across the country, Portage, Mo. (above), was inundated by the swollen Mississippi. Either too many or too few thunderstorms caused much of this year's weather damage.

This is how weird our weather has been: The three most damaging climatic disasters in U.S. history happened in the past 12 months. First, Hurricane Andrew devastated south Florida last September. Then, on March 12 a giant blizzard—which the National Weather Service calls “the single biggest storm of the century”—swept from Florida to Maine, releasing more snow, hail, rain and sleet than any other storm since 1888. Finally, the relentless rain flooding the Midwest brought on what may be the costliest weather disaster of all. “Taken together, the storms do make one wonder if there are pattern shifts occurring in our climate,” says Elbert Friday, director of the Weather Service. What’s more, Friday will say what most meteorologists won’t: El Niño, the mysterious heating of the eastern Pacific Ocean, is altering weather this year, while

global warming may be causing other disturbances. (The Weather Service factored El Niño into supercomputer models that early last spring predicted the flooding in the Midwest.) Is our weather changing irrevocably? Friday says, “We just don’t know for sure. There is no consensus yet.” Only one thing is certain: The single most powerful force of nature, the delivery system of almost all bad weather, is the common thunderstorm. Thunderstorms inside Hurricane Andrew created its most devastating winds. Thunderstorms—Friday calls them thundersnows—blanketed the East with up to four feet of snow in March. Thunderstorms, wave after wave of them, pummeled the Midwest and flooded thousands out of their homes. And the lack of thunderstorms brought on the drought in the Southeast. Thunderstorms are the villains of the sky.

SHAPING THE CITY

'Sustainability' Binds Society, Environment

By Roger K. Lewis

Sustainability.

Exactly what does it mean, this verb transformed into a noun by way of an adjective? "Sustainability" has become a rallying cry, a *cause célèbre*, a movement of almost religious proportions for some architects, planners and engineers, for a handful of developers and politicians, and for most environmental activists.

The dictionary offers several definitions for "sustain": to support, to keep up, to keep going, to supply with necessities. Sounds simple enough. But, in fact, the word is symbolic shorthand for something more complex.

"The United Nations defines sustainability as development that satisfies the needs of today without undermining the needs of the future," Carl Bovill, a University of Maryland architecture professor, noted in a paper on sustainable design. Brendan Gill wrote last year in the *New Yorker* that "sustainability can be defined as a dynamic balance between the needs of an urban population and the flow of resources required to support it."

Thus sustainability is an attribute of virtually every human enterprise affecting and depending upon the natural environment, from construction to agriculture, and at every scale, from building a house or boat to building a small community or entire city.

Passing the sustainability test means living more harmoniously with nature by minimizing environmental intervention and damage, reducing energy consumption, using replenishable resources and recycling already extracted and processed resources, even if replenishable. It also means creating products and structures that are safe and healthy.

To many readers, this probably sounds a lot like the 1970s, when dramatic increases in petroleum costs, catalyzed by the Arab states' oil embargo, raised America's energy consciousness. Suddenly, long gas lines and skyrocketing heating bills made people aware that energy was no longer cheap or available in unlimited quantities. Just as suddenly, energy conservation became the watchword. Architects and engineers lost no time exploring ways to

design energy-efficient buildings, just as manufacturers were doing with automobiles and aircraft.

But the energy consciousness of the 1970s was motivated mostly by economics rather than by any moral, ethical or environmental imperative. Owners of real estate and cars and airplanes, spoiled by previously cheap energy, understandably sought buildings and vehicles that would not be prohibitively expensive to pump fuel into. If there were other motivations, they were marginal.

During the 1980s, with oil again plentiful and petroleum prices stable, energy consciousness lost its dominance as a primary design consideration, although energy remained an important cost factor.

Meanwhile, citizens became increasingly aware of the environmental degradation occurring all

around them: accumulating waste products difficult to dispose of or recycle; polluted, unhealthy air both indoors and outside; diminishing quality of water in rivers, lakes and estuaries; loss of valuable soils, wetlands, agricultural acreage and natural vegetation; and threatened or destroyed wildlife and wildlife habitats.

While some of this can be attributed to natural causes, much of it clearly results from indifferent or neglectful human behavior. The consequence today, most would agree, is an environment at risk—with potential risks for local and regional economies dependent on environmental resources.

But few would argue that, to protect the environment, we must stop building, arrest economic and

See LEWIS, F5, Col. 1

BY ROGER K. LEWIS

ing computational complexity, understanding at least some of these parameters can lead to more intelligent choices by architects and engineers when designing buildings. For example, a sustainability-sensitive architect might want to know that water base paint embodies 437,000 Btu/gallon while oil base paint embodies 508,000 Btu/gallon. Or that a wood panel door embodies 873,000 Btu compared with only 347,000 Btu for a hollow core door.

Of course, oil base paint may be preferred for reasons of durability and appearance. Lightweight, less-expensive hollow core doors seem flimsy and may be stylistically incompatible with the interior decor. Thus a designer may opt not to specify the more "sustainable" materials for aesthetic reasons. But if such choices occur in the context of a continually updated building audit, then prudent design trade-offs may still keep the structure within the total energy budget for overall sustainability.

Planners, architects and engineers can adopt a similar approach in the design of neighborhoods and communities. In configuring land use patterns, laying out streets and devising delivery systems for public utilities and other services, designers can achieve higher, measurable levels of sustainability by posing new questions. Instead of only asking, "What works, what does it cost, how soon can I get it and how often will it need repair?" they can consider present and future environmental impacts and lifetime energy consumption.

"Sustainability" can easily become another fad or marketing gimmick, another buzzword expropriated and exploited for public relations purposes. One can imagine future advertisements in newspaper real estate sections touting the virtues of "sustainable" homes in "sustainable" subdivisions.

Likewise, at the other extreme, sustainability can turn into a kind of religion, a credo to which environmental zealots swear unfailing allegiance while dismissing all other considerations.

Polemics at both extremes unfortunately obscure the common sense and scientific rationality underpinning sustainability and its measurement. What's needed above all is expansion and communication of sustainability science so that we all will understand more fully the consequences of our choices.

Roger K. Lewis is an architect and a professor of architecture at the University of Maryland.

Planners Strive to 'Sustain'

LEWIS, From F3

physical growth, abandon cars and factories, stifle technological innovation, and consume nothing but renewable, recycled products.

The intelligent compromise, the moral yet practical choice, is to pursue sustainability, according to its advocates.

Two challenges arise in this. First, measuring sustainability is not easy. Can the sustainability of a particular action or artifact be quantified? Can fair and useful comparisons be made in assessing what appears to be an abstract notion or subjective characteristic?

Second, even if measurement is possible, how can some calculated rating of sustainability compete with powerful human factors affecting personal decisions? No matter how sensitive or well educated, people will still exercise their tastes and preferences, display their status and authority, invent and indulgently use new technologies, create wasteful products, and adhere tenaciously to rituals and traditional customs violating the tenets of socially responsible sustainability.

Consider the challenge in designing buildings.

Bovill's paper proposes that one method for measuring architectural sustainability, borrowed from the science of thermodynamics, is to quantitatively account for all of the energy and matter flowing in and out of an imaginary envelope surrounding a building. This includes not only energy purchased to heat, cool and light the building but also all of the energy embodied in creating, installing and maintaining each and every item of which the building is composed.

Clearly, this is an extremely complex calculation. It would involve processing data ranging from the time-dependent effects of sunlight on heating and illumination to the number of Btu's (British thermal units, a measure of heat energy) required to fabricate and transport a brick or a piece of gypsum board. Does each construction worker drive alone to the construction site (not so sustainable) or do they car pool (much more sustainable)?

ENERGY PROVISIONS IN

TITLE I OF THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974 AS AMENDED (P.L. 93-383) -COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

Findings and Purpose:

"Sec. 101(a) The Congress finds and declares that the Nation's cities, towns, and smaller urban communities face critical social, economic, and environmental problems arising in significant measure from-

(3) increasing energy costs which have seriously undermined the quality and overall effectiveness of local community and housing development activities.

(b) The Congress further finds and declares that the future welfare of the Nation and the well-being of its citizens depend on the establishment and maintenance of viable urban communities as social, economic, and political entities, and require--

(4) concerted action by Federal, State, and local governments to address the economic and social hardships borne by communities as a consequence of scarce fuel supplies.

(c) the primary objective of this title is the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Consistent with this primary objective, the Federal assistance provided in this title is for the support of community development activities which are directed toward the following specific objectives--

(1) the elimination of slums and blight...

(2) the elimination of conditions which are detrimental to health, safety and public welfare...

(3) the conservation and expansion of the Nation's housing stock...

(9) the conservation of the Nation's scarce energy resources, improvement of energy efficiency, and the provision of alternative and renewable energy sources of supply.

Eligible Activities:

Sec. 105. (a) Activities assisted under this title may include only -- (1) the acquisition of real property...which is (A) blighted...(B) appropriate for rehabilitation...(C)...preservation or restoration of historic sites...(D) to be used for the provision of public works; (E) to be used for other public purposes;

(2) the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation (including design features and improvements with respect to such construction, or installation which promote energy efficiency) of public works and site or other improvements--including ...utilities (including power generation and distribution facilities using renewable resource energy systems), ..."

"(4) clearance, demolition, removal, and rehabilitation (including rehabilitation which promotes energy efficiency) of buildings and improvements...

(8) provisions of public services, including but not limited to those concerned with employment, crime prevention, child care, health, drug abuse, education, energy conservation..."

(15) grants to neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations...(etc.) to carry out a neighborhood revitalization or community economic development or energy conservation project in furtherance of the objectives of section 101(c)

(16) activities necessary to the development of energy use strategies related to a recipient's development goals, to assure that those goals are achieved with maximum energy efficiency, including items such as--

(A) an analysis of the manner in, and the extent to, which energy conservation objectives will be integrated into local government operations, purchasing and service delivery, capital improvements, budgeting, waste management, district heating and cooling, land use planning and zoning, and traffic control, parking, and public transportation functions; and

(B) a statement of the actions the recipient will take to foster energy conservation and the use of renewable energy resources in the private sector, including the enactment and enforcement of local codes and ordinances to encourage or mandate energy conservation or use of renewable energy resources, financial and other assistance to be provided (principally for the benefit of low- and moderate-income persons) to make energy conserving improvements to residential structures and any other proposed energy conservation activities; . . ."

Legislative History:

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT: to make explicit a community's ability to use block grant funds for the development and implementation of individual activities designed to conserve energy, as well as for community energy conservation strategy. ...The amendments approved by the Committee would permit a community, in its discretion, to use community development block grant funds in order to assess energy needs, devise a conservation strategy, and to undertake energy conserving activities....

CONFERENCE REPORT: The eligible activities that are specified in the statute are illustrative, and not exclusive. A community may receive funds for alternative activities identified by the community as being necessary to the development of a comprehensive community-wide energy use strategy.

February 18, 1994

'Greening of Disaster Policy' Meeting, Old Executive Office Building, Rm 476, 9:15 a.m.

Invited Participants

Alliance to Save Energy	William	Nitze	President
Alliance to Save Energy	David	Nemtsov	Executive Vice President
Alliance to Save Energy	Malcolm	Verdict	Director of Research
American Institute of Architects	Carl	Costello	Director, Center for the Environment
Economic Development Administration	David	Geddes	Director, Technical Assistance & Research
Economic Development Administration	David	Witschi	Director, Economic Adjustment Division
Federal Emergency Management	Richard	Krimm	Associate Director, Response & Recovery Directorate
Federal Emergency Management	Richard	Moore	Associate Director, Mitigation Directorate
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Larry	Zensinger	National Relocation Coordinator
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Terry	Baker	Hazard Mitigation Specialist
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Rebecca	Moser	Special Assistant to the Undersecretary
National Weather Service	Don	Wernly	Chief of Warning and Forecast Branch
President's Council on Sustainable Development	Molly	Olson	Executive Director
President's Council on Sustainable Development	Anne	James	Coordinator, Sustainable Communities
Senator Barbara Boxer's Office	Rob	Alexander	Legislative Assistant
Senator Mosely-Braun's Office	Olga	Corey	Chief of Staff
Senator Mosely-Braun's Office	Maria	Petaros	Legislative Assistant
Sieben Energy Associates	Craig	Sieben	President
Sieben Energy Associates	Helen	Kessler	Executive Vice-President
The Joyce Foundation	Margaret	O'Dell	Program Officer
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Bob	Nash	Undersecretary for Small Community & Rural Development
U.S. Department of Agriculture	James	Lyons	Assistant Secretary, Natural Resources and Environment
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Wayne	Fawbaush	Deputy Administrator, Farmers Home Administration
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Terry	D'Addio	Special Assistant
U.S. Department of Energy	Christine	Ervin	Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
U.S. Department of Energy	Dirk	Forrister	Special Assistant for Policy
U.S. Department of Energy	Gerald	Kotis	Senior Policy Advisor

U.S. Department of Energy	William	Becker ✓	Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Andrew	Cuomo	Assistant Secretary for Community Planning & Development
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Richard	Broun	Director, Office of Environment & Energy
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Andrew	Euston	Senior Urban Design & Energy Program Officer
U.S. Department of the Interior	Mollie	Beattie	Director of Fish & Wildlife
U.S. Department of the Interior	Glynn	Key	Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
U.S. Department of the Interior	Michele	Alternus	Special Assistant to the Director of Fish & Wildlife
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Karl	Hausker	Deputy Assistant Administrator, Policy, Planning & Evaluation
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Lea	Swanson	Special Assistant
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Dave	Rejeski	Future's Group
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Joe	Abe	Future's Group
U.S. Small Business Administration	Kulik	Bernard	Assistant Administrator, Disaster Assistance
U.S. Small Business Administration	Mike	Deegan	Director of Operations for Disaster Assistance
Village of Valmeyer	Dennis	Knobloch	Mayor
White House Office of Management and Budget	Christopher	Edley	Associate Director for Economics & Government
White House Office of Management and Budget	Kevin	Neyland	Economist
White House Office of Management and Budget	Margaret	Shaw	Special Assistant to the Associate Director for Economic & Government
White House Office of Management and Budget	Randy	Steer ✓	Operations & Research Analyst
White House Office of Management and Budget	Steven	Redburn	Housing/FEMA Branch Chief, Economics & Government
White House Office of Science & Technology Policy	Henry	Kelly	Assistant Director for Technology
White House Office of Science & Technology Policy	Mark	Schaefer	Assistant Director for Environment
White House Office of Science & Technology Policy	Rosina	Bierbaum	Senior Policy Analyst, Environment Program
White House Office on Environmental Policy	Kathy	Zoi	Chief of Staff
White House Office on Environmental Policy	Keith	Laughlin	Associate Director for Sustainable Development
White House Office on Environmental Policy	Will	Stelle	Associate Director for Natural Resources
~~Working Group on Sustainable Redevelopment~~	~~Robert~~	~~Berkebile~~	~~Facilitator~~
Working Group on Sustainable Redevelopment	Nancy	Skinner	Coordinator



The
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To Save Energy

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North Carolina Department of Commerce

Robert A. Hefner III
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Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Mac

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President & Chief Executive Officer
New England Electric System

W. T. Stephens
Chairman and CEO
Monville Corporation

Robert B. Stobaugh
Charles Edward Wilson Professor
of Administration
Harvard Business School

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To	Cookie Waldon	From	Nancy Skinner
Co.		Co.	
Dept.		Phone #	
Fax #		Fax #	

TO:

FROM: David Nemtzow
Executive Vice President

RE: Friday, February 11th Meeting on Sustainable Redevelopment
10:00 a.m., Rm 476, OEOB

DATE: February 15, 1994

Due to weather conditions, the February 11th meeting was postponed. We are rescheduling the meeting for Friday, February 18th, 9:15 to 11:00 a.m., at OEOB, Rm 476. Please contact Nancy Skinner at (202) 857-0666 by Wednesday February 16th, 5:00 p.m. with your availability, and your birthdate if we don't already have it.

As a reminder, federal agencies and others in attendance will give an update on current sustainable redevelopment efforts in response to the Midwest flood. The second half of the meeting will be devoted to a roundtable discussion of how energy and environmental issues can be incorporated into the federal redevelopment process. We look forward to your participation.

Please contact Malcolm Verdict on my staff or me if you have any questions.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

September 29, 1993

Mr. William A. Nitze
President
The Alliance to Save Energy
1725 K Street, N.W.
Suite 509
Washington, D.C. 20006-1401

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for coming by to meet with me and my colleagues at OMB on September 16 to discuss steps that could be taken to improve the energy efficiency of structures constructed or rebuilt under the Administration's disaster relief program in response to the recent mid-western floods. We at OMB and our colleagues in other federal agencies very much want to work with The Alliance to Save Energy, your partners at Sieben Energy and other private organizations in identifying short-term steps that can be taken by state and local governments, utilities, lenders, builders and other key private sector actors towards this end.

We understand that the Alliance and Sieben Energy have been instrumental in organizing representatives of these interests into a Working Group on Sustainable Redevelopment. My office, the White House Office on Environmental Policy, and the Interagency Task Force on Flood Recovery are very interested in collaborating with the Working Group to identify effective ideas that can be incorporated into a coordinated action program that will enhance the Administration's flood recovery efforts by maximizing the energy efficiency gains associated with flood relief.

In the longer term, the Administration hopes to reshape the federal disaster assistance program to avoid past problems and to maximize the program's long-term benefits to our economy and our environment. Enhancing the program's energy efficiency benefits will be an important goal in this effort. We will be looking to non-governmental organizations like the Alliance to help us achieve the goal and hope that our collaboration on mid-western flood relief will be useful in developing a longer-term for reforming disaster relief.

I look forward to working with you and your colleagues on this important issue.

Sincerely,

T.J. Glauthier
Associate Director
Natural Resources,
Energy, and Science

cc: Katie McGinty

Meeting Agenda

The Working Group on Sustainable Redevelopment February 18th, 1994 Rm 476, OEOB, 9:15 a.m.

Meeting Purpose: The purpose of the meeting is to create a public-private forum for incorporating energy efficiency and other sustainable redevelopment practices into federal disaster relief policies.

Welcome and Introductions

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|------|---|--|
| 9:15 | Welcome, Introductions, & Meeting Purpose | David Nemtzow, Executive Vice-President, The Alliance to Save Energy |
| 9:25 | Federal Sector Expectations | Keith Laughlin, Associate Director for Sustainable Development, White House Office on Environmental Policy |
| 9:30 | | Steve Redburn, FEMA/Housing Branch Chief, White House Office of Management and Budget |

Update on Federal Sustainable Redevelopment Efforts After Natural Disasters

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 9:35 | Department of Energy | Bill Becker, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy |
| 9:45 | Federal Emergency Management Agency | FEMA Representative |

Midwest Perspective and Private Sector Efforts

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 9:50 | Wingspread Planning Conference on Sustainable Redevelopment | Bob Berkebile, AIA/Nancy Skinner
The Working Group on Sustainable Redevelopment |
| 10:00 | Local Government & Sustainable Redevelopment | The Honorable Dennis Knobloch
Mayor, Valmeyer, IL |

Discussion of New Federal Initiatives to Further Sustainable Redevelopment

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| 10:05 | Roundtable discussion of individual agency/organizational recommendations for increased sustainable redevelopment in disaster recovery and next steps. | |
|-------|--|--|

Adjournment

11:00