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US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND
PREVENTION OFFICE

TO:

NAME: Kathi WayORGANIZATION: DPCFAX: (202) 456-7028 PHONE: _____

FROM:

NAME: Kathy Jones, EPATELEPHONE: 202 260 8353DATE: 11/12/93NUMBER OF PAGES: 8
(INCLUDING COVER)

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Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
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MEETING SUMMARY**ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH SAFETY COMMITTEE
FOR LONG-TERM RECOVERY FROM THE MIDWEST FLOODS****TO: Environmental and Health Safety (EHS) Committee (see distribution below)****FROM****Co-Chairs: Sylvia Lowrance, EPA, Associate Deputy Administrator**
Dr. Frank Young, HHS/PHS, Director of Emergency Preparedness/National Disaster Medical Systems**RE: Summary of the November 10th Environmental and Health Safety (EHS) Committee meeting. Announcement of the next EHS meeting will be sent to you at a later date.****FAX Distribution:****USDA**Don von Wolfradt, SCS 202-690-1462
Gary Morgan, RDA 202-720-9719
Robert Nash, OS 202-720-2080**USACE**

John Elmore, CECW-O 202-504-5095

DoCKent Lim, EDA 202-482-0995
Dr. Andrew Robertson, NOAA 301-713-4388**DoE**Leslie Thorton, OS 202-401-0596
Kathy Jovicich, OS 202-401-2854**DOE**

Jim Gilliam, DOE 202-586-7974

EPAJim Makris, CEPPPO 202-260-0927
Kathy Jones, CEPPPO 202-260-0927
Jim Staves, CEPPPO 202-260-0154**FEMA**Dick Krimm, SLPS 202-646-4060
Maury Goodman, Public Affairs 202-646-4086**HHS**Donald Smith, AoA 202-619-3759
Donald Sykes, ACF 202-401-5718
Bruce Chelikowsky, IHS/PHS . 301-443-5679
Remle Grove, FDA/PHS 301-443-3757
Brian Flynn, SAMSHA 301-443-1719
Kent Gray, CDC 404-488-7107
Philip Killam, HRSA 301-443-4203
Kevin Tonal, NIEHS 301-443-5146**HUD**

Terrence Monihen, AMS 202-708-0299

DOI

Willie Taylor, OEA 202-208-6970

USGS

Gail Mallard 703-648-5295

White HouseBrian Burke, DPC 202-456-7028
Kathi Way, DPC 202-456-7028

ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH SAFETY (EHS) COMMITTEE***Meeting Summary***

Wednesday, November 10, 1993 10:00 am - 12:00 pm

INTRODUCTION

On November 10, 1993, the Environmental and Health Safety Committee (EHS) met to discuss the recent consolidation of flood recovery committees and provide updates on issues. Sylvia Lowrance, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Associate Deputy Administrator, and Dr. Frank Young, Director of Emergency Preparedness/National Disaster Medical Systems for Public Health Service (PHS) are the co-chairs of the EHS Committee.

MAJOR OUTCOMES

- The EHS Committee's role is to address flood issues related to water, waste, vector control/disease surveillance, social services/education, environmental restoration, and relocation. Accordingly, the EHS Committee is comprised of former committee representatives handling these issues. Any additional delegates should be presented to Kathy Jones of EPA.
- The EHS Committee should serve as both an issue identification and problem solving group. As issues surface, a first critical step will be pulling together involved agencies and validating the facts related to the issues.
- Since EPA is providing meeting support to the EHS Committee, EPA will develop weekly reports requested by the Domestic Policy Council (DPC) to be developed by COB each Thursday. During weeks when the Committee meets, meeting summaries will serve as the report. During weeks when the committee does not meet, a similar summary will be prepared. Information from EHS Committee members and personnel in the regional offices will be critical.
- EHS Committee representatives agreed to form a subcommittee for groundwater/drinking water issues. The November 15 and 16th meeting in Kansas City, Missouri with state environmental and health directors will help determine the path of the subcommittee.
- EHS Committee representatives agreed to form a subcommittee for social and human services occurring now and those that may arise during community buyouts.

INFORMATION/ACTION ITEMS FOR THE STEERING COMMITTEE

- The Groundwater/Potable Water Assessment and Sampling Plan will be presented to the Steering Committee (after the Kansas City meeting on Nov. 15th and 16th with states) and then to FEMA for funding consideration.
- EHS Committee members agreed that demographic data should be considered in determining areas for community buyouts. EPA will collect this data and share it with other agencies and EHS members.
- Committee members discussed the need to identify secondary impacts that may occur next spring as a result of freezing of the high water table. Although EPA regions cannot fully anticipate impacts, there will be flood-related damage that will need to be funded. A subcommittee was suggested to deal with these issues (e.g., damaged public and private property as well as social service complications). All members agreed that some interagency mechanism is needed.

Agenda Item 1: Introductions/Background Information**Discussion**

Dr. Frank Young and Jim Makris, Director of the EPA Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO), convened the meeting and welcomed attendees. EHS Committee representatives from each agency introduced themselves.

Jim Makris explained that the ten former committees on the Long Range Flood Recovery Task Force have been collapsed into four committees. In addition, a Communication Coordination Committee and a Congressional Coordination Committee have been formed to expedite information dissemination. The new EHS Committee is represented by members of the former Environmental, Health and Medical, Water Supply and Treatment, and the Education/Social Services Committees.

Dr. Young and Jim Makris reported on the November 4th meeting of the Steering Committee, which is comprised of committee chairs. Dr. Young announced that EHS Committee meeting summaries will follow the EPA format used by the former Environmental Committee, but will include a box to elevate pertinent issues to the Steering Committee. EPA will also provide weekly reports to the White House as requested by Kathi Way, Special Assistant to President Clinton for Domestic Policy. Kathy Jones stressed that obtaining information from EHS Committee members and regions will be critical to the development of the weekly reports that will be submitted to the White House. Activities and new information such as proposed legislation, congressional hearings, trips to the Midwest, and other significant meetings will be needed.

Jim Makris noted that the Steering Committee also stressed the importance of submitting flood recovery fiscal reports to Office of Management and Budget (OMB). He mentioned that FEMA has developed a publication called the *Recovery Times*, which features some of the important flood response and recovery efforts on federal, state, and local levels.

Follow-Up Actions

- In compiling information for the weekly reports to the White House (during weeks without EHS Committee meetings), EHS Committee representatives and affected regional personnel should provide information and activities to Kathy Jones (phone: 202-260-8353/fax: 202-260-0927) no later than COB Wednesday (indefinitely).
- If appropriate, EHS Committee members should present any additional agency representatives and future agenda items to Kathy Jones or Kevin Tonat. Of particular note is participation of the former Water Supply and Treatment Committee and Education/Social Services Committee. Since there was not a representative from the Education/Social Services Committee, Kathy Jones will contact Leslie Thorton to resolve membership. James Walke of FEMA noted that there should be communication representatives on all committees.
- Jim Makris encouraged EHS representatives to prepare articles on Federal involvement with flood-related activities and submit them to FEMA for publication in their *Recovery Times*.

- It was recommended that Maury Goodman (FEMA/Chair of Communications Committee) receive EHS Committee meeting summaries.

Agenda Item 2: Role of the EHS Committee

Discussion

Committee representatives updated attendees and provided recommendations for each EHS Committee issue:

- **Water** -- Water issues will be of significance throughout the duration of the flood recovery process. Therefore, Dr. Young suggested that a subcommittee be created to address water issues. One issue includes the groundwater and potable water assessment and sampling plan proposal for private wells (see discussion under agenda item #3: Groundwater Assessment Proposal).
- **Waste** -- There are no unresolved waste issues from the former Environmental Committee. When asked, regional personnel on the teleconference indicated that they currently have no waste issues.
- **Vector Control/Disease Surveillance** -- The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) continues their disease surveillance: past research has indicated that vector-borne encephalitides (St. Louis and western equine) may become a significant human health problem in approximately two years (amplification time for the virus); anthrax has impacted seven herds in North Dakota and five herds in South Dakota and may be of increasing concern in Region 8 as soils dry out.
- **Social Services/Education** -- HHS has supported efforts to provide services to citizens in need. The agency is addressing flood-related social concerns such as inadequate heating as they affect vulnerable populations (e.g., children and the elderly) and has recently received a request from Iowa for \$200,000 in additional funds. Significant concerns include effects from the high water table (e.g., private well, septic tank, and electrical system failures). Restoration activity is eligible for special funding (waivers) under HHS grants. Dr. Young suggested that a subcommittee be formed to work social service issues and that accomplishments in implementing programs/outreach for the elderly be shared with FEMA for publication in the *Recovery Times*.
- **Environmental Restoration** -- Several teams have been formed under the Floodplain Management Committee. The Scientific Assessment Strategy Team (SAST) is supporting a ten week effort to identify river reaches where alternatives to levee repair or additional flood storage capacity yields the most environmental benefit. EPA will be requested to nominate a representative to the SAST. EPA will also be asked to nominate representatives for a collateral effort to review federal incentives for floodplain management. Dr. Young recommended that an HHS representative be included on the SAST. Bob Springer of EPA Region V suggested that state input is equally important.
- **Relocation/Community Buyouts** -- Out of 204 interested communities, 53 have been selected for buyouts. Over 10,000 dwellings are under consideration for relocation. Dr. Young and Jim Makris brought up the issue of environmental equity at the 53 locations and mentioned the importance of considering regional demographics before determining

the suitability of buyouts. One important issue related to relocation addressed renters who lose their homes when dwellings are bought from their owners. Buyout policies should be organized to consider such issues. FEMA and the White House are currently considering FEMA as the possible lead on all community relocation and buyout issues.

Follow-Up Actions

- A subcommittee on water issues related to flood-recovery will be established. Kent Gray of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and representatives from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and EPA should participate on this subcommittee.
- A social services subcommittee will be established to address flood victims needs for human services. The subcommittee will include a Department of Education (DoE) representative and a Bureau of Indian Affairs representative and will work with the regions to identify significant issues.
- Dr. Young suggested that Howard Wallach (HHS/Association of the Aging) submit an article on HHS flood recovery accomplishments related to the elderly populations to FEMA for publication in the *Recovery Times*.
- Per Dr. Young's request, Shannon Cunniff of the EPA Office of Federal Activities will communicate to the White House the need for HHS representation on the SAST.
- Frank Monteferrante of the Department of Commerce (DoC) will work with EPA to provide the EHS Committee with demographic data for selected communities to be used in the community buyout decision making process.
- James Walke will share with the EHS Committee how community buyout decisions are made per Jim Makris' suggestion so EPA, HHS, and other EHS Committee members can anticipate buyout-related environmental and social service problems. EPA will work with FEMA to obtain the list of the 53 communities proposed for buyouts so that demographic data can be identified for these communities. EPA's Landview System, which uses U.S. Census Bureau tiger line files, will be utilized.

Agenda Item 3: **Groundwater/Private Well Monitoring Proposal**

Discussion

The Groundwater and Potable Water Assessment and Sampling Plan proposal was distributed along with an announcement of the Midwest Flood Groundwater and Potable Water Assessment and Sampling Plan Workshop, being held in Kansas City, Missouri on November 15th and 16th. The purpose of the workshop is to receive state review and input on the proposal. Dr. Young briefly explained that the purpose of obtaining a scientifically valid statistical analysis (detailed in the proposal) is to assess the levels of bacterial and nitrate contamination on a state specific county by county basis. James Walke of FEMA reported that FEMA is considering using the disaster survey report (DSR) process to fund the proposal (90% federal/10% state). Committee members suggested that "soft matches" of in kind services should be considered to satisfy the state match requirement.

EHS Committee members agreed that state involvement in the Sampling Plan is critical, particularly because the states have primary responsibility for groundwater monitoring related to private wells and their support is essential prior to obtaining funding. Nonetheless, this should not detain HHS and EPA from moving forward on this issue.

Jim Staves of EPA Region VI reported that the environmental monitoring database is up and running on the EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD) Bulletin Board and is being accessed by users. A Database User's Guide was distributed at the meeting.

Follow-Up Actions

- Jim Staves will provide Ron Ritter of EPA Region VII information on the November 15th and 16th meeting in Kansas City, Missouri.

Agenda Item 4: **Upgrades to Water and Wastewater Facilities**

Discussion

Jim Wheeler of the EPA Office of Water (OW) distributed a preliminary report on the status of flood-affected water and wastewater facilities and their needs for repair. Currently, a total of 455 wastewater treatment and 309 water treatment facilities have been impacted, with more expected from Missouri and Kansas. Available information indicates that 70 facilities have approved DSRs. The EHS Committee was interested in the DSR consultation process and whether it includes input from the states.

Follow-Up Actions

- Jim Wheeler will coordinate with James Walke on the status of DSRs. He will also prepare an executive summary of the issue and possible solutions.

Agenda Item 5: **Secondary Response and Recovery**

Members discussed the need for all committees to prepare for flood-related "secondary response/recovery" issues that occur in winter and spring. Although the regions cannot fully identify the effects of the upcoming freeze, there will be flood-related damage that will need to be funded. EHS Committee members agreed that they will need to keep on top of the issue.

Follow-Up Actions

- EPA will continue to pursue a list of secondary response and recovery issues.

List of Attendees
ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING
Wednesday, November 10, 1993 -- 10:00 a.m.

NAME	TELEPHONE	FAX
Bruce Chelikowsky, IHS/PHS	301-443-1048	301-443-5697
Shannon Cunniff, EPA/OFA	202-260-5067	202-260-0129
Bill Davis, DOE	202-586-5034	202-586-1737
Remle Grove, FDA/PHS	301-443-1240	301-443-3757
Chuck Job, EPA	202-260-7084	202-260-0732
Kathy Jones, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-8353	202-260-0927
Ron Landy, EPA/ORD/OSPRE	202-260-7667	202-260-0507
Jacqueline Liemire, HHS/ACF	202-401-9342	202-401-5718
Jim Makris, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-8600	202-260-0927
Dr. Hugh McKinnon, EPA	202-260-5898	202-260-3803
Frank Monteferrante, DOC	202-482-4208	202-482-0995
Gary Morgan, USDA/FmHA	202-720-9619	202-690-4335
Dr. Jonathan Paty, EPA/ORD	202-260-5898	202-260-3803
Steve Specht, DOI	202-208-6304	202-208-6970
Jim Staves, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-3850	202-260-0154
Willie Taylor, DOI	202-208-3891	202-208-6970
Micheal Thomas, USACE	202-272-0251	202-504-4150
Kevin Tonat, HHS/PHS	301-443-1167	301-443-5146
James Walke, FEMA	202-646-2751	202-646-3304
Howard Wallach, HHS/AoA	202-619-0057	202-619-3759
Jim Wheeler, EPA/OW/OWEC	202-260-5827	202-260-0116
Don von Wolfradt, USDA/SCS	202-720-0769	202-690-1462
Dr. Frank Young, HHS/PHS	301-443-1167	301-443-5146
Cpt. Ken Young, USACE	202-272-0251	202-504-5095
Teleconference:		
Tom Carter, EPA Region VII	913-551-7031	913-551-7765
Susan Gordon, EPA Region VII	913-551-7040	913-551-7965
Kent Gray, HHS/CDC		
Phil Killam, HHS/HRSA	301-594-4123	301-443-4203
Harlin Hurt, EPA Region V		
Ron Ritter, EPA Region VII	913-551-7005	913-551-7765
Bob Springer, EPA Region V	312-353-2024	312-353-4135
Newell Trask, USGS	703-648-6872	

DISTRIBUTION LIST:

Federal Agencies

Richard Krimm	FEMA
Stanley Genega	Army-CE
Ed Dickey	Army
Bob Stearns	Army
Mollie Beattie	DOI-FWS
Michael Huerta	DOT
Richard Sanderson	EPA
David Davis	EPA-OW
Oleta Fitzgerald	USDA
James McMullen	USDA-ASCS
Karl Otte	USDA-SCS
Tom Wehri	USDA-SCS
Gene Morrison	HUD
Truman Goins	HUD
Craig M. Smith	DOC
Al Judd	SBA

Executive Office of the President

John Gibbons	OSTP
Mark Schaefer	OSTP
T.J. Glauthier	OMB-NRD
Katie McGinty	WH-OEP
Will Stelle	WH-OEP
→ Brian Burke	DPC
→ Kathi Way	OPD
Steve Redburn	OMB-HTF

September 21, 1993

NOTE TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION LIST
FROM: T.J. Glauthier and Katie McGinty
SUBJECT: Environmental Flood Recovery, Interagency Working Group

The next meeting of our interagency working group has been scheduled for Wednesday, September 22nd, 10:00 a.m., room 248 of the Old Executive Office Building (17th and Pennsylvania).

We intend to discuss three major items of ongoing interest to the task force:

1. OEP will discuss progress since the last meeting in developing a strategy paper for long-term recovery policy and program development.
2. There are several issues that have arisen over the past week or two that bear discussion by the task force. These include:
 - Cost-share waiver policy.
 - SCS Wetland Reserve Policy -- Status of distribution and implementation.
 - Multiple agency review of levees -- Should SCS repair levees that the Corps has denied assistance? Are there other levee reconstruction issues?
 - Problems/comments identified during OMB trip to the Midwest flood area.
 - Explanation of OMB/Interagency 1:00 p.m. meeting (9-22) on Floodplain Relocation Issues.
 - Tracking of flood recovery funds - start up.
3. The attached menu of programs that can, either separately or in combination, provide funding or other assistance for implementation of alternatives to levee reconstruction. Please be prepared to discuss whether your respective programs have been correctly categorized and any issues associated with this menu that need to be addressed prior to distributing it to the field. (Program summaries received to date will be distributed at the meeting. There are too many to fax.)

The next meeting, scheduled for September 29th in room 248 OEOB, will focus exclusively on the long-term strategy.

September 20, 1993

DRAFT

ALTERNATIVE FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAMS

What follows is a list of activities that could form the basis for an integrated, alternative Federal response to the Midwest flood. These activities have been selected for priority identification in this way because they have the following characteristics: available funding, administratively easy to access, timely, flexible, and effective.

Each activity could be selected by a local cooperator. Once selected, the activity would be carried out through a combination of programs administered by one or more agencies. Implementation of these activities in a coordinated way through a plan developed by the local cooperator would reduce flood losses, the mental, physical, and economic toll on towns and farms that have suffered repeated damage, long-term costs to society, and help restore lost or impaired environmental resources.

Activities

1. Restore wetlands that previously provided fish and wildlife habitat and flood storage.
2. Buy flood easements for frequently flooded cropland, making payment for crop losses when flooded. This will negate the need for levees and increase the natural storage capacity of the flood plain.
3. Elevate or relocate all or parts of communities. This will reduce damages, reduce the need for levee construction and maintenance, and also increase natural storage.
4. In Ag lands, relocate or elevate sparse farm structures and continue farming land. This will permit continued use of the land with its attendant economic benefits, but eliminate the repeated disruption and costs of flood damage to structures.

The attached matrix illustrates how various Federal programs can be combined to support these activities. Following the matrix is a summary of the programs that gives information on their objectives, cost-sharing requirements, available funding, and other important characteristics.

DRAFT

21-Sep-83

ALTERNATIVE FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAMS

Specific Programs	Alternative to Levees			
	Restore Wetlands	Ag Flood Easements	Relocate Farm Houses	Urban Relocations
Agriculture				
Wetland Reserve	X			
Emer Wtshd Prot	X	X		
Commerce - EDA				
Flood Relief Pro				X
Corps of Engineers				
1135 (Env Restor)	X	X	X	X
EPA				
State Revolving Fnds	X		X	X
Sec 319 Grants	X	X	X	X
Wtr Pol Cntr (Sec 106)	X		X	X
(Tech Asst.)				
Wetlands Prot	X	X	X	X
FEMA				
Hazard Mit. Grants			X	X
Property Purchase			X	X
(Sec 1362)				
HUD				
CDBG			X	X
SBA				
Disaster Loans			X	X

September 28, 1993

NOTE TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM: T.J. Glauthier and Katie McGinty

SUBJECT: Environmental Flood Recovery, Interagency Working Group

The next meeting of our interagency working group has been rescheduled for Friday, October 1st, 10:00 a.m., room 248 of the Old Executive Office Building (OEEOB).

We intend to focus this week's discussion on the draft proposal for comprehensive recovery policy and program development distributed last week (EPA draft dated 9/21).

Bruce contacted many of you about the importance of wrapping up the program descriptions. We hope that you will cooperate by submitting the requested materials and ensuring that a contact person is available to meet with Bruce and his team after Friday's meeting to complete that effort.

We intend to hold the next meeting on Wednesday, October 6th, in room 248 OEEOB.

DISTRIBUTION LIST:

Federal Agencies

Richard Krimm	FEMA
Stanley Genega	Army-CE
Ed Dickey	Army
Bob Stearns	Army
Mollie Beattie	DOI-FWS
Michael Huerta	DOT
Richard Sanderson	EPA
David Davis	EPA-OW
Oleta Fitzgerald	USDA
James McMullen	USDA-ASCS
Karl Otte	USDA-SCS
Tom Wehri	USDA-SCS
Gene Morrison	HUD
Truman Goins	HUD
Craig M. Smith	DOC
Al Judd	SBA

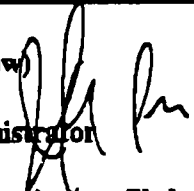
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John Gibbons	OSTP
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Ron Cogswell	OMB-NRD
Katie McGinty	WH-OEP
Will Stelle	WH-OEP
Brian Burke	DPC
Kathi Way	DPC
Steve Redburn	OMB-HTF

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MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT REMINDER
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE
ESPY TASK FORCE
LONG RANGE RECOVERY FROM THE MIDWEST FLOODS

TO: Environmental Committee (see distribution below)

FROM: Sylvia Lowrance, EPA Deputy Associate Administrator 

RE: The next meeting of the Environmental Committee will be held on Tuesday, September 28, 1993 from 11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in the EPA Emergency Operations Center (401 M Street, Room N.E. Mall LC-310/Mail Stop OS-125).

To confirm your attendance, please call (202) 260-3850. If you wish to teleconference into the meeting, please call (202) 260-1108. An agenda is attached.

FAX Distribution:

- Jim Makris, EPA 202-260-0927
- Jim Gilliam, DOE 202-586-7974
- Willie Taylor, DOI 202-208-6970
- Dick Krimm, FEMA 202-646-4060
- Dr. Frank Young, HHS 301-443-5146
- Dr. Andrew Robertson, NOAA/DoC 301-713-4388
- Carl Otte, SCS/USDA 202-690-1462
- Gary Morgan, RDA/USDA 202-720-9719
- John Elmore, USACE 202-504-5095
- Brian Burke, White House DPC 202-456-7028
- David McIlwain, EDA/DoC 202-482-5265

What is DPC looking for. How can we frame the issue for resolution. What is it that we have. What is the available data, specifically. What NPL sites, what impact might it be. (They don't manage state sites). Info from States, monitoring, what solid waste? There must be some way to get this. RCRA facilities, NPL

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
LONG-TERM RECOVERY TASK FORCE ON THE MIDWEST FLOODS**

MEETING AGENDA

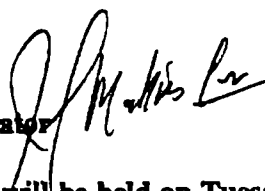
**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER**

**September 28, 1993
11:00 a.m.**

- I. Introductions Sylvia Lowrance**
- II. Waste Issues**
- Pesticides Collection Steve Johnson
Information Needs of Farmers Liz Cotsworth/Gary Morgan
Wastewater/Water Treatment Upgrades Jim Makris
Household Hazardous Waste in Missouri Jim Makris
- III. Monitoring Issues**
- General Progress Report Jim Staves/Peter Preuss
Superfund/RCRA Report Jim Staves
Private Wells (Monitoring and Replacement) Jim Staves
- IV. Environmental Restoration Issues/Activities**
- Floodplain Management Dick Sanderson/John Elmore
- V. Other Issues**
- Indian Affairs Willie Taylor/Dick Sanderson
Committee Reports/Outputs Sylvia Lowrance

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE
ESPY TASK FORCE
LONG RANGE RECOVERY FROM THE MIDWEST FLOODS

TO: Environmental Committee (see distribution below)

FROM: Sylvia Lowrance, EPA Deputy Associate Administrator 

RE: The next meeting of the Environmental Committee will be held on Tuesday, October 12, 1993 from 2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the EPA Emergency Operations Center (401 M Street, Room N.E. Mall LC-310/Mail Stop OS-125).

To confirm your attendance, please call (202) 260-3850. If you wish to teleconference into the meeting, please call (202) 260-1108. An agenda will be provided at the meeting. For your information, a summary from the September 28, 1993 Environmental Committee meeting is attached.

FAX Distribution:

Jim Makris, EPA	202-260-0927
Jim Gilliam, DOE	202-586-7974
Willie Taylor, DOI	202-208-6970
Terry Baker, FEMA	202-646-3304
Dr. Frank Young, HHS	301-443-5146
Dr. Andrew Robertson, NOAA/DoC	301-713-4388
Carl Otte, SCS/USDA	202-690-1462
Gary Morgan, RDA/USDA	202-720-9719
John Elmore, USACE	202-504-5095
Brian Burke, White House DPC	202-456-7028
David McIlwain, EDA/DoC	202-482-5265

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
THE LONG-TERM RECOVERY TASK FORCE ON THE MIDWEST FLOODS**

Meeting Summary

Tuesday, September 28, 1993 – 11:00 a.m.

Environmental Protection Agency

Emergency Operations Center

INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Committee under the Espy Long-Term Flood Recovery Task Force held its second meeting on Tuesday, September 28. Sylvia Lowrance, EPA Deputy Associate Administrator, chaired the meeting. She indicated that as the meeting progresses, the Environmental Committee should identify follow-up and action items in order to bring issues to resolution. Oleta Fitzgerald, Director of the USDA Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, briefed meeting attendees on the cross-cutting issues raised during a meeting of the chairpersons from the Espy Flood Recovery Task Force last week.

MAJOR OUTCOMES

- **Upgrades to Water Treatment Facilities.** Mike Cook of EPA will characterize the most likely repair scenarios for bringing water treatment facilities into compliance with new environmental regulations. The report will be circulated to Environmental Committee members during the week of October 4 with a 48-hour comment period. FEMA will provide information for the EPA report from damage survey reports (DSRs) on affected water treatment facilities.
- **Private Well Contamination.** HHS reported that some wells that have been chlorinated continue to test positive for contamination. To prepare for the HHS public health meeting (October 7 and 8) in Des Moines, the private water well contamination issue will be characterized through a joint EPA/HHS/USDA/FEMA meeting. FEMA indicated that Stafford Act funding can be used to provide potable water to homeowners and they will investigate whether they can provide assistance for private well contamination monitoring and/or supply of potable water. HHS provided preliminary information on the numbers of contaminated wells. Further information is needed.
- **Monitoring.** At the next Environmental Committee meeting, Chuck Job will report findings of the Groundwater Workgroup under the Environmental Monitoring Task Force. The report will characterize possible short- and long-term contamination problems related to the high water table. Jim Staves and Christine Dibble distributed reports on impacted CERCLA (Superfund) and RCRA sites. Oleta Fitzgerald indicated that the White House Office of Environmental Policy could not investigate long-term monitoring funding options without justification. Thus, Admiral Frank Young, M.D., of PHS offered to provide a report and cost estimates to justify monitoring for public health effects.
- **Environmental Restoration.** Dick Sanderson from EPA reported that the programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) concept has been approved by the co-chairs of the Levee Rehabilitation Committee (White House OEP/OMB). The PEIS is currently being circulated for interagency review and will require significant interagency support. The extent of agency participation will be more clearly defined after the 9/30 meeting of the Levee Rehabilitation and Wetlands Committee.
- **Flood Impacts on Indian Reservations.** Willie Taylor gave an oral report on impacts to Indian reservations and offered to send EPA a written report on how BIA plans to use their supplemental funds to address environmental needs. This report will be sent to EPA or brought to the next Environmental Committee meeting as soon as it is made available. He indicated that the floods have caused impacts to roads, housing,

and crops, and wastewater treatment on indian reservations. Ms. Oleta Fitzgerald indicated that USDA/ASCS contacts may be able to provide crop damage assistance.

Agenda Item 1: Water and Wastewater Treatment Upgrades

Discussion

Wastewater Treatment. The Committee discussed the need to identify the proposed Federal package to assist local governments trying to restore their flood-damaged facilities to meet new environmental standards. Mike Cook of EPA explained that, because of no recent changes to wastewater regulations, state and local governments will have little difficulty meeting new Federal standards. Under the Public Assistance program of the Stafford Act, 90% of wastewater treatment repair costs used to restore systems to local codes is eligible for reimbursement.

Water Treatment. Local governments trying to comply with significant changes under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) are faced with a larger problem as they rebuild/repair their water treatment plants to meet these standards. Some facilities affected by the floods were probably out of compliance with these new standards before the flood. While FEMA Public Assistance funds are available to repair flood-related damages to local standards and codes, these funds cannot be used for "betterments". Mike Cook discussed three likely scenarios that local government water treatment operators face:

- 1) A water treatment facility was in compliance with local and Federal standards prior to the flood and they need to rebuild/repair.
- 2) A water treatment facility was out of Federal compliance before floods and they need to rebuild/repair to local codes and want to rebuild/repair to new Federal standards (CWA/SDWA).
- 3) A facility (water or wastewater facility) was in compliance with local and Federal standards prior to the flood and the flood created a public health or environmental hazard that requires installation of new treatment technology.

Follow-Up Actions

- EPA will prepare a report by Monday October 4 that describes these three rebuilding/repair scenarios and potential funding packages to address each scenario. Oleta Fitzgerald suggested that this may be useful information to the Production Agriculture Committee and the Water Supply and Treatment Committee.
- The above report will be circulated for review by the members of the Environmental Committee on a 48 hour turnaround schedule.
- EPA will work with FEMA and other agencies to develop a Federal funding package to assist state and local governments in confronting scenarios outlined above.
- The final report on water treatment will be presented to the next Espy Task Force Chairs meeting which will work to prioritize the use of Federal funding programs.

Agenda Item 2: Private Well Contamination**Discussion**

This issue is one of the cross-cutting issues that involves several Espy Committees. HHS reported that some wells that have been chlorinated continue to test positive for contamination. The Environmental Committee discussed the need to identify the magnitude/sources of well contamination and funding sources for homeowners without potable water. FEMA indicated that Stafford Act funding is used to provide potable water to homeowners in counties declared eligible under the Individual Assistance program.

Frank Young, HHS, Public Health Service, reported data from several States and noted that out of approximately 3,300 wells tested in South Dakota, a 52% nitrate and bacteria contamination rate was found. In Nebraska, 185 out of 374 tested wells (32%) were found to be contaminated. Inconsistent sampling and testing procedures continue to be a concern. Jim Staves of EPA Region VI reported that the Environmental Monitoring Task Force is collecting monitoring data from States and other Federal agencies as it becomes available, as a means to identify trends in data and to identify additional monitoring needs.

Follow-Up Actions

- FEMA will investigate whether Stafford Act funds can provide funding for private well monitoring and long-term potable water to affected homeowners and will follow up on this issue at the next Environmental Committee meeting.
- HHS will provide additional information on the numbers of contaminated wells, if available, at the next Environmental Committee meeting.
- An HHS public health meeting is scheduled for October 7 and 8 in Des Moines to deal with environmental and public health issues.
- Jim Solyst of the National Governors' Association (NGA) agreed to coordinate with affected states and NGA to ensure state involvement in Des Moines.
- There will be a meeting October 6, to prepare for the Des Moines meetings on October 7 and 8 to characterize the private water well contamination issue. EPA/HHS/USDA/FEMA will participate.

Agenda Item 3: Monitoring**Discussion**

Environmental monitoring data collection is underway at the Federal, state, and local level. Chuck Job of EPA indicated that the high water tables may be causing groundwater contamination problems. He distributed a hydrogeological investigation outlining anticipated groundwater monitoring and protection needs. He plans to prepare a report that further characterizes the groundwater problem. Oleta Fitzgerald suggested that these findings may be useful to the Production Agriculture Committee.

Jim Staves of EPA Region VI, coordinator for the Environmental Monitoring Task Force, reported that EPA is aggregating monitoring data after conducting telephone interviews with affected states. Information will be accessible through an Office of Research and Development (ORD) Bulletin Board. He is also working with EPA Region VII to incorporate findings into their geographic information system. Once completed, a scientific review panel will review existing data to identify further monitoring needs.

Jim Staves distributed a report on impacted CERCLA (Superfund) sites. Christine Dibble of the EPA Office of Solid Waste (OSW) distributed a report on impacted RCRA sites. Initial reports have been developed mostly by visual inspection and more intensive monitoring will be conducted.

Follow-Up Actions

- Chuck Job will report at the next Environmental Committee meeting findings of the Groundwater Workgroup under the Environmental Monitoring Task Force. The report will characterize possible short- and long-term contamination problems.
- Admiral Frank Young, M.D., of HHS will provide a report (accompanied by cost estimates) of the need for public health monitoring. This information is needed to support justification for the long-term monitoring issue.

Agenda Item #4: **Environmental Restoration**

Discussion

Dick Sanderson of EPA reported that the programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) concept was approved by the Levee Rehabilitation and Wetlands Committee as the strategy for studying floodplain management of the greater Mississippi floodplain. He provided a draft of the PEIS format, goals, and objectives. Chuck Job asked that groundwater issues be integrated into the PEIS structure. The PEIS is currently being circulated for Interagency review so that agencies can comment and identify their proposed obligations. Extensive interagency support of this proposed concept will be necessary during its development.

John Elmore of USACE reported that the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are above flood stage and levee rehabilitation efforts are temporarily stalled in some areas. The disaster field office (DFO) levee review team has received 452 levee reconstruction applications. Of those reviewed, 26 have been rejected and 44 have been approved. DFO USACE personnel are frustrated with the limited menu of non-structural alternatives they have to offer applicants.

Follow-Up Actions

None

Agenda Item #5: **Flood Impacts on Indian Reservations**

Discussion

Willie Taylor of the Department of Interior (DOI) reported that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has obtained information from Area Offices on impacts to indian reservations. Impacts to wastewater treatment plants, roads, housing, and crops have been reported. Wastewater treatment problems were identified on the Sac and Fox Reservation (northern border of Kansas). Kevin Tonat of HHS reported that wastewater treatment was also a problem on the Sioux reservation at Fort Totten.

Follow-Up Actions

- Oleta Fitzgerald mentioned that she had a contact within USDA who could be of assistance to indian tribes who have suffered crop loss.

- Willie Taylor will provide a report at the next Environmental Committee meeting.

Other Agenda Items:

- **Farmers Needs.** Christine Dibble reported that EPA offices, such as Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (OPPTS), Office of Solid Waste (OSW), and members of Region VII attended a meeting with USDA to discuss information needs of the farming community. Gary Morgan of USDA added that a USDA public information center is planned to open and it is hoped that this can be a forum for information sharing. Morgan also reported that a Communication Committee under the Espy Long-Term Recovery Task Force is in the process of forming.
- **Town Meetings.** Town Meetings in affected states are being scheduled in late October and early November to inform states of Federal programs and to continue Federal awareness of states needs. Secretary Espy will lead three town meetings. Other secretaries/agency heads will be requested to participate/lead other meetings.

NEXT MEETING

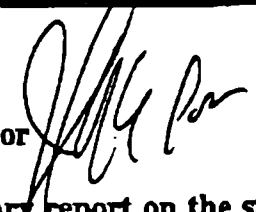
The next Environmental Committee meeting will be held on October 12, 1993, from 2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the EPA Emergency Operations Center.

List of Attendees**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETING****Tuesday, September 28, 1993 - 11:00 a.m.**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>FAX</u>
Terry Baker, FEMA	202-646-4648	202-646-3304
Mary Belefski, EPA/OW	202-260-7061	202-260-7024
Mike Cook, EPA/OW	202-260-5850	202-260-1040
Shannon Cunniff, EPA/OFA	202-260-5067	202-260-0129
Mike Derian, USDA	202-720-6643	202-720-8819
Christine Dibble, EPA/OSW	202-260-0163	202-260-9355
John P. Elmore, HQ USACE	202-272-0196	202-504-5095
Oleta Fitzgerald, USDA	202-720-6643	202-720-8819
Jim Gilliam, DOE	202-586-7587	202-586-7974
Kathy Jones, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-8353	202-260-0927
Lucia King, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-9469	202-260-0927
W. Kent Lim, EDA/USDOC	202-482-2659	202-482-0995
Sylvia Lowrance, EPA	202-260-4724	202-260-4852
Jim Makris, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-8600	202-260-0927
Mark C. Merritt, FEMA	202-646-3692	202-646-4060
Frank Monteferrante, DOC	202-482-4208	202-482-0995
Gary Morgan, USDA/RDA	202-720-9619	202-720-9719
Cynthia Puskar, EPA/OW	202-260-8532	202-260-3805
Andrew Robertson, NOAA	301-713-3032	301-713-4388
Charles D. Robinson, FEMA	202-646-4262	202-646-2723
Dick Sanderson, EPA/OFA	202-260-5053	202-260-0129
Franz Schmidt, USEPA/OW	202-260-7071	202-260-7024
Jim Solyst, NGA	202-624-7739	202-624-5313
Steve Specht, DOI	202-208-3811	202-208-6970
Jim Staves, EPA Region VI	202-260-3850	202-260-0154
Willie R. Taylor, DOT/OFA	202-208-3891	202-208-6970
Kevin Tonat, DHHS/PHS	301-443-1167	301-443-5146
James A. Wayne, FEMA	202-646-2751	202-646-3304
John Wilson, EPA/OPPE	202-260-7878	202-260-2300
Don Von Wolffrad, USDA/SCS	202-720-0769	202-690-1462
Kent Gray, CDC (teleconference)	404-488-7100	404-488-7107
Frank Young, HHS (teleconference)	301-443-1167	301-443-5146

REQUEST FOR COMMENT
ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE
ESPY TASK FORCE
LONG RANGE RECOVERY - MIDWEST FLOODS

TO: Environmental Committee (see distribution below)

FROM: Sylvia Lowrance, EPA Deputy Associate Administrator 

RE: As discussed, attached for your review is a preliminary report on the status of funding for water facilities damaged by the flood. Please provide comments by fax, to Kathy Jones at (202) 260-0927 no later than Friday, October 8 at noon. If you wish to discuss the report, please contact Mike Quigley at (202) 260-5859. Kathy Jones may be reached by phone at (202) 260-8353.

FAX Distribution:

Jim Makris, EPA	202-260-0927
Jim Gilliam, DOE	202-586-7974
Willie Taylor, DOI	202-208-6970
Terry Baker, FEMA	202-646-3304
Dr. Frank Young, HHS	301-443-5146
Dr. Andrew Robertson, NOAA/DoC	301-713-4388
Carl Otte, SCS/USDA	202-690-1462
Gary Morgan, RDA/USDA	202-720-9719
John Elmore, USACE	202-504-5095
Brian Burke, White House DPC	202-456-7028
David McIlwain, EDA/DoC	202-482-5265

**PRELIMINARY REPORT TO THE ENVIRONMENT SUBCOMMITTEE
ON THE STATUS OF FUNDING FOR WATER AND
WASTEWATER FACILITIES DAMAGED BY THE FLOOD**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) agreed at the meeting of the Environment Sub-Committee on September 28, to provide a report on the status of funding for water and wastewater facilities damaged by the mid-western flood. One of the areas of major concern is the magnitude of the costs and availability of funds needed to bring water and wastewater treatment facilities back into compliance. We have analyzed this issue by dividing facilities into three (3) categories:

- (1) Facilities that were in compliance before the flood, but need repairs or replacement to bring them back into compliance (i.e. return them to pre-flood conditions);
- (2) Facilities that were in compliance before the flood, but now need additional treatment due to flood related problems;
- (3) Facilities damaged in the flood that were not in compliance before the flood.

Each of these categories presents a different set of problems and policy considerations.

Category 1: Facilities That Were in Compliance, But Need Repairs.

This category includes water and wastewater facilities that were in compliance before the flood, and now require repair or replacement of existing equipment or structures in order to bring the facility back into compliance. Of the 390 wastewater facilities damaged by the flood, the States have estimated that 369 facilities fall into this category. Of the 202 water facilities damaged by the flood, the States have estimated that 158 facilities fall into this category. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has not completed damage assessments for these facilities and has no current estimated costs. FEMA is in the process of collecting cost data.

Category 2: Facilities That Were In Compliance, But Need Additions.

This category includes water and wastewater facilities that were in compliance before the flood, and now, in addition to replacement and repairs to existing equipment and structures, need additional treatment processes because of a change in conditions due to the flooding. The States have indicated that

-2-

there are no wastewater facilities in this category at this time. While some wastewater facilities are experiencing flood related infiltration problems due to high ground water levels, the States believe that these problems will in most cases be resolved as high ground water tables recede. Where changes to the collection system are required to correct lingering infiltration problems associated with high ground water caused by the flood, the costs of any modifications are included in category 1.

States could not provide accurate information on the number of water facilities that need additional treatment to bring the facilities back into compliance. The States have indicated that numerous water supply systems have microbiological and other contamination and may require the addition of disinfection, filtration, or other processes before they can be returned to full service. In some cases disinfection will be required only for a short time, while permanent disinfection facilities will be needed at others. The States indicate that a small number of wastewater facilities may need additional processes due to flood related contamination from pesticides, nitrates, metals, organics, etc. The States are currently assessing the facilities that may need additional treatment.

The States are also concerned about contamination of ground water wells due to changes in ground water elevation, changes in hydraulic gradient, contamination of ground water recharge areas, etc. In most of these cases the aquifer becomes contaminated by a surface spill or leaking underground pipe or tank. Wells may show no contamination at this time, but may become contaminated as plumes of contaminants reach the well fields. The States indicate that this contamination may take months, even years to appear. There is a serious concern that if the contamination is not discovered for some time, flood relief funding will no longer be available.

Category 3: Facilities That Were Not In Compliance.

This category includes water and wastewater facilities that were not in compliance before the flood and, in addition to repairs and replacement of equipment and structures damaged by the flood, are in need of capital improvements to get the facility into compliance. Of the 390 wastewater facilities damaged by the flood, 21 wastewater facilities have been identified through the Permit Compliance System (PCS) or by the States in this category. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has not completed damage assessments of these facilities and has no current estimated costs to return these facilities to pre-flood conditions. FEMA is in the process of collecting cost data.

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The Office of Water is currently working with the States to generate more accurate cost estimates for wastewater facilities that need capital improvements in order to bring them into compliance. The States of Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas and South Dakota have reported that all of their wastewater facilities were in compliance or that necessary additions needed to bring them into compliance were under way prior to the flood. Estimates of the differential cost for the capital improvements needed to bring these facilities into compliance are currently being developed.

Of the 202 water facilities damaged by the flood, 40 facilities have been identified through the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS) or by the States as being in this category. The FEMA has not completed damage assessment of these facilities and has no estimated costs to return these facilities to pre-flood conditions. FEMA is in the process of collecting cost data.

The Office of Water is currently working with the States to identify additional water facilities that need capital improvements to bring them into compliance. In general, these facilities are small community water systems serving fewer than 1,500 customers. In most cases these facilities are not meeting the surface water filtration requirements or have reported high lead levels. Estimates of the differential cost for the capital improvements needed to bring these facilities into compliance are currently being developed.

Funding:

Category 1 and 2 costs are eligible for FEMA assistance. While none of the category 2 wastewater facilities will need additional treatment, a number of water facilities may need assistance. EPA currently has no estimate of funding needed to restore these facilities to compliance.

For facilities that were not in compliance prior to the flood (i.e. category 3), only the costs to restore the facility to pre-flood conditions are eligible for FEMA assistance. Incremental costs for capital improvements needed to bring the facility into compliance are not eligible for FEMA assistance. Estimates of the incremental costs are currently being developed.

These incremental costs may be eligible for funding from a variety of other Federal programs. Funding from the Farmer's Home Administration and Community Development Block Grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development can generally be used to provide capital improvements to water and wastewater facilities. Funds from the EPA's State Revolving Fund (SRF) can

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also generally be used to make loans for capital improvements to wastewater facilities. However, SRF funds cannot currently be used to make loans for capital improvements to water supply or treatment facilities and cannot be used to make grants.

The States of Missouri, Iowa and North Dakota, said they were working with municipalities in category 3 to help them attain full compliance. We have suggested to all the States that they provide this assistance. We will follow up with more details as they become available.

Attached is a survey of data for category 1, 2 and 3 facilities for the six states that have reported to us to date. We are still awaiting a survey of damage assessments from FEME. We will fill out these charts more completely as data becomes available.

**STATES OF ILLINOIS, KANSAS, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKS, SOUTH DAKOTA,
AND WISCONSIN**

**SUMMARY WASTEWATER AND WATER TREATMENT PLANT NEEDS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE MID WEST FLOOD RECOVERY**

WASTEWATER PLANTS

WATER PLANTS

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood that were damaged.

167

85

Cost to bring these plants back
to pre flood conditions.

?

?

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood, but now need
some additional treatment (i.e.
disinfection), because of storm
water contamination due to the
flood.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back
into compliance with new conditions.

N/A

N/A

Number of plants not in compliance
before the flood that need capital
improvements (i.e. need additional
capacity or treatment) to bring them
into compliance.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back to pre
flood conditions.

N/A

N/A

Incremental cost to provide additional
treatment to bring plants into compliance
(or, if not available, what new treatment
processes or capacity is required).

N/A

N/A

Available funding sources.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
SUMMARY WASTEWATER AND WATER TREATMENT PLANT NEEDS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE MID WEST FLOOD RECOVERY

WASTEWATER PLANTS

WATER PLANTS

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood that were damaged.

42

22

Cost to bring these plants back
to pre flood conditions.

?

?

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood, but now need
some additional treatment (i.e.
disinfection), because of storm
water contamination due to the
flood.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back
into compliance with new conditions.

N/A

N/A

Number of plants not in compliance
before the flood that need capital
improvements (i.e. need additional
capacity or treatment) to bring them
into compliance.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back to pre
flood conditions.

N/A

N/A

Incremental cost to provide additional
treatment to bring plants into compliance
(or, if not available, what new treatment
processes or capacity is required).

N/A

N/A

Available funding sources.

STATE OF KANSAS

SUMMARY OF WASTEWATER AND WATER TREATMENT PLANT NEDS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE MID WEST FLOOD RECOVERY

WASTEWATER PLANTS

WATER PLANTS

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood that were damaged.

37

29

Cost to bring these plants back
to pre flood conditions.

\$3,100,000

\$3,500,000

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood, but now need
some additional treatment (i.e.
disinfection), because of storm
water contamination due to the
flood.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back
into compliance with new conditions.

N/A

N/A

Number of plants not in compliance
before the flood that need capital
improvements (i.e. need additional
capacity or treatment) to bring them
into compliance.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back to pre
flood conditions.

N/A

N/A

Incremental cost to provide additional
treatment to bring plants into compliance
(or, if not available, what new treatment
processes or capacity is required).

N/A

N/A

Available funding sources.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

SUMMARY OF WASTEWATER AND WATER TREATMENT PLANT NEEDS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE MID WEST FLOOD RECOVERY

WASTEWATER PLANTS

WATER PLANTS

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood that were damaged.

7

2

Cost to bring these plants back
to pre flood conditions.

?

?

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood, but now need
some additional treatment (i.e.
disinfection), because of storm
water contamination due to the
flood.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back
into compliance with new conditions.

N/A

N/A

Number of plants not in compliance
before the flood that need capital
improvements (i.e. need additional
capacity or treatment) to bring them
into compliance.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back to pre
flood conditions.

N/A

N/A

Incremental cost to provide additional
treatment to bring plants into compliance
(or, if not available, what new treatment
processes or capacity is required).

N/A

N/A

STATE OF NEBRASKA

SUMMARY OF WASTEWATER AND WATER TREATMENT PLANT NEEDS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE MID WEST FLOOD RECOVERY

WASTEWATER PLANTS

WATER PLANTS

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood that were damaged.

49

29

Cost to bring these plants back
to pre flood conditions.

?

?

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood, but now need
some additional treatment (i.e.
disinfection), because of storm
water contamination due to the
flood.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back
into compliance with new conditions.

N/A

N/A

Number of plants not in compliance
before the flood that need capital
improvements (i.e. need additional
capacity or treatment) to bring them
into compliance.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back to pre
flood conditions.

N/A

N/A

Incremental cost to provide additional
treatment to bring plants into compliance
(or, if not available, what new treatment
processes or capacity is required).

N/A

N/A

Available funding sources.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

SUMMARY OF WASTEWATER AND WATER TREATMENT PLANT NEEDS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE MID WEST FLOOD RECOVERY

WASTEWATER PLANTS

WATER PLANTS

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood that were damaged.

25

11

Cost to bring these plants back
to pre flood conditions.

?

?

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood, but now need
some additional treatment (i.e.
disinfection), because of storm
water contamination due to the
flood.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back
into compliance with new conditions.

N/A

N/A

Number of plants not in compliance
before the flood that need capital
improvements (i.e. need additional
capacity or treatment) to bring them
into compliance.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back to pre
flood conditions.

N/A

N/A

Incremental cost to provide additional
treatment to bring plants into compliance
(or, if not available, what new treatment
processes or capacity is required).

N/A

N/A

Available funding sources.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

SUMMARY OF WASTEWATER AND WATER TREATMENT PLANT NEEDS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE MID WEST FLOOD RECOVERY

WASTEWATER PLANTS

WATER PLANTS

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood that were damaged.

7

2

Cost to bring these plants back
to pre flood conditions.

?

?

Number of plants in compliance
before the flood, but now need
some additional treatment (i.e.
disinfection), because of storm
water contamination due to the
flood.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back
into compliance with new conditions.

N/A

N/A

Number of plants not in compliance
before the flood that need capital
improvements (i.e. need additional
capacity or treatment) to bring them
into compliance.

NONE

NONE

Cost to bring these plants back to pre
flood conditions.

N/A

N/A

Incremental cost to provide additional
treatment to bring plants into compliance
(or, if not available, what new treatment
processes or capacity is required).

N/A

N/A

Available funding sources.

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE
ESPY TASK FORCE****LONG RANGE RECOVERY FROM THE MIDWEST FLOODS**

TO: Environmental Committee (see distribution below)

FROM: Sylvia Lowrance, EPA Deputy Associate Administrator

REMINDER: The next Environmental Committee meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, October 12, 1993 at 2:30 to 4:00 p.m. in the EPA Emergency Operations Center. Attached is the meeting agenda.

FAX Distribution:

Oleta Fitzgerald, USDA	202-720-8819
Jim Makris, EPA	202-260-0927
Jim Gilliam, DOE	202-586-7974
Willie Taylor, DOI	202-208-6970
Terry Baker, FEMA	202-646-3304
Dr. Frank Young, HHS	301-443-5146
Dr. Andrew Robertson, NOAA	301-713-4388
Carl Otte, USDA	202-690-1462
Gary Morgan, USDA	202-720-9719
John Elmore, USACE	202-504-5095
Brian Burke, White House DPC	202-456-7028
Mark Merritt, FEMA	202-646-4060

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
LONG-TERM RECOVERY TASK FORCE ON THE MIDWEST FLOODS**

MEETING AGENDA

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER**

**October 12, 1993
2:30-4:00 p.m.**

- I. Introductions Sylvia Lowrance**
- II. Waste Issues**
- Report on Water/Wastewater Treatment Upgrades Mike Cook
- III. Monitoring Issues**
- Report on Des Moines Meeting Frank Young/Jim Staves
General Progress Report Jim Staves/Peter Preuss
- IV. Environmental Restoration Issues/Activities**
- V. Other issues**
- Committee Reports/Outputs Sylvia Lowrance

Call Jim ~~W~~ Makris
Oleta Kathy Jones, Sylvia

MEETING SUMMARY

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE ESPY TASK FORCE

LONG RANGE RECOVERY FROM THE MIDWEST FLOODS

TO: Environmental Committee (see distribution below)

FROM: Sylvia Lowrance, EPA Deputy Associate Administrator

For your information, a summary of the October 12, 1993 Environmental Committee meeting is attached. Please note action items highlighted in the "Major Outcomes" section. Announcement of the next committee meeting is forthcoming.

FAX Distribution:

Jim Makris, EPA	202-260-0927
Oleta Fitzgerald/Mike Derian, USDA	202-720-8819
Jim Gilliam, DOE	202-586-7974
Willie Taylor, DOI	202-208-6970
Terry Baker, FEMA	202-646-3304
Dr. Frank Young, HHS	301-443-5146
Dr. Andrew Robertson, NOAA	301-713-4388
Don von Wolfradt, USDA/SCS	202-690-1462
Gary Morgan, USDA/RDA	202-720-9719
John Elmore, USACE	202-504-5095
Brian Burke, White House DPC	202-456-7028
Kent Lim, DoC/EDA	202-482-0995

List of Attendees
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETING
Tuesday, October 12, 1993 - 2:30 p.m.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>FAX</u>
Shannon Cunniff, EPA/OFA	202-260-5067	202-260-0129
David Davis, EPA/OW	202-260-7166	202-260-6294
Mike Derian, USDA	202-720-6643	202-720-8819
John Elmore, HQ USACE	202-272-0196	202-504-5095
Sherry Fielding, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-6174	202-260-0927
Jim Gilliam, DOE	202-586-7587	202-586-7974
Karen Helbrecht, FEMA	202-646-3358	202-646-3304
Diane Hicks, EPA/OCLA	202-260-5664	202-260-4372
Chuck Job, EPA/OW	202-260-7084	202-260-0732
Kathy Jones, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-8353	202-260-0927
Sylvia Lowrance, EPA	202-260-4724	202-260-4852
Jim Makris, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-8600	202-260-0927
Mark Merritt, FEMA	202-646-3692	202-646-4060
Frank Monteferrante, DOC/EDA	202-482-4208	202-482-0995
Cliff Mauton, USDA/IGA	202-720-6643	202-720-8819
Cynthia Puskar, EPA/OW	202-260-8532	202-260-0587
Franz Schmidt, EPA/OW	202-260-7104	202-260-7024
Kevin Tonat, HHS/PHS	301-443-1167	301-443-5146
Jim Wheeler, EPA/OW	202-260-5827	202-260-0116
P.J. Williams, USDA/RDA	202-690-0110	202-690-4335
Don Von Wolffrad, USDA/SCS	202-720-0769	202-690-1462
Frank Young, HHS/PHS	301-443-1167	301-443-5146
Kent Gray, CDC (teleconference)	404-488-7100	404-488-7107

Follow-Up Actions

- In the near term, the snapshot will require sampling in several counties, perhaps in those areas where the town meetings will occur. USDA county extension agents will perform the initial samples for the snapshot.
- A draft groundwater and potable water assessment and monitoring proposal will be completed by October 14, 1993 with the goal of finalizing the proposal by the week of October 24, 1993.

Agenda Item 3: Environmental Restoration Issues/Activities**Discussion**

John Elmore of the USACE reported that 523 applications for assistance in the repair of damaged levees have been received and 189 of these were declared ineligible. Of the accepted requests for assistance, 50 have been approved, and construction has begun on 20 of the projects. To date, no alternatives to levee reconstruction have been identified.

Shannon Cunniff, EPA, reported that the Levee Reconstruction and Wetlands Committee has not met since the last meeting of the Environmental Committee, and it appears that no further action has been taken on the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement process and resources needed for the effort.

Other Agenda Items:

- **Public Information Piece Concerning Groundwater and Aquifers.** Chuck Job, EPA, suggested that the committee compile and distribute basic hydrology information to raise the level of consciousness about how the system works and what problems may occur.
- **Committee Outputs.** Sylvia Lowrance indicated that, to date, the Environmental Committee has focused on the coordination of cross-cutting environmental issues. The Committee has provided a status report to the Espy Task Force and is currently working on the water treatment facility upgrade report and the groundwater monitoring proposal. Each Committee member was then asked to be prepared to discuss their own Agency's activities in the environmental area at the next meeting in an effort to share complete information.

Follow-Up Actions

- Chuck Job will consult with the appropriate state agencies, HHS, and USGS to confirm the need for this type of information and develop the necessary documents.

Agenda Item 1: Water and Wastewater Treatment Upgrades**Discussion**

Jim Wheeler, EPA, presented the water and wastewater treatment plant data gathered from the impacted states. Current estimates indicate 388 impacted wastewater treatment plants and 222 impacted (drinking) water treatment plants (Missouri has yet to submit data). FEMA indicated that the number of applications for assistance are significantly lower, and a discussion of the definition of public versus for-profit treatment facilities ensued because FEMA does not fund rehabilitation for for-profit facilities. It was determined that incomplete data, inconsistencies in data sources, and a hesitancy on the part of some facilities to report problems have resulted in the discrepancy. State input is essential to understanding the scope of this issue, yet states unfamiliar with long term water and environmental issues may underestimate the extent of the contamination problem. Information regarding which facilities are out-of-compliance is needed to determine final costs.

Follow-Up Actions

- Committee members are asked to review the current draft of the report and submit any comments, additions, or deletions to Kathy Jones at the EPA EOC (FAX (202) 260-0154).
- The report will be forwarded to the states through the National Governors Association for review.
- Jim Wheeler, EPA, will obtain water and wastewater treatment facility data from Missouri. He will also cross-check state data with internal databases to identify which impacted facilities are also out-of-compliance.
- FEMA will provide cost data to be used in the estimation of final costs.
- The final report will be completed in approximately one week and then presented to the next meeting of the Espy Committee Chairs which will work to prioritize the use of Federal funds.

Agenda Item 2: Monitoring: Report on Des Moines Meeting**Discussion**

Admiral Frank Young (HHS/PHS) indicated that the joint EPA/HHS/USDA/FEMA meeting on October 6, 1993 successfully characterized the issues prior to the meeting on public health issues in Des Moines on October 7 and 8. Admiral Young outlined the key issues discussed at the meeting, including the dissemination of public information, food safety, and vector control. He indicated that the lack of knowledge regarding the number of damaged plants and the condition of groundwater and surface water continues to be a major impediment to resolving the problem of contaminated drinking water. States are reporting high levels of private well contamination (Wisconsin - 100% and Missouri - 80%) and some recontamination; however Dr. Young noted that biased samples are resulting in misleading contamination reports. Therefore, following the meeting in Des Moines, Kent Gray (CDC) developed an outline for a groundwater and potable water assessment and monitoring proposal. The initial step involves a snapshot of the current situation which will form the basis of future efforts. USDA county extension agents will perform the initial samples for the snapshot.

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
THE LONG-TERM RECOVERY TASK FORCE ON THE MIDWEST FLOODS**

Meeting Summary

Tuesday, October 12, 1993 - 2:30 p.m.

Environmental Protection Agency

Emergency Operations Center

INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Committee under the Espy Long-Term Flood Recovery Task Force held its third meeting on Tuesday, October 12. Sylvia Lowrance, EPA Deputy Associate Administrator, chaired the meeting.

MAJOR OUTCOMES

- **Environmental Committee Status Report.** An Environmental Committee Status Report was compiled at the request of Secretary Espy's Long-Term Flood Recovery Task Force. The report highlights the issues addressed and actions taken by the Committee to date. Committee members are requested to review the Environmental Committee Status Report and submit any comments, additions, or deletions to Kathy Jones at the EPA EOC (FAX (202) 260-0154) by October 17.
- **Water and Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades.** EPA drafted and distributed a report on the number of water and wastewater treatment facilities damaged by the flood, the compliance status (with SDWA) of these facilities, and an identification of funding needs to complete repairs/environmental upgrades. This draft report is a first step to presenting a report to the Espy Task Force characterizing the problem. Data from Missouri has yet to be incorporated into the report. A crosswalk with EPA databases will also be performed to gather additional information about facilities (e.g., compliance status). FEMA cost estimates will be used to estimate overall funding needs. State review will be arranged through the National Governors Association (NGA) prior to finalization. Committee members are requested to review the report and submit any comments to Kathy Jones at the EPA EOC (FAX (202) 260-0154). Questions should be directed to Jim Wheeler (EPA OW) at (202) 260-5827 by October 17.
- **Groundwater Assessment and Monitoring Proposal.** Following the Des Moines meeting, a groundwater and potable water assessment and monitoring proposal outline was developed to indicate how the Agencies could pool their resources to characterize the contamination of private drinking water wells. The report will include a snapshot of the contamination problem, discuss potential public health problems, and present a proposal for future monitoring. A draft will be completed by October 14, 1993, and a final proposal will be forwarded to Secretary Espy prior to the town meetings.
- **Public Information on Groundwater and Aquifers.** EPA suggested that the Committee develop an informational bulletin describing groundwater flow, aquifers, and potential contamination problems as a result of the flood to inform the public. Chuck Job, EPA, will ask the affected states and other key parties to confirm that there is a need for such a document.
- **Committee Outputs.** Each Committee member was asked to be prepared to report on their Agency's activities related to environmental recovery at the next meeting of the Environmental Committee in an effort to share information and leverage resources.
- **Communicating Information to the Public.** Sylvia Lowrance will raise the issue of communicating Committee findings to the public at the next meeting of the Espy Committee Chairs.

Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) Addressing
Long-Term Recovery from the Great Flood of '93

INTRODUCTION: There exists a requirement for a dual track process to address both the emergency rehabilitation of some 500 levees along the Mississippi/Missouri River system that were breached or otherwise damaged as a result of the 1993 midwest floods and a collateral effort to review the situation affecting the remaining 1000 - 1200 levees in the longer term. The Disaster Field Office (DFO) coordination and approval process, established by the Office of Environmental Policy/Office of Management and Budget (OEP/OMB), installed "on-the-ground" decision-making authority and dispute resolution elevation mechanisms for the emergency mode which has been agreed upon and implemented among the appropriate governmental bodies. This paper outlines a parallel track based upon the recognized process of programmatic environmental impact statements (PEIS). This dual process offers both dispute resolution and intergovernmental coordination for the longer term issues while allowing the immediate emergency levee rehabilitation work to proceed at a timely pace.

PURPOSE: The PEIS would serve as a catalyst bringing the federal agencies together with local sponsors and local, state, and Tribal governments to develop a programmatic-level, comprehensive approach to coordinated long-term recovery and subsequent management of the greater Mississippi River System (including the Missouri River) floodplain and watershed impacted by or contributing to the flood. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, generally understood by the federal agencies, and recognized by the public as a coordination tool, provides a mechanism to assess the broad alternatives available.

The PEIS would address working within the current system of federal policies, practices and programs and it would look to revise those policies, practices and programs through legislative changes or changes within agency purview and, thereby, serve to unify the federal and states' floodplain management policies with each other and with other national goals (e.g., address wetlands losses). It would serve as a mechanism to address avoidance and minimization of flood damages from repeat flood disasters while enhancing potential ecological values. It would also serve to address flood impact minimization to landowners formerly protected by levees that are not receiving federal rehabilitation assistance. It would guide development of site-specific options. Its analyses would be at a programmatic level.

The simultaneous goals of the PEIS effort would be:

- To reduce repeated flood loss damages and thereby reduce the cost of the flood events to individuals and publicly sponsored works (e.g., roads, sewage treatment plants, levees)
- To restore the natural and beneficial functions and values of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri River floodplains

DRAFT

and watersheds, and

- To coordinate federal actions and responsibilities and coordinate these with state, tribal and local responsibilities and actions.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PEIS: We would recommend that the Corps of Engineers be the Lead Agency responsible for preparation of the PEIS due to its in-house planning and engineering expertise and experience with implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The OEP/OMB would provide oversight. While the Corps is nominally the lead, the nature of the proposal requires conferring upon FEMA, USDA, EPA, HUD, DOI, and DOT full and active involvement as the Cooperating Agencies. The Cooperating Agencies would assist by identifying alternatives, performing research and analysis necessary to frame the alternatives and their impacts, and in writing sections of the PEIS. Other agencies may also wish to become involved as Cooperating Agencies.

An Interagency PEIS Planning Team, with the Corps representative being the Project and Team Manager, is suggested. The Interagency PEIS Planning Team would be composed of 2 representatives (one from headquarters and one from the field or regional office) knowledgeable of their agencies' issues, programs, and capabilities. The agency representatives would be responsible for coordinating PEIS support activities with the remainder of their agency.

There may also be a need for a non-governmental body, i.e., independent panel, to review data and models used in PEIS analyses.

ISSUE RESOLUTION: The unique interagency character of this proposal requires that a mechanism be established at the outset of this effort to raise and resolve interagency disputes. Issues unable to be resolved via consensus by the Interagency PEIS Planning Team could be raised by any Team Member to its counterpart member of the Office of Environmental Policy/Office of Management and Budget Long-Term Recovery Task Force for consideration and resolution. Where resolution is not possible, that issue will be identified in the draft PEIS for public comment.

PUBLIC COORDINATION: Involvement of national and local elected representatives including tribal, state, and local governments, non-governmental organizations and the general public is critical to the success of the PEIS to address coordinated and comprehensive approach to long-term recovery of the impacted areas. Public coordination and consultation would occur throughout the PEIS planning effort. Beyond normal NEPA scoping procedures, regional workshops are recommended.

TIME FRAME: It is anticipated that with full interagency support the PEIS process could be completed in ten (10) months. To meet this admittedly optimistic timeframe will require expeditious handling of issues, activities, mobilization of federal research laboratories, dedication of a large number of staff, and contractor assistance. A rough breakdown of the actions follows:

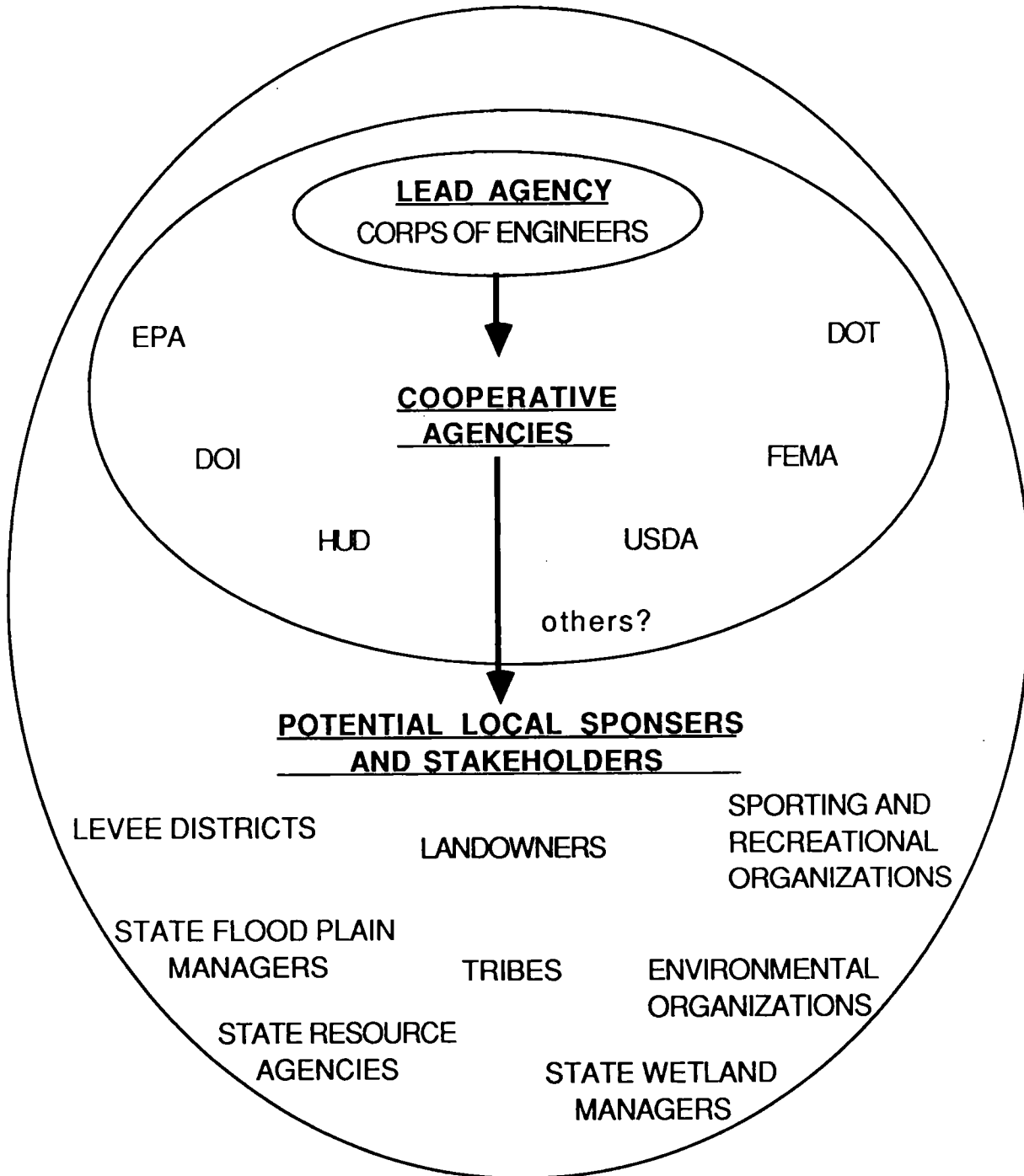
- Scoping (Sept 1 - Oct 31)
- Analysis/Modeling (Sept 1 - Dec 15)
- Draft EIS preparation (Sept 1 - Jan 31 (Notice of Availability)
- Public Review (45 days, ends March 15)
- Final PEIS preparation (March 15 - April 30)
- Public Review (30 days, ends June 1)
- Record of Decision (June 30)

Public coordination and consultation would occur throughout the PEIS planning effort.

ATTACHMENTS: A Management Hierarchy Schematic and a descriptive framework for the PEIS are attached.

RECOVERY PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENT IMPACT STATEMENT

Schematic representation of
Management Heirarchy



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Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on the Long-Term Recovery and Management of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers Watersheds

NOTE: This proposed draft outline provides the basic structure for a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) and examples of some of the issues that could be addressed in the PEIS. The examples are not intended to be a comprehensive list of all the issues, policy questions and environmental values that would be addressed in the PEIS.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Summary of key conclusions and findings including unavoidable impacts, irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources, relationship between short-term and long-term uses of resources, site-specific versus policy questions, maintenance of long-term productivity, and impacts of the no-action alternative. It identifies areas of controversy and unresolved issues. the Executive Summary summarizes how environmental laws (e.g., the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, Farmland Protection and Policy Act, Stafford Disaster Assistance Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, National Historical Preservation Act, etc.), executive orders (E.O. 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and E.O. 11988, Floodplain Management), and other policies were considered.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PEIS

A PEIS would be an appropriate vehicle to serve as a catalyst bringing the federal agencies together with state resource, planning and regulatory agencies, Tribal governments and other potential local sponsors to develop a comprehensive approach to long-term recovery and subsequent operation and management of the greater Mississippi River System (including the Missouri River). The process, generally understood by the federal agencies and recognized by the public as a coordination tool, provides a mechanism to assess the broad alternatives available. It would address working within the current system of federal policies,

practices and programs and it could look at options to revise those policies, practices and programs through legislative changes or changes within agency purview and, thereby, serve to unify the federal and states' floodplain management policies and other national goals (e.g., address wetlands losses). It could also serve to develop a process for developing site-specific options.

The simultaneous goals of this effort are:

- To reduce repeat flood loss damages and thereby reduce the cost of the flood events to individuals and publicly sponsored works (e.g., roads, sewage treatment plants, levees)
- To restore the natural and beneficial functions and values of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri River floodplains and watersheds, and
- To coordinate responsibilities between federal agencies and with state, Tribal and local agencies or entities.

1.2 FUNCTION AND SCOPE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This section describes the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) including §1501.2 which directs agencies to "integrate the NEPA process with other planning at the earliest possible time to ensure that planning and decisions reflect environmental values, to avoid delays later in the process, and to head off potential conflicts." The scope of the proposed PEIS will be based on, but not unduly limited by, programmatic issues raised by federal, state and local agencies and the public (including landowners, environmental groups and businesses) throughout the process of developing the PEIS. This PEIS addresses a programmatic coordinated, comprehensive approach to long-term recovery with greater levels of coordinated management of the watershed to take advantage of its natural and beneficial values. **The level of detail would be consistent with a programmatic analysis.**

1.3 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

1.4 ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED

1.5 REGULATORY, POLICY AND ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

1.6 RELATIONSHIP TO PREVIOUS AND ONGOING NEPA ACTIONS (e.g., Corps' Upper Missouri River Master Manual, Lock and Dam 26

activities, Mississippi River Fish and Wildlife Restoration activities) The relationship of this PEIS to ongoing studies and NEPA actions would be explained in this section.

2.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

This section describes the current situation (no action alternative) and the proposed alternatives to it.

2.1 PROPOSED ACTION: TO BE DEVELOPED

This section describes the establishment of a unified federal policy regarding the recovery and subsequent management of the floodplains of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

2.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE: PRE-FLOOD POLICIES AND PRE-FLOOD AND POST-FLOOD CONDITIONS

This section establishes the basis for comparing the impacts of proposed alternatives. It discusses the probable events and environmental impacts that will occur under existing plans and policies.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES: Any number of alternatives that are reasonable and serve to sharply define the programmatic issues. This section describes the wide variety of federal environmental and financial policy and program options that should be examined and possibly pursued. Issues meriting discussion within the context of one or more alternatives include:

- actions that reduce the rate of inflow from the watershed (e.g., restoration of wetlands, improved soil and water retention practices)
- siting and design of federal, state, and local government and other publicly owned or sponsored facilities with natural flood control and non-structural flood risk minimization measures
- utilization of and targeting federal programs that would assist floodplain management and flood loss reduction (e.g.,
 - the Corps' Pick-Sloan authorization to secure 3000 ft. to 5000 ft of the width of Missouri floodway;
 - the DOI's Partners of Wildlife effort [Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956], North American Waterfowl Management Plan program [North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989], and targeting National Wildlife Refuge System acquisitions;
 - the USDA's Wetlands Reserve Program and Farmers Home Administration wetland easement and land transfers for conservation purposes [Agricultural Credit Act of 1987];
 - the FEMA's programs of relocation and buy out of property; and

- sales by the Resolution Trust Corporation).
- strengthening and reinforcing levees and dikes in urban and industrial areas
- alternative levee design and construction methods
- relocation of floodplain structures through new and existing incentive programs
- putting incentive programs on an even keel with rebuild to pre-flood options
- flood proofing floodplain dependent structures (e.g., waste water treatment plants, drinking water treatment facilities, existing toxic/hazardous waste sites and solid waste landfills)
- requirements that runoff and flood storage capacity be built into projects qualifying for federal assistance, permits, or licenses.
- using wetlands as natural flood retention basins
- exploring the true costs of federal payments associated with current operations along the river (e.g., crop insurance vs. levee rehabilitation; improved water quality vs. drinking water treatment costs)
- federal, state and local acquisition of wetlands in higher order streams to assist continued functions
- obtaining commitments on floodplain management from local governments
- identifying areas suitable for greenways (floodways in urban areas that serve recreation and other natural and beneficial uses)
- coordinated authority for floodplain activities (e.g., a floodplain management act similar to the Coastal Zone Management Act)
- moving businesses and residences to higher grounds (relocation program of Upton-Jones Act)
- flood proofing residences and businesses
- providing additional storm water retention ponds in urbanized and sub-urbanized areas to assist addressing non-point source water quality issues and asynchronization of flood peaks
- coordinated federal position on farming/crop insurance in areas between federal levees
- coordination on river flows management
- flexibility to manage rivers to allow for periodic low flow flood events (e.g., allowing predictable 5-year flood events to benefit endangered species habitat)
- sewage treatment plant construction and enhancement priorities and opportunities
- solid and hazardous waste monitoring, management or removal

2.4 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

This section compares in brief the environmental effects of

the alternatives. The impacts of long-term recovery efforts would look at the relationship of reconstruction activities to flood peaks, duration, and associated flood damages encountered in areas with high expected economic value, areas with significant risk to human health and safety, or areas with significant cultural or historic sites. It would focus on both the economic and environmental feasibility of incorporating alternative approaches to reducing flood risk, flood damages, and federal payments associated with natural disaster events (such as flood and drought).

2.4.1 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES - OVERVIEW

2.4.2 COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

A comparative summary of the impact analyses presented in Chapter 5. It includes impacts to environmental values, floodplains, wetlands, sediment/soil impacts, natural systems, reconstruction integrating pollution prevention and energy efficient values into its planning and recovery efforts, and environmental equity.

3.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

This section describes the way in which the scope of the document was developed, the level and type of interagency and intergovernmental coordination during preparation of the document, and further stages of public participation that will occur.

4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This section identifies the pre-flood, current and reasonably foreseeable future conditions of the environment that might be impacted by alternatives proposed in the PEIS. It will focus primarily on the upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers' watersheds, floodplains, and aquatic habitat (only where significant potential impacts have and may again occur).

4.1 Geology/Soils/Sediment/Hydrology (e.g., data on watersheds' soil types, erosion, flood risk, flood peaks and duration, floodplain storage)

4.2 Land use (includes identification of Prime and Unique farmlands)

4.3 Socioeconomics

4.3.1 Demographic Characteristics

4.3.2 Employment and Income

4.3.3 Agricultural Characteristics

4.3.4 Economic Diversification

4.3.5 Insurance Programs

4.3.5.1 Flood Insurance

- 4.3.5.2 Crop Insurance
 - 4.3.6 Commercial Shipping
 - 4.3.7 Recreational Uses
- 4.4 Biological Resources
 - 4.4.1 Terrestrial Habitats/Ecosystems (including Endangered and Special Status Species)
 - 4.4.2 Aquatic Habitats/Ecosystems (including Endangered and Special Status Species)
- 4.5 Transportation
 - 4.5.1 River (i.e., navigation issues)
 - 4.5.2 Surface (e.g., road, rail, including bridges)
 - 4.5.3 Pipeline
 - 4.5.4 Air (i.e., commercial and general aviation airports)
- 4.6 Hazardous/Municipal Waste and Toxic Chemicals
 - 4.6.1 Control of Hazardous Chemicals
 - 4.6.2 Municipal Solid Waste
 - 4.6.3 Emergency Response Procedures
- 4.7 Air Quality
- 4.8 Water Quality
 - 4.8.1 Drinking Water
 - 4.8.1.1 Private Wells
 - 4.8.1.2 Treatment facilities
 - 4.8.2 Sewage Treatment
 - 4.8.3 Instream Water Quality
 - 4.8.4 Sediment Quality
- 4.9 Human Health and Safety
- 4.10 Cultural Resources
- 4.11 Visual resources
- 4.12 Recreation Resources
- 4.13 Others

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

This section discusses the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of each alternative.

5.1 ANALYTICAL METHODS

This section describes the methodology and procedures for analyzing potential environmental impacts for elements defined in 4.1 through 4.12, above.

5.2 ALTERNATIVE 1: PROPOSED ACTION

- 5.2.1 Geology/Soils/Sediment/Hydrology
 - Impacts to soil characteristics (nutrient, erosion, compaction, etc.)
 - Stream erosion and deposition patterns
 - Flood storage impacts
 - Hydrograph impacts
- 5.2.2 Land use (includes identification of Prime and Unique farmlands)
 - Impacts of varying levels of flood protection

- on land use
 - Impacts of alternative recovery measures on land use
 - Floodplain management
- 5.2.3 Socioeconomic
 - Shifts in population due to shifts in policy, levels of protection
 - Impacts of relocation
 - Shifts in employment opportunities and income
 - Shifts in agricultural production (crops, values)
 - Shifts in recreation opportunities
 - Federal savings from policy/program changes
- 5.2.4 Biological Resources
 - Effects on special habitats and species
 - Watershed planning benefits to habitat, water quality, etc.
 - Flood storage capacity of natural areas
 - Hydrological impacts on biological resources
- 5.2.5 Transportation
 - Effects on availability, cost, choices, siting
 - Speed requirements
 - Siting of airport facilities
- 5.2.6 Hazardous /Municipal Waste and Toxic Chemicals
 - Current practices/situation
 - Siting effects
 - Changes in quantity/character of waste in flood zone
 - Changes in probability of incidents
- 5.2.7 Air Quality
 - Air quality impacts of open burning
 - Traffic flow impacts
 - Indoor air quality
- 5.2.8 Water Quality/Quantity
 - Effects of policies on drinking and wastewater treatment plant location and technology
 - Effects on ground water quality and quantity
 - Effects on river water quality and quantity
 - Effects on river sediment quality
 - Cost savings from increased water quality (lower treatment costs)
- 5.2.9 Human Health and Safety
 - Effects of floods of various levels on life, injury, property safety
 - Effects on disease vectors
- 5.2.10 Cultural Resources
 - Effects on historical, tribal, architectural and other cultural resources
- 5.2.11 Visual resources
 - Changes in visual quality
- 5.2.12 Recreation Resources

- Changes in recreational opportunities, access, quality
- 5.2.13 Others

5.3 ALTERNATIVE 2: NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Effects of continuing the status quo regarding policies, priorities, procedures, projects, and reports on the status of short-term recovery efforts. This analysis includes the same elements as Alternative 1, above.

5.4 ALTERNATIVE 3 (and all other alternatives): This analysis includes the same elements as Alternative 1, above.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS

This section pulls together and describes all commitments to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects.

7.0 REFERENCES

8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

This section identifies the people and agencies that will have substantial input in the preparation of the document primarily by providing data, coordination or review.

9.0 INDEX

10.0 APPENDIXES (as necessary)

PUBLIC LAW 99-662—NOV. 17, 1986

SEC. 1135. PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT. *

33 USC 2294
note.

(a) The Secretary is authorized to review the operation of water resources projects constructed by the Secretary before the date of enactment of this Act to determine the need for modifications in the structures and operations of such projects for the purpose of improving the quality of the environment in the public interest.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to carry out a ~~demonstration program in the two year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act~~ for the purpose of making such modifications in the structures and operations of water resources projects constructed by the Secretary ~~before the date of enactment of this Act~~ which the Secretary determines (1) are feasible and consistent with the authorized project purposes, and (2) will improve the quality of the environment in the public interest. The non-Federal share of the cost of any modifications carried out under this section shall be 25 percent.

program

(c) The Secretary shall coordinate any actions taken pursuant to this section with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies.

(d) Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress a report on the results of the review conducted under subsection (a) and on the demonstration program conducted under subsection (b). Such report shall contain any recommendations of the Secretary concerning modification and extension of such program.

Reports.

(e) There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$25,000,000 to carry out this section.

SEC 1135 WHITEWATER RIVER CALIFORNIA

* As amended. In addition, there is a \$5 million cap on the cost of individual projects that can be done without further authorization.

SEC1135 24 AUG M93

ITEM	FY 93 APP	FY 94 BUD	FY 94 HOUSE	FY 95 REQ
SECTION 1135	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
KISSIMMEE RIVER, FL	8,000	0	5,000	0
YOLO BASIN WETLANDS, CA	1,400	2,063	2,063	4,120
ANACOSTIA RIVER, MD	700	0	700	0
TOTAL	17,600	9,563	15,263	11,620
CEILING	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
BALANCE	7,400	15,437	9,737	13,380