

**NATIONAL
GOVERNORS'
ASSOCIATION**

Carroll A. Campbell Jr.
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Raymond C. Scheppach
Executive Director

Howard Dean
Governor of Vermont
Vice Chairman

Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001-1512
Telephone (202) 624-5300



March 17, 1994

*Hold
for
Friday*

Ms. Kathi Way
Special Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy Council
The White House
Room 2 - West Wing
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Ms. Way: *Kathi*

The National Governors' Association has been serving as a resource and coordinating body for the nine Midwestern states affected by the Great Flood of 1993. Representatives of the flood states met together in Washington, D. C., in December to review issues of common concern, as well as to meet with federal officials to seek solutions to federal funding and programmatic questions. As a result of that meeting, states have been working together on specific issues, and preparing for the coming spring.

March 24-25, state officials will be coming to Washington, D.C. to resolve any remaining issues and discuss with federal officials legislative proposals of concern to the midwest. Enclosed is a draft agenda for the meeting, which is extremely focused in order to give the states the most current information available.

Please feel free to call either of us if you have any questions, or need any further information. We will call your office early next week to confirm your attendance if we have not heard from you. Thank you in advance for participating in our effort to resolve issues and prepare for the spring.

Sincerely,

Marge
Margaret A. Siegel
Director
Human Resources Group
National Governors' Association

Kathee
Kathee McCright
Director
Washington Office of the Governor
State of Minnesota

DRAFT

AGENDA

STATE FLOOD REVIEW AND SPRING PREPARATION WORKSHOP

HALL OF THE STATES
ROOMS 383-385

MARCH 24-25, 1994

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1994

12:30-1:30

WELCOMING REMARKS, REVIEW OF AFTERNOON SESSION
AND OVERVIEW OF LONG-TERM RECOVERY NEEDS

Margaret Siegel, Director, Human Resources Group
National Governors' Association
Kathie McCright, Director, Washington Office of
Minnesota Governor Arne H. Carlson

1:30-2:30

BREAKOUT SESSIONS OF STATE WORKGROUPS

2:30-3:30

DISCUSSION OF LEVEES AND BUYOUTS AND CDBG ISSUES

Ken Williams and Don Patch, (*invited*), HUD
Larry Zenzinger (*invited*), FEMA

3:30-3:45

BREAK

3:45-4:30

DISCUSSION OF LEGISLATIVE ISSUES OF CONCERN:
CROP INSURANCE

Randy Webber, Associate Administrator, (*invited*) ASCS,
USDA

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1994

DISCUSSION WITH FEDERAL OFFICIALS

9:00-9:45	FLOOD INSURANCE FEMA representative Ellen Seidman, (<i>invited</i>), National Economic Council
9:45-11:15	REPORT OF FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE BG Gerald Galloway, Executive Director, (<i>invited</i>) Floodplain Management Review Committee
11:15-11:30	BREAK
11:30-12:15	REPORT OF ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMITTEE Dr. Frank Young, (<i>invited</i>) Director of Emergency Preparedness/National Disaster Medical Systems, Public Health Services Sylvia Lowrance, (<i>invited</i>) Associate Deputy Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
12:15-1:15	SPRING FLOOD PREPARATION DISCUSSION (WORKING LUNCH) FEMA representative (Weather Update)
1:15-1:45	NEXT STEPS Kathi Way, Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy Council, Office of the President

17:10
Allison

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1994

DISCUSSION WITH FEDERAL OFFICIALS

9:00-9:45	Flood Insurance Federal Emergency Management Agency National Economic Council
9:45-11:45	Report of Floodplain Management Review Committee BG Gerald Galloway, Executive Director, Floodplain Management Review Committee
11:45-12:00	Break
12:00-1:00	Report of Environmental, Health and Safety Committee Dr. Frank Young, Director of Emergency Preparedness/National Disaster Medical Systems, Public Health Services Sylvia Lowrance, Associate Deputy Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1:00-2:00	Spring Flood Preparation Discussion (Working Lunch) FEMA (Weather Update)
✓ 2:00-2:30	Next Steps Kathi Way, Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy Council, Office of the President

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Raymond C. Scheppach
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444 North Capitol Street
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Telephone (202) 624-5300**NGA FAX TRANSMISSION FORM****DATE:** 3/15/94**TO:**Kath May**FAX NUMBER:**456-7028**FROM: MARGARET SIEGEL****202-624-5340 (Commercial)****202-624-5313 (fax)****NUMBER OF PAGES:** 3 **(including this page)****REMARKS:**Here's the draft agenda. Comments.**PLEASE CALL JACKIE HALL AT 202-624-5341 WITH ANY PROBLEMS.**

DRAFT

AGENDA

STATE FLOOD REVIEW AND SPRING PREPARATION WORKSHOP

HALL OF THE STATES
ROOMS 383-385

MARCH 24-25, 1994

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1994

12:30-1:30

Welcoming Remarks and Review of Issues for Afternoon
Session and Overview of Long-Term Recovery Needs

Margaret Siegel, Director, Human Resources Group
National Governors' Association

Kathie McCright, Director, Washington Office of
Minnesota Governor Arne H. Carlson

1:30-2:30

Breakout Sessions of State Workgroups

2:30-3:30

Discussion of Levees and Buyouts and CDBG Issues
HUD and FEMA

3:30-3:45

Break

3:45-4:30

Discussion of Legislative Issues of Concern: Crop Insurance

USDA

DRAFT

October 27, 1993

TO: Members of the Midwest Flood Task Force on Community
Redevelopment

From: Christopher Edley, Jr.

Subject: November Task Force Meeting

Kathi Way, on the Domestic Policy Council, has asked me to co-chair, along with Andrew Cuomo and Bob Nash, a consolidated Task Force on Community Redevelopment. This Task Force consolidates the work of a number of working groups that were formed shortly after the Flood to address immediate concerns in the following areas: (1) Housing; (2) Community Facilities; (3) Transportation, Bridges and Roads; and (4) Commerce, Business Development. The purpose of the consolidated Task Force is to ensure ongoing coordination of Federal, State, and local resources provided for a range of community redevelopment purposes.

The first meeting of this task force has been scheduled for Tuesday, November 2, at 3:30 p.m., in Room XXXX of the HUD Building.

The agenda is attached. Please let me know as soon as possible if you have suggestions for future agenda items. Please plan to attend or send a representative.

Attachment

c: Kathi Way
Oleta Fitzgerald

MIDWEST FLOOD TASK FORCE ON COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT
HUD CONFERENCE ROOM XXXX
Tuesday, November 2, 1993
3:30 p.m.

AGENDA

- (1) Discussion of HUD's proposed "Planning Principals for Recovery" (attached);
- (2) Agency efforts to ensure ongoing coordination of community redevelopment resources;
- (3) Update on status of buyout/relocation efforts (FEMA); and
- (4) Status report on agency emergency supplemental resources actually spent to date (OMB is tracking cumulative and projected obligations, but agencies should be prepared to discuss actual outlays to date, to the extent that such information is available).

PLANNING PRINCIPLES FOR RECOVERY FROM MIDWEST FLOODS

1. Plans should place priority on meeting needs of persons who are low- and moderate-income lacking resources to reestablish themselves and those without access to compensation for uninsured losses.
2. A thorough needs assessment should be undertaken to ensure that damage to public facilities, private homes, and businesses are documented, particularly that portion of the damage which is not covered by insurance.
3. Cities should follow an inclusive planning process, involving public, private and non-profit entities who have played or could play a role in recovery efforts to ensure that efforts are undertaken in a coordinated way.
4. Citizens and community groups should be involved in the planning process to ensure that programs developed are responsive to their needs.
5. Federal and State resources available for recovery from flood damage should be carefully inventoried to ensure that CDBG funds are not used for activities which can be assisted from other sources and individuals and businesses do not receive double subsidies. There should be coordination with Federal and State disaster assistance programs.
6. Actions should be included to prevent profiteering by contractors and adherence to Section 3 of the Housing Act of 1968 whereby contractors using HUD funds use their best efforts to hire and train low-income residents for construction activities.
7. Communities would be encouraged to plan for immediate repairs not covered by other funding (including repairing facilities which protect against future damage), rehabilitation of housing in areas outside of the flood plain for persons moved from these areas, and long-term development activities. The use of CDBG funds for city buy-outs of individual properties in the floodplains is encouraged and we have provided detailed examples of optional relocation benefit packages that can be designed to aid in the buy-out process. FEMA has been very active in promoting buyouts as a priority. Appropriate environmental standards should be followed governing the use of floodplains to mitigate impact of future disasters.
8. Plans should focus on long-term community revitalization, not just short term response to the disaster. Among the elements of the revitalization should be ensuring adequate housing and infrastructure, promoting economic development, and other efforts to improve quality of life for the community in a coordinated and comprehensive way. In

undertaking plans, cities should note that while CDBG supplemental emergency grants are restricted to repair, replacement, and restoration activities, the regular CDBG program funds may be used for a wider range of long-term development activities.

DRAFT

COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE MEETING

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORG.</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>FAX</u>
<u>Federal Agencies</u>			
Richard Krimm	FEMA	646-3692	646-4060
Oleta Fitzgerald	USDA	720-0619	720-8819
Gene Morrison	HUD	708-1547	401-6725
Wilber Hawkins	DOC	482-4067	482-0995
Bernard Kulik	SBA	205-6734	205-7728
Michael Huerta	DOT	366-5781	366-7952
<u>Executive Office of the President</u>			
Christopher Edley	OMB-EG	395-3120	395-4639
Kathi Way	DPC	456-7777	456-7028
Ken Ryder	OMB-HTF	395-4516	395-6889
Steve Redburn	OMB-HTF	395-4610	395-1307
Alan Rhinesmith	OMB-HTF	395-7241	395-1292
Roger Adkins	OMB-TCJ	395-5704	395-9208
Mark Weatherly	OMB-NRD	395-3446	395-4941

Post-it Fax Note	7671	Date	10/26	# of pages	2
To	Gwen Harmon	From	SLATER		
Co./Dept.	Commerce	Co.	SPPG		
Phone #		Phone #	515-243-2000		
Fax #	202-482-0995	Fax #	515-243-5741		

October 25, 1993

TO: Gwen Harmon - Public Affairs - EDA
 FROM: Tom Slater - SPPG *Tom Slater*
 RE.: "Preliminary" PRELIMINARY MEETING SCHEDULE - NOVEMBER 2, 1993

In an effort to facilitate the meetings that have been proposed prior to the Workshop scheduled in Ames at 3:00 pm on November 2, 1993. Given some limited information, I have attempted to develop a schedule that would take into consideration a variety of policy and political considerations. It is critical that I be given some blessing to proceed with this at your very earliest convenience. Finally...do you know who is coming? Will you send me a bio-sketch on them. I need to get another press release out by Wednesday

November 1, 1993

EDA and Federal delegation arrive in Des Moines. Reservations will be made for sleeping rooms by D.C. EDA at the Hotel Fort Des Moines (515) 243-1161. SPPG will schedule the meeting room and continental breakfast at the Hotel Fort Des Moines for 7:45 am. (Suggest) The Washington delegation meet Monday evening with SPPG (Slater, Squires, Shannahan) and Iowa EDA (Cecil) staff to review the next day's agenda. I am recommending that the Washington delegation be divided into two groups: Group A - Mr. Hawkins and other key agency "policy makers"; and Group B - Agency Program Staff. (If there is a need to arrange a dinner or other meeting for Monday night, please let me know.)

November 2, 1993

Tom Slater
 8:00 am - Hotel Fort Des Moines - Meeting/Briefing

Federal delegation will have opportunity to meet with representatives of the Iowa Association of Regional Councils (COGs), Iowa League of Municipalities, Chamber Executives, Professional Developers of Iowa, Iowa State Association of Counties, and staff from Congressional delegation.

9:00 am - Groups A & B Board separate Vans

Group A - Leave the Fort Des Moines to State Capitol (or Department of Economic Development Office) to meet with Governor (Terry E. Branstad (R)), Allan Thoms, Director of the Iowa Department of Economic Development (IDED), General Harold Thompson, Chair of Governor's Flood Recovery Task Force, Mark Douglas, Executive Director of the Iowa Association of Business and Industry, and David Brasher, Iowa NFIB.

Group B - Leave Fort Des Moines for Tour of "Businesses and Industries Affected by the Flood."

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9:30 am - Group A - Meeting with Governor et al.

Group B - Des Moines business tour - including MTA, DICA/Riverpoint Area and Waterworks (drive-by) We will ask business owners, as well as city officials to be present at these sights to discuss critical issues.

10:15 am - Group A - Leave for Meeting at Des Moines Chamber of Commerce

Group B - Leave for tour of West Des Moines businesses

10:30 am - Group A - Meeting at Des Moines Chamber Office with City of Des Moines Mayor Dorian, West Des Moines Mayor Rodish, Johnston Mayor Ver Hoef, Polk County Chairman Mauro, Chamber President and key staff.

Group B - Begin tour of West Des Moines including Valley Junction businesses.

11:15 am - Group A - Option I - Continue this meeting or set up other targeted meetings or interviews.

Option II - If there are announcements of EDA grant awards, for area or any other state awards, schedule press conference - at Hotel Savery or Marriott.

Group B - Leave for Johnston for tour of Johnston businesses

11:45 am - Group A - Leave Downtown Des Moines for Lunch at Camp Dodge (north of Johnston, near Saylorville Lake, and towards Ames)

Group B - Leave Johnston for Lunch at Camp Dodge (Lunch hosted by General Thompson ...the National Guard has played a critical role in flood recovery.)

noon - Groups A&B - Lunch

1:00 pm - Group A & B - Leave Camp Dodge for Ames, driving through Saylorville Lake/Dam area

1:45 pm - Arrive in Ames -Schedule orientation meeting with City of Ames Mayor, Chair of County Supervisors, Chamber, and representative of Iowa State University

2:30 pm - Tour of Ames businesses (University?) affected by the flooding

3:15 pm - Return to Iowa State Center for beginning of the Workshop

4:00 pm - 9:00 pm - Workshop



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

August 11, 1993

TO: See Distribution
FROM: Oleta Garrett Fitzgerald
SUBJECT: Proposed Task Force Meeting

The chairpersons for each committee have been chosen and will be contacting you next week to schedule a committee meeting. If you have any questions please contact B. J. Crockett at (202)720-6643.

COMMITTEES:

- BN *LEVEE RECONSTRUCTION AND WETLANDS
- BN *PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
- *HOUSING
- MS *COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- BN *WATER SUPPLY, TREATMENT, WASTE (WITH SPLIT OUT FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE
- MS *TRANSPORTATION/BRIDGES AND ROADS
- BN *ENVIRONMENTAL
- MS *COMMERCE, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OR REDEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT
- CW *MEDICAL
- MS *EDUCATION
- BN *PUBLIC WORKS
- CW *PUBLIC AFFAIRS - COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Thank you for your cooperation and participation in this matter.

Table of Contents for August 25, 1993 Meeting Materials

Statement of Principles	1
Disaster Field Office Coordination	2
Suggested Alternatives to Levee Reconstruction	5
	<u>Appendix</u>
DOI Programs and Capabilities	A-1
Statutory Authorities	A-8

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ALTERNATIVE FLOOD CONTROL STRATEGIES**

Statement of Principles

The Federal response to the 1993 flood should focus on both the restoration of traditional flood risk protections (i.e., levees, drainage and diversion facilities) and the use of alternative flood control measures.

Reconstruction priority should be placed on residential, industrial or commercial lands, areas with significant risk to human health or safety, or areas with cultural or historic sites.

Reconstruction in other areas must be proceeded by a careful assessment of:

- the relationship of reconstruction activities to flood peaks, duration, and associated flood problems encountered in residential, industrial or commercial lands, areas with significant risk to human health or safety, or areas with cultural or historic sites; and
- the economic and environmental feasibility of incorporating alternative approaches to reducing flood risk into the flood control system for the area (e.g., floodplain floodwater storage, increasing flood water retention, and wetland restoration in the watershed). Economic analysis should include an evaluation of all costs and benefits over time associated with the alternative.

Efforts to address flood control systems should include actions to reduce the rate of inflow from the watershed (e.g., restoration of wetlands and improved soil and water retention practices). The entire watershed should be considered when determining where reconstruction and alternative flood control measures will be implemented.

Reconstruction efforts should emphasize local cost-sharing as reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. Waivers of cost-share provisions should be considered if such waivers promote alternative flood control strategies.

Repairs to Department of the Interior facilities and lands must conform to these principles, and should be designed with natural flood control and floodplain compatible management strategies as a primary consideration.

Using its existing authorities and capabilities, DOI will work with other Federal agencies to reduce or eliminate, to the extent possible, the potential for future flood-related problems and/or associated disaster payment outlays.

Disaster Field Office Coordination

Prepared by: DOI Alternative Flood Control Strategies Workgroup

The Department encourages a "Unified Federal Response" to develop and implement a comprehensive river management program. Using our combined resources, the agencies of the Federal government have the ability to create a master plan for the river basin that accommodates economic, environmental and cultural concerns.

The Department of the Interior will continue to work with the Disaster Field Offices. Currently, Department representatives are working with the Corps of Engineers reviewing individual levee repair proposals. In addition, the Department is making staff available to participate as members of the interagency hazard mitigation teams as well as to participate as appropriate during the review of alternative approaches to levee reconstruction.

To facilitate rapid response and information transfer, the Department of the Interior has designated a point-of-contact (see attached list) in each flooded state to work with the Disaster Field Offices. These contacts will coordinate the review of levee reconstruction proposals authorized, funded or carried out by the Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service or the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In the most heavily impacted states (Iowa, Illinois, Missouri) the Department of the Interior contacts will be co-located with the Disaster Field Offices.

Using its existing authorities and capabilities, DOI will work with other Federal agencies to reduce or eliminate, to the extent possible, the potential for future flood-related problems and/or associated disaster payment outlays.

8/19/93

**Department of the Interior
Flood Response Contacts**

<u>State</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
North Dakota	Al Sapa	North Dakota State Office 1500 Capitol Avenue Bismarck, ND 58501 701/250-4481 701/250-4400 FAX
South Dakota	Stan Zschombler	South Dakota State Office 420 So. Garfield Avenue Pierre, SD 57501-4408 605/224-8693 605/224-9974 FAX
Kansas	Bill Gill	Kansas State Office 315 Houston, Suite E Manhattan, KS 66502 913/539-3474 913/539-8567 FAX
Nebraska	Steve Anschutz	Field Supervisor-NE/KS 203 W. 2nd Street, 2nd Floor Grand Island, NE 68801 308/381-5571 308/381-5512 FAX
Iowa	Jim Munsen	Walnut Creek NWR P.O. Box 399 Prarie City, IA 50228 515/994-2415 515/994-2104 FAX
Illinois	Rick Nelson	Rock Island Field Office 4469 48th Avenue Court Rock Island, IL 61201 309/793-5800 309/793-5804 FAX
Minnesota	Jim Fisher	Upper Mississippi NWR 51 East 4th Street Room 101 Winona, MN 55987 507/452-4232 507/452-0851 FAX

Wisconsin

Eldon McLaury

US Fish and Wildlife Service
700 Rayovac Drive
Madison, WI 53711
608/264-5469
608/264-5472 FAX

Missouri

Jerry Rasmussen

Columbia Field Office
608 East Cherry Street
Columbia, MO 65201
314/876-1911
314/876-1914 FAX

Suggested Alternatives to Levee Reconstruction

The following is a list of Federal programs that should be considered as alternatives to levee reconstruction or repair. This list was generated in response to the August 20, 1993 memorandum from T.J. Glauthier and K. McGinty.

Corps of Engineers

The Floodway on the Missouri River authorized by the Pick-Sloan Plan which was never implemented should be revisited. The floodway concept addresses the issues of recurrent flood damages, personal and economic losses, government disaster relief costs, natural resource and endangered species issues, and National objectives for biodiversity and ecosystem based management, while avoiding recurring costly, divisive and controversial developmental and environmental conflicts. Evaluate the potential for implementation of the floodway concept on other major river systems as well.

Revise Corps of Engineers policy to reflect the recognition by Upper Mississippi and Illinois River management agencies that there needs to be a balance between flood control and navigation and natural resources management missions. The Corps of Engineers 9-foot navigation channel authority dominates all other agencies and authorities such that wetlands protection and restoration, fish and wildlife, recreation, and water quality are secondary project purposes and suffer as a result.

Evaluate and recommend changes to current Corps of Engineers Policy relative to federal flood reduction strategies and the possibility of ecosystem management on the Upper Mississippi River.

Priorities for reconstruction. Each agency shall consider, to the extent practical, nonstructural alternatives and design modifications that could provide greater local benefits of flood control, reduction of future potential flood damages to the applicant and adjacent upstream and downstream localities, lower long-term cost to the Federal government, and natural resource protection.

Based on the analysis of hydrology, topography and economic benefits, the Corps of Engineers should consider levee realignment in conjunction with floodplain management.

Each reconstruction project should be analyzed for its potential contribution to downstream flooding, erosion, and sediment deposition. Economic analysis should include an evaluation of all costs and benefits over time associated with the project.

Reduce the rate of inflow from the watershed via water delaying techniques such as restoration of wetlands and improved soil and water retention practices. The entire watershed should be analyzed when determining where reconstruction and alternative flood control measures will be implemented.

Emphasize Section 1135 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act which authorizes the improvement of the environment at completed Corps projects.

Department of the Interior

Partners for Wildlife Program -- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers the Partners for Wildlife program which provides financial and technical assistance to private landowners willing to restore wetlands and riparian habitat. In the disaster area alone, almost 2,000 landowners have been assisted in restoring over 65,000 acres of small wetlands. In FY93 and FY94 an additional 4,000-5,000 acres of restoration will occur each year. With over 21,000,000 acres of drained wetlands in the watershed a larger scale restoration program is needed for the rapid rate of runoff to be reduced. Our goal should be for every landowner in the watershed to be able to receive, on a voluntary request basis, technical and financial assistance to restore as many of the 21,000,000 acres of drained wetlands in the watershed as possible.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act Acquisition Program -- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service have the authorities to purchase lands for inclusion in the National Fish and Wildlife Refuge and Park Systems. These bureaus may wish to explore the possibility of acquiring from willing sellers lands that reduce future flood risk. Such risk reduction could be via acquisition of flood-prone lands or lands that have potential for wetland restoration.

Fish and Wildlife Wetland Easement Acquisition Program -- Consider acquisition, through purchase or lease, aquatic and wetland habitats created by the flood; realign any levee reconstruction to keep these habitats within the unprotected floodplain, thus enhancing flood storage capability; and place any such sites of extraordinary ecological value in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Multi-objective River Management Program -- The National Park Service has prepared a report on Multi-Objective River Corridor Management in cooperation with the Association of State Wetland Managers and the Association of State Floodplain Managers. This study, in looking at eight case examples, illustrates innovative and successful strategies for multi-objective river corridor planning and management. A key feature of these case studies is the development of cooperative public and private partnerships. The National Park Service is entering into a cooperative agreement with the Association of State Floodplain Managers, Inc. to develop materials for Multi-Objective River Corridor Management, pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

National River Corridors Program -- Consider establishing Missouri and Mississippi River floodways as National River Corridors which serve both environmental (native species preservation, biodiversity, and recreation) and economic (water supply, navigation, and compatible agriculture) interests, using a variety of existing authorities.

North American Waterfowl Management Plan -- The Plan is being implemented through innovative Federal-state-private partnerships to restore, enhance and

protect wetlands. Through the Draft Upper Mississippi-Great Lakes Joint Venture implementation plan, priority wetlands conservation strategies and locations in the floodplain area have been identified. Wetland projects reduce flood risk by retaining water on the land.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Act -- This Act has authorized \$5 million annually to match non-Federal contributions for land acquisition.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Land Acquisition and Leasing Programs -- Numerous statutory authorities provide for the acquisition, disposal, and leasing of Indian lands for various purposes.

Department of Agriculture

Wetland Reserve Program -- Increase emphasis on the Wetland Reserve Program that authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase permanent conservation easements on wetlands and converted wetlands with a cropping history and to fund restoration on the easement lands.

Conservation Reserve Program -- Provides for 10 year conservation easements on Highly Erodible Soil.

Waterbank -- Pays landowners to hold water on a portion of their property to enhance spring and summer habitat for migratory birds.

Soil Conservation Service Small Watershed Program (P.L. 566) -- This program should be reviewed to determine how it could better contribute to on-farm soil and water retention in the upper watershed areas. The thrust would be to institute projects, jointly supported by USDA and DOI, that include wetland, prairie, and riparian restoration efforts as major aspects in addition to providing for additional temporary floodwater storage. There should be no stream channelization or modification associated with these projects.

Inventory Property Disposal Program -- The Farmers Home Administration review of inventory properties should involve careful screening of lands for transfer to state or Federal agencies for conservation purposes; placing restrictions on properties being resold so as to avoid high flood risk activities; and possibly instituting a land exchange process where landowners in high risk areas could exchange land for other less flood prone inventory lands.

Debt Restructure Program -- The Farmers Home Administration should emphasize the Debt Restructure program that allows loan holders to reduce their debt by offering long-term conservation easements on their properties.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Section 1362 of the National Flood Insurance Program -- should buy out insured policy holders who are subject to repeated flooding.

Environmental Protection Agency

Clean Water Act Program -- should evaluate and recommend needed changes to the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water Act implementation (Section 401) on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to ensure full application of protection mechanisms when developing Federal flood control strategies as well as future Federal ecosystem management strategies.

EPA Grant Programs -- should increase wetland restoration grants.

Housing and Urban Development

Community Development Block Grant Program -- discourage new development grants in flood-prone areas.

Section 203(h), Mortgage Insurance for disaster victims -- focus on relocation.

Small Business Administration

Disaster Loans -- Encourage rebuilding outside the flooded area, where feasible.

Resolution Trust Corporation

The land disposal actions of the Resolution Trust Corporation and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation should be reviewed to determine the extent to which they can contribute to reducing future high risk land uses in flood prone areas.

Multi-Agency Recommendations

Evaluation of Alternatives - (DOI, COE, USDA) Prior to implementing alternative flood control strategies, information should be compiled from the Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, Environmental Management Technical Center, and Soil Conservation Service for the purpose of preparing a synthesis of available hydrologic data and model technology for the purpose of determining flood stage and duration (a) under alternative levee configurations, (b) using floodplains for natural floodwater storage and passage, and (c) under various projections of upstream wetland restoration/floodwater retention. The project should be a cooperative effort involving all agencies having expertise in this area.

Floodplain Management -- Focus Federal involvement in floodplain management on multi-dimensional (structural and non-structural) approaches. Where cost effective, focus flood control measures on more natural, less costly, non-structural solutions, utilizing administrative measures and natural environmental and landscape features.

Executive Order 11988 -- Implement Executive Order 11988 on Floodplain Management to more effectively reduce or eliminate Federal agency actions that directly or indirectly induce future floodplain development. To achieve this goal consideration should be given to: (1) limiting emergency actions of federal agencies to those actions taken to avoid the "imminent loss of life" (e.g. maintenance of water supplies), or are an immediate threat to national security (e.g. failure of a bridge or navigation lock); and (2) ensuring that all other actions are completed in full compliance with NEPA, and other appropriate authorities such as the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

Runoff storage (USDA, COE) -- Require that runoff storage capacity be built into any upland or protected floodplain project qualifying for federal loans or licenses. These would include levee and drainage districts, which currently provide no flood storage capacity and are allowed to pump interior drainage water into rivers, even during major flood events.

Policies and statutes -- Revise Federal agency policies and statutes to recognize natural flood storage and conservation/restoration of natural floodplain functions as major considerations.

Federal land demonstration projects -- Federal lands should be screened for their potential to include additional wetland-restoration-based floodwater retention projects/activities in their management/development plans where such would not conflict with the purpose for which the lands were acquired. These lands could also be utilized to test or demonstrate the potential benefits from such projects.

Disaster Assistance Programs -- Encourage relocation of flood plain structures through an incentive program (i.e. increased one-time disaster assistance payment). Flood-proof "water dependent" activities, sewage treatment plants, existing toxic waste sites, cultural sites, and natural heritage sites.

Current federal water management programs, for example those of the USDA and Corps of Engineers, need to be revised in the Upper Mississippi River basin, because they are at cross purposes, which results in net negative impacts to fish and wildlife resources and high taxpayer costs. For example, USDA continues to subsidize crop production in levee and drainage districts which are intended to move water quickly out of those areas, while the Corps of Engineers designs and builds flood control projects in the floodplain to compensate for the loss of natural flood storage. In addition, USDA programs encourage commodity crop practices that increase non-point source pollution impacts (chemicals and sediment) to DOI and state trustee fish and wildlife resources. Additional federal dollars are then spent by the Corps of Engineers, EPA, and the Fish and Wildlife Service to attempt to rectify pollution impacts to people and fish and wildlife.

Prepared by: DOI Alternative Flood Control Strategies Workgroup

DOI Programs and Capabilities to Assist in Flood Response

Department of the Interior (DOI) programs, capabilities and technical expertise are extensive and should be used in any post-flood action plan. The skills and information housed in the Department are available to the flood response agencies.

DOI bureaus have an extensive network of data gathering capabilities for providing the information necessary for enlightened decision-making. This includes data and interpretation on flood risk, flood peaks and duration, floodplain storage and other water retention techniques, water quality, detailed mapping of topography, soil types, erosion and other physical changes, and status of fish and wildlife quantity and quality and other aspects of the ecosystem. With proper funding this suite of physical and biological information can guide the decisions affecting the entire Mississippi River drainage area and specific areas within the system.

Resource Inventory and Analysis

(Mapping, monitoring, surveying, water quality, GIS, hydrology)

The National Wetland Inventory, under the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-645), has prepared detailed wetland habitat maps, at the scale of 1:24,000 for the entire Upper Mid-West. A portion of the maps have been digitized. This digital data can be used in conjunction with other data in the geographic information system (GIS) to develop alternative flood control strategies. A report to Congress entitled "Wetlands, Losses in the United States 1780's to 1980's" documents wetland losses by state that have occurred over the last 200 years. Restoring these wetlands would provide flood storage during future floods.

Environmental Contaminants Program (USFWS), comprised of a network of field biologist and support personnel within Ecological Services, who apply toxicological information, bioassessment tools and techniques, and related technical assistance to address the myriad of contaminants problems confronting fish and wildlife and their habitat. The contaminants program coordinates with other Service programs, other Federal agencies, State agencies, non-government organizations, and the private sector as a means of sharing expertise, economizing, and developing the most effective solutions toward protecting environmental quality.

Geological Survey (USGS) USGS expertise includes: Data collection, analysis, and interpretation (including modeling) of environmental factors on earth science processes. Applicable expertise includes: geology, watershed runoff, geomorphology, streamgaging, sediment transport, water quality, toxic contaminants, ground water resources, mapping, and remote sensing. USGS also coordinates the preparation and dissemination of topographic maps, digital cartographic data, aerial photography and satellite imagery to support land resource planning and decision-making

at all levels of government. The USGS maintains an inventory of available maps and data to support Federal and State emergency response planning and disaster mitigation.

National Biological Survey. The National Biological Survey, a new bureau at the Department of the Interior effective at the start of Fiscal Year 1994, brings biological research, inventory and monitoring and information transfer capabilities to Federal alternative flood control efforts. The NBS will have the capability to undertake long and short term biological research - both applied and basic - as well as inventorying and monitoring fish and wildlife resources. Because the NBS is being created by combining the biological expertise of scientists from several Interior bureaus, it can offer the skills of biological scientists and technicians, veterinary medical scientists, physical scientists, mathematicians and statisticians, social scientists and museum specialists.

The NBS will focus on providing ecosystem information to resource managers, which could be of particular value to agencies involved in alternative flood control. Specifically, the NBS's National Fisheries Contaminants Research Center in Columbia, Missouri, and the NBS's Large Rivers and Aquatic Systems program are valuable resources in understanding the biota of the Mississippi in support of reconstruction.

Environmental Management Technical Center, Onalaska, Wisconsin. Congress authorized the Long Term Resource Monitoring Program (LTRMP) for the Upper Mississippi River System (UMRS) via the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The Long Term Resource Management Plan is being implemented by the Environmental Management Technical Center located in Onalaska, Wisconsin.

Capabilities and Specialties include: technical expertise in physical, biological and chemical science providing sophisticated data collection, analysis and research on ecological issues; aerial photography using flight planning software and a high resolution camera equipment; use of satellite imagery for production and classifying scenes of land cover for the floodplain of the UMRS; digitizing data for inclusion in a spatial data base and for subsequent evaluation; use of global positioning systems to locate field study sites; computer analysis of spatial data using Geographic Information System software and technical staff; and production of cartographic products, technical reports, graphic designs and other documents.

Bureau of Reclamation (surveying). Reclamation has the capability to provide surveying staff and maintains state-of-the-art surveying equipment and technology. Reclamation also has computer-assisted capabilities for generating area-capacity data. The Great Plains Region maintains an indefinite quantities contract with a private surveying firm. (hydrology) Reclamation can provide assistance with respect to flood hydrology and general surface hydrology. (water quality) Laboratory capabilities include inorganic and organic analysis of water samples for

chemical, biological, and physical parameters of water samples. Reclamation has considerable aquatic sampling equipment including nets, electro-fishing boats, and other limnological sampling gear. Reclamation is currently providing technical support to the Corps of Engineers in response to the flood.

National Park Service. The National Park Service has personnel and facilities available through the Water Resources Division in Denver that can provide watershed management, hydrology expertise, floodplain delineation, wetlands delineation and rehabilitation, and have extensive GIS capabilities for accomplishing this. The Denver Service Center has extensive personnel and capabilities to plan, design, develop, restore and rehab facilities. In addition, the NPS has extensive inventories of cultural and historic sites in the flood area.

Interagency Support

Contracting and Construction Oversight

Reclamation Regional Offices can provide procurement and contracting services and construction oversight assistance for a wide range of related activities. Reclamation is currently providing technical support regarding damage assessment.

Procedural

Endangered Species Act; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; Clean Water Act; and National Environmental Policy Act technical assistance is being provided by the Fish and wildlife Service to assist with the primary flood response. The FWS is mobilizing staff in their Ecological Services Field Offices in St. Paul, MN, Rock Island, Marion, IL, and Columbia, MO, to assist the primary flood response agencies (Corps of Engineers, SCS, FEMA). Other Field Offices in Bismarck, ND, Pierre, SD, Grand Island, NB and Manhattan, KS, are also capable of assisting.

Fish and Wildlife Service biologists are prepared to assist Corps and SCS engineers with damage assessment surveys and reporting, environmental impact evaluation, and the development of measures to minimize the impacts to fish and wildlife resources from flood response actions.

FWS biologists will review and comment on environmental documentation prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); on Corps civil works projects and permit applications (Section 10/404, Clean Water Act) as well as remedial efforts under SCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program; and conduct evaluations and prepare recommendations pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA).

FWS biologists will conduct interagency consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act to assist the primary agencies in their compliance with that Act during the flood response while minimizing adverse effects on endangered or threatened species. FWS biologists will help the States develop and fund projects to restore habitats for endangered and threatened species that have been damaged by the floods.

Fishery Assistance: The Service's Fishery Resource Offices in Winona, Minnesota; Carterville, Illinois; and Columbia, Missouri manage fishery resources on Service lands throughout the Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge and the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge. The Fishery Offices also provide technical assistance to tribal fisheries management on the upper Missouri River, management expertise for inter-jurisdictional fisheries, monitoring of non-indigenous species such as zebra mussels, and assistance for listing and recovery of threatened and endangered fish such as pallid sturgeon and paddlefish on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

1990 Farm Bill and Agricultural Credit Act of 1987. Technical assistance is being provided to the USDA and to private landowners. Major activities include: swampbuster, wetlands reserve, Farmers Home Administration wetland easement identification and FmHA land transfers for conservation purposes.

USDA will be making wetland determinations and will be reviewing on-site recovery actions in the disaster area so that farmers can begin repairs in a manner that does not conflict with the swampbuster statute. The Fish and Wildlife Service is prepared to assist, pursuant to statute, in these activities.

As the wetlands reserve program is implemented, either via normal appropriations or through disaster funds, the Service will provide assistance in site selection and will participate in the formulation of restoration plans.

When FmHA disposes of inventory property the Service is the technical agency charged with the identification of wetlands and restorable wetlands that need to be placed under permanent easement. In most cases the Service also implements the wetlands restoration actions that may be necessary and assumes easement administration responsibility. The amount of inventory property in the disaster area will increase and the Service will provide the added technical assistance support effort needed.

Under the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 property is, subject to USDA determination and agreement, transferred from the FmHA inventory to state or Federal agencies for conservation purposes. Following the disaster it is likely that added interest in the transfer of high risk properties will occur. The Service is prepared to assist with identification of such property for transfer and is willing to assume administration or assist states in securing administration of such lands. The conservation use of such properties is compatible with flooding.

Incident Management

National Park Service, Ranger Activities Division, has two Type I All Risk Management teams (ARM) that respond to national disasters affecting NPS areas with skilled maintenance and technical personnel organized under the Incident Command System (recent deployment was for Hurricane Andrew in Florida).

Wetland Restoration

The Partners for Wildlife effort (under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956), is a private lands based restoration program based on voluntary landowner participation. Funds are appropriated to the "*Trust Species Habitats - Technical Assistance and Habitat Restoration*" component of the Fish and Wildlife Enhancement subactivity. Over the last 7 years approximately 10,900 landowners nationwide have participated in the restoration of over 200,000 acres of wetlands. In the disaster area alone, almost 2,000 landowners have been assisted in restoring over 65,000 acres of small wetlands. In FY93 and FY94 an additional 4,000-5,000 acres of restoration will occur each year. With additional availability of funding (i.e., \$6,000,000) the annual restoration target could be 25,000 acres under this cooperative program. With over 21,000,000 acres of drained wetlands in the watershed a larger scale restoration program is needed for the rapid rate of runoff to be reduced. This is one available tool.

North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) (implemented through the North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989) has as its goal protecting more than 6 million acres of existing wetland habitat in the United States by the year 2000. Under the plan, several million additional acres of wetlands will be restored and enhanced for migratory birds in Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. The primary goal of the NAWMP is, "To enhance and protect high quality wetland habitat in North America that supports a variety of wetland-dependent wildlife and recreational uses." The NAWMP is being implemented through innovative Federal-state-private partnerships within and between states and provinces, including the Services Partners for Wildlife Program. Through the Upper Mississippi-Great Lakes Joint Venture implementation plan, priority wetlands conservation strategies and locations in the watershed have been identified. In six major sub-watersheds of the Mississippi River, a total of 1.3 million acres are proposed for restoration (675,000 acres at an average cost of \$500/acre) or acquisition (458,000 acres at an average cost of \$1000/acre).

To date in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Drainage Basins, through the North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989, the Plan has affected 117,000 acres in \$39.5 million in projects of which two-thirds of the funding is in non-federal matching dollars.

Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation personnel possess significant knowledge and expertise in aquatic, wetland and riparian ecology. Much of this experience is derived from wetland restoration projects. Capabilities include function, design, and modeling of wetlands and riparian systems for multiple use such as recreation, water quality improvement, fish and wildlife, erosion control, and salinity control.

Geological Survey. USGS is providing a watershed perspective to wetland restoration, i.e., put wetland restoration efforts in context with the topography and hydrology. USGS can provide existing photo-imagery to support flood mitigation efforts, and can perform satellite image analysis of flood, changes in stream pattern, changes in crop cover and other vegetative characteristics, land use, and land cover change. USGS has extensive capabilities for geographic information systems (GIS) for computer integration of earth science data, digital map and elevation data, and digital imagery to model natural phenomena, such as floods, in support of Federal and State planning and resource management decision-making.

Environmental Contaminants Program (USFWS), has conducted numerous natural resource damage assessments intended to support response and remedial activity. Evaluation of data/information during a natural resource damage assessment requires technical biological expertise centered around the resource and site specific restoration plans to restore injured habitats. The program has expertise in preparing response contingency plans, identifying remediation techniques, determining protective levels of contaminants, identifying restoration techniques, planning and implementation of habitat restoration, as well as coordination with other Federal, State and non-government agencies in these activities.

Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Agreement (MICRA). The Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Reclamation are signatories to MICRA. MICRA encourages cooperative management of inter-jurisdictional fishery resources and was signed by the 28 Mississippi River basin states. The goal of the Agreement is to improve the conservation, development, management, and utilization of inter-jurisdictional fishery resources in the Mississippi River Basin through improved coordination and communication among management entities. Through cooperative programs, MICRA will consider the needs of both commerce and fisheries management on an ecosystem-wide basis.

Land Acquisition/Management

National Wildlife Refuge System lands in the floodplain of the disaster area cover approximately 265,000 acres. Management activities on these lands allow for implementation of alternative flood control strategies which are compatible with the purposes for which the refuge areas are established. The Fish and Wildlife Service has six proposed FY 1994

refuge acquisition projects in the floodplain (totaling 26,116 acres and \$12,200,000). When completed these six projects are expected to cover 331,149 acres and cost approximately \$178,000,000 at FY 1994 land values. The acquisition process, based on funding limitations will span many years. With added funding the process could be expedited.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has several additional land acquisition projects in the planning stage on the Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. These proposals are primarily to protect remaining wildlife habitats along these rivers but can be expanded considerably to consider other purposes such as preserving natural flood storage areas. In addition there are other proposals in the watersheds of these big river systems that can be expanded to significantly store water in the upper reaches of these river watersheds and slow the flow rate by converting the land use from agriculture row crops to natural wildlife habitat.

National Park Service Land Resources Division provides mapping, appraisal, acquisition and land exchange services. Nine park units are located in the flood area.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Secretary of the Interior has the trust lead role for the Federal relationship with Indian Tribes. There are 89 Indian Tribes located within the 9 state flood designated region. Nine (9) of these Tribes have received flood damage to houses, schools, roads, farmland, and conservation structures: i.e, the Menominee in Wisconsin; the Iowa, Kickapoo, Prairie Band of Potawatomi, and Sac & Fox of Kansas and Nebraska; and the Kaw, Otoe-Missouria, Tonkawa, and Ponca of Oklahoma. In addition, there are numerous Statutory authorities which provide for the acquisition, disposal and leasing of Indian lands for various purposes.

Federal Statutes Pertinent to DOI Involvement In The Flood Response

1. **Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1534), as amended.** The Endangered Species Act mandates that all federal agencies use their authorities to ensure that their activities do not jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species. In addition federal agencies are to promote the protection and recovery of these species. All federal agencies must consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure compliance with ESA.
2. **Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742A-742J) as amended.** Under this authority the FWS carries out the voluntary private-lands-based habitat restoration program, commonly referred to as "Partners for Wildlife." The Act authorizes the Service to engage in activities that will promote "...the development, management, advancement, conservation, and protection of wildlife resources..."
3. **Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934, (16 U.S.C. 661-117) as amended.** The Act requires consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service before U.S. waters are impounded, diverted, or otherwise controlled or modified to ensure wildlife receives equal consideration. In the category of water-related activities for which federal permits are required, wildlife agencies can make recommendations with respect to wildlife conservation and enhancement.
4. **Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990.** The FACT Act amends the Food Security Act of 1985. The Act requires Department of Agriculture agencies (e.g., Farmers Home Administration, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and Soil Conservation Service) to consult with the FWS to ensure conservation of important resources, especially wetlands. The Act authorizes Farmers Home Administration to (1) place conservation easements on properties held in their inventory, and (2) trade conservation easements for debt forgiveness. Under the "Swampbuster" provisions of the Act, wetlands cannot be converted to agriculture for the purpose of commodity crop production. USDA must consult with the FWS on "Swampbuster" issues. The Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture (USDA) to establish the Wetland Reserve Program to acquire permanent easements from willing landowners for the restoration and protection of wetlands. Easements on existing and former wetlands now in crop production will be acquired and the wetlands restored.
5. **Upper Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge Act of 1924.** This Act authorizes the acquisition and establishment of the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge with the protection of wildlife as the primary purpose. The Refuge was established as mitigation for the navigation channel and set the precedent and is a classic example of a refuge preserving a floodplain in a natural condition. Structures on the

refuge counteract the sediment input caused by other structures/activities.

6. **Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, (16 U.S.C. 669-669i) as amended.** More commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, serves as the principal mechanism for providing federal assistance to states for the acquisition, restoration, and maintenance of wildlife habitat; for the management of wildlife areas and resources; and for research into problems of wildlife management.
7. **Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of 1950, (16 U.S.C. 777-777k) as amended.** More commonly known as the Dingell-Johnson Act, is essentially identical to the Pittman-Robertson Act, except that it provides federal assistance to states for projects pertaining to fish.
8. **Water Resources Development Act of 1986.** The Act authorizes the Long Term Resource Monitoring Program for the Upper Mississippi River System. The monitoring is being implemented by the FWS Environmental Management Technical Center in Onalaska, Wisconsin in cooperation with the five Upper Mississippi River Basin States; Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin. The mission of the program is to provide high quality scientific and technical support in a timely and cost-effective manner.
9. **North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 4401-4413)** This Act provides for a matching grant program with private partners to support wetland conservation projects.
10. **Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929 (16 U.S.C. 715-715d, 715e, 715f-715r) as amended.** This Act authorizes the FWS to acquire wetlands habitat for the conservation of North American waterfowl from the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund (a dedicated Fund containing deposits from Duck Stamp sales as well as other fees).
11. **Transfer of Certain Real Property for Wildlife Conservation Purposes Act.** This Act as amended provides that Federal surplus lands can be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior without reimbursement.
12. **Agricultural Credit Act of 1987.** This Act authorizes the Farmers Home Administration to transfer properties held in their inventory to Federal and state agencies for conservation purposes.
13. **Emergency Wetland Resources Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 3901-3931).** This Act authorizes the purchase of wetlands or interests in wetlands, which are not acquired under the authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, consistent with National and Regional priority conservation plans and state concept plans using Land and Water Conservation Fund monies. *
14. **Water Bank Act of 1970, as amended.** The Act provides that the Department of Agriculture will coordinate with the Department of the

Interior when entering into contracts with landowners to protect wetlands and retire adjoining agricultural lands.

15. **National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended.** The Act allows for management practices on refuges which support the policy goals if they are consistent with the purposes for which the refuges are established.
16. **The Reclamation Act of 1902.** The Act restricts the Bureau of Reclamation's water resource activities to the 17 Western States. BR, however, can provide technical assistance to other agencies and outside parties in other geographical areas on a cost-reimbursable basis.
17. **Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, (Public Law 93 - 288) as amended.** The Bureau of Reclamation may provide public works and engineering support to assist State(s) and local areas in needs related to lifesaving or life protection following a major disaster.
18. **Public Law 84-99** gives the Bureau of Reclamation authority to assist the COE in activities after a catastrophic event has occurred. These activities may include participation in levee rehabilitation inspection teams, survey teams, and construction inspection.
19. **National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1).** This Act gives the National Park Service the authority to manage over 360 natural and cultural areas.
20. **Historic Sites Act.** Expands the National Register of Historic Places and established a guaranteed loan program to direct grants for properties listed on the National Register, and a grants-in-aid program to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation for acquisition, restoration and preservation of historic properties.
21. **Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974.** Authorizes the National Park Service to conduct a variety of activities to assist Federal agencies in identifying, evaluating, preserving, and/or salvaging architectural and archeological resources.
22. **National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978.** Created the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR) which provides grants to local governments to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities.
23. **Snyder Act 1921. (42 Stat. 208; 25 U.S.C. 13)** This Act authorizes appropriations and expenditures for the administration of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes.
24. **Protection of Indians and Conservation of Resources Act of 1934. (48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 461).** This Act provides for the protection and

management of Indian natural resources from deterioration, to prevent soil erosion, assure full utilization, and like purposes.

25. **Geological Survey Organic Act of 1879** (20 Stat. 394; U.S.C. 31). This Act established the Geological Survey and provides for "the classification of the public lands, examination of geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain." The USGS is authorized to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States and its Territories. These provide for the gaging of streams and determining the water supply of the United States, including the investigation of underground resources.
26. **Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge Act**. This Act is a classic example of preserving a natural flood plain in an urban situation. Congress established the refuge for wildlife, education and recreation.

August 3, 1993
Inter-Agency Flood Disaster Meeting #2

- I. Presentation and review of Catalogue of Programs Submitted to President Clinton.
- II. Review of Disaster Budget Request and Status.
- III. National to State Coordination of Program Implementation/FEMA Model
(Time Sensitive - Some states are entering recovery).
- IV. White House Domestic Policy Council Issues.
- Coordination Meetings Held by HHS, SCS, FEMA, Corp
- V. Status of Waiver Requests (Regulations or Legislation).
- VI. Continuation of these meetings.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

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Telephone Number 202-720-6643
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DATE: Sept. 21, 1993

TO: Kathi Way

FROM: PA for Oleta Fitzgerald

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-7028

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 7

SUBJECT: Information submitted by HHS

DATE: September 15, 1993

FROM: Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness/National
Disaster Medical System

SUBJECT: Midwest Flood Conference Call Agenda

TO: See List of Participants

In a meeting with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Health and Human Services this week it was possible to clarify the process by which the states will apply for funds to meet immediate health, medical, human services and safety needs. Essentially, each state must apply to the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and the requests supported by the SCO will be referred to the Federal Coordinating Officer. Those that are not approved may be considered by the Department through the process shown in Attachment 2 of the draft agenda for the meeting on October 7-8, 1993. The meeting is called to review the outcome of the FEMA decisions and the proposed actions by the Department.

The agenda for the conference call on September 16, at 10:00 a.m. (EST) will include:

- Discussion of the funding process,
- Discussion of the draft meeting agenda,
- Revision of state health, medical, human services and safety needs, and
- Other state or Federal issues.

TELECONFERENCE LIST

AGENCY	NAME	FAX NUMBER
USDA	Eurvin Williams	816-891-8070
CDC	Kent Gray	404-488-7107
HRSA	Phil Killam	301-594-4072
IHS	Larry Gaynor	301-443-5697
OIGA	Tony Fitzpatrick	301-443-6369
ACE	Mike Summers	202-504-4150
EPA	Tony Jover	202-260-0927
DOD	Lt Col Lemon or Fonseca	703-756-4971
VA	John Malone	304-263-8003
Region V	Julia Atwood	312-353-0718
Region VII	Frank Ellis	816-426-2178
Region VIII	Hugh Sloan	303-844-2019
AOA	Alisia Ors	202-619-3759
ACF	Frank Burns	202-401-5718
	Marianne Rufty	202-401-5706
ILLINOIS	Dr. John Lumpkin	217-782-3987
IOWA	Chris Atchison	515-281-4958
KANSAS	Dr. Stephen Patsic	913-296-1231
MISSOURI	Charles Stokes	314-751-6041
	Dr. Colleen Kivlahan	314-751-6041
NEBRASKA	Lou Meyers	402-471-0383
	Dr. Mark Horton	402-471-2133
NORTH DAKOTA	Dr. Jon Rice	701-224-3000

DRAFT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH MEETING
OCTOBER 8, 1993
DES MOINES, IOWA

BACKGROUND:

- Following the August 3-4, 1993, meeting sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) with the states affected by the flood it was decided to develop seven working groups co-chaired by Federal and state officials. These groups (Attachment 1) were developed to ascertain the immediate health, medical, social service and safety problems following the flood as well as the potential health and safety problems in the immediate recovery period.
- These groups have met in person or through teleconferences and developed an analysis of needs on a state-by-state basis. Their reports focus on immediate health and safety problems, potential solutions, and financial needs required to overcome the identified problems and will be available September 15, 1993.
- The flood related needs identified in these reports will be primarily addressed by the affected states. Per agreement with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requests for Federal assistance will be submitted on a state-by-state basis to the State Coordinating Officer followed by submission of the state approved request to the Federal Coordinating Officer (FEMA). This process was established by FEMA to meet its statutory requirements.
- The FEMA will expedite review these requests and provide DHHS with analysis of those accepted and rejected. This arrangement was established in a joint meeting between FEMA, OMB, and DHHS, on September 14, 1993. The overall process is summarized in Attachment 2.
- It is anticipated that subsequent budget work will be accomplished in DHHS prior to the October 8 meeting. Therefore at the October 8 meeting it is recommended that the working groups report findings for discussion with the Assistant Secretary for Health (ASH) and that the ASH provide feedback as to potential mechanisms for meeting these needs.

ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES:

- Understanding of the problems, potential solutions, and budget availability for meeting these problems.
- Preliminary analysis of the funds available (from FEMA) to each state for meeting these needs.

- Preliminary analysis of distribution of funds by DHHS.
- Identification of problems in the process established by FEMA, OMB, and DHHS.

MEETING AGENDA:

Thursday, October 7

- 3:00 - 3:30 p.m. Welcome and Agenda Discussion - Dr. Frank Young
- 3:30 - 5:00 p.m. Discussion by states, FEMA, and DHHS of the seven working group reports. (Individual meetings for each workgroup.)
- 6:30 - 10:00 p.m. Continuation of discussion of reports.

Friday, October 8

- 8:30 - 9:00 Welcome - Dr. Philip Lee
- 9:00 - 9:45 a.m. Vector Control Workgroup
- 9:45 - 10:30 Disease Surveillance Workgroup
- 10:30 - 11:15 Environmental Health Workgroup
- 11:15 - 12:00 Primary Care Workgroup
- 1:00 - 1:45 Mental Health Workgroup
- 1:45 - 2:15 Food Safety Workgroup
- 2:15 - 2:45 Public Information Workgroup
- 2:45 - 3:00 BREAK
- 3:00 - 3:45 Closing Comments - Dr. Philip Lee

Attachment 1

HEALTH, MEDICAL AND HUMAN SERVICES TASK FORCE WORKING GROUPS FOR THE MID WEST FLOOD SITUATION		
GROUP	FEDERAL CO CHAIR	STATE CO CHAIR
Disease Surveillance	Kent Gray 404-488-7100 FAX 404-488-7107	Larry Shirley 701-224-237 FAX 701-224-4727
Environmental Health	Kent Gray 404-488-7100 FAX 404-488-7107	Meg Ziarnik 608-266-8154 FAX 608-267-3696
Food Safety	Leroy Gomez 214-655-8100 FAX 214-655-8130	Lynn Young 314-751-6095 FAX 314-751-6010
Mental Health	Brian Flynn 301-443-4735 FAX 301-443-1719	Keith Schafer 314-751-3070 FAX 314-751-8224 Janet Zwick 515-281-3641 FAX 515-281-4958
Primary Care	Philip Killam 301-443-1363 FAX 301-443-4203	Mary Weaver 515-281-4910 FAX 515-242-6384
Public Communication and Information Management	Kent Gray 404-488-7100 FAX 404-488-7107	Nanci Gonder 314-751-6062 FAX 413-751-6010 Tom Schafer 217-782-5750 217-782-3987
Vector Control	Kent Gray 404-488-7100 FAX 404-488-7107	Linn Haramis 217-782-5830 FAX 217-785-0253

Attachment 2

Possible Parameters for Requesting HHS Contingency Supplemental:
Flood Funds

- o Request support through FEMA. Obtain written documentation of FEMA response
- o If FEMA will not support, prepare justification for request to OMB. Include:
 - Identification of source of estimate (e.g., St. Louis City Health Department, FDA field staff, etc.)
 - Description of methodology used to derive estimate (e.g., sample of 37,000 families, supplemental application from C/MHC, etc.)
 - Identification of the recipient of funds (e.g., PHS C/MHC grantees, Indian Tribal Council, State of Missouri, CDC field staff, etc.)
 - Timing of awards (how soon will they be made after funds are available, what will the award period be, how long will it take to outlay all funds)
 - If applicable, description of the size of the supplemental award compared to the normal annual awards (e.g., how does the supplemental award for the Substance Abuse Block Grant to Iowa compare with the annual award, how does the award for a C/MHC compare to its annual award, does it change the annual funding cycle)
 - Description of how funds will be tracked, how performance will be measured, how outputs will be tracked.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

SEP 21 1993

**Projected Meetings for Various
Flood Disaster Committees**

Wednesday, September 22, 1993

- 10:00 am K. McGinty/T.J. Glauthier (Levees Cmte; OEOB; Rm 248)
[Mtg scheduled for same time and place for next 4 weeks]
- 1:00 pm Leon Panetta (Floodplain Relocation Issues; OEOB; Rm 248)
- 1:00 pm W. Hawkins (Commerce/Business Cmte; 409 3rd Street, SW;
5th Floor Conf Rm)
- 3:00 pm R. Weber (Prod Ag Cmte; USDA; Rm 3086 SOAGRIBG)

Tuesday, September 28, 1993

- 10:00 am R. Slater (Trans/Bridges & Rds Cmte; DOT; Rm 4200)
- 11:00 am S. Lowrance (Envir Cmte; 401 M St, SW; Rm NELC 310)

In Planning

- 10:00 am O. Fitzgerald (Housing Task Force; USDA; Rm 209A)

No Meetings Scheduled

Dr. Audrey Manley (Health & Medical Cmte)

Leslie Thornton (Education Cmte)



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20472

Date: 11/2/93

To: Name Kathi Way

Organization WH Dom Policy

Voice Phone _____

FAX Phone 456-7028

Confirmation Requested: Yes ☒ No ☐ at (202) 646-4600

From: ☒ MORRIE GOODMAN _____ MORRIS BOONE
_____ MARVIN DAVIS _____ MARTHA WHEELER
_____ DAVE MARTIN _____ CARL SUCHOCKI
_____ BILL ZELLARS _____ VERNICE HAMMOCK-EL
_____ KAREN KENNEDY _____ KATHY LANDAU
_____ DON JACKS _____ PAT BENNETT
_____ SEAN WHEELER _____ VIRGINIA GOODSON

WE ARE SENDING 2 PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE
FAX: (202) 646-4086

COMMENTS: _____



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

November 1, 1993

TO: Members of the Midwest Flood Communications Task Force

FROM: Morrie Goodman, FEMA *mg*

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF MEETING RESCHEDULE:

The meeting of the Task Force, originally scheduled for 11 am, Thursday, November 4, has been changed to 3 pm Thursday, November 4. It will be held at FEMA, 500 "C" Street, SW. Please plan to attend. Morrie Goodman, 646-4600.

FLOOD MEETING
OCTOBER 14, 1993

INTRODUCTIONS

Morrie, Chair of communications task force

DESIRED OUTCOME

Continue positive response to efforts, Assure communities
President is concerned and working hard on their behalf

SUMMARY OF EVENTS TO DATE

SPRING TO LABOR DAY

FEMA and Corp of engineers first in on response
Secretary Espy asked by the President to head-up long term
response
President, Cabinet members visited the midwest region for
first hand look and to begin response
Supplemental passed
Media reports positive
10 issue groups established to coordinate longer term
response to disaster

LABOR DAY TO PRESENT

0. Work begins to change from emergency response to recovery
0. Public response begins to turn
0. State Washington office directors begin to complain
about lack of responsiveness, lack of financial information
and financial implications for the states.
0. Mack asks me to coordinate WH response.
0. At request of FEMA, State match requirements for public
assistance changed from 75/25 to 90/10 and later additional
criteria added to allow more states to qualify for 90/10
match.
0. 10 issue groups determined to be too cumbersome, 4
suggested.
0. Feedback indicates growing concerns about Administration
Environmental efforts.
0. Funding continues to be an issue. Contingencies begin to
be used as other funding is depleted

REQUIREMENTS TO REACH OUTCOME

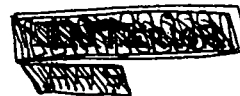
0. Coordinate our communications message, pay attention to
the message
0. Lower profile meetings in the midwest, States tired of
"dog and pony shows"
0. Research past disasters to determine timing on follow-up
press stories.

11:AM TUESDAY
at EPA on
Reconstruction of
water systems.

Follow-up:
talk to Oleta
about how
LISA can get
connected on
media strategy.

HHS whining
about \$

Kathi Way



September 24, 1993

raise THIS ISSUE
de-watering
levees

> last week in
OCTOBER/1ST WEEK
IN NOVEMBER.

Committee Chairperson's Meeting
Agenda Items

- I. Issues from the White House - Kathi Way
- II. Need for Cross Communication
- III. EDA Offer ^{HIRE 70 PLANNERS FOR NINE STATES TO ASSIST IN ECON. DEV. RECOVERY. 27 of those people will be used by the task forces. They will work initially on housing.}
- IV. Town Hall Meetings ^{STATES WOULD HAVE TO IDENTIFY THIS NEED.}
- V. Public Affairs Strategy
- VI. Coordination Among Departments
- VII. Governor's Office Issues - LIHEAP,  ^{OMITTED FROM MTG.}

COMMERCE -

trying to determine
SM. BUSINESS impact for
businesses NOT IN THE
FLOOD AREA.

EDUCATION - will REDIRECT
\$8 million dollars of work STUDY
PROGRAM to flood area (from
National Service program).

FARMERS HOME
EMPLOYEES want to
volunteer in flood
area to assist with
Clean-up.

Flood Plain Management

Current problems
future implication
TIMELINE

- ① ID-KIND MATCH REQUIREMENTS - WHAT IS ALLOWED?
- ② HEALTH - WORKING WELL EPA, FEMA.
(7 outbreaks of anthrax (spores coming to the surface and spreading)
increase in MENTAL HEALTH/SUBSTANCE ABUSE (8-18%)
- ③ Recontamination - Is it due to groundwater or aquifer contamination.
- ④ Need to assimilate baseline information
contingency appropriation - request goes to FEMA to collect information
- mission assignments to FEMA

HOUSING:

Secretary Cisneros' summit in Des Moines has dominated the housing task force agenda so far. However, the great issue here is with the resources available from HUD, FMHA, RTC, SBA, VA and FEMA - how do we identify the needs of the 80,000 displaced families and strategically utilize the resources we have to get them back into houses before winter. Included are issues related to water well contamination and flood plain management.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES:

The focus of this task force deals with repair and replacement of city or county structures impacted, health centers, in some cases schools and etc. Agencies involved are HUD, USDA, SBA, VA, HHS, Education, Bureau of Prisons, and FEMA.

WATER SUPPLY, TREATMENT AND WASTE:

Chaired by USDA with participation from FEMA, HUD, EDA, DOI, HHS, EPA, REA, and support to be sought from rural water system networks, this task force will try to utilize resources available to identify how great this problem is and which agency should be involved. A potential problem identified here is that most of the programs will cover systems only, a great need according to EPA and HHS is that 60% of individual wells in the area are contaminated, and the possibility exists that these wells can be recontaminated from seepage later.

TRANSPORTATION/BRIDGES AND ROADS:

This task force is chaired by Rodney Slater of the Federal Highway Administration with responsibility for making sure states have the necessary help in restoring our transportation needs. Representatives from FEMA, Corp of Engineers, Coast Guard, Forest Service, HUD, National Railway Administration, FAA and the barge industry reviewed what is already underway in the recovery effort and where there is the potential for problems not covered by any government agency.

ENVIRONMENTAL:

This is probably one of the most important of all the task forces because it overlays all the rest. Of issue is what monitoring is currently underway, will it be useful for the long term, where are there monitoring needs, what do we do with the information when we have it. How can EPA assist in recovery by streamlining and removing red tape and etc. Of great importance at this juncture is the removal of household waste - currently classified as hazardous because of contamination from flood waters.

COMMERCE, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OR REDEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT:

Chaired by EDA at Commerce, this group is concerned with ensuring businesses have the help they need to get up and running. Issues discussed relate to the inability of small businesses to recapture past business activity, fear of government involvement. Participating in this group are Commerce, RDA, SBA, DOL, HUD, DOT, Extension Service, ASCS (grain elevators), APHIS, FGIS, FEMA.

Committees on Medical, Education, Public Works and Public Affairs have also met to discuss relevant issues. Education is concerned that schools start on time, there's not much that can be offered from the national level, but overtures have been made to local school boards. Public Works will try to ensure that whatever is needed after FEMA and SBA are done, gets done. Public Affairs concerns itself with ongoing communication activities once the press dies down.



U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410-8000

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
CONGRESSIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

FAX TRANSMISSION

DATE:

8/25/93

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this page):

5

TO:

Kathy Way

FROM:

Choro

Intergovernmental Relations

Department of HUD, Rm 10140

FAX#

456-7028

PHONE (202)708-0030

[This office fax number is (202)708-3707]

*I'll fax other names
momentarily.*

**MidWest Flood Disaster Housing Work Session
Des Moines Convention Center
August 26 and 27, 1993**

DAY 1

8:30 - 9:00 Registration (Lower Level)
**9:00 - 11:30 Plenary Session (Lower Level - enter through
Room 138)**

Opening Remarks and Introductions:
**Henry G. Cisneros, Secretary of U.S. Department
of Housing and Urban Development**

**Welcome: Mayor John "Pat" Dorrian,
Des Moines, Iowa**

Welcome: Governor Terry Branstad, Iowa

*** * * ***

**Videotaped message from the
President of the United States
William J. Clinton**

*** * * ***

**James Lee Witt, Director of
Federal Emergency Management
Administration**

**Erskine Bowles, Administrator,
Small Business Administration**

Governor Joan Pinney, Kansas

**Sharron Longino, Acting
Administrator, Farmers Home
Administration, Department of
Agriculture**

**Dr. Stephen L. Lemons, Field
Director, Central Area,
Department of Veterans Affairs**

**Don Jones, Director, Disaster
Operations, President, Red Cross**

**Col. Dennis Phillips, Midland
Divisional Commander,
Salvation Army**

08/25/1993 11:42 515-284-6657

U S DEPT H U D

PAGE 02

VIP'S

James Lee Witt
Director of FEMA

Erskine Bowles
Administrator
Small Business Administration

Sharron Longino
Acting Director
Farmers Home Administration

Oleta Fitzgerald
Acting Director
Intergovernmental Affairs,
USDA

Dr. Stephen L. Lemons
Field Director, Central Area
Department of Veterans Affairs

Rosetta Parker
Asset Marketing Specialist
RTC

Don Jones, Director
Disaster Operations, President
American Red Cross

Col. Dennis Phillips
Divisional Commander
Salvation Army

Carol Mosley-Braun
U.S. Senator, Illinois

Neal Smith
U.S. Representative, Iowa

Richard Durbin
U.S. Representative, Illinois

Terry Branstad
Governor, State of Iowa

Joan Finney
Governor, State of Kansas

Mayor John "Pat" Dorian
Des Moines, Iowa

Mayor Joseph E. Steineger
Kansas City, Kansas

Mayor Jon T. Crews
Cedar Falls, Iowa

Mayor Bill Lazar
Tama, Iowa

Mayor Frank Batallon
Hamburg, Iowa

Mayor Bob Manor
Charles City, Iowa

Mayor Larry Curtis
Ames, Iowa

Mayor Carl Radoscvich
Ottumwa, Iowa

Mayor Ralph Borscherding
Denison, Iowa

Rebecca Reynolds-Knight
Chair, Board of Supervisors
Van Buren County, Iowa

Frank Wing
Senior Advisor-HUD

Andrew Cuomo
Assistant Secretary
Community Planning and
Development, HUD

Bill Gilmartin
Assistant Secretary
Congressional and
Intergovernmental Relations
HUD

Jean Nolan
Assistant Secretary
Public Affairs-HUD

pg. 2

Roundtable Discussion; Question and answer:

- 1) The Emergency Response Effort -- providing temporary housing for flood victims
 - a) Efforts to date
- 2) Supplemental Appropriations
 - a) allocations to states, localities
 - b) timing of assistance delivery; planning, applications, funding and implementation
 - c) permitted uses and priority of uses
 - d) waivers and other steps to simplify and expedite funding and implementation of flood recovery
 - e) transition between agencies, re: funding duplication
- 3) Long-term recovery -- putting people back in homes
 - a) Interagency coordination - transition of assistance between agencies
 - b) Development in the flood plain

11:30 - 12:00 State-by-State Presentations

12:00 - 12:30 Press availability

12:30 - 2:00 Lunch (Box lunch available for purchase)

2:00 - 3:30 Public Forum (Lower Level - enter through Room 138)

2:00 - 3:00 Breakout Session 1 (Upper Level)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
(HUD) Topics:

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Rm. G
HOME Programs (HOME)	Rm. E
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Rm. I
Public and Indian Housing Assistance (PIH)	Rm. D

pg. 3

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Rm. B
Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)	Rm. A
Rural Development Administration	
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)	Rm. C
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rm. H
Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC)	Rm. I
Red Cross/Salvation Army	Rm. J
Financial Center	Rm. F

3:00 - 4:00 **Breakout Session 2** (Upper Level)
(same sessions repeated)

4:00 - 5:00 **Wrap-up session** (Lower Level - enter through
Room 138)

DAY 2

9:00 - 5:00 Each state will receive one-on-one technical
assistance from Federal Agency representatives in
the following break-out rooms:
(Lower Level)

Illinois	Rm. 133	Nebraska	Rm. 135
Iowa	Rm. 137	North Dakota	Rm. 139
Kansas	Rm. 136	South Dakota	Rm. 141
Minnesota	Rm. 138	Wisconsin	Rm. 134
Missouri	Rm. 140		

**1993 NEMA
Annual Conference
October 9 - 13
Turtle Bay Hilton
Kahuku, Hawaii**



ALOHA FROM KAHUKU, HAWAII, THE ISLAND OF OAHU

Oahu, "the gathering place", was once the common meeting ground for Hawaii's island kings. Today, Oahu continues to have everything you could ask for in one spectacular place. Diamond Head, Waikiki and cosmopolitan Honolulu are all located on Oahu, but the real treasure lies in Kahuku on the North Shore. Only an hour away from Honolulu, Kahuku is a slice of island life unsampled by most mainlanders. Remote, beautiful and unspoiled, the "other side of the island" is truly Hawaii's most scenic shore. Blessed with abundant rainfall, this area of Oahu is known for its waterfalls, dramatic mountain vistas, pristine beaches and lush meadows and forests. Two famous North Shore attractions are Waimea Falls Park, which features ancient cliff diving and lovely botanical gardens, and the Polynesian Cultural Center, where the cultures of Hawaii and six of her sister Polynesian groups are showcased. Oahu is yours to enjoy.

NEMA ACCOMMODATIONS

The 1993 NEMA Annual Conference will be held at the Turtle Bay Hilton Resort in Kahuku, Hawaii. Located on 808 lush tropical acres, the Turtle Bay Hilton Resort offers both serenity and an abundance of activity. Guests can enjoy golf, tennis, horseback riding, two pools and an ocean full of invigorating watersports. Nearby are shopping, restaurants, and many opportunities to sightsee and explore. Along the coastline are some of the world's most legendary surfing spots - Sunset Beach, the Banzai Pipeline and Waimea Bay.

Special rates are available for NEMA attendees:

Single/Double rooms

- \$90 for government attendees (with ID at check-in)
- \$110 for non-government attendees

These rates will be honored October 6 - 16 for your convenience. To make your hotel reservations, please call the Turtle Bay Hilton by September 15, 1993 at (808)293-8811.



AIR AND GROUND TRANSPORTATION OFFERS

AIRLINE: Special reduced airfares are available for this conference on Delta Airlines through your own agent or Woodside Travel. NEMA attendees can get up to 40% off normal coach fares or an additional 5% off discounted fares. To receive the discounted fares, simply refer to the NEMA Annual Conference and Delta file reference number J5060.

For special airfares call Woodside Travel:

1-800-445-0419 Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. EST

1-800-626-2717, 24 hour line

1-606-223-1062, in Kentucky

SHUTTLE: The Turtle Bay Hilton provides shuttle transportation to and from Honolulu International Airport and the hotel. All shuttle reservations must be made by 4:00 p.m. one day prior at the Aloha Services Desk at extension 36. The cost for NEMA attendees is \$15.62 per person, one way. The shuttle schedule is as follows:

Airport to Hotel*

7:45 a.m.

8:45 a.m.

9:45 a.m.

10:30 a.m.

11:30 a.m.

5:15 p.m.

Hotel to Airport**

9:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m.

10:45 a.m.

11:45 a.m.

12:45 p.m.

6:45 p.m.

* Airport pickup outside Baggage Claim Area by "U-Me" Van.

** This shuttle can also take guests into Honolulu for the day by dropping them at the Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel.

RENTAL CARS: Discount rates are available through Alamo Rent A Car, the official rental car company of the 1993 NEMA Annual Conference. Weekly rates for NEMA range from \$135 for a subcompact to \$225 for a full size rental. Alamo provides a twenty-four hour, toll free reservations telephone number 1-800-732-3232. Refer to Group ID number 374737, Rate Code GR. Twenty-four advance reservations are required.

**1993 NEMA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

Please complete the conference registration form below and return it to the NEMA staff at The Council of State Governments by October 5, 1993. Registrations received by September 30 will be confirmed by return mail, those received after that date will be confirmed at the registration desk.

Please include the name of attending spouse/guest on the registration form. Name badges will be required for all events. If you have any questions or would like more information on NEMA, please contact Sandra Cabot, NEMA Staff Director, at The Council of State Governments, (606) 231-1876.

RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO:
NEMA Annual Conference Registration
c/o The Council of State Governments
Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910
Lexington, KY 40578-1910
FAX: (606) 231-1970

Please print/type the following information as it should appear on the attendance lists and name badges.

Name _____

Title _____

Agency/Firm _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

Spouse/Guest _____

Medical Dietary Needs _____

Badges may be picked up at the registration desk and are necessary for admittance to all functions, including special events.

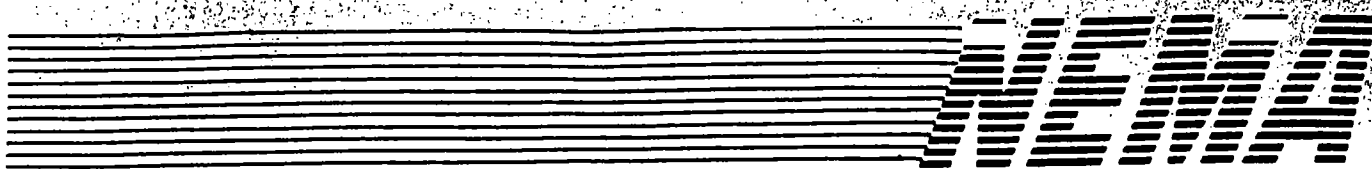
Registration Fees:

State Members	\$250
Additional Attendees, Same State	\$225
Federal Attendee	\$250
Corporate Members	\$300
Corporate Non-Members	\$350
Spouse/Guest	\$ 50

____ Please Invoice

____ Payment Enclosed (check payable to NEMA)

Acct. #34-L-NEMA-215-4401



national emergency management association

9/1/93

MITIGATION

1993 NEMA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Turtle Bay Hilton

Kahuku, Hawaii

October 9-13, 1993

Saturday, October 9

2:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.	Registration Desk Open
2:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.	Board of Directors Meeting
6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Hospitality Suite Open

Sunday, October 10

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Registration Desk Open
11:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.	Luncheon
1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.	General Session Call to Order Posting of Colors Pledge of Allegiance Roll Call of States Welcome by Pacific Caucus States Reports by Officers Adoption of Minutes Committee Reports
2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.	General Session Cont. NEMA - Regional Reports NEMA - Legislative Report
3:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.	NGA Update - Nolan Jones -Jim Solyst

4:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

NEMA Committee Meetings

6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

President's Reception

Monday, October 11

7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.

Continental Breakfast

8:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon

General Session Continues

8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

James Lee Witt, Director FEMA
"Federal Response & Recovery-
The Great Mississippi River Floods of 1993."

Illinois, John Plunk
Iowa, Ellen Gordon
Kansas, Dan Karr
Minnesota, James Franklin
Missouri, Jerry Uhlmann
Nebraska, Richard Semm
North Dakota, Ronald Affeldt
South Dakota, Gary Whitney
Wisconsin, Leroy Conner, Jr.

9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Dick Krimm, Acting Director
State and Local Programs "FEMA
94 BUDGET - HIGHLIGHTS"

10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

Coffee Break

11:00 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.

Mr. Mike Laub, Economist
"Role of Insurance Companies and Banks
in South Florida"

12:00 Noon - 1:15 p.m.

Luncheon Speaker:

Dr. August Furimoto
University of Hawaii
"The Okushiri Island, Japan, Earthquake
& Tsunami - Mitigation".

1:30 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.

Ms. Linda Chu Takayama: Insurance Commissioner
State of Hawaii
"Iniki's impact on Hawaii's Insurance Market".

2:15 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Mr. Gary Kerney: American Insurance Services Group
"Catastrophic Insurance Response - What Can We
Anticipate".

3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

NEMA Committee Meetings

7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Polynesian Cultural Center
Dinner & Show

Tuesday, October 12

7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.

Continental Breakfast

8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

Mr. Frank Nutter: National Committee
on Property Insurance - "Insurance Industry Initiatives".

9:30 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.

Mr. Francis V. Reilly, Acting Administrator
Federal Insurance Administration, National
Flood Insurance Program - "How effective is
the program".

10:15 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.

Coffee Break

10:45 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

Florida Mitigation Strategy -
"The State Mitigation Program & Insurance
Management".

11:30 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

Lunch - "Mitigation against Hurricanes".

12:45 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Committee Meetings/Final Revisions

(Dinner on your own - open evening)

7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Hospitality Suite Open

Wednesday, October 13

7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.

Continental Breakfast

8:30 a.m.- 12:00 noon

Closing General Session

Roll Call of the States

Election of New Officers

NEMA Awards

Exchange of Gavel - New President

Old Business - Committee Reports

New Business - Vote on Motions

Retire the Colors

Adjourn

Optional Activity: Visit and Tour of State of Hawaii Emergency Operations Center
& Tour of FEMA's Region IX Pacific Area Office. 2:00 p.m.

NEMA SPOUSE ACTIVITIES

The following activities are provided by Turtle Bay Hilton and NEMA.

TBH = complimentary activity for Turtle Bay Hilton guests

NEMA = events sponsored for NEMA spouses only

Sunday:

TBH Aerobics

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

NEMA Lei Making

11:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Monday:

TBH Tennis Clinic or

9:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

TBH Aerobics

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. or

5:15 p.m. - 6:15 p.m.

NEMA Hula Dancing Class

11:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Tuesday:

**NEMA Tour of Waimea Falls

9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Wednesday:

TBH Tennis Clinic or

9:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

TBH Aerobics

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

NEMA Coconut frond weaving

10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

Exercise room and par golf course are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week!

**NEMA group tour. Transportation and group admission will be provided. Lunch is on your own in the park.

The following activities are provided by Turtle Bay Hilton at an additional charge. More information is available at the Aloha Services Desk.

Tennis
Golf

Horseback Riding
Water Activities

Children's Activities

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 27, 1993

MEETING WITH JAMES LEE WITT

DATE: Monday, August 30, 1993
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 11:00 a.m.
From: Keith Mason & Kathi Way *KM*

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this meeting is to provide you with a general update of the recovery efforts associated with the Midwestern flood situation. You will determine the administration's policy regarding cost share waivers of the FEMA Public Assistance Program, (see attached memorandum). Moreover, this will provide you with another opportunity to demonstrate leadership as well as a continuing interest in the plight of the flood victims.

II. BACKGROUND

You have made four visits to this region since the flooding began, (Davenport, Des Moines, and St. Louis twice). Your last visit to St. Louis honored "local heroes" of the flood-relief efforts. Your videotaped message was shown at the HUD Housing Conference in Des Moines on Thursday, August 26th.

The following administration officials have made individual visits to this area: Secretary Henry Cisneros, Secretary Mike Espy, Secretary Federico Pena, Secretary Richard Riley, Administrator Erskine Bowles, Administrator Carol Browner, Secretary Donna Shalala, and Director James Lee Witt.

The administration has had a generally well-coordinated, effective, quick, and efficient response to this disaster. There is a significant federal presence on the ground in these states working closely with the state and local officials, (see attached memorandum).

Keith Mason and Kathi Way will brief you further prior to the beginning of the meeting.

III. PARTICIPANTS

You will be joined by Vice President Gore, Chief of Staff McLarty, and Director James Lee Witt. Also in attendance, but not included in the press photos, will be Ron Blackley, Department of Agriculture Chief of Staff; Aleta Fitzgerald, Agriculture Intergovernmental Affairs Director; Dick Krim, FEMA's Acting Associate Director for State and Local Programs and Support; Kathi Way, Special Assistant for Domestic Policy; and Keith Mason, Deputy Assistant for Intergovernmental Affairs.

IV. PRESS PLANS

Pool will spray at the beginning of the meeting.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will greet the guests.
- Everyone will be seated.
- The pool press will take photographs. You may make brief remarks if you wish.
- The pool press departs.
- The discussion will begin.
- The discussion ends.
- The participants depart.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points from Communications are attached.

TALKING POINTS FOR JAMES LEE WITT MEETING

- I enjoyed my time in Martha's Vineyard, but it is good to be back.
- I have asked James Lee Witt to come over this morning and give me a firsthand report on the situation in the midwest.
- I recognize much hard work remains, but there are many positive signs that the recovery is underway.
- Barge traffic has returned to the Mississippi River.
- People are beginning to return to their homes.
- The new school year is beginning and arrangements are being made for children to return to their classes.
- Mike Espy and James Lee have worked extraordinarily hard to make sure we are doing all that we can to support families during this difficult time.
- I want to thank them for their efforts.
- I want the people in the midwest to know we are going to be there for them. We are going to see this thing through.



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

August 27, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO: The Honorable William J. Clinton
President

THROUGH: Steve Silverman
Cabinet Affairs

FROM: James L. Witt
Director

SUBJECT: Cost-Share Policy

My staff has reviewed cost-share issues and specifically how they relate to the recent flooding in the Midwest.

Cost-share adjustments have historically been granted only in extreme instances. One of the primary factors that has been used to determine how "extreme" a disaster has been was the quantification of capability based on the per capita impact of the disaster. The resulting number represents a *qualifying threshold* for the waiver of cost-share requirements.

Historically, \$64 per capita had been the minimum qualifying threshold used in determining whether the established cost-share formula is waived for individual disaster declarations. The \$64 per capita precedent was established in 1985 for a West Virginia disaster declaration, and since that time has *consistently* been used (with the exception of the Louisiana Hurricane Andrew declaration, for which a recent analysis by my staff indicates that the per capita impact for that event is currently \$59, although the amount continues to increase).

In both Florida and Hawaii, the cost-share ratio was adjusted once it became clear that the qualifying threshold was reached. The adjusted cost-share ratio was set using a tiered approach: on the first tier, 75-percent of eligible costs under \$10 per capita were assumed by the Federal government, leaving 25-percent to be borne through non-Federal cost-share. Once the \$10 per capita threshold was surpassed, the Federal government assumed 100-percent of all eligible costs for assistance.

While this cost-share formula was effective in Florida and Hawaii, it also proved to be highly problematic. Both Florida and Hawaii ended up contributing little to the overall costs of the disaster response and recovery, and the formula lacked an incentive to minimize recovery costs due to the 100 percent Federal assumption of cost after the \$10 per capita level was reached. Furthermore, the rationale for the tiered approach was difficult to defend, hard to understand, and difficult to administer.

In light of this experience, I do not think that it would be prudent to use the same approach used in Florida and Hawaii after their respective hurricanes in the granting of cost-share waivers for the States affected by the recent flooding. I would instead recommend that the \$64 per capita qualifying threshold be maintained for a cost-share waiver, after which 90 percent of all eligible Public Assistance costs will be assumed by the Federal government, and 10 percent will be assumed by the States. This alternative approach is recommended in that it would:

- Create an easy to understand, defensible, and easily administrable approach to the waiver of cost-share requirements;
- Ensure that the States continue to assume a portion of the costs associated with ongoing disaster operations throughout the entire event, which provides an incentive for States to minimize disaster recovery costs;
- Retain the financial discipline of a State/local share during disaster operations; and
- Maintain the \$64 per capita threshold, which would limit the attractiveness of States pursuing additional disaster requests (this may include requests that have been denied in the past, such as the State of California for the Loma Prieta Earthquake, and the State of North Carolina for damage caused by Hurricane Hugo).

If this approach is accepted and the qualifying threshold is met, cost-sharing for each of the Midwestern States would be as follows:

100 percent Federally funded direct Federal Assistance costs (emergency work performed or contracted by Federal personnel or resources to alleviate immediate threats to health and safety);

75 percent Federal / 25 percent non-Federal for eligible Public Assistance costs, unless the \$64 per capita threshold is met;

If the \$64 per capita qualifying threshold is met, then all eligible Public Assistance costs would be funded 90 percent Federal and 10 percent non-Federal (except for direct Federal assistance costs authorized at 100 percent Federal funding).

I believe that this alternative approach is the most equitable and economically justified approach to take in the provision of additional assistance to the most heavily impacted States in the Midwest floods. I would be pleased to proceed with this plan of action with your approval.

Attachment

August 27, 1993

Projected Cost Versus Qualifying Threshold

Disaster Number	State Population (1990 U.S. Census)	Qualifying Threshold (Population x \$64)	Current Projected Cost	Per Capita Impact
FEMA-993-DR Minnesota	4,375,099	\$280,006,336	\$41,322,000	9.44
FEMA-994-DR Wisconsin	4,891,769	313,073,216	28,374,000	5.80
FEMA-995-DR Missouri	5,117,073	327,492,672	293,586,000	57.37
FEMA-996-DR Iowa	2,776,755	177,712,320	117,228,000	42.22
FEMA-997-DR Illinois	11,630,602	744,358,528	210,116,000	18.07
FEMA-998-DR Nebraska	1,578,385	101,016,640	45,842,000	29.04
FEMA-999-DR South Dakota	696,004	44,544,256	25,004,000	35.93
FEMA-1000-DR Kansas	2,477,574	158,564,736	95,738,000	38.64
FEMA-1001-DR North Dakota	638,800	40,883,200	26,965,000	42.21