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Upcoming Training

[Hazard Mitigation
Grant Application
Workshop](#)

- Cason City, April 5, 2011
 - Las Vegas Area, May 26, 2011
 - Elko, June 9, 2011
- [Elevation Certificate
for Surveyors](#)
- Carson City, May 12, 2011
 - Las Vegas Area, September 13, 2011

For more information, go to water.nv.gov

This is the Desert—It Doesn't Flood Here! (NOT)

"This is the desert—it doesn't flood here!" Have you heard this before?

There are many reasons why Nevadans may not want to believe that their life or property could be at risk from flooding here in the Silver State. After all, Nevada is the driest state in the union with an average annual precipitation on the order of only 9 inches (Hawaii receives over 60 inches per year). Perhaps they moved here recently from somewhere else to get away from the wet climate. Or maybe their family has lived in the community for generations but they have never experienced or don't remember the last "100-year" (1% annual chance) or larger flood event. Perhaps their home was built decades ago before anyone ever imagined all this new development in their community.

Confusion about the commonly-used term "100-year flood" does not help the situation. Many people seem to believe that a 100-year flood should happen once every 100 years, or that a 500-year flood should happen every 500 years. But that is not how it works.

A 100-year flood is defined as a flood so large it has a 1 percent chance of happening in any

given year. A 500-year flood has a 0.2 percent chance of happening in a given year — a 1-in-500 chance. An article I read recently stated, "Scientists say it is not unusual to hear from people who want to know if they have lived through a '100-year' event and want to cancel their flood insurance, believing one recent big flood lowers the risk of another."

And yet, there truly are flood risks in the Silver State. As a floodplain management professional, how do you communicate flood risk in your community when the terminology may be complex or confusing and folks have so many other things to worry about?

Well, if it has been a while since you've visited FEMA's **FloodSmart.gov** website, I encourage you to look around on the site for some public outreach ideas. There are many new tools there that can help you understand and educate others on the risks of flooding in your community. Inside this issue of the Nevada Floodplain Management News you will find information highlighting resources available through FEMA's FloodSmart website, as well as other FEMA resources. We've also included information on NFIP

regulations and new FEMA policy regarding flood hazard mapping.

In other new developments, I am excited to announce the addition of Luke Opperman, Nevada Flood Hazard Mapping Coordinator to the Nevada Floodplain Management Program (see article inside). Luke will be providing much needed attention and State level coordination to ongoing and future flood hazard mapping projects in Nevada. Luke is currently attending training on the various FEMA programs and initiatives and is quickly becoming an invaluable resource for floodplain management in Nevada.

And finally, I am also happy to announce one more change in the Nevada Floodplain Management Program. As I have recently married Mr. Michael Davis of Sparks, Nevada, I have changed my name to Kim Davis and my email address to kadavis@water.nv.gov. While my name has changed, I remain proud and grateful to continue to serve as the Floodplain Manager and NFIP Coordinator the great State of Nevada.

*Kim Davis, PE, CFM
Nevada Floodplain Manager*

Introducing Luke Opperman



Luke Opperman
Nevada Flood Hazard Mapping Coordinator

The Nevada Division of Water Resources is proud to announce the addition of P. Luke (“Luke”) Opperman as the Flood Hazard Mapping Coordinator in the Floodplain Management Program. The newly-created Flood Hazard Mapping Coordinator position is being funded through a Cooperating Technical Partners grant with FEMA to support ongoing FEMA flood hazard mapping activities within the State of Nevada.

Luke, 32, lives in Reno and was raised in Nevada from 1991. He enjoys outdoor activities and the open space in Nevada. He obtained a Bachelor’s degree in Civil Engineering in May 2009, and recently passed the Professional Engineer’s Examination.

Before coming to the Nevada Division of Water Resources his work included a Civil Engineering Internship which shifted to Structural Engineering for 2 years at a Reno Firm. When work slowed, he turned to Sub-contractor work in the building trades for a national company.

Luke has been with Nevada Division of Water Resources since October 2009 working in the Engineering Section as a Well Supervisor. Luke brings valuable, practical experience and extensive knowledge of Nevada to the Floodplain Management Program and we are fortunate to have his talents and enthusiasm in the program.

“Looking forward, I am energized at the opportunity and challenge this position of Mapping Coordinator brings to the Floodplain Management Program in our State.”

... FEMA recognizes that the use of the “without levee” modeling method may be less precise for the establishment of flood zones and resulting insurance rates.

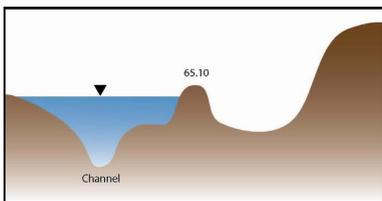
FEMA Discontinues “Without Levee” Analysis

Earlier this month, FEMA announced that it is exploring more precise methods for identifying flood risk in areas impacted by levees and would discontinue the “without levee” policy applied to flood hazard mapping of all levees that are not accredited (that do not meet the requirements of 44 CFR Section 65.10).

When preparing a flood risk study, FEMA treats accredited levees as providing protection against a 1-percent-annual-chance (or 100-year) flood event. In other words, FEMA assumes that an accredited levee will prevent the flow of water from getting behind the levee during a 1-percent-annual-chance flood. On the other hand, FEMA assumed that water would inundate the area behind a non-accredited levee during a 1-percent-annual-chance flood. Non-accredited levees had been treated on Flood Insurance Rate Maps as providing no protection against a 1-percent-annual-chance flood. This method has been referred to as a “without levee” analysis.

Although it is technically sound, FEMA recognizes that the use of the “without levee” modeling method may be less precise for the establishment of flood zones and resulting insurance rates. As part of its effort to reform the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), a new set of more precise modeling methods are being considered for use in flood risk studies. The revised methodologies will account for several typical levee scenarios.

More information on FEMA flood hazard mapping of levees is available on the FEMA fact sheets entitled “The NFIP and Levees,” “Treatment of Levees in Flood Risk Studies,” and “FEMA’s Approach to Levees, Answers to Frequently Asked Questions,” excerpts of which have been reprinted in this newsletter. The complete fact sheets are available by entering the fact sheet title in the search box on the FEMA website, www.fema.gov.



Levees that are designed, built, and maintained to provide protection from large floods such as the 1-percent-annual-chance flood and meet the requirements of 44 C.F.R. Section 65.10 are accredited as preventing the flood waters from getting behind the levee for floods of that magnitude or less.

FEMA's Approach to Levees Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is FEMA doing to improve its analysis of levees?

A: FEMA is developing a series of targeted modeling approaches to replace the current "without levee" approach.

Q: What about maps already in effect?

A: The new approach will be applied to ongoing and future mapping projects. If a community has questions about existing Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), it should coordinate with the appropriate FEMA Regional representative to discuss future map updates.

Q: Will this new approach impact insurance rates?

A: The rate will be based on the flood hazard identified through the new approach and other factors involved with the particular structure being rated, but the method for rating is not changing.

Q: Will FEMA consider levees with less than a 100-year level of protection?

A: Yes. FEMA is analyzing more precise ways to model flood risk behind levees that are not currently accredited to provide protection against a 1-percent-annual-chance flood (100-year flood). As FEMA continues work on NFIP reform, it will investigate ways to more accurately rate policies in areas behind levees with less than 1-percent-annual-chance flood protection.

Q: How soon will the new approaches be developed and in place?

A: A date is not yet set for implementation, but FEMA is working to implement a new approach as soon as possible.

Q: Is the new approach going to be applied to every new mapping activity with unaccredited levees, or do communities need to request it?

A: It will be applied to all new and ongoing mapping activities.

Q: Will my community and/or levee owner still be required to provide FEMA data?

A: Yes. The data requirements for levee accreditation in 44 C.F.R. Section 65.10 will not change, and more precise modeling likely will require more levee data. Communities and/or levee owners still will need to provide data on their levees to enable FEMA to accurately assess the flood risk.

Q: If a community does not agree with the FEMA analysis used in its flood risk study, can it provide FEMA with additional or more detailed information?

A: Yes. As with any study performed by FEMA, local communities can provide additional information for consideration.

Q: Can a community still appeal the findings on the

FIRM?

A: Yes. The administrative process currently in effect for flood hazard maps will remain unchanged. There will be an administrative appeal period following issuance of the preliminary FIRM during which a community can provide additional scientific and technical data.

Q: How will the new approach impact the cost of FEMA's flood studies?

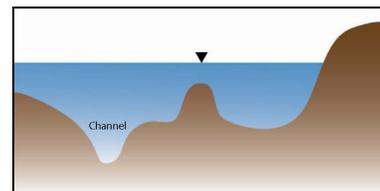
A: FEMA is anticipating additional costs for a deeper level of analysis. FEMA will evaluate the cost of applying additional analyses against the value added for a particular study or community based on the risk present in that area. Where there are high levels of risk, additional analysis may be appropriate.

Q: Will FEMA help pay for certification of levees?

A: No. FEMA's authority and mission are in the identification of risk and not in the assessment of the design, construction and maintenance of levees.

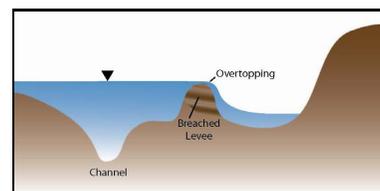
Q: Will FEMA finalize maps for communities using the "without levee" analysis?

A: No. FEMA will delay finalizing maps for communities where a levee cannot be accredited until the new approach is finalized.



Some levees are not effective during large flooding events such as the 1-percent-annual-chance flood, and the flood waters are not impeded by the levee.

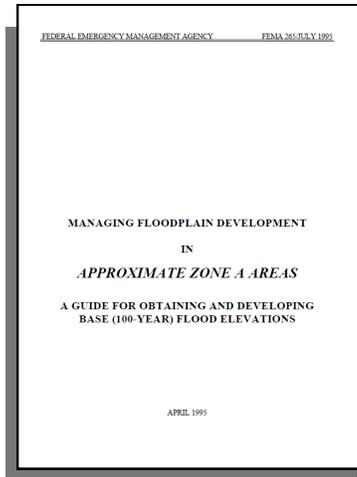
If a community has questions about existing FIRMs, it should coordinate with the appropriate FEMA Regional representative to discuss future map updates.



When the height of water is above the top of the levee, floodwaters will flow over the levee at which point it is overtopped. When a part of the levee breaks/fails, leaving an opening for water to flood the land behind the levee, the levee has been breached.

Development in Approximate Zone A — The 5/50 Rule

NFIP regulations in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 60.3(b)(3) requires that : “all new subdivi-



sion proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser,

include within such proposals base flood elevation data”.

While the NFIP definition of development is broad and includes single structures for review and permitting purposes, the intent of the 5 acre/50 unit rule is not the size of the site, but rather the size of the development. As explained in the Federal Register final rule for the NFIP on October 26, 1976, “A new subsection requires all subdivision proposals and other proposed new development to include base

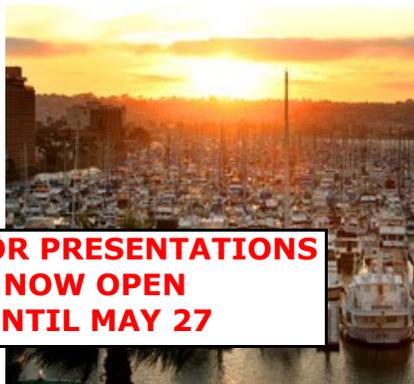
flood elevation data within such proposal if the **development encompasses 50 or more lots or 5 acres**, whichever is lesser. The intent clearly is not to require the establishment of detailed base flood data for a single structure occupying a fraction of a 5 acre parcel.

Further clarification issued by the Federal Insurance Administration on May 24, 1977 speaks of the requirement for BFE development for subdivisions and states: “The intent of this [5/50] requirement is to obtain or develop base flood elevation data which would then be used by the community as criteria for requiring protection of new construction to the base flood elevation... Accordingly, the elevation data provided by the applicant for subdivision plat approval should be consistent with the scope and scale of his proposal. For instance, if an applicant proposed to subdivide 20 acres of rural land into 4 equal parcels and no immediate construction was planned, then only the most elementary elevation data would be necessary... However, if a developer’s proposal was for 20

acres of land to be divided into 80 lots, the FIA would expect the developer to obtain or develop data which approximates the accuracy of Flood Insurance Study.”

All NFIP guidance available to the Regional Office in reference to the 5/50 rule specifies the responsibility of the developer, and in most cases, the developer of the subdivision to obtain base flood elevation data. While the intent of the regulation is to have the best data available that will allow a community to guide new development within a SFHA, it may be reasonable to allow a less detailed method of determining base flood elevation data, such as the methodology in FEMA 265 (4/1995), *Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas*, for individual buildings that do not meet the 5/50 rule. The community official should determine the degree of detail needed by the site conditions and history of flooding, if any. At a minimum, the community should require the lowest floor to be elevated 2’ above grade for both protection of the structure and relief from high insurance premiums.

... the intent of the 5 acre/50 unit rule is not the size of the site, but rather the size of the development



CALL FOR PRESENTATIONS NOW OPEN UNTIL MAY 27

SAVE THE DATE!
FMA Annual Conference
September 6-9, 2011,
"Flood Risk Management in the 21st Century"
San Diego Sheraton Hotel and Marina



City of Reno Completes Oxbow Park Streambank & Infrastructure Protection Project

Oxbow Nature Study Area is located on the Truckee River, one mile from downtown Reno. This site serves as the State of Nevada model for Wildlife Education and Aquatic Education programs offered by the Nevada Department of Wildlife. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also recognizes Oxbow Nature Study Area as a national model for a successful urban nature center.

The property occupied by the City's Oxbow Park consists of parcels owned by the City of Reno as well as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The park setting is unique in that it is considered a nature study area, therefore any projects must help preserve and enhance the natural riparian setting.

The park experienced significant flood damage and erosion during the January 1997 and 2006

flood events. During the 1997 flood the Truckee River shifted north as much as 80 feet, resulting in the loss of approximately two acres of park property, causing significant damage to park improvements and threatening a major sewer interceptor. Later, in April 2008, a wildfire burned

approximately 16 to 18 acres of the 22 acre park.

Last year the City of Reno successfully completed a streambank and infrastructure protection project at the Oxbow Park through a FEMA mitigation grant, with local match funding from the Truckee River Fund.

Phases 1 & 2 of the Oxbow Park Restoration project were completed in the spring of 2010. The work involved bank-stabilization, riparian plantings along the section of riverbank considered vulnerable to future scour action and within areas damaged by the wildfire event.



Installation of root wads into the streambank

Phase 3 of the project, constructed in the fall of 2010, implemented "bioengineering" approaches to streambank protection consisting of root wads embedded in the streambank and riparian plantings. The Phase 3 project also included a rock filled refusal



Fish being salvaged from the dewatering area. The fish were collected, documented, and released back into the mainstream of the Truckee River.

trench located proximal to the sanitary sewer interceptor to be a "fail safe" protection from future floods.

The Oxbow Park project provides a model for the application of a bioengineered solution to mitigate flood hazards in an environmentally sensitive location. Also, using a combination of Truckee River Fund and FEMA hazard mitigation grant monies, the project was completed without any general fund money from the City of Reno.

For more information about the Oxbow Park project, contact Glen Daily, Associate Civil Engineer, City of Reno Public Works Department, daily@reno.gov. For information about FEMA mitigation grant opportunities, contact Elizabeth Ashby, Nevada Division of Emergency Management, eashby@dps.state.nv.us, or Kim Davis, Nevada Division of Water Resources, kadavis@water.nv.gov.

The Oxbow Park project provides a model for the application of a bioengineered solution to mitigate flood hazards in an environmentally sensitive location.



Third grade students on field trip at Oxbow Nature Study Area. A 1/3-mile long nature trail and Nevada Division of Wildlife docents provide hands-on wildlife and aquatic education programs at the park.

Compliance with the Endangered Species Act for Letters of Map Change

In August 2010, Doug Belomo, Director of FEMA's Risk Analysis Division, released *Procedure Memorandum 64—Compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for Letters of Map Change*. This memorandum applies to all Conditional Letters of Map Change submissions received on or after October 1, 2010.

Conditional Letters of Map Change (LOMCs) are issued before a physical action occurs in the floodplain and constitute FEMA's comments as to whether the proposed project would meet minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requirements and how the proposed changes would impact the NFIP maps. Because Conditional Letters of Map Revision based on Fill (CLOMR-Fs) and Conditional Letters of Map Revision (CLOMRs) are submitted to FEMA prior to construction, there is an opportunity to iden-

tify if threatened and endangered species may be affected by the potential project. If potential adverse impacts could occur, then the U.S. Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), collectively known as "the Services," may require changes to the proposed activity and/or mitigation.

FEMA Procedure Memorandum 64 now requires that CLOMR-F or CLOMR requests will be processed by FEMA only after FEMA receives documentation from the requestor that demonstrates compliance with the ESA. The requestor must demonstrate ESA compliance by submitting to FEMA either an Incidental Take Permit, Incidental Take Statement, "not likely to adversely affect" determination from the Services, or an official

letter from the Services concurring that the project has "no Effect" on listed species or critical habitat. If the project is likely to cause jeopardy to listed species or adverse modification of critical habitat, then FEMA shall deny the Conditional LOMC request.

This Procedure Memorandum will not change the review process for Conditional Letters of Map Amendment (CLOMA), Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA), Letter of Map Revision based-on Fill (LOMR-F), or Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) applications. In addition, FEMA's Cooperating Technical Partners will be required to comply with Procedure Memorandum 64.

For more information, go to the FEMA website www.fema.gov and enter "Procedure Memorandum 64" in the Search Box.

If the project is likely to cause jeopardy to listed species or adverse modification of critical habitat, then FEMA shall deny the Conditional LOMC request.

GETTING STARTED WITH ESA COMPLIANCE AND WHO TO CONTACT

CLOMR and CLOMR-F applicants are responsible for demonstrating to FEMA that ESA compliance has been achieved prior to FEMA's review of a CLOMR or CLOMR-F application. The applicant may begin by contacting a local Service office, State wildlife agency office, or independent biologist to identify whether threatened or endangered species exist on the subject property and whether the project associated with the CLOMR or CLOMR-F request would adversely affect the species. These entities are also available to discuss questions pertaining to listed species and ESA compliance.

NMFS Regional Offices: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/regional.htm>

USFWS Office Directory: <http://www.fws.gov/offices/>

Request	ESA-Related Action	ESA Requirement Related to FEMA Process
<i>Conditional Letter of Map Change Requests</i>		
CLOMA	No physical modification to floodplain proposed	ESA compliance is required independently of FEMA’s process. The community needs to ensure that permits are obtained per requirement under Section 60.3(a)(2) of FEMA’s regulations.
CLOMR-F	Proposed placement of fill in the floodplain	ESA compliance must be documented to FEMA prior to issuance of CLOMR-F. FEMA must receive confirmation of ESA compliance from the Services.
CLOMR	Proposed modifications of floodplains, floodways, or flood elevations based on physical and/or structural changes	ESA compliance must be documented to FEMA prior to issuance of CLOMR, FEMA must receive confirmation of ESA compliance from the Services.
<i>Letter of Map Change Requests</i>		
LOMA	No physical modification to floodplain has occurred	ESA compliance is required independently of FEMA’s process. The community needs to ensure that permits are obtained per requirement under Section 60.3(a)(2) of FEMA’s regulations.
LOMR-F	Placement of fill in floodplain has occurred.	ESA compliance is required independently of FEMA’s process. The community needs to ensure that permits are obtained per requirement under Section 60.3(a)(2) of FEMA’s regulations.
LOMR	Modification of floodplains, floodways, or flood elevations have occurred based on physical and/or structural changes.	ESA compliance is required independently of FEMA’s process. The community needs to ensure that permits are obtained per requirement under Section 60.3(a)(2) of FEMA’s regulations.

FEMA Procedure Memorandum 64—FAQs

Which map change applications require demonstrated ESA compliance?

CLOMRs and CLOMR-Fs only.

What will FEMA require to demonstrate ESA compliance?

As part of the CLOMR or CLOMR-F application, the requestor must provide an Incidental Take Permit, an Incidental Take Statement, a “not likely to adversely affect” determination from the Services, or an official letter from the Services concurring that the project has “No Effect” on proposed or listed species or designated critical habitat.

How much time will be

required to achieve ESA Compliance?

The timeframe needed to achieve ESA compliance will depend entirely on the complexity of the project, the extent to which species may be affected by the project, the quality of biological analyses conducted by the applicant, and the review process as determined by the Services. Therefore, FEMA recommends that LOMC applicants coordinate with the Services as soon as possible within the project development process.

How do I determine if there are threatened or endangered species or critical habitat in my project area?

The applicant may begin by contacting a local Service office, state wildlife agency office, or independent biologist to identify whether threatened or endangered species exist on the subject property and whether the project associated with the CLOMR or CLOMR-F would adversely affect the species.

Do I need to hire a biologist for this process?

While hiring a biologist may be unnecessary, doing so may help facilitate the process. Biologists familiar with subject species and the regulatory process can help adequately complete many of the studies required as part of the Section 10 process and fulfill other Section 10 requirements.

FEMA recommends that LOMC applicants coordinate with the Services as soon as possible within the project development process.

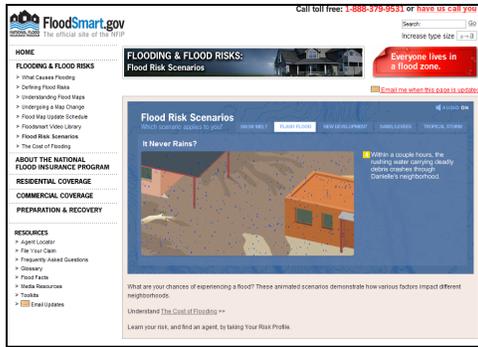
FloodSmart.gov

The FloodSmart.gov website was designed specifically for the public and media to learn about flood risk and the importance of taking steps to financially protect homes and businesses from flood damage. Since its launch, the site has delivered on its vision to become the preferred online resource for relevant and actionable information about flood risks and flood insurance.



With new Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs) releases across the country, awareness has

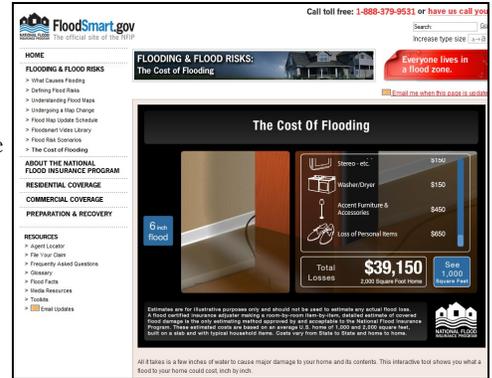
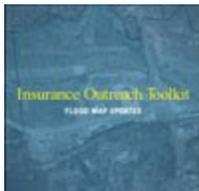
increased of the need for flood insurance information for community officials and the public in the context of changing flood hazard maps. The FloodSmart website has always been the best source for accurate, understandable information on NFIP flood insurance. New updates on the FloodSmart website have responded to the increased demand for user friendly information by adding new, interactive features that provide new, informative ways to understand flood risk.



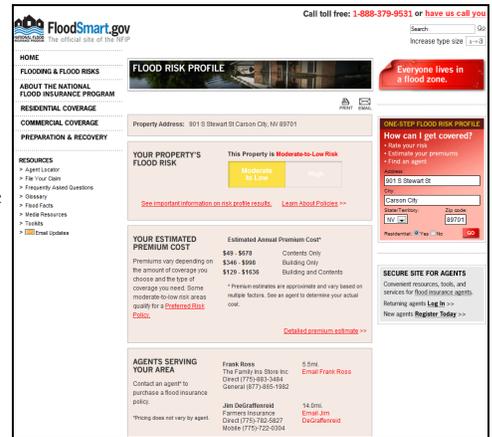
Flood Risk Scenarios—narrates and animates common flood risk scenarios, including alluvial fan flood hazard

Among other resources, the Map Change Toolkit may be accessed through the FloodSmart website.

This toolkit is designed for communities going through flood map updates. While regular updates to flood hazard maps are critically important to help protect lives and properties in communities across the country, these updates can often confuse property owners and challenge industry representatives and local officials who need to clearly explain to constituents, clients and the media the insurance implications of map changes in their area. This comprehensive suite of materials can help! If your internet connection isn't fast enough to download this information, you can order the Map Change Toolkit by simply emailing FEMA at info@femafloodsmart.com.



The Cost of Flooding Estimator—input square footage and depth of flooding to determine approximate, expected damages



Flood Risk Profile—enter a property address and get an estimate of annual flood insurance premium and a list of agents in the area who sell flood insurance



On October 7, 2010, FEMA approved the **Nevada Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan**. An Enhanced State Mitigation Plan documents the State's demonstrable and sustained commitment to the objectives of hazard mitigation. Nevada joins one of only ten states with an Enhanced Plan. The significance of the Enhanced Plan status is that Nevada is now eligible for increased post-disaster mitigation funds from FEMA after a presidentially declared disaster (increased from 15% to 20%), and Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant applications receive additional points in FEMA's national competitive ranking.

New FEMA Publications

The FEMA Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) FEMA P-784, June 2010

FEMA P-784 CD includes the *Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) software*, the *SDE User's Manual and Workbook*, the video titled, *SDE and Your Community*, and the *Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Desk Reference* (FEMA P-758). The SDE was developed to assist State and local officials in estimating building value and costs to repair for residential and non-residential buildings. The SDE software is based on the concept of using damage estimates for individual building elements to determine whether the structure as a whole is substantially damaged. The SDE software and User's Manual and Workbook are provided here for only online access.



Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage Desk Reference, FEMA P-758, May 2010

To participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), communities must adopt and enforce regulations and codes that apply to new development in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). Local floodplain management regulations and codes contain minimum NFIP requirements that apply not only to new structures, but also to existing structures which are “substantially improved (SI)” or “substantially damaged (SD).” This Desk Reference provides practical guidance and suggested procedures to implement the NFIP requirements for SI/SD.

Hazard Mitigation Field Book: Roadways, FEMA B-797, May 2010

The FEMA *Hazard Mitigation Field Book (HMFb) for Roadways* helps local government entities choose the best hazard mitigation (HM) solution(s) given their operational constraints and design considerations. By offering the user a quick selection tool, based on broad characteristics, the HMFb reduces a wide array of technical solutions to a few practical options. Although there are many causes of damage to roadways, this Field Book focuses primarily on flood-related causes of damage. This publication also provides a useful tool, in the form of a selection matrix, for developing a decision tree for considering mitigation alternatives to support a grant application under FEMA’s Unified Hazard Mitigation grant programs.



These new publications, and much more FEMA guidance, may be found on the FEMA Library website at: www.fema.gov/library.

NDWR

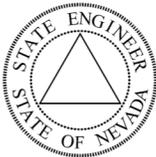
NEVADA FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT NEWS

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Nevada Floodplain Management News is a publication of the Nevada Floodplain Management Program.

The Nevada Floodplain Management Program was established in the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Water Planning by the 1997 Nevada State Legislature after the need for a statewide flood management program became apparent when damages from the 1997 New Years Flood on the Truckee River were assessed.

In the Spring of 2001 the Nevada Floodplain Management Program was transferred within the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and was later confirmed by Governor's Executive Order, dated April 10, 2003, to its current residence within the Division of Water Resources under the direction of the Nevada State Engineer.



2011 FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Subapplication Selections for Nevada

When it comes to hazard mitigation subgrant applications submitted to FEMA for review and selection, Nevada battled 1000 during the latest grant application cycle. All 8 subgrant applications submitted to FEMA for mitigation planning and project grants made it through FEMA's technical and competitive review processes and were "selected for further review," clearing the first major hurdle toward grant award. Of the 8 subgrant applications submitted, 4 were for flood mitigation projects and one

was selected under the Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program.

FEMA opens the 2012 UHMA grant application cycle again in June 2011. For more information on applying for FEMA hazard mitigation grants, contact: Elizabeth Ashby, cashby@dps.state.nv.us or Kim Davis, kadavis@water.nv.gov.

Applicant	Type of Grant	Federal Share	Local Share	Total
Pershing County	Planning	\$60,005	\$20,002	\$80,007
Elko County	Planning	\$97,500	\$32,500	\$130,000
Douglas County	Planning	\$67,125	\$22,375	\$89,500
UNR	Planning	\$399,983	\$275,591	\$675,574
City of Caliente	Flood Project	\$763,470	\$84,830	\$848,300
Nevada State Parks	Flood Project	\$1,716,928	\$572,309	\$2,289,237
Douglas County	Flood Project	\$1,557,000	\$520,000	\$2,077,000
Washoe County	Flood Project	\$1,930,138	\$643,379	\$2,573,518