

Federal Flood Risk Programs – for discussion purposes only.

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<b>Program</b>	<b>Mission</b>	<b>Risk mapping and/ or Risk Assessment as part of program execution</b>
<b><i>FEMA</i></b>		
National Flood Insurance Program	Provides an opportunity for property owners in communities that choose to participate in the NFIP to purchase insurance to offset damages realized from flooding. Some purchase is mandatory and some purchase is voluntary.	FEMA approves maps that designate flood levels in different areas of the floodplain, with emphasis on the 1% change flood event. Insurance premiums are based on individual property risk ratings that take into consideration individual building base flood elevations, in relation to those levels, within areas of the flood plain.
Pre-Flood Hazard Mitigation Planning and Grants (various programs)	Programs provide assistance to local communities and individual property owners within those communities to help them plan for and then take actions that reduce flood exposure and vulnerability to flood damages and accelerate post flood recovery. The mitigation grants component provides financial assistance (channeled through governments) intended to reduce flood damages, with a focus on reducing claims on the NFIP.	In support of these programs, as well as the NFIP – see above- FEMA has in place tools (HAZUS) and programs Risk MAP that allow communities to do original analysis of their flood risk.  Risk MAP proposes to provide consistent, quantitative risk assessments for riverine and coastal areas, in support of, but not limited to, the need to continually update maps for use in the NFIP.  FEMA also requires an original benefit - cost assessment by applicants who apply for a mitigation grant.
Post Flood Disaster Assistance	FEMA may provide post flood recovery assistance, as allowed by specific processes and regulatory guidelines, to individuals and to public facilities in communities. At times funding for that aid is made through emergency supplemental appropriations.	Criteria for disbursement of aid and the uses of that aid rely on existing understandings of flood risk in specific places.
<b><i>HUD</i></b>	HUD offers immediate post flood recovery	HUD relies on mapping and risk assessments of other

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(Various post flood assistance programs)	assistance to communities and individuals in the form of grants and loans. After Katrina/Rita and Sandy Congress authorized significant sums for the Community Development Block Grant Program for recovery and for building community resilience against future storms. These funds are dispersed in response to grant requests, with accompanying spending plans, prepared and submitted by nonfederal governments.	agencies in making post flood recovery grants.
<u>NOAA</u>	NOAA has a number of products that provide data for use by others or analyses of data (modeling) that can be used for characterizing flood risk and for the conduct of risk assessments. These products include: data, warnings and forecasts of the National Weather Service and coastal inundation modeling and forecasting.	There are a number of NOAA programs that provide, or can be used by others to create, original analyses flood risk and risk reduction and management measures at the project scale and at the larger watershed/ community scale.
<u>TVA</u>	TVA is an independent agency is responsible for dam and levee operations and maintenance and dam safety. It also has a long standing technical assistance program in floodplain management.	TVA relies on its river forecast center and continues to do original analyses of place specific flood risk, and risk reduction and management measures, with a geographic scope limited to the Tennessee River drainage. TVA is not joining the USACE and BOR in doing original analyses of dam failure risk and consequences, and risk reduction and management measures at the project scale.
<u>USACE</u>		
Flood and Coastal Storm Damage Reduction	Participate, with non-USACE partners, in planning and then funding investments to reduce flood and coastal storm risk.	Original analyses of place specific flood risk and risk reduction and management measures at the project scale.
Dam Safety Program	Evaluate risk of failure in USACE constructed	Original analyses of dam failure risk and consequences,

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	dams and then prioritize funding within the USACE budget for investments to reduce that risk.	and risk reduction and management measures at the project scale.
Levee Safety Program	Still evolving program to assess and then report the life safety risk associated with the USACE portfolio of levees.	Original analyses of life safety risk from failure of, or overtopping of, levees, at the project scale, relying in part on the levee inspections conducted under the Rehabilitation Program.
Technical and Planning Assistance (various programs)	Provide advice on place specific flood risk, on risk reduction and management alternatives and on federal flood risk reduction and management programs.	Relies on providing access to and interpretation of existing flood risk information.
Rehabilitation Program	Flood hazard reduction projects are enrolled by their owners in the Rehabilitation Program under PL 84-99. Once it is determined that the project meets all necessary eligibility criteria, it becomes eligible to receive repair funds if damaged in a flood event. At times funding for that aid is made through emergency supplemental appropriations.	USACE inspections of projects enrolled in the Rehabilitation Program can be interpreted as a form of risk assessment, focused on the structure itself. Results from the inspections may be used by FEMA for SFHA levee accreditation purposes.
<b><u>USBOR</u></b>	USBOR has responsibility for dam operations and dam safety for projects it has built and now operates in the 17 western states. Flood risk reduction may be a purpose in a BOR multipurpose project. The BOR has a limited number of activities related to flood risk reduction and management outside of dam operations.	BOR does original analyses of dam failure risk and consequences, and risk reduction and management measures at the project scale.
<b><u>USDA</u></b>	Authorized program called watershed and flood prevention operations (a legacy of the PL 566	Historically had relied on original analyses of place specific flood risk, and risk reduction and management

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	small watershed program) may provide technical assistance for assuring the reliability of aging flood hazard reduction projects. However, program has received limited appropriations in recent years.	measures. Any new funding, if received, likely will need to rely on existing watershed studies and risk assessments.
<b><u>USDOT</u></b>	Post flood aid program that is used to rebuild eligible transportation infrastructure, with some attention to reducing risk from future floods and storms.	Criteria for disbursement of aid and the uses of that aid rely on existing understandings of flood risk in specific places.
<b><u>USFWS</u></b>	The USFWS has the responsibility of implementation of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act that has the purpose of discouraging spending of Federal funds on lands in a designated Coastal Barrier Resources Area.	Decisions are based on location of land parcels and not on risk assessment.
<b><u>USGS</u></b>	Various data collection and dissemination programs.	The USGS has critical responsibilities for river flow and mapping data and dissemination that are the foundation for flood risk assessment at the project and watershed scales. In selected locations the USGS will prepare studies that characterize flood and storm risk (ex-post and ex-ante).