

IMPACTS

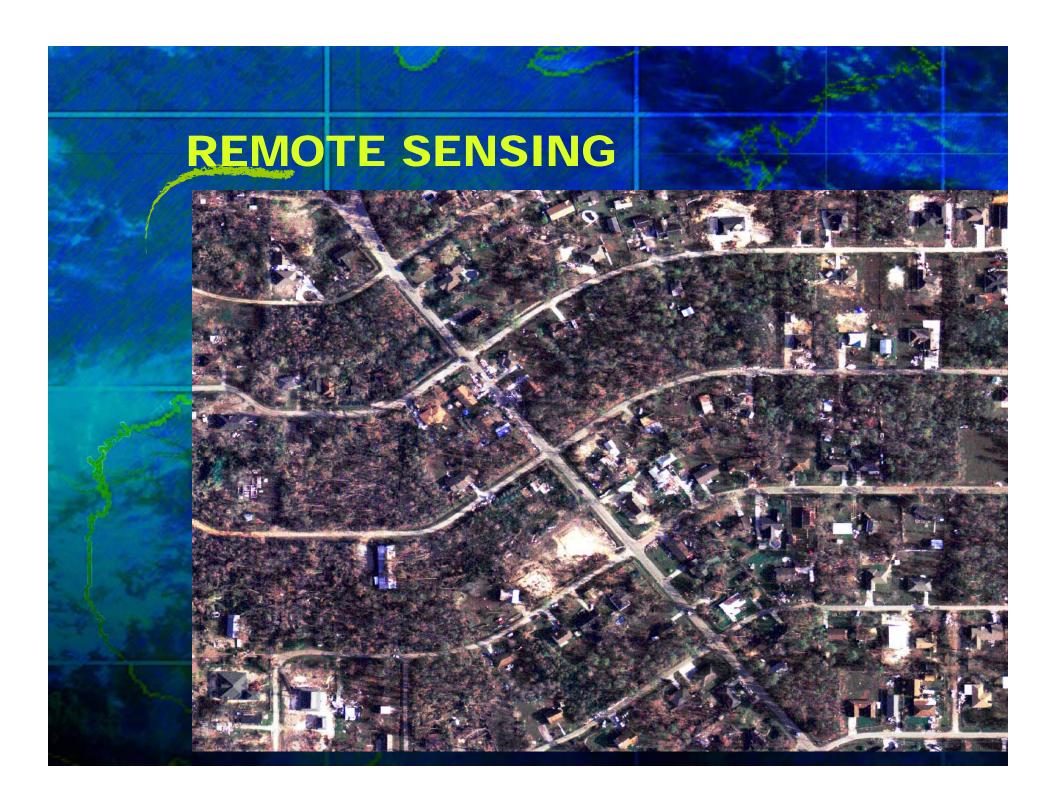
- 1.5 million residents seeking Individual Assistance
- 600,000 people needing shelter
- 250,000 homes destroyed or damaged
- 1,200 fatalities
- \$50-\$100 billion required for recovery







- Remote Sensing to Assess Damage
- Mitigation Assessment Team Report
- High Water Mark Data Collection
- Wind / Water Line Investigation
- Substantial Damage Assessment Support
- Flood Recovery Data and Reconstruction Guidance
- Long-Term Recovery Support
- Mitigation Planning
- Hazard Mitigation Projects



MITIGATION ASSESSMENT TEAM (MAT) REPORTS





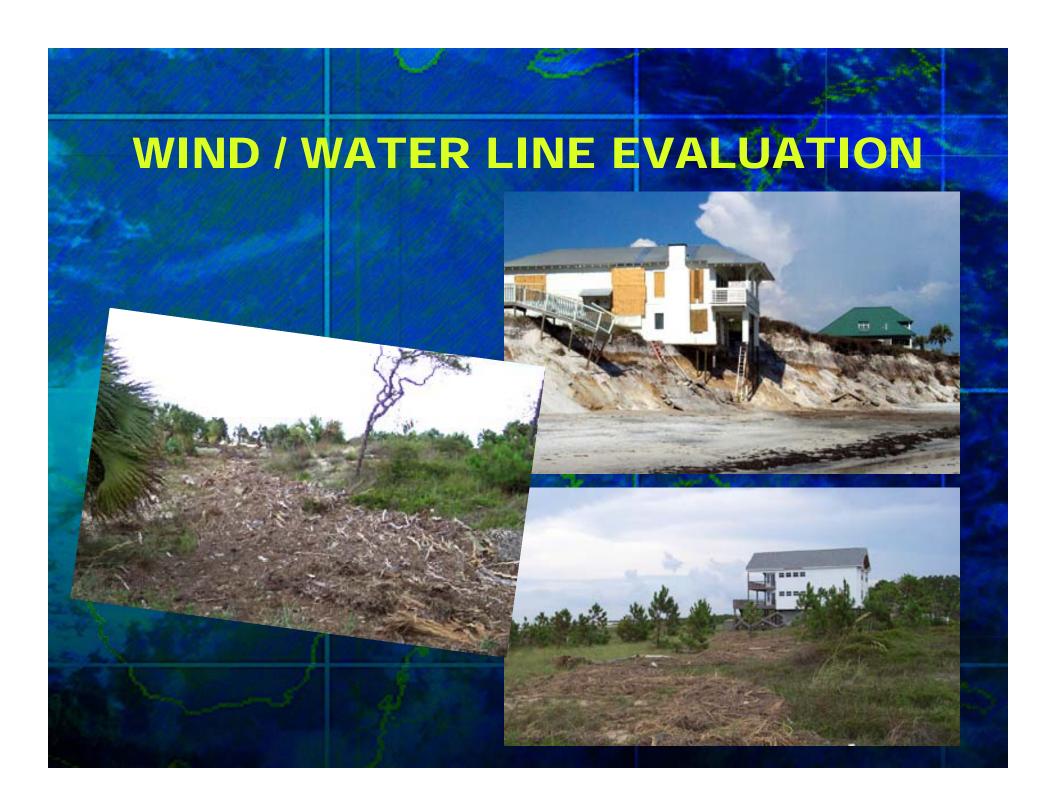


HIGH WATER MARK DATA

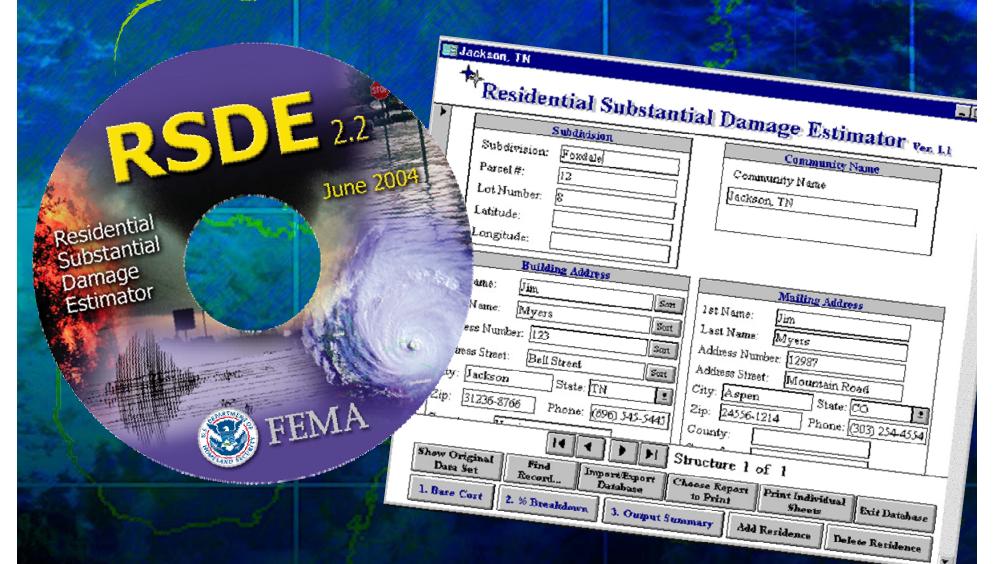
- Collecting both coastal and riverine high water mark data
- Collecting both surge and wave data
- Observations as high as 28 feet storm surge

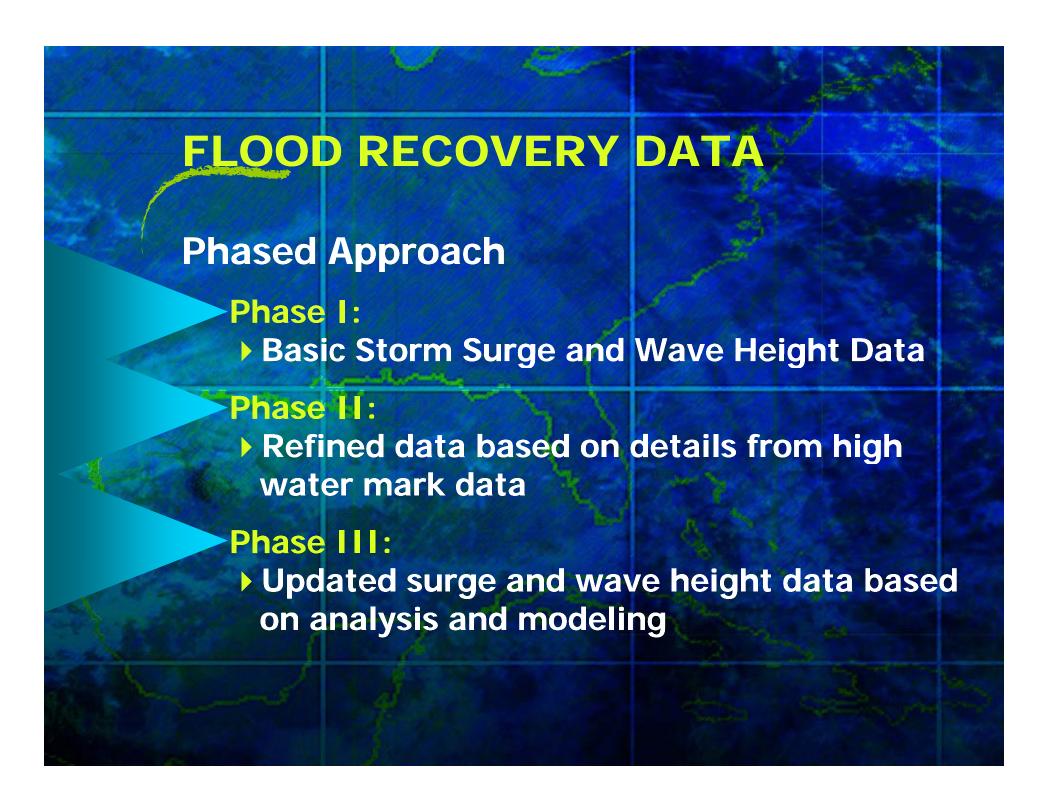


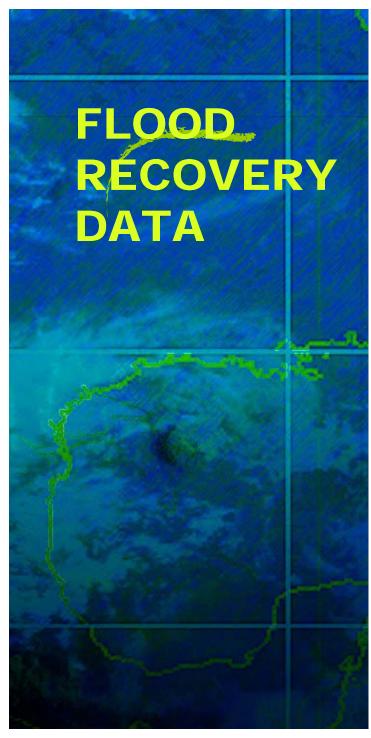


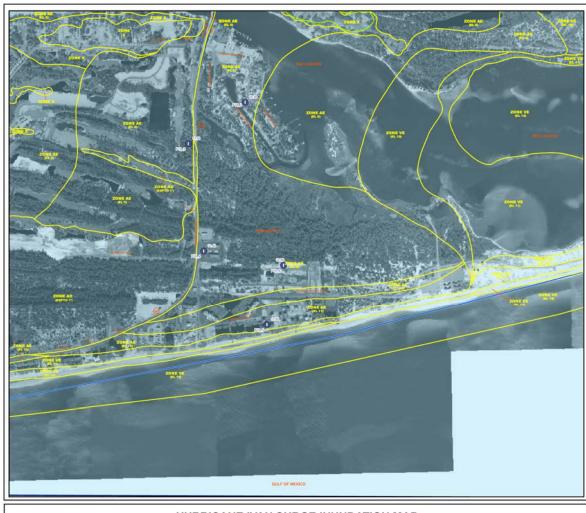


SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE ASESSMENT SUPPORT









HURRICANE IVAN SURGE INUNDATION MAP

Map Number: C20 Estimated Surge Elevation: 12-14 ft
Date of Event: September 16, 2004; Date of Map: December 2004



High Water Marks: FEM (lebrified and surveyed Oct-Nov. 2004)

Debris Line: FEMA (Compled from aerial imagery collected by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Oct. 2004)

Storm Track: NCMA flational Weather Gervice

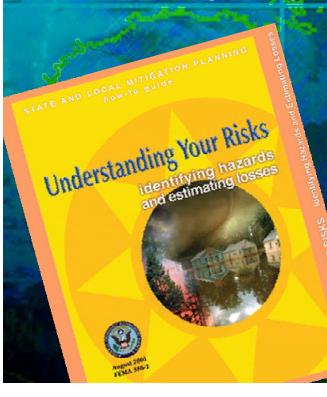
MAPS FOR ADVISORY PURPOSES ONLY - NOT FOR INSURANCE RATING PURPOSES

For insurance rating purposes, refer to the currently effective Flood insurance Rate Map (FIRM), available from your local government or the FEMA Map Service Center (1-800-358-9616/ http://store.msc.fema.gov





- Examining Risk and Mitigation Priorities in Approved Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plans
- Technical Support to Communities in the Plan Review Process

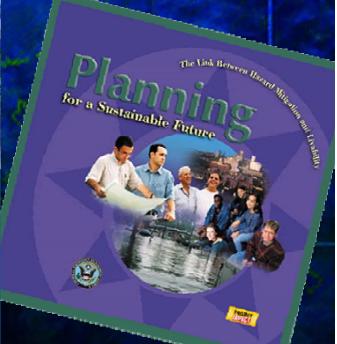




Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations Into Hazard Mitigation Planning

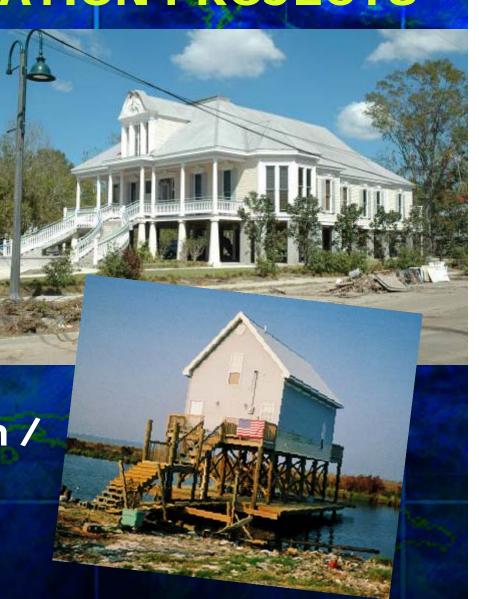
State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To Guide FEMA 386-6 / May 2005







- Benefit-CostTraining
- Acquisition
- Elevation / Flood Proofing
- Planning
- Codes and Design / ConstructionStandards







- Is rapid documentation of observed flood levels helpful?
- Should communities use rapidly developed data in reconstruction?
- Should Federal / state / local agencies require use of rapidly developed data to qualify for mitigation grants?
- Are there additional post-disaster studies / support that would build flood mitigation into the recovery?