

Everything I know about Floodplain management I learned in the Army French Wetmore, CFM



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French Wetmore, CFM







DIGGLES

✓ Army training

This photo is an example This photo is an example and is not of Frenchis experience

- ✓ Field experience
- ✓ After active duty

U.S. ARMY



The 11 Principles of Leadership

- 1. Be technically and tactically proficient.
- 2. Know yourself and seek self-improvement.
- 3. Seek responsibility and take responsibility for your actions.
- 4. Know your men and look out for their well-being.
- 5. Keep your men informed.
- 6. Set the example.
- 7. Make sound and timely decisions.
- 8. Build a team.
- 9. Ensure each task is understood, supervised, accomplished.
- 10.Develop a sense of responsibility in your subordinates.
- 11.Employ your team in accordance with its capabilities.

– US Army Special Forces Small Unit Tactics Handbook, 2013



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The 11 Principles of Leadership

1. Be technically and tactically proficient.

- ✓ "Know your job"
- ✓ "Certified Floodplain Managers know their stuff"Lesson 1: "Know your stuff"
- ✓ That means everything that can affect your job
- ✓ Not "let someone tell you what to do"
- \checkmark The onus is on you



The 11 Principles of Leadership

- 1. Be technically and tactically proficient.
- 2. Know yourself and seek self-improvement.
- 3. Seek responsibility and take responsibility for your actions.
- 4. Know your men/people and look out for their well-being.
- 5. Keep your men/people informed.
- 6. Set the example.
- 7. Make sound and timely decisions.
- 8. Build a team.
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The 11 Principles of Leadership

- 1. Be technically and tactically proficient.
- 2. Know yourself and seek self-improvement.
- 3. Seek responsibility and take responsibility for your actions.

Lesson 2: "Seek and take responsibility."

- ✓ Not "It's not my department"
- ✓ But "I'll take care of it"
- ✓ Ask yourself "who is going to get it done?"
- \checkmark If you take responsibility, things get done









March 8, 2017



Lesson 3: "You can do it."



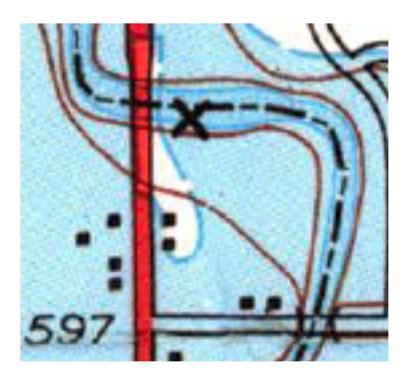


Lesson 1: "Know your stuff." Lesson 2: "Seek and take responsibility." Lesson 3: "You can do it."

1976, State NFIP Coordinator On the job for 3 - 4 months....







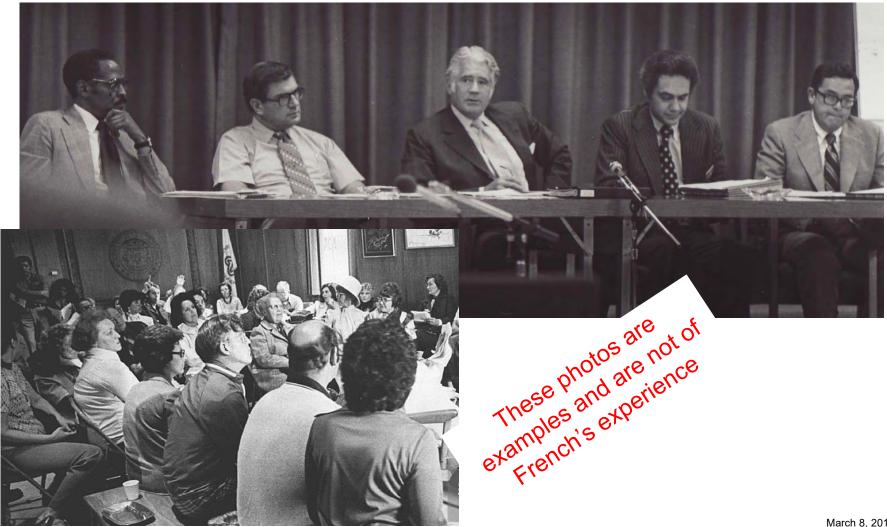




Facts

- ✓ Developer wanted to build single family homes
- ✓ Neighbors did not want more flooding
- No Flood Insurance Rate Map (yet)
 No mapped floodway
- Community in the Emergency Program
 No clear regulations
- ✓ Developer's engineer = city's engineer
- ✓ Got regional attention







At the public meeting City's attorney wrote the book "Illinois Municipal Law"

Debate:

Regulate to flood of record or 100-year flood? Attorney:

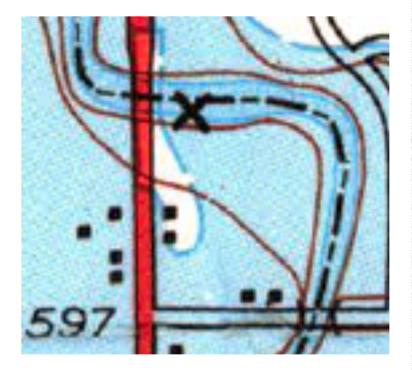
"Nothing in regulations say we're required to use the 100-year flood"

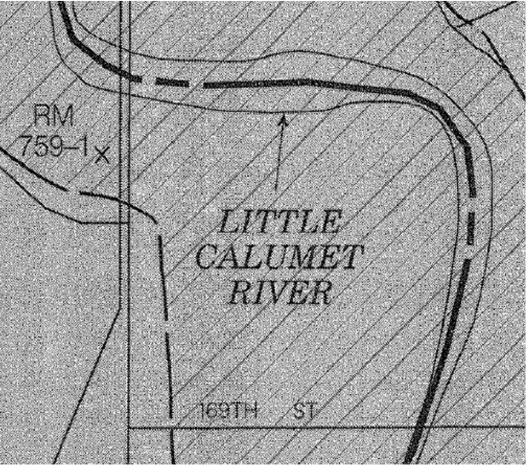
"Don't try to practice law, young man"



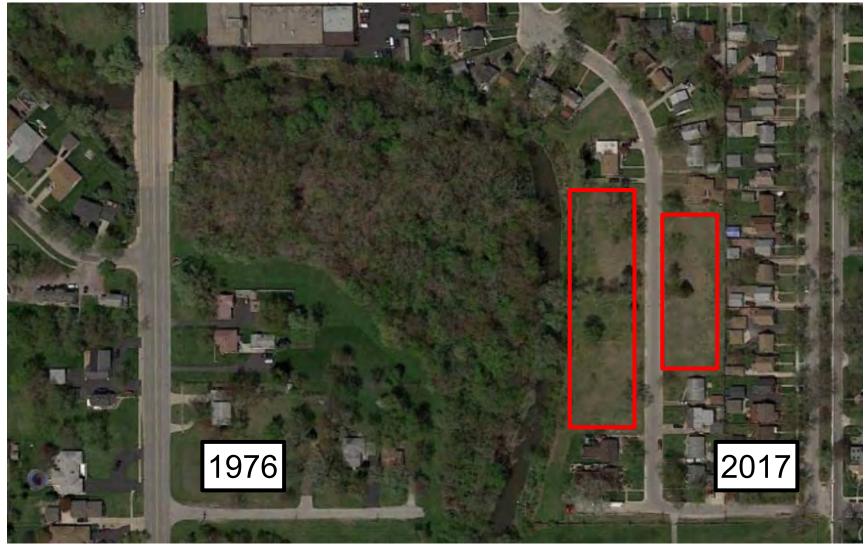














First three lessons from the Army put to use

Lesson 1: "Know your stuff."

Know the regulations (or at least bring them)

Lesson 2: "Seek and take responsibility."

Help the residents Make sure the community follows the rules Don't say "It's FEMA's job" and walk away

Lesson 3: "You can do it."

Stand up at public meeting

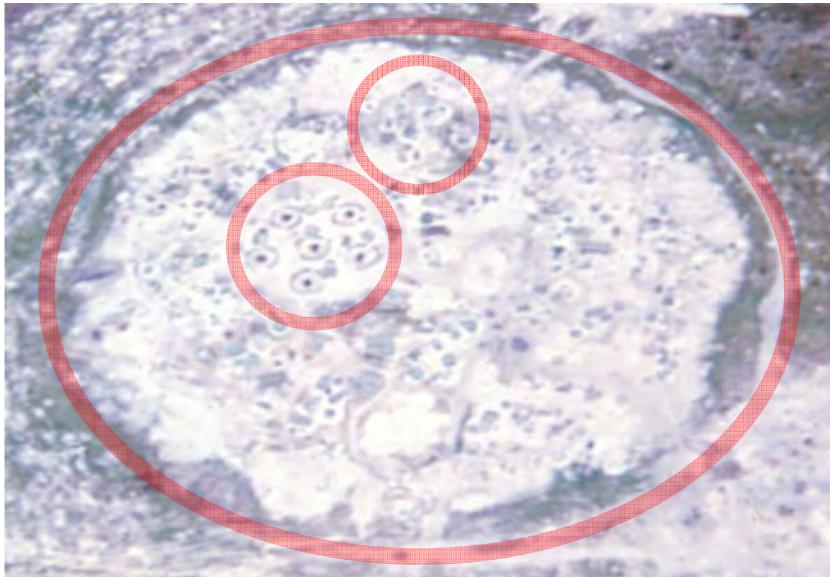


- ✓ Army training
- ✓ Field experience











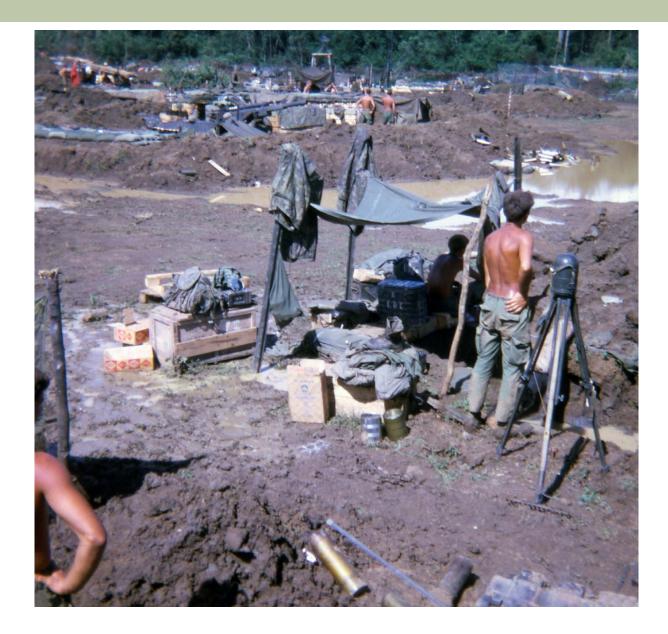






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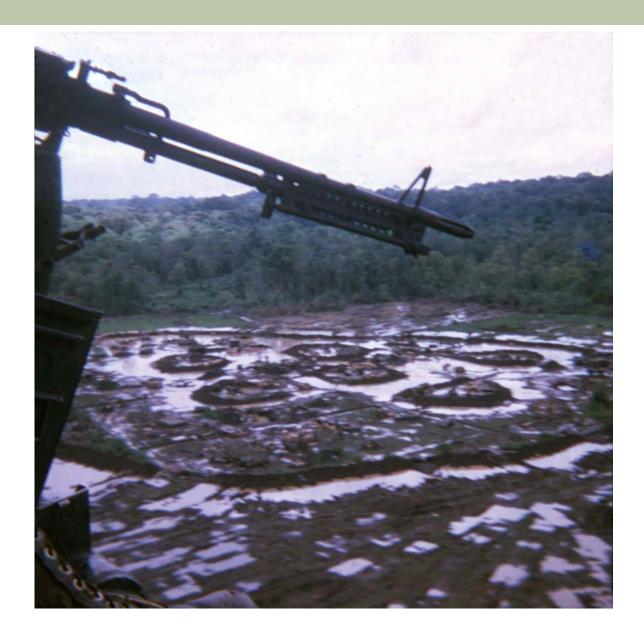


















Intelligence: information about the enemy Army lesson: "Check the weather and terrain." Floodplain management lesson: "Check for the hazard before building." Corollary floodplain management lesson:





"Don't put basements in the floodplain





Lesson 4: "Check for the hazard before building."

Lesson 5:



This photo is an example and is not of French's experience







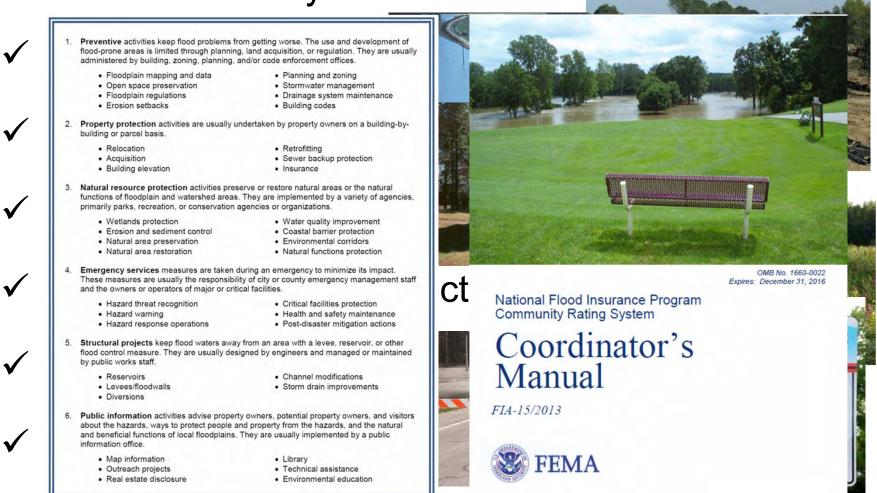
Lesson 5: "Use all your resources."

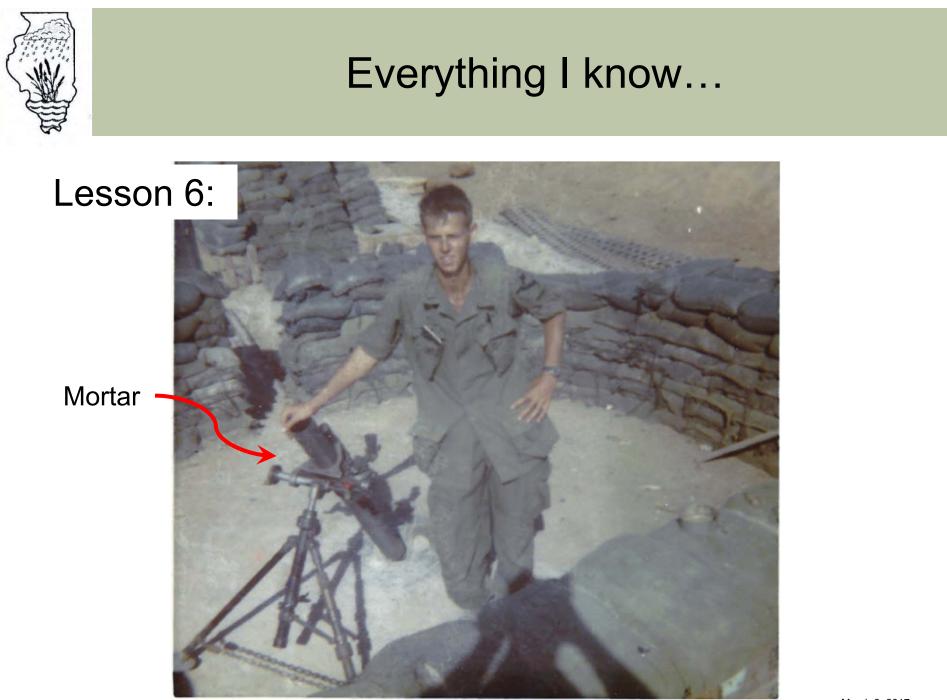


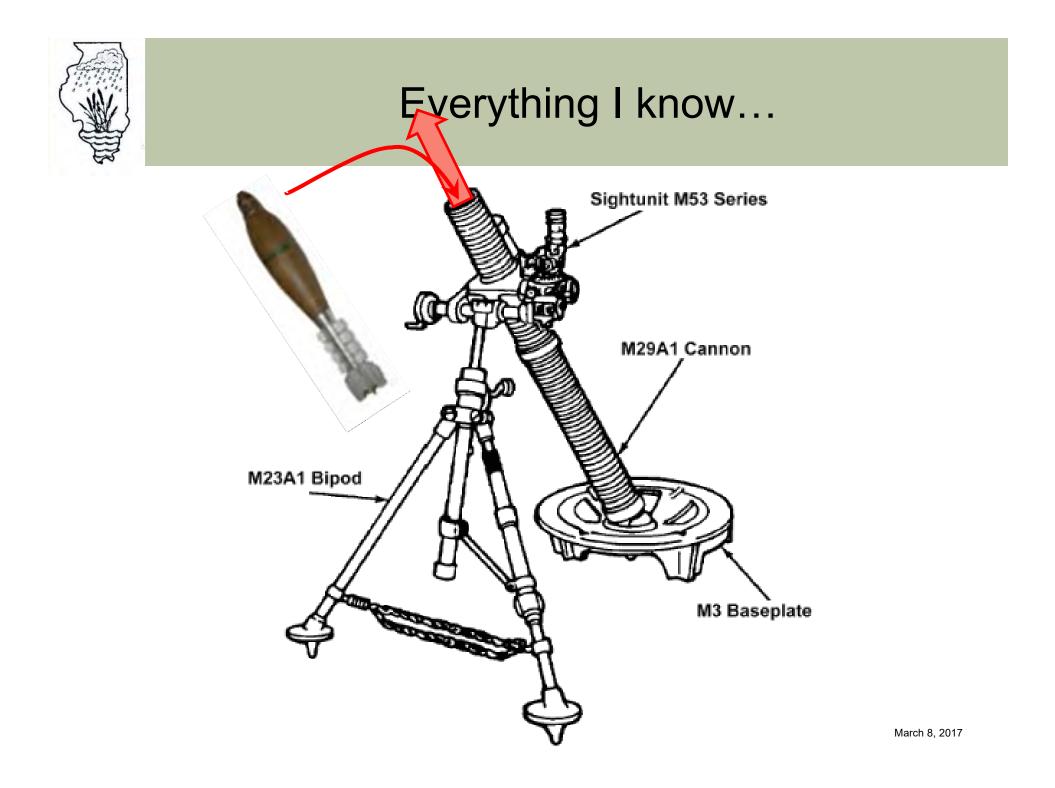
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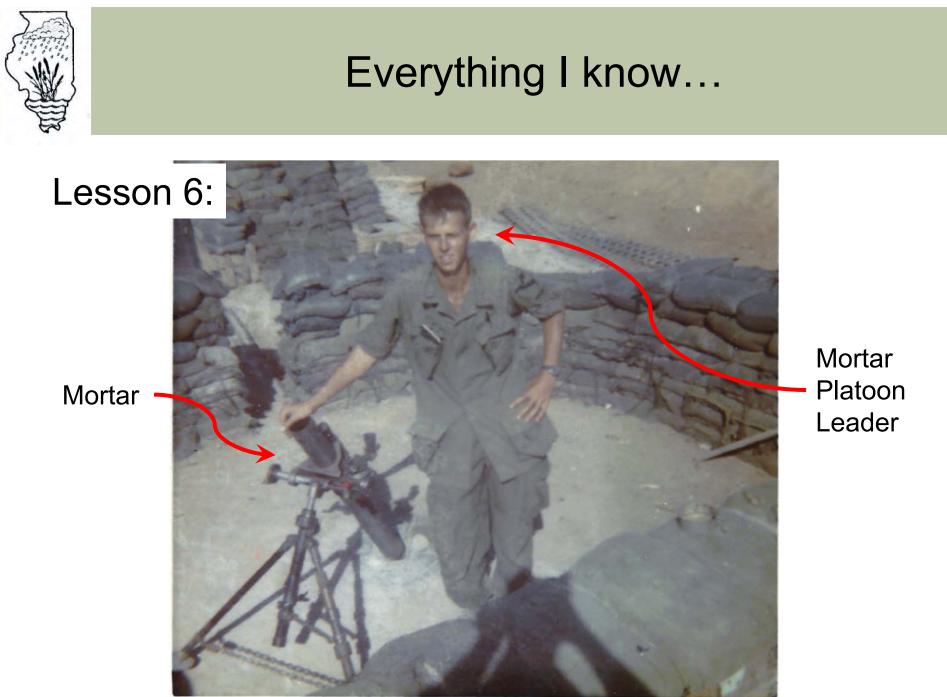


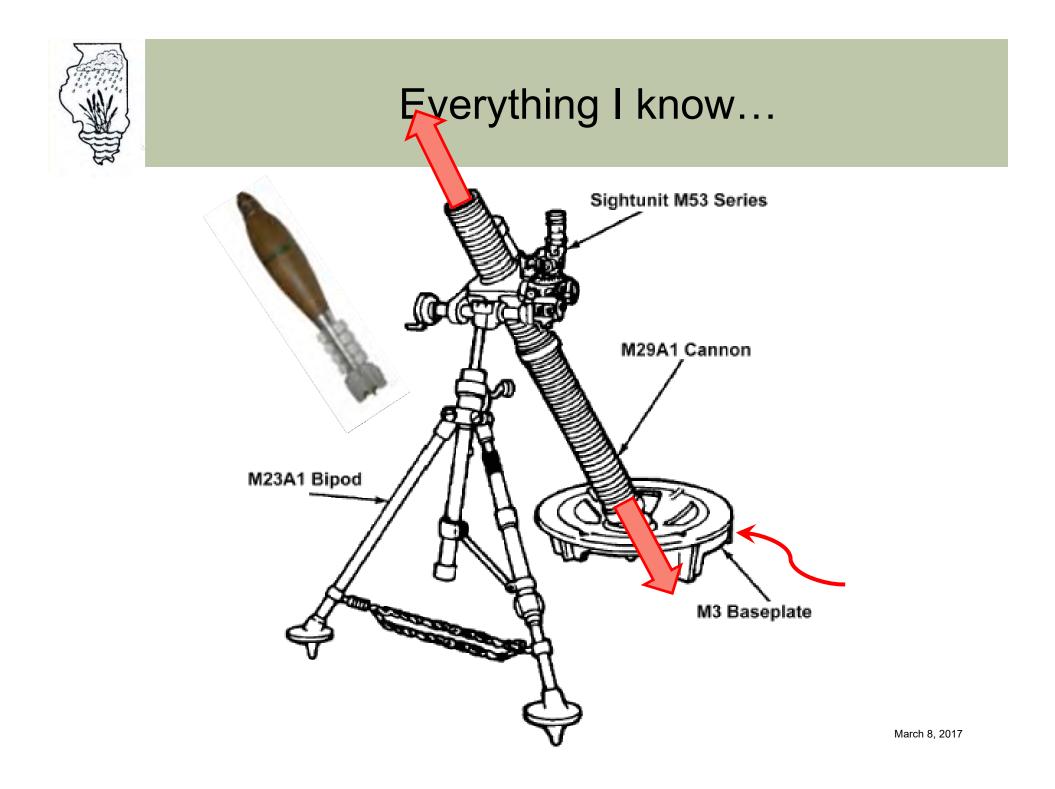
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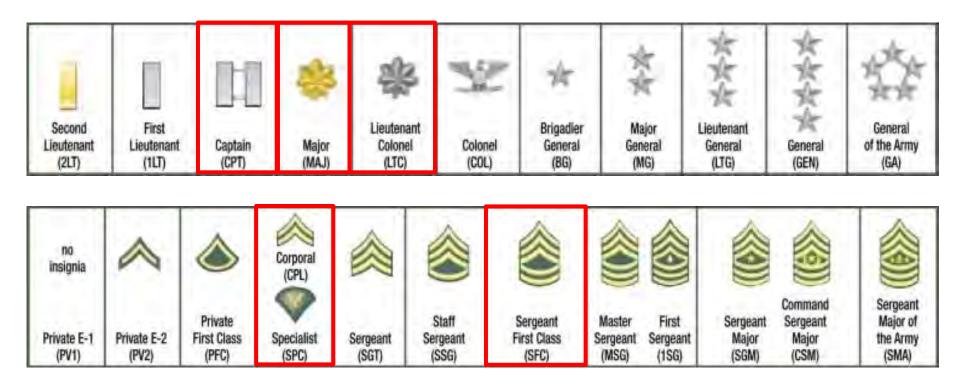








Lesson 6: "Knowledge is more important than rank." 1989, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin





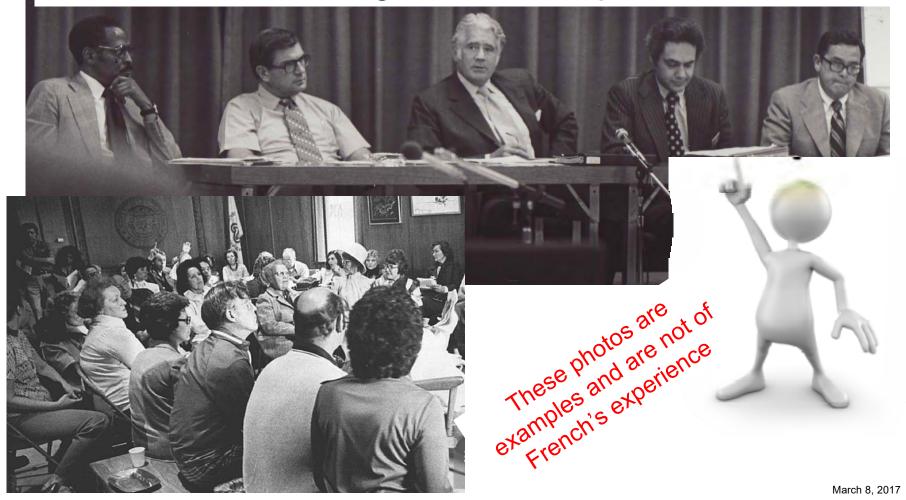
Lesson 6: "Knowledge is more important than rank."

- ✓ Flood Control
- Preventive Activities
- ✓ Property Protection
- ✓ Natural Resource Protection
- ✓ Emergency Services
- ✓ Public Information





Lesson 6: "Knowledge is more important than rank."





- ✓ Army training
- ✓ Field experience
- ✓ After active duty





"War is too important to be left to the generals."

Lesson 7: "Floodplain management is too important to be left to the floodplain managers."



Floodplain management involves:

- ✓ Engineers
- ✓ Public works
- ✓ Planners
- ✓ Building officials
- Community development
- ✓ Naturalists
- ✓ Public health
- ✓ Environmentalists
- ✓ Emergency managers
- ✓ GIS
- ✓ PIOs





Floodplain management means

- ✓ Where people are going to live
- ✓ Where people are <u>not</u> going to live
- Whether and how they can rebuild
- \checkmark How clean their water is
- ✓ Their health and safety
- $\rightarrow \underline{\text{Must involve the public}} \\ \underline{\text{And elected officials}}$





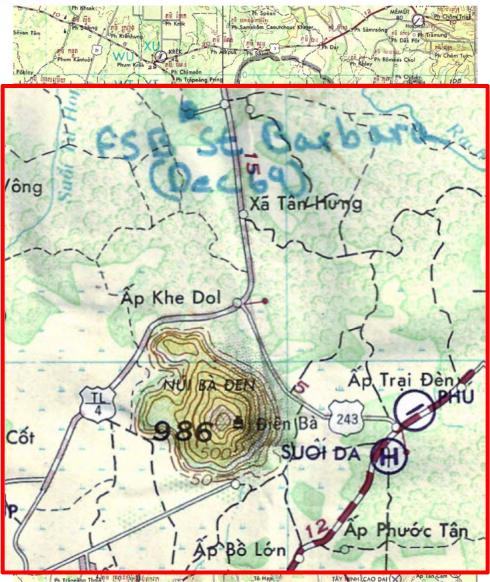
Lesson 7: "Floodplain management is too important to be left to the floodplain managers."

Lesson 8: "Things can be made better after a disaster."

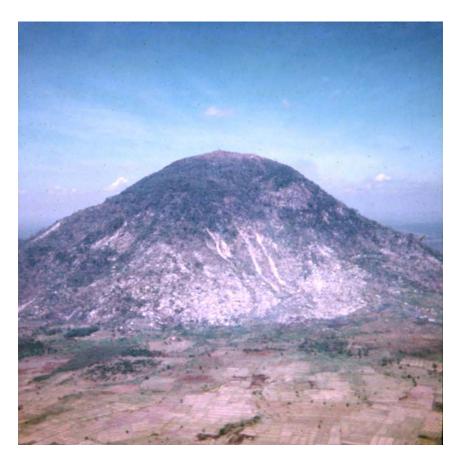








Nui Ba Den – Black Virgin Mountain

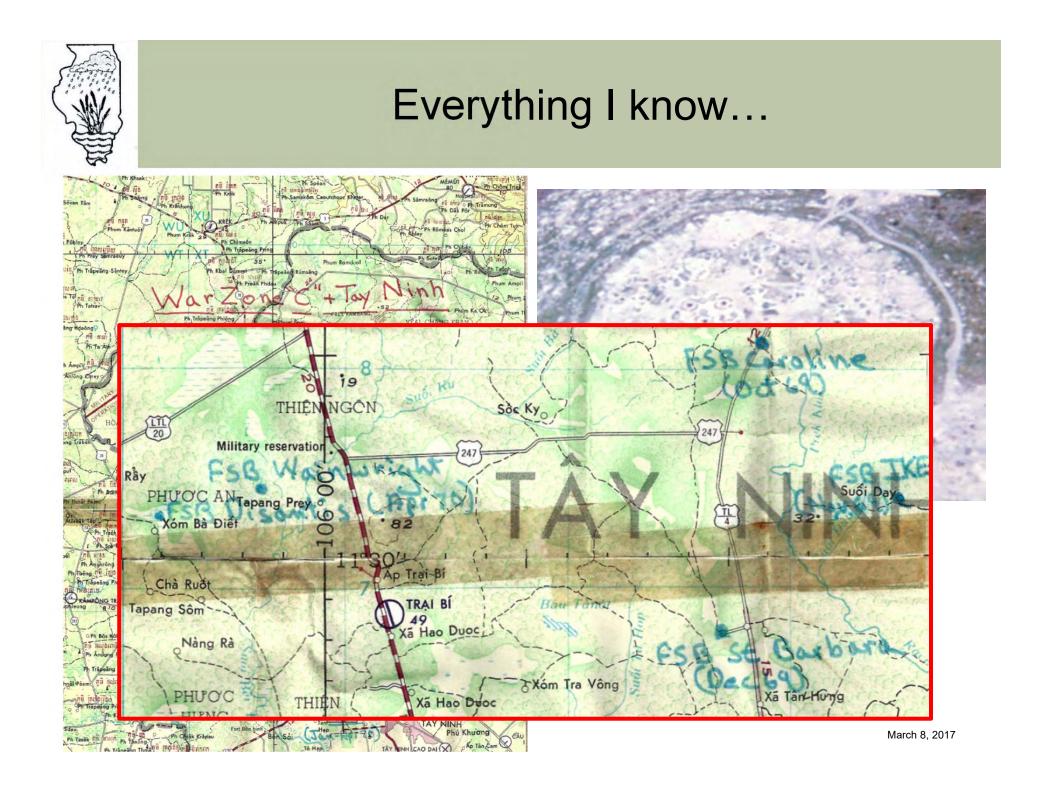










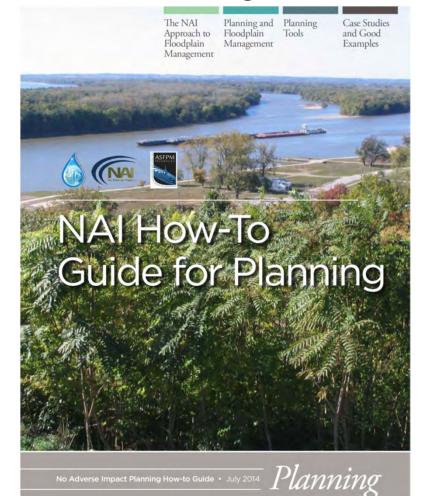




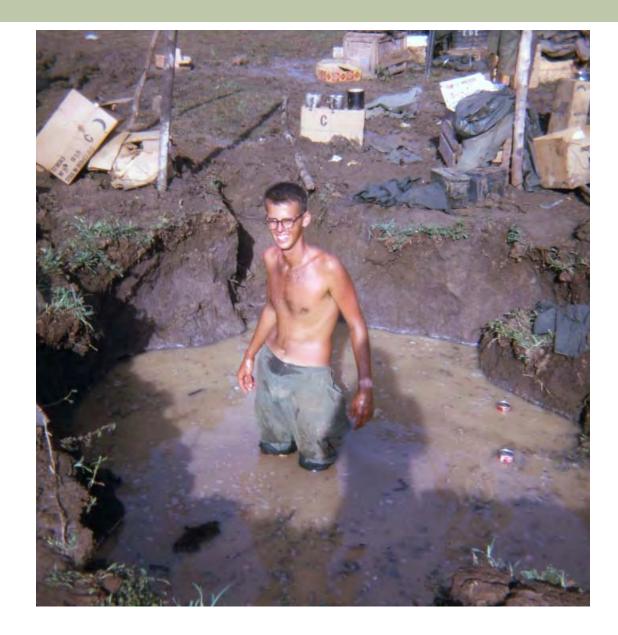




Lesson 8: "Things can be made better after a disaster."









What I learned:

- 1. "Know your stuff"
- 2. "Seek and take responsibility."
- 3. "You can do it."
- 4. "Check for the hazard before building."
- 5. "Use all your resources."
- 6. "Knowledge is more important than rank."
- 7. "Floodplain management is too important to be left to the floodplain managers."
- 8. "Things can be made better after a disaster."



"Suppose they had a war and nobody came?" "Suppose they had a flood and nobody cared?"





"Suppose they had a flood and nobody cared?"

