

Enclosure: Proposed IHS Floodplain Class Review Project List

In order for repetitive actions to qualify as a class review action, a construction project must meet the following conditions:

- the consideration of locating a project within a floodplain is substantially similar to locating the project outside of the floodplain;
- there is no practicable alternative(s), consistent with any Executive Orders and applicable agency codes, to locating the project in a floodplain; and
- all practical measures to minimize harm to the floodplain are included in the review criteria that, if followed, will minimize any adverse impacts associated with the project.¹

Accordingly, the IHS proposes the following actions to qualify for class review:

- 1) Water treatment facilities and facility components including, but not limited to, tanks, filtration media and/or resin, membranes, point-of-use filters, treatment process monitoring, water source intakes, wells and well pumps, booster pumps, chemical feed pumps, disinfection equipment, storage and pressure tanks, valves, hydrants, and meters;
- 2) Water distribution system components, including, but not limited to, wells and well pumps, water intakes, booster pumps, storage and pressure tanks, mains, valves, hydrants, meters, controls, disinfection equipment, and service lines;
- 3) Modifications and improvements to existing water supply treatment and distribution facilities described in items 1 and 2 in this section that serve existing homes and communities located in floodplains that do not provide increased system capacity that would support additional floodplain development;
- 4) Individual home water facilities, including, but not limited to, individual water service haul systems, wells, cisterns, controls, treatment systems, tanks, community water system piped connections, washeterias, watering points, and plumbing;
- 5) Sewer collection system components, including, but not limited to, sewer conveyance from the home, lift stations, tanks, effluent pumps, controls, mains, manholes, and connections to a community sewer system;
- 6) Sewer treatment facilities and facility components, including, but not limited to, tanks, lagoon cells, wetlands, membranes, disinfection equipment, treatment process monitoring sensors, ventilation, process control equipment, laboratory supplies, and outfalls;
- 7) Sludge disposal facilities and facility components;
- 8) Individual home sewage collection and treatment facilities, including, but not limited to, sewer conveyance from home, lift stations, effluent pumps, controls, individual honey

¹ FEMA, Guidelines for Implementing Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management and Executive Order 13690 Establishing Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input at 44 (October 8, 2015).

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bucket sewage haul systems, onsite treatment systems, septic tanks, valves, drainfield systems, and plumbing;

- 9) Modifications and improvements to existing sewer collection, treatment, and sludge facilities described in items 5, 6, and 7 in this section that serve existing homes and communities located in floodplains that do not provide increased system capacity that would support additional floodplain development;
- 10) Solid waste collection and processing equipment, storage for solid waste equipment (heavy machinery, trucks, or containers), solid waste transfer stations and facilities, landfills, and solid waste disposal facilities for homes;
- 11) Removal of debris associated with an open dump located within a floodplain;
- 12) Telemetry, controls, marker posts, and fences;
- 13) Backup or standby electrical power;
- 14) Drainage systems to protect water, sewer, and solid waste facilities described in items 1 through 13 in this section; and
- 15) Renovation, rehabilitation or improvement to existing structures and/or buildings, in which all the following conditions are met:
 - (a) Project costs do not equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure/building before the improvement;
 - (b) The lowest floor of the structure/building must be above the base flood elevation; and
 - (c) The structure/building has no record of any previous flood damage.

There may be circumstances where an action that is subject to a class review will continue to require the FEMA 8-step process. These are situations where the action would result in an increased risk to people or property, as defined in the FEMA guidance. The IHS will make the determination when an exception or exceptions apply, on a case-by-case basis, according to each specific project's information.