

Eagles Flock FWRP Reference Materials

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Notes on Flood Warning and Response Plan — Reference Materials

From: Michael Hoffman, North Star Group, Inc. **To:** Nathan Satcher, AICP, CFM — Senior Planner & Floodplain Administrator, City of Hattiesburg **Date:** April 18, 2026 **Re:** Reference materials accompanying the flood warning infrastructure concept note

In reviewing the 2025 CRS Coordinator’s Manual and looking at how other communities have assembled their Activity 610 documentation, a few references came up that seemed worth having in one place — either to save some searching or because they may already be in your working set.

The authoritative criteria

The 2025 edition of the CRS Coordinator’s Manual (FEMA, August 2025) is the current criteria document for Activity 610, replacing the 2017 Manual and its 2021 Addendum.¹

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_crs_coordinators-manual_082025.pdf

Practical checklists and documentation aids

CRSresources.org hosts the 600-Series reference page with three working documents downloadable directly:²

- 610 Documentation Quick Check (.docx): <https://crsresources.org/files/600/610-documentation-quick-check.docx>
- 610 Documentation Checklist (.docx): <https://crsresources.org/files/600/610-documentation-checklist.docx>
- Maps as Cornerstones of Flood Warning and Response (.pdf): https://crsresources.org/files/600/610_maps_as_cornerstone.pdf

The parent page, with the full 600-Series resource set: <https://crsresources.org/600-2/>

A scope note on what’s being borrowed

The element referenced from Roseville’s program is the warning infrastructure itself — real-time detection and evacuation lead time. Not their broader land-use approach, which centers on removing development from the floodplain. That strategy is specific to their geography and political history. Warning infrastructure is separable: its value is in the lead time it delivers, and lead time is useful whether a floodplain is developed, partially developed, or preserved. The premise at Eagles Flock is compatible occupation — development designed to maintain floodplain function while serving humans and land together. ASFPM’s No Adverse Impact framework, and the Netherlands Room for the River program, both support that model. A companion memo in the reference library collects the precedents.

An example from another community — Roseville, California

Roseville has been the first and only Class 1 CRS community in the country since 2006. Two stable references to its program:

FEMA case study on the Roseville program, including the before-and-after data from the flood early warning system (over 300 water rescues during the 1995 100-year event; zero during the 1997 100-year event after installation):³

<https://www.fema.gov/case-study/community-rating-system-saves-dollars-property-and-lives>

City of Roseville General Plan (2020), which incorporates the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan by reference — one way of formally adopting a flood warning and response framework without passing a standalone ordinance. The Safety Element is Chapter VIII of the General Plan:⁴

<https://www.roseville.ca.us/GeneralPlan>

Footnotes

¹ Federal Emergency Management Agency, *CRS Coordinator's Manual* (August 2025 edition). https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_crs_coordinators-manual_082025.pdf

² CRSresources.org, 600 Series: Warning & Response. <https://crsresources.org/600-2/>

³ Federal Emergency Management Agency case study, *Community Rating System Saves Dollars, Property and Lives, City of Roseville, California*. <https://www.fema.gov/case-study/community-rating-system-saves-dollars-property-and-lives>

⁴ City of Roseville, *General Plan* (2020), Chapter VIII Safety Element. Incorporates the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan by reference. <https://www.roseville.ca.us/GeneralPlan>