

THE Journal of Public Adjusting

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FEMA's 2018-2022 Strategic Plan Available Online

With the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) being extended through November 30, 2018, now is a good time to review FEMA's 2018-2022 Strategic Plan. Below are excerpts about the plan from the FEMA website.

Strategic Plan

The 2018-2022 Strategic Plan creates a shared



vision for the field of emergency management and sets an ambitious, yet achievable, path forward to unify and further professionalize emergency management across the country. We invite all of our

stakeholders and partners to also adopt these priorities and join us in building a stronger Agency and a more prepared and resilient Nation.

This Strategic Plan was developed with input from our external partners – state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector – as well as FEMA employees from offices and directorates across the agency. We listened, and the feedback we received contributed to our Strategic Goals, Strategic Objectives, and overall vision for FEMA over the next five years.

The Strategic Plan sets out three overarching Strategic Goals:

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NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies Predicts Atmospheric and Climate Changes in the 21st Century

In our last month's edition, we discussed the possibility of a category 6 hurricane. One of the experts referenced in the article titled, "Weather Experts Address the Possibility of a Category 6 Hurricane," is a scientist with the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies. NASA features a comprehensive website dedicated to the institute and its work. The following is information on the institute as found on the NASA website.

The NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS) is a laboratory in the Earth Sciences Division (ESD) of National Aeronautics

and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC). The ESD is part of GSFC's Sciences and Exploration Directorate.

Following approval by NASA Administrator T. Keith Glennan in December 1960, the institute was established by Dr. Robert Jastrow in May 1961 (originally as the New York City office of GSFC's Theoretical Division) to do basic research in space sciences in support of GSFC programs. Research areas included the structure of Earth, Moon, and other planetary bodies; the atmospheres of Earth and the other planets; the

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FEMA's 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, FAPIA Fall Conference

and More on FPCC

Welcome to the August issue of *The Journal of Public Adjusting*. In light of the recent extension of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), we have a timely opportunity for you to explore FEMA's 2018-2022 Strategic Plan.

Next on the agenda is a supplemental article on a piece we featured last month titled, "Weather Experts Address the Possibility of a Category 6 Hurricane." In this month's article we dig a little deeper into the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, one of the expert sources who weighed in on creating the new hurricane category.

Also this time, we have the most up-to-date information on the FAPIA Fall Conference and the First Party Claims Conference (FPCC), both taking place in October.

Thank you for joining us,

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FAPIA Fall 2018 Conference Scheduled for October 27-29 in Orlando

Early Bird Discounted Registration through August 31

Registration is underway for the FAPIA Fall 2018 Conference taking place at the Wyndham Grand Orlando Bonnet Creek in Orlando. Highlighting the conference are educational and networking opportunities. Plus, PAs will share some of the "scariest insurance claim stories" from the past year and how these obstacles were overcome.

Attendees are encouraged to bring their families to enjoy the venue located near theme parks. Special room rates are available for the event. Below are registration fees.

Registration for FAPIA Members Only \$380

- ◆ \$420.00 after Friday, August 31, 2018
- ◆ \$460.00 after Saturday, October 13, 2018

Registration for Non-Member Public Adjusters \$420

- ◆ \$460.00 after Friday, August 31, 2018
- ◆ \$500.00 after Saturday, October 13, 2018

3rd Day - 5 Hour Course Only – Members \$150

Only if You Are Not Registering for the Full Event

- ◆ \$175.00 after Friday, August 31, 2018
- ◆ \$200.00 after Saturday, October 13, 2018

1st Day - 5 Hour Course Non-Members \$175

Only if You Are Not Registering for the Full Event

- ◆ \$200.00 after Friday, August 31, 2018
- ◆ \$225.00 after Saturday, October 13, 2018

To register, visit www.fapia.net.

Watch for the event agenda and other conference details in an upcoming issue of *The Journal of Public Adjusting*. ◆



First Party Claims Conference Details Now Available

Registration Continues for October 15-17 Event

Complete program details are now available for the First Party Claims Conference (FPCC) taking place October 15-17 in Warwick, Rhode Island. Below are descriptions of some of the breakout session topics.

- ⊙ **The 2017 Hurricane Season in Puerto Rico, Florida Keys and Virgin Islands: A Comparative Analysis**, Neil Hall, Ph.D., Neil B. Hall and Associates LLC
- ⊙ **The Mold Exclusion – a Disappearing Coverage**, Tanner Royce, Robert A. Lucas and Associates, Inc.
- ⊙ **Investigating the Cause of Loss and Applying Coverage (Concurrent and Anti-Concurrent Causation)**, Jeffrey Major, Skyline Adjusters
- ⊙ **Drones, 3D Imaging, Real Time X-rays and Other Investigative Tools for Large Loss Fire Scenes**, Jason Karasinski, IAAI-CFI, NAFI-CFEI, Fire Research & Technology
- ⊙ **Understanding Odors, Cracks and Mold During or After Remediation**, Caroline Crump, Ph.D., Exponent

Registration Fees

	BY AUG 24, 2018	AFTER AUG 24, 2018
Pre- Conference Session (3 credits) Monday, October 15 only	\$250	\$295
Conference Registration (12 credits) Includes Tue, October 16 and Wed, October 17	\$695	\$795
Pre-Conference and Conference Registration (15 credits) Includes Mon, Tue, Wed, October 15-17	\$845	\$990

A downloadable agenda and registration form is available on the FPCC website at <http://firstpartyclaims.com/>. ♦



FEMA's 2018-2022 Strategic Plan Available Online continued from page 1

Build a Culture of Preparedness

- ✘ Every segment of our society, from individual to government, industry to philanthropy, must be encouraged and empowered with the information it needs to prepare for the inevitable impacts of future disasters.

Ready the Nation for Catastrophic Disasters

- ✘ FEMA will work with its partners across all levels of government to strengthen partnerships and access new sources of scalable capabilities to quickly meet the needs of overwhelming incidents.

Reduce the Complexity of FEMA

- ✘ FEMA must continue to be responsible stewards of the resources we are entrusted to administer. We must also do everything that we can to leverage data to drive decision-making, and reduce the administrative and bureaucratic burdens that impede impacted individuals and communities from quickly receiving the assistance they need.

In a FEMA press release issued earlier this year, FEMA Administrator Brock Long was quoted as stating, “Each of these goals represents a major undertaking, and FEMA

won't be able to accomplish them without the help of the entire community. This plan is just the beginning as we galvanize the whole community to help individuals and families during times of need. We are going to be talking about it a lot and acting on it.”

The plan is available in video and PDF formats. Other resources available include strategic plan partner strategy session transcripts and a national preparedness report.

For more information, visit: <https://www.fema.gov/strategic-plan>. ♦

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CORPORATE & BUSINESS

NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies Predicts Atmospheric and Climate Changes in the 21st Century

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origin and evolution of the solar system; the properties of interplanetary plasma; Sun-Earth relations; and the structure and evolution of stars. The institute was sited in New York on the premise that conducting theoretical research in the space sciences would be facilitated by being near the leading universities in the greater metropolitan area. Further, it was thought that the location would promote interest at the universities in NASA programs.

The institute's early study of the Earth and planetary atmospheres using data collected by satellites and space probes eventually led to GISS becoming a leading center of atmospheric modeling and of climate change. Led by Dr. James E. Hansen from 1981 to 2013, research at GISS emphasized a broad study of global change, which is an interdisciplinary initiative addressing natural and man-made changes in our environment that occur on various time scales — from one-time forcings such as volcanic explosions, to seasonal/annual effects such as El Niño, and on up to the millennia of ice ages — and that affect the habitability of our planet. In 2014, [Dr. Gavin A. Schmidt](#) was named chief of GISS.

A key objective of GISS research is prediction of atmospheric and climate changes in the 21st century. The research combines analysis of comprehensive global datasets with global models of

atmospheric, land surface, and oceanic processes. Study of past climate change on Earth and of other planetary atmospheres serves as a useful tool in assessing our general understanding of the atmosphere and its evolution.

Program areas at GISS may be roughly divided into the categories of climate forcings; climate model development; Earth observations; atmospheric radiation; atmospheric chemistry; climate impacts; planetary atmospheres, exoplanets, and astrobiology; paleoclimate; and other disciplines. Due to the interconnections, most GISS personnel engage in research in several of these areas.

The perspective provided by space observations is crucial for monitoring global change and for providing data needed to develop an understanding of the Earth system. As the principal NASA center for Earth observations, Goddard Space Flight Center plays a leading role in global change research. Global change studies at GISS are coordinated with research at other offices and laboratories within the GSFC [Earth Sciences Division](#).

GISS works cooperatively with area universities and research organizations, most notably with [Columbia University](#). Many of our personnel are members of Columbia's [Earth Institute](#), [Center for Climate Systems Research \(CCSR\)](#),

Department of [Earth and Environmental Sciences](#), or Department of [Applied Physics and Applied Mathematics](#). We also collaborate with researchers and educators at Columbia's [Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory](#), the [City College of New York](#), the [American Museum of Natural History](#), [Stony Brook University](#), and elsewhere.

Also on the site are web pages dedicated to news and features, datasets and images, publications, software, education and events and projects and groups, one of which is the Global Climate Modeling Program. According to the website, the climate modeling program at GISS is primarily aimed at the development of coupled atmosphere-ocean models for simulating Earth's climate system. Primary emphasis is placed on investigation of climate sensitivity — globally and regionally, including the climate system's response to diverse forcings such as solar variability, volcanoes, anthropogenic and natural emissions of greenhouse gases and aerosols, paleoclimate changes, etc.

A major focus of GISS global climate modeling simulations is to study the human impact on the climate as well as the effects of a changing climate on society and the environment.

For more information, visit: <https://www.giss.nasa.gov>. ♦