



#### Elmhurst Levee Certification

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ERA

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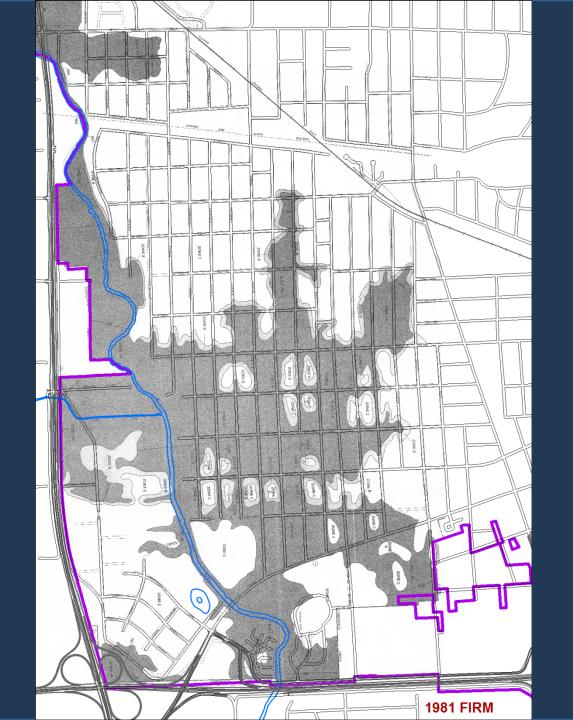


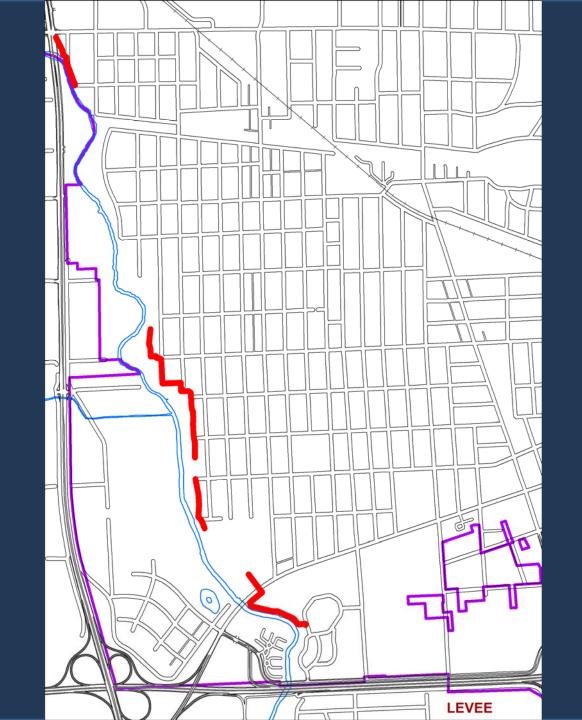














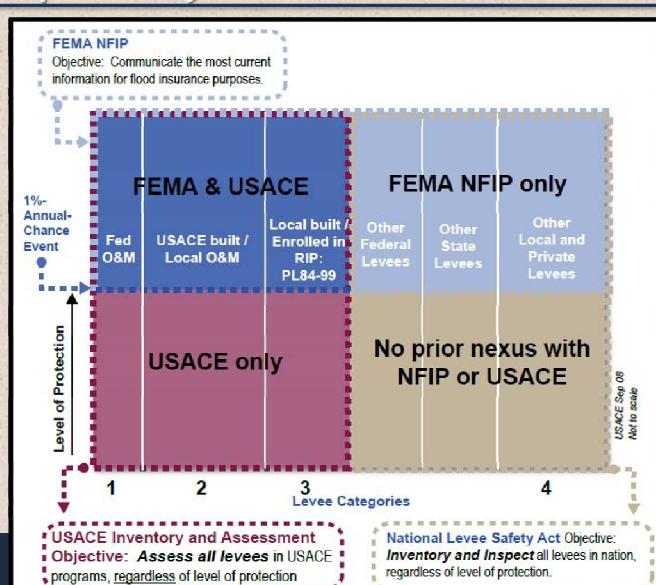




Universe of Levees

Source: "Draft: Recommendations for a National Levee Safety Program", January 15, 2009





- Not all levees designed/maintained to USACE Standards
  - Levees first built to protect agricultural areas
  - Other levee systems have been built to protect urban areas by various federal, state, local entities
- On the FEMA FIRM panels as providing protection
  - Levee met criteria of 44 CFR 65.10 / LOMR



- USACE-built levees
  - Regular inspections
- Community-built levees
  - Have not required documentation of inspections

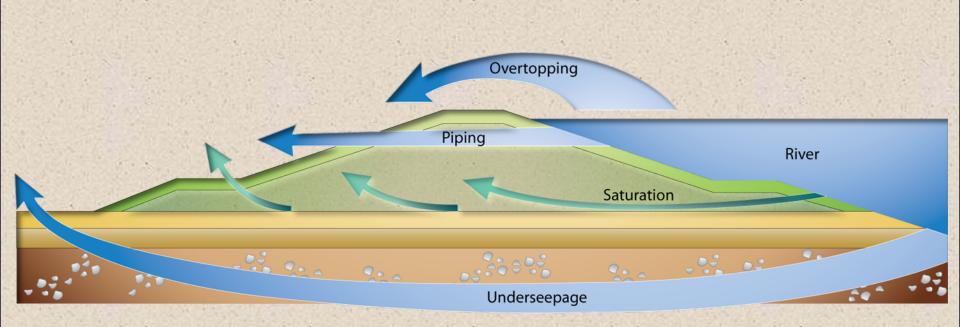


- Levee Certification
  - Documentation of levee conditions, based on NFIP's 44 CFR 65.10 with some USACE guidance.
  - Why important to show that levee still meets criteria?



- No levee system provides full protection from all flood events
  - Levee systems are designed to provide a specific level of protection, and larger events can cause them to be overtopped or fail





Potential Levee Failure Scenarios

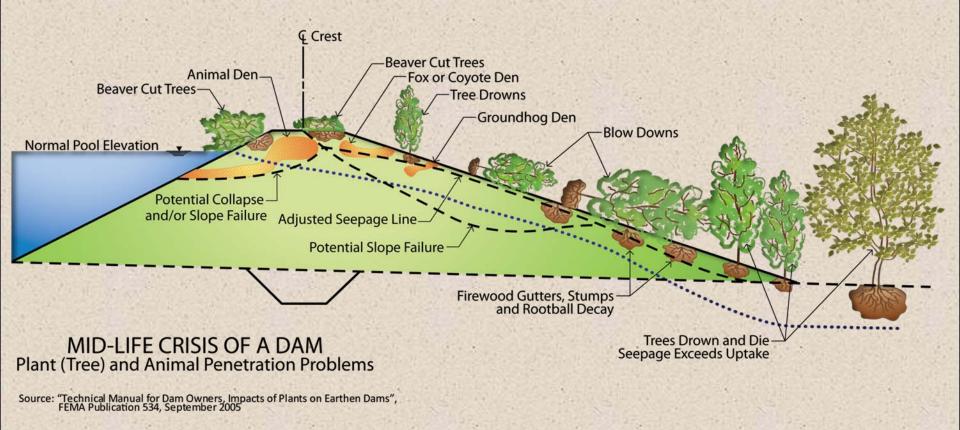
Source: FEMA





- Levee systems decay and deteriorate over time
  - Regular maintenance and periodic upgrades are needed
  - Maintenance can become a serious challenge as levee system gets older
  - When levee systems do fail, they often fail catastrophically









- How to get a levee certified?
  - FEMA does not examine or analyze structures for condition or performance assessment
  - Levee owners provide data and documentation to show levee system meets NFIP design, operations, and maintenance criteria



- A levee system can be certified if evidence shows that the system meets regulatory standards to provide protection from the base flood
  - Typically a statement by a licensed professional engineer or federal agency responsible for levee system design
- FEMA will "accredit" levee systems that have been certified



- If levee system cannot be certified, FEMA will not accredit the system, or will deaccredit a system that had previously been shown to meet NFIP criteria
  - These systems will not be depicted on DFIRMs as providing a 1-percent-annualchance level of protection



- Uncertified/unaccredited levee systems
  - FEMA will remap the levee-impacted areas landward of these systems as high-risk areas called Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs)
  - Flood insurance is required in SFHAs for any mortgage that is federally backed, regulated, or insured



 How does the Levee Certification Process Begin?

FEMA Procedure Memorandum No. 43 –
 Guidelines for Identifying Provisionally
 Accredited Levees (PALs)



#### • PALs

- PAL designation for levee systems that are reasonably expected to continue to provide
   1% annual chance flood protection
- PAL designation allows the map release and review process to proceed while data and documentation are being gathered
- For communities that are unable to provide full and prompt documentation of levee status



- PALs (continued)
  - Levee owners will have up to 24 months to obtain and submit necessary data and documentation
  - A note clarifying the provisional nature of the PAL designation and the Zone X area will be provided on the DFIRM
  - Elmhurst Levee is currently a PAL



- FEMA Certification Criteria
  - 44 CFR 65.10 (NFIP Regulations)



- Understanding what guidance is out there, and what should be followed
  - FEMA/NFIP
    - Delegated to technical consultant
  - USACE



- PAL 2-year timeframe may be difficult to meet, if significant maintenance and documentation deficiencies exist
  - The clock starts on the PAL when the letter is signed by the community
  - As-built plans
  - Maintenance documentation



- Variable interpretations of FEMA requirements may cause confusion/delays
  - Tie into "high ground"
  - Freeboard "taper" requirement
  - Vegetation-Free Zone dimensions
    - USACE ETL 1110-2-571: No woody vegetation 15ft either side from the toe of the slope & 8-ft vertical clearance.
    - Easements / Area appurtenant to levee
    - What's growing roots?



- Other Issues
  - Utility relocation
  - Vegetation characteristics (turf grass vs. native grasses)
  - Certification Validity Period



- Public Outreach
  - Animal relocation and filling of burrows
  - Vegetation removal may conflict with residents desire for screening



- Design Criteria 65.10(b)(1)
  - Freeboard
    - 3 ft minimum unless variance and 2 ft minimum
    - At Structures +1 ft
    - At U/S end +0.5 ft



- Design Criteria 65.10(b)(2)
  - Closures



Ok



Maintenance Needed



- Design Criteria 65.10(b)(3)&(4)
  - Embankment Protection
    - Demonstrate through engineering analysis that anticipated erosion will not result in failure of embankment or foundation
  - Embankment and Foundation Stability (includes floodwalls)
    - Evaluate expected seepage during base flood



- Design Criteria 65.10(b)(5)&(6)
  - Settlement
    - Assess potential and magnitude of future losses of freeboard due to settlement
  - Interior Drainage
    - Evacuating flood waters from behind the levee



- Operation Plans Criteria 65.10(c) &
   Maintenance Plans Criteria 65.10(d)
  - Formal, officially adopted flood warning system & plan
    - Closures
    - Interior Drainage Systems
    - Maintenance Responsibilities



- Submittal to FEMA 65.10(e)
  - Data submitted to support levee system compliance with structural requirements must be certified by a registered professional
  - Certified as-built plans must also be submitted



#### • Questions?



