

Updates on FEMA Region V Levee Process IAFSM 2019 Annual Conference

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RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together

Outline

- **FEMA Levee Overview**
- **Roles and Responsibilities**
- **FEMA Levee Processes**
- **Levee Guidance Updates**



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What is defined as a Levee?

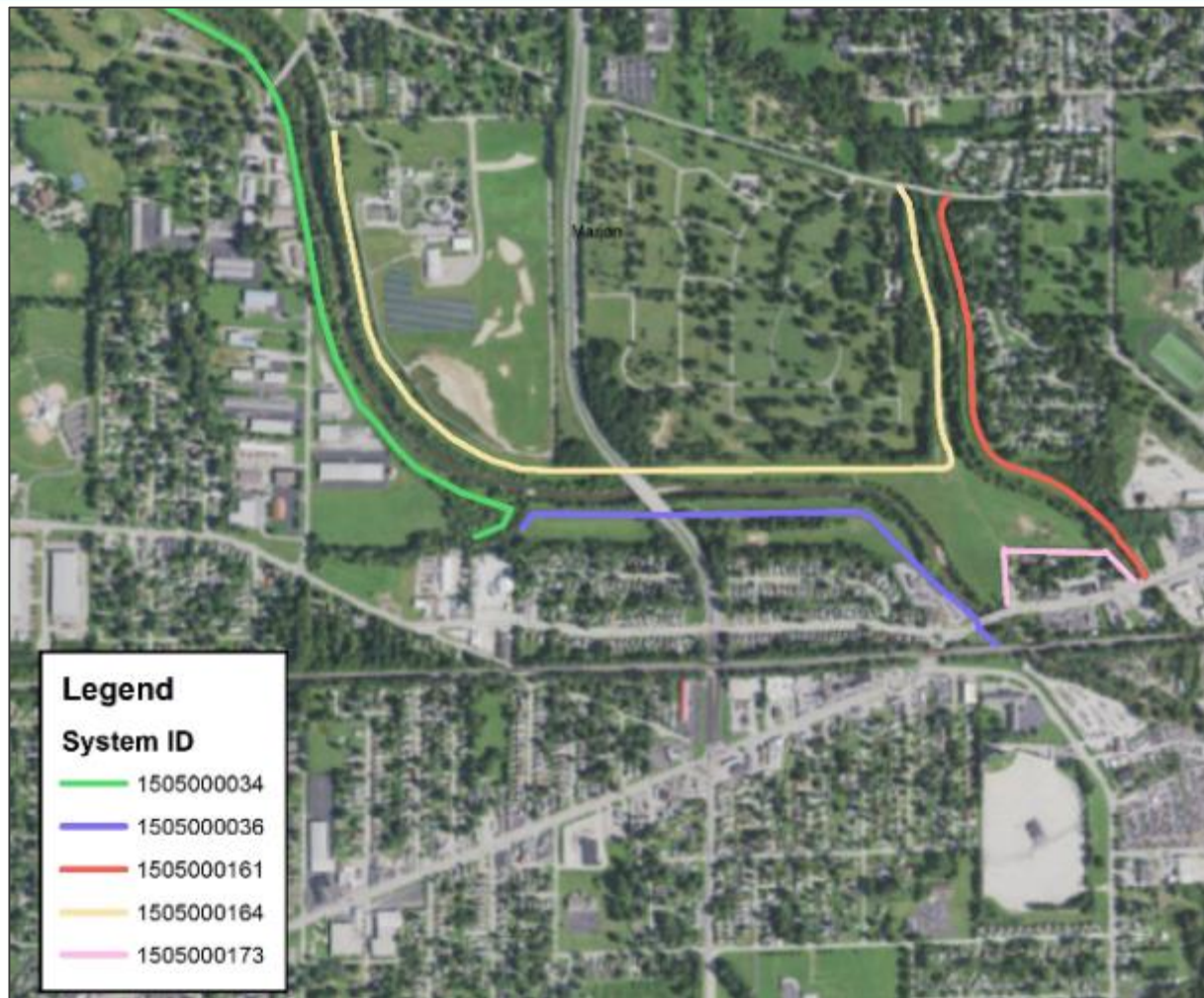
44 CFR 59.1

- *Levee* – a man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.
- *Levee System* – a flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.



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Levee System

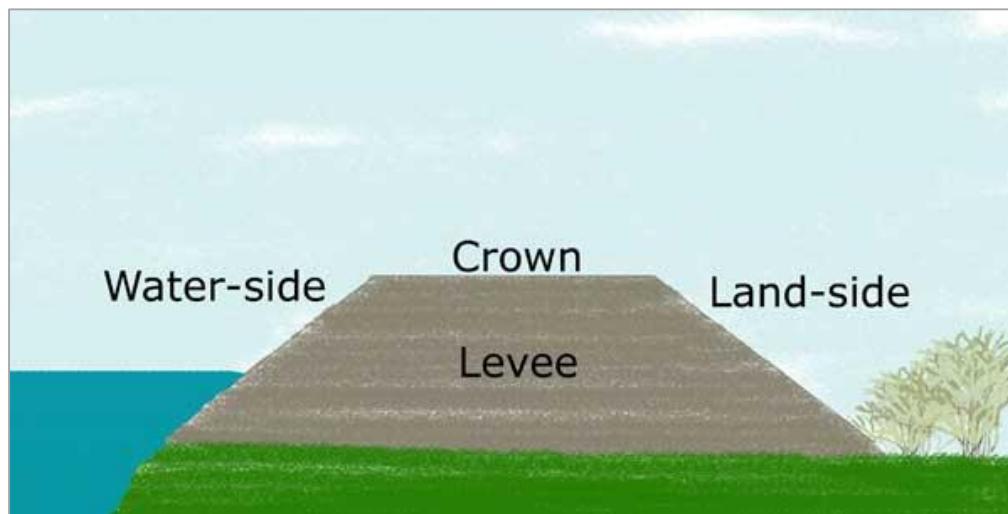


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Levee Characteristics

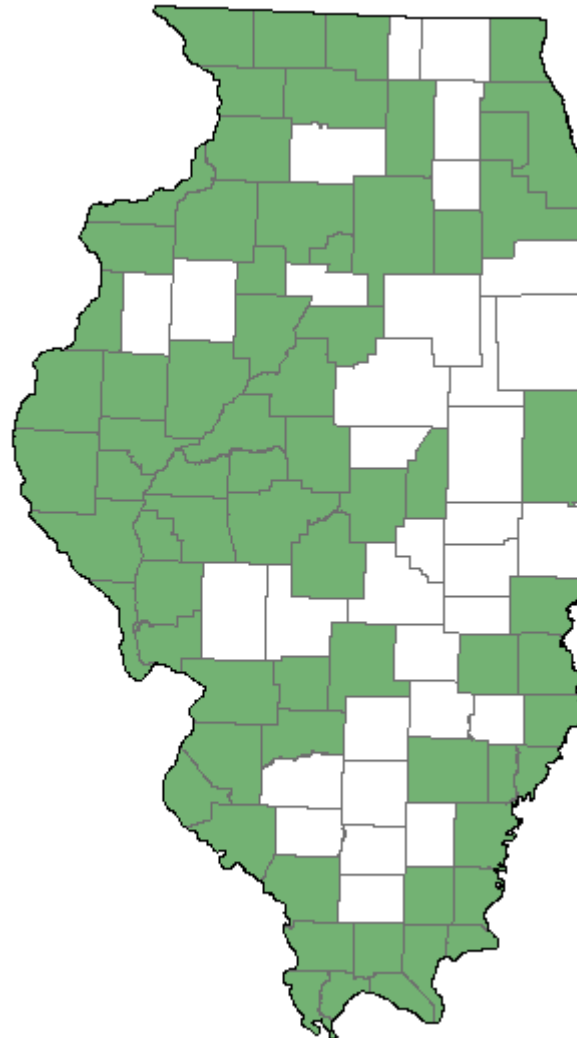
A levee must be:

- ▶ Design and engineered as a levee
- ▶ Has an identified owner
- ▶ Operated, maintained and inspected as levee

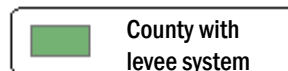


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Illinois Counties with Levees



69 Counties in Illinois
with levee systems



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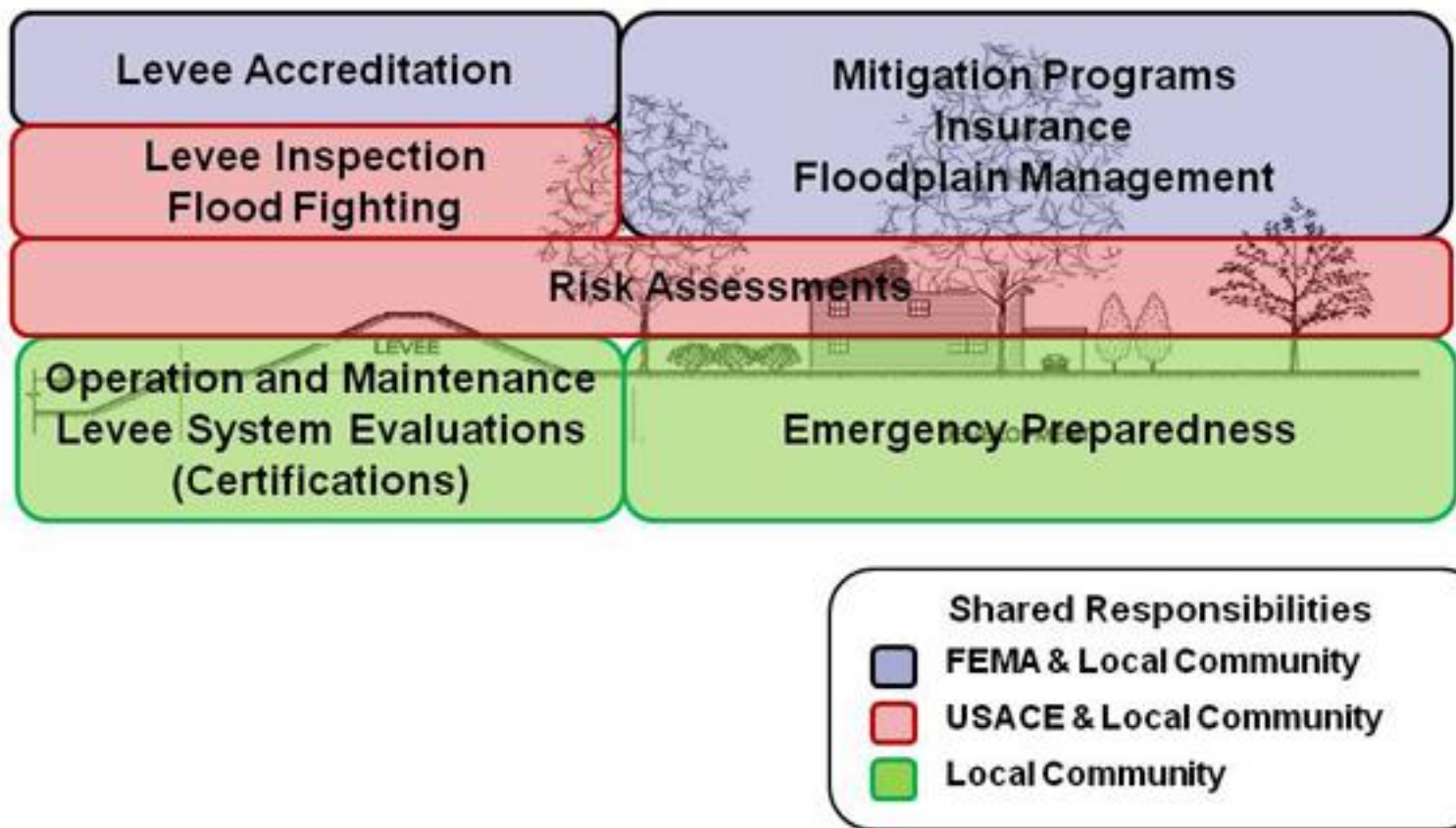
FEMA Region V Overview

- **Region V**
 - Six States (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin)
 - 524 Counties
 - 12 USACE Districts
 - 1,191 levee systems
- **Illinois**
 - 572 levee systems
 - 69 of 102 counties contain levees



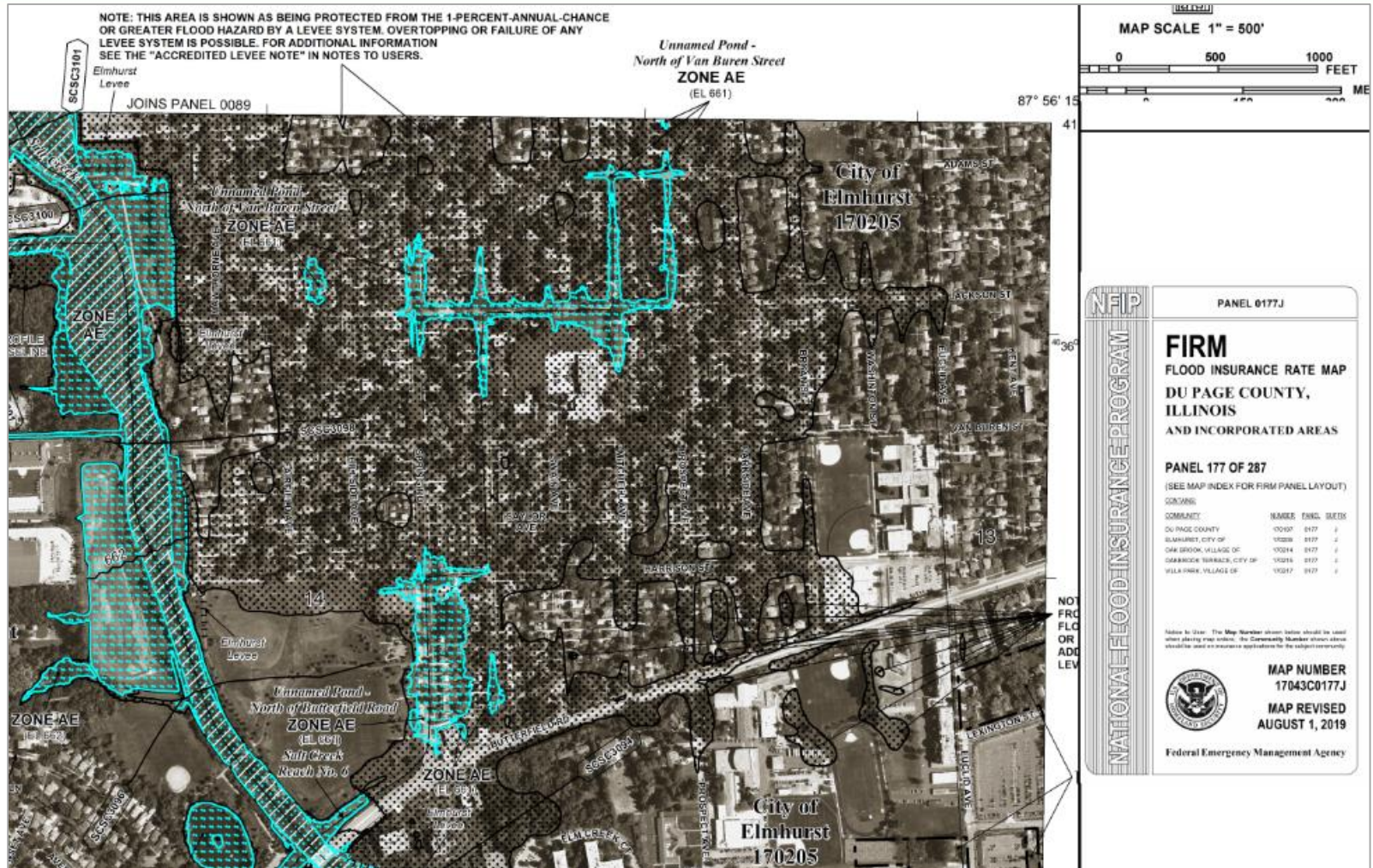
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Levee Roles



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FEMA's View of Levees (Risk)



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FEMA's Role - Levees

- FEMA's role is mapping levee-related flood risk and “accredits” levees for mapping purposes only.
- FEMA only accredits levees based on the *certification documentation provided by the community or other interested party*
- FEMA does not own, operate, maintain, inspect, or certify levees or flood control systems



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Levee Accreditation

Once FEMA receives levee certification package from a community, levee owner:

- FEMA performs a “completeness” review
- FEMA accredits levees based on certification submittal findings received
- FEMA reviews against 44 CFR 65.10
- FEMA accreditation review checklist is included in February 2018 Levee Guidance



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Levee Certification

Certification documentation should:

- Document that levee or flood control system *meets Federal design, construction, maintenance, and operations standards* to provide protection from a flood of 1% annual chance or greater
 - Standards are outlined in 44 CFR Section 65.10
- Be based on investigations and review of the current levee condition by a registered professional



FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are based on *current conditions* and *reflect the existing risk*.

Complying with 44 CFR 65.10: *Mapping of Areas Protected by Levee Systems*

44 CFR Section 65.10

- 65.10(a) – General
- 65.10(b) – Design Criteria
- 65.10(c) – Operations Plans and Criteria
- 65.10(d) – Maintenance Plans and Criteria
- 65.10(e) – Certification Requirements



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Complying with 44 CFR 65.10 (b): *Design Criteria*

- 65.10(b)(1) – Freeboard
- 65.10(b)(2) – Closures
- 65.10(b)(3) – Embankment Protection
- 65.10(b)(4) – Embankment and Foundation Stability
- 65.10(b)(5) – Settlement Analysis
- 65.10(b)(6) – Interior Drainage
- 65.10(b)(7) – Other Design Criteria



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Analysis and Mapping Procedure for Non-Accredited Levee Systems

- Approach Document
 - Finalized July 2013
- Operation Guidance
 - Finalized September 2013
 - Superseded by February 2018 Levee Guidance



Analysis and Mapping Procedures for Non-Accredited Levee Systems

New Approach
July 2013

www.fema.gov/plan

Operating Guidance 12-13 Non-Accredited Levee Analysis and Mapping Guidance

September 2013



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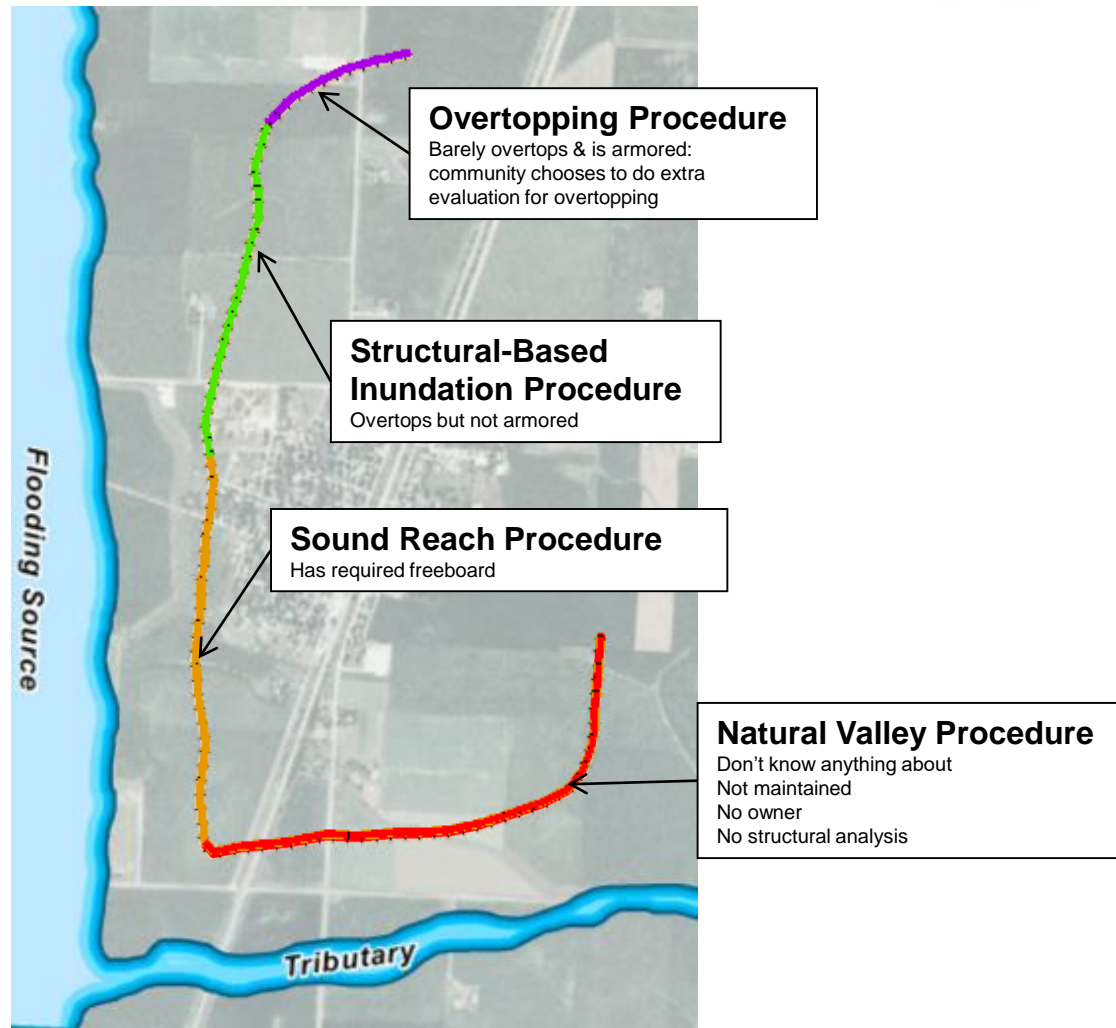
Analysis and Mapping Procedure for Non-Accredited Levee Systems

- **Interactive stakeholder engagement** throughout the analysis and mapping process:
 - FEMA will engage community officials and decision makers in a collaborative discussion
- A **suite of analysis and mapping procedures** of the hazard associated with levees will be reviewed with the interested parties
 - Intention is to recognize of the uncertainty associated with hazard identification behind levees
 - New Development – Allows communities to **split a levee system into distinct reaches** that are analyzed based on the attributes of the specific reach



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Applying Procedures to Individual Reaches



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So...What Could the Final Map Look Like?

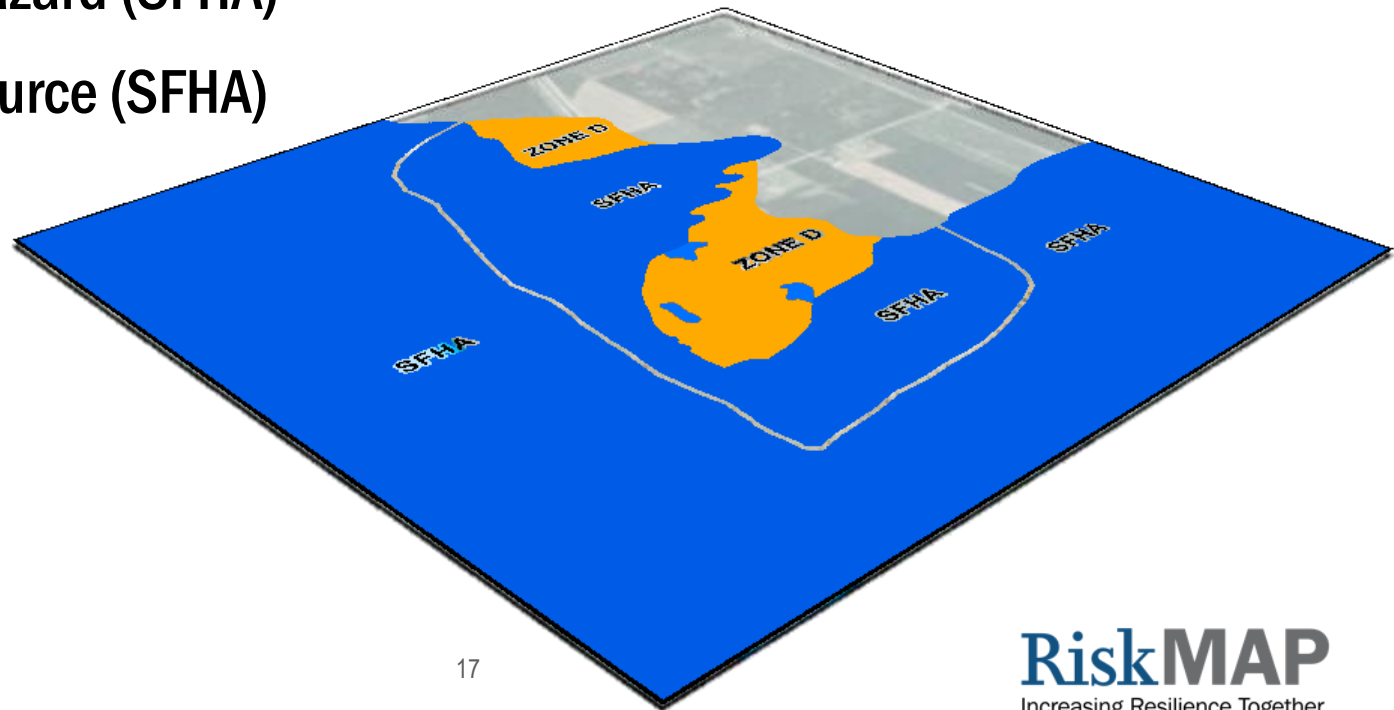
1. Natural Valley

(Difference between Natural Valley and SFHA - Zone D)

2. Interior Drainage (SFHA)

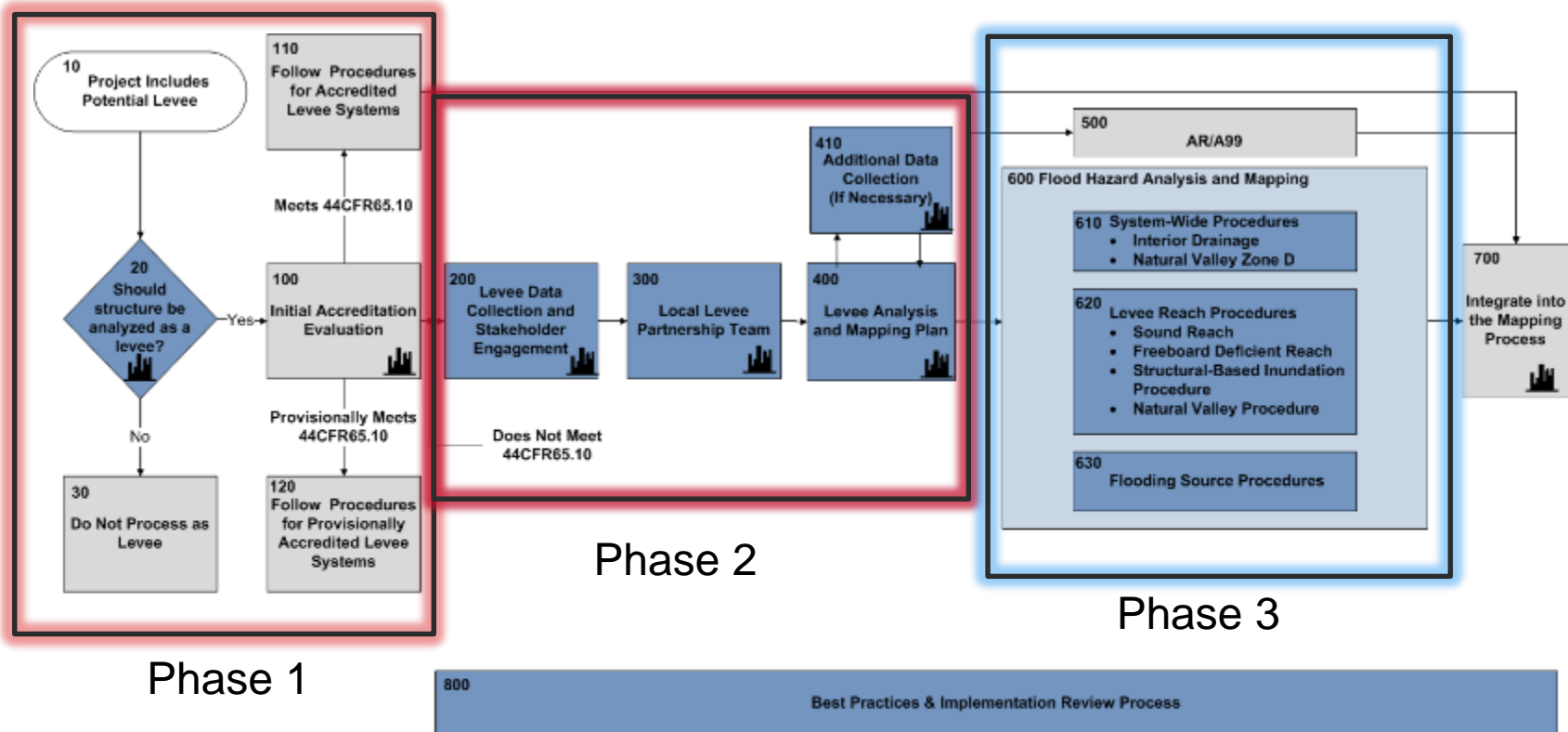
3. Landside Hazard (SFHA)

4. Flooding Source (SFHA)



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The Process



 indicates community engagement

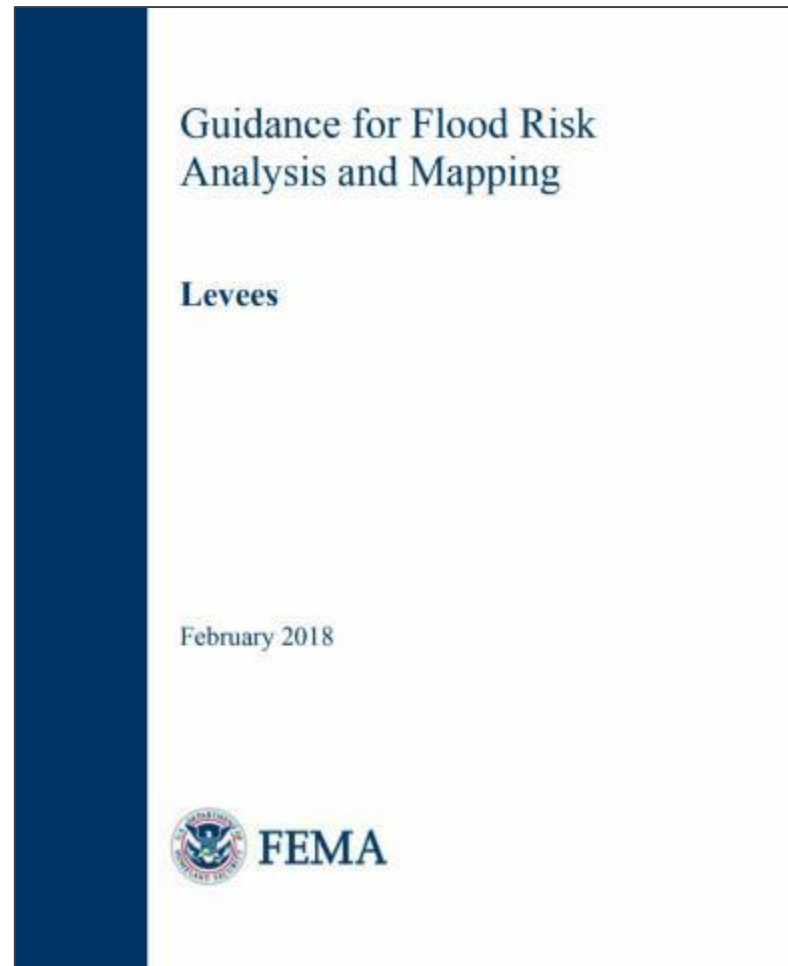
Covered by
Previous
FEMA
Guidance

Covered by new
Guidance
Document



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FEMA Levee Guidance Updates



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<https://www.fema.gov/guidelines-and-standards-flood-risk-analysis-and-mapping>



Navigation

Search

Languages

Flood Hazard Mapping

View and Obtain Flood Maps

> Change my Flood Zone Designation

> Risk MAP

> Flood Mapping Products

> Status of Map Change Requests

> Forms and Documents

> Frequently Asked Questions

> Guidelines and Standards for Flood Risk Analysis and Mapping

Guidelines & Standards Maintenance

Final Guidelines for Using Future-Condition Technology

Coastal Flood Hazard Analysis and Mapping

Guidelines for Coastal Flood Hazard Analysis and Mapping for the Pacific Coast of the United States

> Tutorials and Training

> Mapping Advisory Council

> Living with Levees

> Flood Mitigation Measures

> User Groups

Coordinated Needs Management Strategy

Guidelines and Standards for Flood Risk Analysis and Mapping

This page provides Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines and standards for flood risk analysis and mapping activities under the Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP) Program.

These guidelines and [standards](#) define the implementation details of the statutory and regulatory requirements for National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) mapping. They describe how FEMA performs Flood Risk Projects, Letters of Map Change (LOMC), and related coordination activities. They are intended for mapping professionals and Cooperating Technical Partners (CTPs) under the Risk MAP Program.

The guidelines and standards are organized in a hierarchy. Standards are mandatory FEMA policy. They are divided into two categories: Program Standards and Working Standards.

Program Standards – Define important elements of the Risk MAP Program. Exceptions to program standards can be granted only by program leadership.

Working standards – A required element of the Risk MAP Program, usually at a more detailed level than the program standards. Working standards are applied by specialists, engineers, planners, technicians, scientists, etc., and generally have minimal public and legal impacts to the program. Regional CTPs may occasionally grant exceptions to these requirements.

Guidance – A recommended approach to meet the Risk MAP standards. Acceptable approaches are not limited to this recommended approach; other methods may be used if they meet or exceed the standards.

Best Practices/Lessons Learned – Any method, in addition to guidance, that helps to meet or exceed Risk MAP standards. Best practices are shared by FEMA Regions and Mapping Partners for using successful approaches to program activities.

All standards for the Risk MAP Program have been published as a [FEMA policy](#). Guidance has been published separately as a series of documents and handbooks. This policy and the related guidance and technical reference supplements are provided as [Guidelines And Standards For Flood Hazard Mapping](#) and associated products and documents.

> Expand All Sections

> Finding Standards, Guidance And Related Documents

> Guidelines And Standards Maintenance

> FEMA Guidance

> Technical References

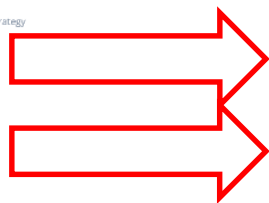
> Templates And Other Resources

> Document Control Procedures Manual

> Guidelines And Standards Archives

Google Search

“FEMA Levee Guidance”



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February 2018: Levee Guidance Transformation

Chapters:

1. Levee Overview
2. Glossary
3. Levee Data Inventory
4. Accredited Levee Systems
5. Provisionally Accredited Levee Systems
6. Non Accredited Levee Systems
7. Non-levee reaches and Non-levee features
8. FEMA and Other Federal Agency Coordination

Guidance for Flood Risk
Analysis and Mapping

Levees

February 2018



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February 2018 : Levee Guidance Transformation

- **New or Significant Changes:**
 - Inclusion/development of guidance on:
 - Levee data inventory
 - Clarification of accreditation requirements
 - Mapping considerations for non-levee features
 - FEMA and Other Federal Agencies coordination; focus on USACE
 - References to resources outside of FEMA's Risk MAP program
- **Notes:**
 - Transforms and supersedes existing Risk MAP program guidance on:
 - Provisionally Accredited Levees
 - Analysis and mapping of non-accredited levees
 - Does not replace:
 - Levee Seclusion guidance
 - Zone A99 and Zone AR Determinations guidance
 - Levee-Specific Non-Regulatory Flood Risk Dataset guidance already available
 - Related templates are also being updated as part of this transformation



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February 2018 : Levee Guidance Transformation

- **Chapter 3 – Levee Data Inventory**
 - **National Levee Database**
 - **Identification of Levees**
 - **FEMA Regulatory Levee Data**
 - **Tracking Levee Accreditation Status**
 - **Reporting Levee System Updates**
 - **Levee Data Storage Requirements**

USACE – National Levee Database

<https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil>



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February 2018 : Levee Guidance Transformation

- Chapter 4 – Accredited Levee Systems
 - 44 CFR 65.10 Requirements
 - Additional Levee Accreditation Considerations
 - Levee System at Tie In Considerations
 - Other Federal Agency Submittals (USACE Risk Assessments)
 - Continued Accreditation
 - Expiration of Data Certification or Endorsement
 - Updated Modeling along an Accredited Levee
 - Noted Structural or Maintenance Deficiencies
 - Levee Accreditation Reviews
 - Accredited Levee Mapping and Notes



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- Chapter 4 – Levee Tie in Considerations

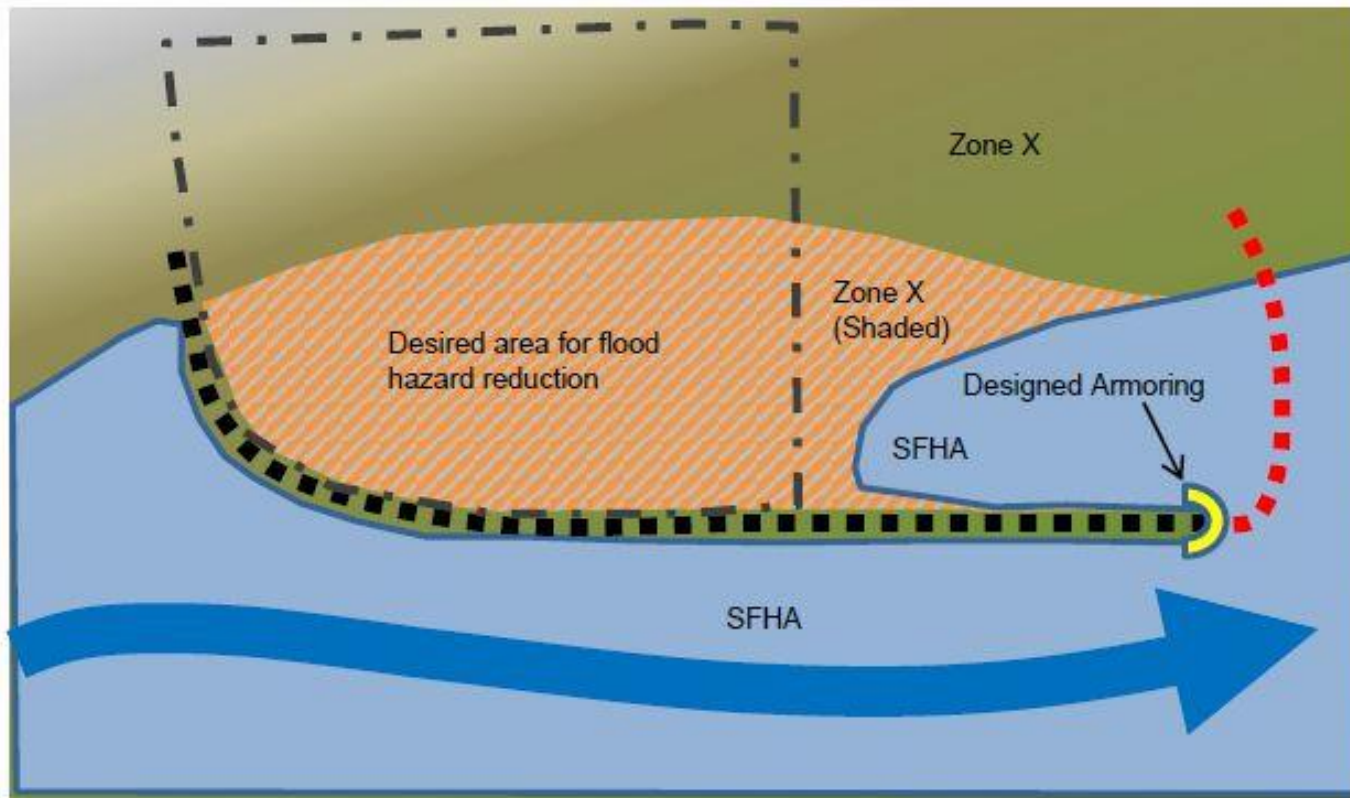


Figure 6: Levee System Tying into Non-Levee Reach



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- Chapter 7 – Non-Levee Reaches and Non-Levee Features

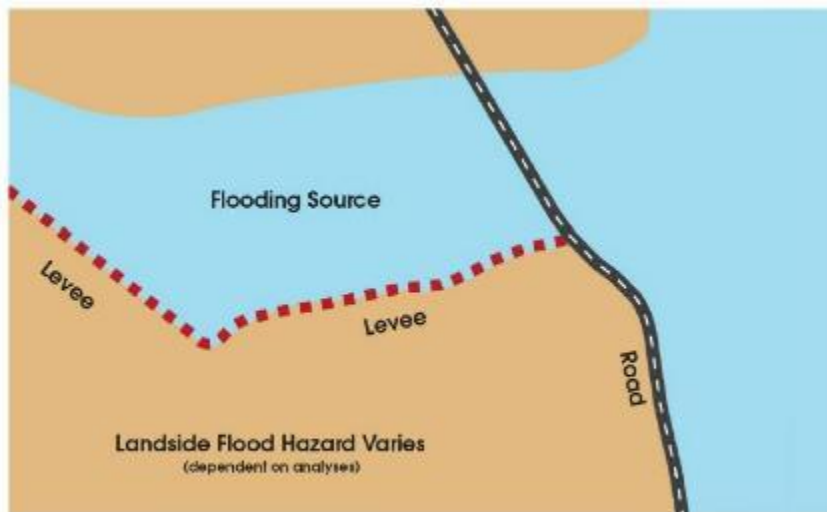


Figure 36: Non-Levee Reach

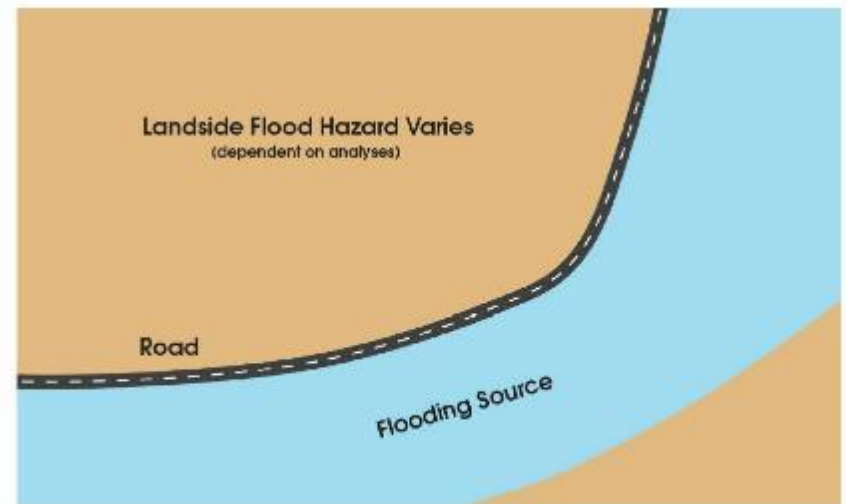


Figure 37: Non-Levee Feature



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“Levees reduce the risk of flooding. But no levee system can eliminate all flood risk. There is always the chance that a flood will exceed the capacity of a levee, no matter how well it was built. Levees do not always perform as intended. In fact, levees sometimes fail even when a flood is small.”

— American Society of Civil Engineers



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Questions?

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