

# Open it Up and Let It Rip: Glen D. Palmer (Yorkville) Dam Bypass Tested

~Loren Wobig, P.E., CFM, IDNR. Photos courtesy of IDNR Photographer Adele Hodde

Open it up and let it rip. On October 4<sup>th</sup>, 5th and 6<sup>th</sup>, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) temporarily opened the cofferdam surrounding the Glen D. Palmer (Yorkville) Dam bypass channel on the Fox River in Yorkville, and evaluated the performance of the bypass channel features to determine how closely the newly constructed channel met the public safety, environmental and recreational standards established during project design. The testing process was also used to determine what bypass channel "tweaks" were necessary to assure the channel performed as intended over a range of flow conditions.

The dam modification project was undertaken by IDNR in coordination with the City of Yorkville to improve public safety at the state owned dam, and to provide additional environmental and recreational benefits on the Fox River. This phased project includes: modification of the dam spillway from an ogee shape to a 4-step configuration to eliminate the "roller" immediately downstream of the dam and construction of a denil fish ladder adjacent to the dam's north abutment (Phase 1), partial dam removal and construction of an 1100 foot long fish/canoe bypass channel/whitewater Kayak course and divider island along the south shore of the river (Phase 2), and an access bridge to



the divider island and installation of a new stream gage (phase 3). With construction of Phase 2 of the project nearly completed, the IDNR/OWR conducted as-built testing of the fish/canoe bypass channel/whitewater Kayak course this fall.

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As part of the bypass channel evaluation process, the IDNR, Office of Water Resources worked with contractor Albin Carlson, and the US Geological Service (USGS) to collect depth, velocity and discharge information at several key locations in the bypass channel over three days / three separate test flow conditions (approximately 200cfs, 500cfs, and 750cfs).

Additional field measurements were taken at the 200cfs flow rate to evaluate the performance of a low flow augmentation culvert included in the project to supplement river flows during extremely low river conditions.

experienced About а dozen whitewater boating volunteers from the Illinois Paddling Council and Chicago Whitewater Association also helped IDNR assess the ability of the bypass channel to safely allow novice boaters to maneuver through the moderate waterway portion of the bypass channel, and to adequately provide fun, relatively safe, whitewater (Class 3 or less) channel features for skilled boaters in the challenge waterway portion of the bypass channel during varying test flow conditions.

Based on initial field measurements collected by the USGS and insights from the whitewater boating volunteers, minor adjustments were made to the bypass channel to further improve its performance by modifying the locations of large feature boulders incorporated into the design of the channel for just such a purpose. Following these minor channel "tweaks", the bypass channel was again put through its paces on October 13, 2010 prior to full removal of the cofferdam and opening the channel for public use.

Additional information about the bypass channel testing and testing results will be presented as part of the Levees/Dam Studies concurrent sessions at the IAFSM Annual Conference in March.



## Stormwater Runoff Volume Reduction: How Much is Enough?

~Gary Schaefer, P.E., D.WRE, Hey & Associates

Runoff volume reduction (RVR) is recognized across the United States as an important means to reduce pollutant loads to receiving waters and to manage instream flows to prevent ecological damage. In Illinois significant effort has been devoted to RVR. It was originally incorporated into the NIPC Model Stormwater Management Ordinance in 1989 and is an element of every adopted county stormwater ordinance. It has been incorporated specifically into local government's post-construction stormwater management requirements (ILR 40) by the State of Illinois.

As counties seek to further RVR for development they are proposing additional regulations. McHenry County is currently in the midst of such discussions as they draft new stormwater regulations. But how to document RVR? It's really not as simple as saying let's add "one more BMP" and we have attained our goal. It really should not be as subjective as saying "I know it when I see it." One raingarden for a 40-acre subdivision is clearly not enough, but how many is enough?

### Steps to Document Runoff Volume Reduction Effectiveness

Fortunately, we may have an answer to at least documenting the effectiveness of RVRs. Work by Dr. Robert Pitt several decades ago documented annual runoff coefficients for a number of land uses in Wisconsin and also the effectiveness of a number of BMPs for RVR. Recent field measurement studies have confirmed the effectiveness of specific RVR approaches. We also have the benefit of over 30 years of continuous simulation studies in northeastern Illinois to provide information on how much surface runoff volume we can expect from different land covers. Using these data we can prepare relatively simple but reasonable annual surface water budgets for land cover conditions before and after development. Here is how such an approach can work.

The first step is to assign a reasonable annual yield number to each of the land cover categories that might be of interest. Table 1 presents such yield numbers for consideration. These are annual yield numbers, not event numbers. They are based on Dr. Pitt's work, recent literature references and HSPF studies in northeastern Illinois.

Of particular interest are the yield factors for disconnected impervious surfaces. Impervious surfaces refer to land cover such as roofs, roads and parking lots that have little ability to capture and store precipitation. These surfaces will generate the most surface runoff. Impervious surfaces can be divided into what is called "hydraulically connected impervious" ("HCI") and disconnected impervious. HCI refers to surfaces that flow directly to stormwater conveyance measures such as gutters and storm sewers. Disconnected impervious refers to impervious areas that flow to pervious areas before reaching conveyance measures. These pervious areas can be lawns, natural areas, raingardens or grassed swales among other measures.

Recent data from Madison, Wisconsin confirms work by Dr. Pitt about the ability of pervious areas to reduce runoff volume from

	Annual Surface		
	Yield		
Cover Type	Factor	Source	
Hydraulically Connected Impervious			
HCI	0.67-0.97	1	
HCI	0.9	2	
Pervious Areas			
A/B Soils	0.02	1	
C Soils	0.2	1	
Urban A/B	0.11	1	
Prairie	0.02	3	
Wetland	0.15	4	
Woods	0.15	4	
BMPs			
Permeable Pavement			
(No underdrains, 2-3			
inches live storage)	0.2-0.4	5	
Wet or Wetland			
Detention	0.75	6	
Impervious Area Disconnection (Applied to			
Entire Area)			
1:1 Ratio			
Impervious:Pervious			
A/B Soils	0.02	1	
A/B Soils	0.04	2	
C Soils or Urban	0.2	1	
C Soils or Urban	0.09-0.23	2	
2:1 Ratio			
Impervious:Pervious			
A/B Soils	0.02	1	
A/B Soils	0.07	2	
C Soils or Urban	0.3	1	
C Soils or Urban	0.15-0.33	2	

#### **Table 1 – Annual Surface Yield Factors**

Sources:

- 1 Pitt, 1999. 2 Mueller & Thompson, 2009.
- 3 Brye, 1996. 4 Various HSPF.
- 5 Bean et al., 2007. 6 NURP, 1983

disconnected impervious areas. The factors shown in Table 1 reflect some of the most recent data available. Once yield factors have been assigned it is relatively straightforward to combine them into a water budget for a site by simply measuring the areas of each land cover before and after development. Multiplying each cover area times its yield factor and then weighting the sums over the entire site area produces a total annual surface yield factor for a site. Multiplying this factor times annual precipitation allows yield to be expressed in more familiar hydrologic term of inches of yield.

This approach avoids the confusion frequently associated with the use of Runoff Curve Numbers or "C" factors. The above yield factors are not the same thing. It is a serious stormwater management error to confuse RVR with rate control for flood protection. RVR is intended to manage chronic conditions, whereas rate control manages acute conditions. RVR cannot be a substitute for detention and rate control, unless it approaches 100 percent volume control.

### How Much Runoff Volume Reduction is Enough?

The next obvious question is "So how much RVR is enough?" What should the target post-development annual surface yield be? It is surprising that this question seems to be left unasked. A scientific answer to this question would explore the hydrology and ecology of the receiving water to carefully determine the instream potential and needs for desired uses. The contributing watershed would be carefully analyzed to determine the level of hydrologic and pollutant management (including agriculture) needed to attain instream uses. Alternatives to attaining the necessary management levels would be explored and the best and most cost effective would be selected and implemented. Since this has not been done, McHenry County is discussing the best way to define how much RVR to require and how to document it.

McHenry County is considering setting post-development target yields at the annual yield for the streams in the county. These yields range from 10 to 12 inches per year. The county also is evaluating ordinance regulations that will require new development to document RVR using the water budget approach and yield factors described above and in Table 1. If adopted, this approach will provide a relatively simple means to document that new development has attained RVR.

Application of this method quickly points out the importance of impervious disconnection and encourages its use. For example, consider a 10-acre strip mall with 3 acres of roofs, 4 acres of roads and parking, 2 acres of lawn (C Soils) and a 1 acre wet detention basin. Under typical design, all of the impervious area would be HCI and routed directly to the wet basin. Using the factors in Table 1 this would generate a weighted yield factor of 0.75, or 25 inches of surface runoff annually assuming a 33 inch rainfall. This is quite a bit more than any of the annual stream yields in McHenry County so RVR measures would be needed.

The following combination of measures could meet the RVR goal. First, disconnect the roof and one acre of roads to the two acres of lawn (6\*0.3/10=0.18). Next substitute 3 acres of permeable pavement for the remaining parking area (3\*0.2/10=0.06). When combined with wetland detention (1\*0.75/10=0.075), the net result is a weighted annual yield factor of 0.315, or 10.4 inches of yield for 33 inches of annual rainfall.

The approach McHenry County is discussing does not answer the fundamental question of how much RVR is needed, but it does provide a rational means to document the effectiveness of various measures, and it definitely causes designers to carefully consider potentially valuable means to reduce stormwater runoff volume.



# Levees Fall Off Face of Map

~Joe Barrett, <u>Wall Street Journal</u>, November 27, 2010

GRANITE CITY, Ill.—The massive clay levee that has protected this steel town from Mississippi floodwaters for nearly six decades is 52 feet high and so wide that a two-lane service road snakes for miles along its crest. "It's a monster," said Mayor Ed Hagnauer.

Now, new flood maps being drawn up by the Federal Emergency Management Agency are set to humble the great beast. By the end of next year, Granite City and the rest of the American Bottom region across the river from St. Louis will be labeled a special flood hazard area—essentially erasing 75 miles of levees because the government says they can't be trusted anymore.

The embankments will remain standing, but any home or business with a federally backed mortgage in the 174-square-mile area will be required by federal law to carry flood insurance.

Local people say the resulting tab of at least \$50 million a year—or \$330 for every man, woman and child would devastate the region, which includes the economically depressed city of East St. Louis and industrial workhorses like Granite City. The region is home to 150,000 people and 4,000 employers providing 56,000 jobs.

Local officials filed suit this month in federal court to halt the remapping, even as they race to complete an estimated \$180 million project to bring the levees up to snuff.

The lawsuit alleges that FEMA failed to produce sufficient justification for its changed view of the big levee, excluded local governments from its initial decision making, ignored positive inspection information from the Army Corps of Engineers and repeatedly denied appeals by the localities.

FEMA spokeswoman Rachel Racusen said the agency couldn't comment on specifics of the suit but stressed that safety was FEMA's primary concern. "We work closely with the local community, incorporating any verifiable

data they provide into our models so that the maps better reflect the risk the community faces," she said.

More than a year before Hurricane Katrina made failing levees a national concern in 2005, Congress asked FEMA to redraw the maps that define the nation's 100-year flood plains—areas where the chance of a flood in any given year is one in 100. Flood hazard areas across the nation are being scrutinized with modern analytic and mapping techniques.

Localities in Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and other states have complained or filed suit over the remapping process, because they think it will hinder growth in areas added to the flood plain. Environmental groups, meanwhile, have sued the agency for offering flood insurance in areas the groups consider unsuitable for development.

People long ago settled in the American Bottom, a crescent-shaped flood plain bounded by the





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Nine hundred years ago, it was home to Cahokia, a city of 20,000 indigenous people who built earthen mounds up to 10 stories high, in part to protect stored grain from rising waters. From the 1930s to the 1950s, the Corps built a series of levees to protect the region's steelmaking and port facilities and the then-thriving city of East St. Louis from the sort of catastrophic flood expected to come along once every 500 years. The levees have held firm since, including during the once-in-350-year flood of 1993.

But holding back the water has taken a toll. In the 1993 flood, sand boils threatened to undermine the levees' foundations. Sand boils are formed when water pushes through sandy soil beneath the levee and bubbles up on the landward side.

The Corps was trying to remedy the problem in one section of levee when FEMA inquired in 2007 about the health of the entire levee system. The Corps' concerns about the sand boils and other matters triggered FEMA's decision to leave the levees off the flood map.

Since the Corps wouldn't be able to fix the entire system for many years, officials in the three-county area sought and won state and local approval for a 1/4-cent sales tax to fix the levees themselves. An engineering firm hired by the region is conducting tests to determine how much work will be needed. In some areas, it will likely build new berms to shore up the levees. In others, it will install pipes to create relief wells that allow water pushing beneath the levees to escape without bringing along sand and other materials that could collapse the levee.

The region is racing against the clock. The repairs are expected to take about three years. FEMA's remapping is expected to take effect next year, triggering the flood-insurance requirement.

Meanwhile, the remapping has left the region's economy, already suffering from the national downturn, under a cloud, with both new and existing businesses reluctant to invest.

Judy Hamilton, who owns a chemical blending and packaging business in Dupo, a village of 4,000, has already taken a hit. She was required to buy flood insurance after she expanded and refinanced the loans on her factory in 2008. She is now paying an extra \$7,000 a year for the insurance. "Every little cost factor cuts us back," she said. "Nobody benefits but the government."

Some local officials have complained that the remapping is intended to raise money for the National Flood Insurance Program, which is \$18.5 billion in debt in the wake of Katrina and other storms. FEMA officials say the remapping has taken as many people out of flood plains as it has added. They also point out that homes that flood without flood insurance often leave taxpayers on the hook if the government helps pay for damages.

Mayor Hagnauer of Granite City says tacking more than \$1,000 a year in some cases onto mortgage payments could push the city over the edge. The town of 31,000 boasts a new, \$4.6 million city-built movie theater, a struggling main street and the huge US Steel Granite City Works two blocks from City Hall. "We'd be a ghost town," Mr. Hagnauer said.



## FEMA Announces Cost Saving Flood Insurance Rates in Newly Mapped Flood Hazard Areas

~Richard Roths, AICP, PM, CFM, NFIP Region V

Property owners who are required by their lenders to purchase flood insurance due to new flood hazard identification in their area may be eligible for flood insurance discounts for the next two years. On Jan. 1, 2011, FEMA will introduce the Preferred Risk Policy (PRP) Extension, which is intended to offer savings to people with buildings in newly identified Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs).

In July of 2010, the Acting Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administrator announced that FEMA would revise its Preferred Risk Policy (PRP) eligibility. On January 1, 2011 owners of buildings designated in a SFHAs dating back to Oct. 1, 2008, may be eligible for **the lower cost PRP for two years** following the effective date of the map change.

Several factors prompted FEMA to offer a reduced-rate flood policy for a short term, one of which is the country's poor economic conditions. Other factors include a large number of counties nationwide receiving new flood hazard maps within a short time period, expanding floodplains due to de-accredited levees, and natural geographic changes that have resulted in new Base Flood Elevations and increased flood risk.

This means that property owners and renters who were formerly exempt from the mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements imposed by lenders may now be required to have flood insurance in place. The Preferred Risk Policy Extension eases the financial burden on affected property owners and allows them time to understand and plan for the financial implications of the requirement, while providing a lower cost policy for up to two years.

#### How Does the PRP Extension Work?

If a new Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is adopted by a community between Oct. 1, 2008, and Jan. 1, 2011, structures that where moved from a B, C, or X zones into an A or AE zone due to the map revision may be eligible for a PRP policy. Those who qualify and purchase a new policy in 2011 or renew a policy after Jan. 1, 2011, can obtain a PRP Extension policy for two years. Once the two years are over, the determination for rating the policy will be based on to the zone in which it was rated prior to the PRP Extension. The PRP Extension will also be available to participating communities undergoing map updates after Jan. 1, 2011.

The Preferred Risk Policy Extension should not be confused with the existing Preferred Risk Policy that is available only in B, C or X zones to properties that have a very limited number of insurance claims or disaster assistance applications. Policyholders in the B, C and X zones are not required to purchase flood insurance and can select the amount of coverage that best fits their needs. Whereas, federally insured or regulated lenders will require specific flood coverage that meet or exceed the mandatory purchase regulations spelled out in the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994.

To determine whether a property is eligible for the PRP Extension, the underwriting insurance company or agent must verify the loss history of the building, identify the building on current and previous flood maps, and maintain documentation of the flood risk zone before and after the map change. FEMA is working with lenders and insurance providers to facilitate the implementation of the program.

#### How Do Local Officials Fit Into This Picture?

While many insurance providers will use the Digital FIRMS available from the Map Information Exchange or use flood hazard determination firms to determine the flood zones before and after map changes, others may direct their clients to go to their local communities to obtain the information needed to verify eligibility. Information can include:

• Requests for copies of Letters of Map Amendment (LOMAs), Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs) and Letters of Determination Review (LODRs);

- Copies of the flood map with the property clearly marked;
- A community letter, indicating the policyholders address and appropriate map information; or,
- Copies of completed Elevation Certificates.

If the community provides a written response, it must:

- Be on community or department letterhead;
- Include name of property owner and property address;
- Include the type of building;
- Include the prior flood zone, prior map date and prior community number, and the map panel number and suffix; and,
- Include the name and title of the official writing the letter, including signature, date signed and contact information.

For additional information regarding the Preferred Risk Policy Extension, search "Preferred Risk Policy Extension" on www.floodsmart.gov. If you have additional questions, you can also contact your National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) State Coordinator's office, FEMA Region V Floodplain Management and Insurance Branch, or the NFIP Regional Program Manager's office at (312) 596-6728.

## From The Chair

~Jeff Wickenkamp, PE, CFM, Hey & Associates

Happy New Year to all! As I was preparing my thoughts for one of my final *From the Chair* columns, I noted that I had previously mentioned significant flooding events that were underway around the country a few times before. With cold temperatures gripping most of the nation, I wasn't expecting to do that again. Not moments later, I unexpectedly received an email from Ian Dinhim, our new friend from Australia who spoke at our March 2010 conference. Ian told us that due to "la Niña" ocean conditions, Australia is currently experiencing record flooding in several different regions of the country.

This got me to thinking about how often floods occur around the world. I've informally learned that I could always mention a timely flood just about every time a *From The Chair* newsletter column came out. Now I started wondering just how often and how many floods do occur in the world. Everybody has heard the old saying "lightning is always striking the ground somewhere in the world." I looked it up and found various estimates ranging from 30 to 100 times per second, so it is more or less all the time. What could we say about flooding? What if we were to count or estimate worldwide flooding? What would count as a flood, who could count them, how could anyone keep track of it or even reasonably estimate it? I don't know how any of those questions could really be answered, but turns out someone at the UN knows, or at least took a shot at it.

According to the UN, 500 million people are affected by flooding per year. (They provided no details available about what constitutes a flood or what it means to be affected by a flood – but let's run with it anyway because I couldn't find anything else.) An engineer has to divide it out...this averages 16 people affected per second. About half the number of lightening strikes per second. So now you can always remember, that for every two lightening flashes you see, another person has just been affected by flooding!

We should continue to work on mitigating the effects of that flooding. That is why the IAFSM has a Flood Mitigation committee. I would like to thank Terry Reuss Fell for her valuable contributions serving as our Flood Mitigation chair for the last two years. Terry recently let the IAFSM Board know that she wished to step down from that position, which is now open. If you have interest in serving as the Flood Mitigation Chair, please send a note expressing your interest to jwickenkamp@heyassoc.com.

# **IAFSM Awards Nominations Needed!**

The IAFSM Awards committee is once again seeking nominations for awards to be presented at this year's conference. The awards categories are listed below. If you have any awards nominations please email a brief description of the person or program and the award category to Paul.Osman@illinois.gov.

However...you must HURRY! **Deadline for the awards submittal is January 31, 2011**. The awards committee may request additional information to support any submittal. The awards committee will review and vote on each nominee. Awards will be presented during the Annual Conference awards luncheon on March 10.

### Floodplain Manager of the Year

This award recognizes outstanding individual efforts and contributions at the local level.

### **Outstanding Service**

Awarded to an IAFSM officer, a Federal, State, or Local Official, or a consultant who has gone above and beyond normal expectations and duties to promote or encourage IAFSM goals.

### Stormwater Management

Awarded to a floodplain manager, an individual, a group of individuals, a consultant, or an agency who improved stormwater management or reduced urban flood risks through creative engineering, regulatory measures, or other approaches.

#### **Mitigation**

This award is given to an individual or community that has encouraged flood hazard reduction through a buyout program, retrofitting, preparation of a mitigation plan, or other similar mitigation efforts.

### Journalism or Public Education Award

This award is generally given media outlet that has produced floodplain or stormwater management special features during the year. The award can include individuals or agencies who have contributed to outreach and public awareness of floodplain or stormwater management issues.

### **Legislation**

This award honors Illinois law makers or local officials for their efforts in floodplain issues. The award can also be given to an individual who makes extraordinary efforts to encourage the passage of legislation or to a community that has adopted unique local regulations that promote floodplain management or flood damage reduction.

### Lifetime Achievement

This award is the IAFSM's highest honor. It is reserved for outstanding longtime floodplain managers. These individuals' long-term contributions have made a <u>noticeable</u> impact on floodplain and stormwater management efforts in the State of Illinois. This award is not always given on a yearly basis.

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# We Need <u>YOU</u> (or someone you nominate) Now!

We need Board Members! Board positions are elected annually and members may not serve more than two consecutive one-year terms in the same office. Nominations should be sent to the Nominations Chair: paul.osman@illinois.gov no later than February 11, 2011.

### What is the time commitment for a Board member?

The IAFSM Board meets quarterly. Board meetings typically last 2 - 3 hours and are held in a central location to make travel easy for everyone. Most work is completed during the actual Board meeting. Therefore, time commitment for Board members is very minimal.

#### Who should be on the Board?

IAFSM membership is composed of local, state, and federal agencies and government and the private sector having a diversity of disciplines including but not limited to engineering, floodplain management, and insurance. As such, the Board should include representation from these various sectors and disciplines.

#### Who should get nominated?

Board members should have experience dealing with floodplain and stormwater issues and have shown, at a minimum, a commitment to IAFSM through membership and event attendance.

#### How do I nominate?

Nominations may be made by any IAFSM member, the individual, or the nominations committee. The nominations committee is responsible for securing and evaluating nominations for the elected positions.

#### When are elections??

Officers are elected at the IAFSM annual conference. Nominations must be submitted by the conference registration deadline for consideration, no write-in candidate will be considered. Only IAFSM members may vote and all ballots must be signed.

## **2011 IAFSM Conference Sponsors**

The 2011 IAFSM Annual Conference will be held March 8-10, 2011 at the Marriott Hotel & Conference Center in Bloomington-Normal. We invite all firms and agencies to become a Conference sponsor for 2011! Last year IAFSM expanded our recognition of sponsors and we plan to do even more this year. Again at this year's conference we will display tent cards on the

plenary session/luncheon tables listing the sponsors, and show sponsors on the large screens during & after plenary sessions and during the luncheons. This year we will also include a list of sponsors in the conference brochure, provided that sponsorship commitments are made by January 7, 2011. Door prize donors will also be recognized during the plenary and luncheon sessions.

Our conference sponsors and door prize donors have always been very important to the success of the IAFSM annual conferences, and we will work to ensure that there is value provided with your sponsorship dollars. Thank you to our past sponsors and donors; we look forward to hearing from you soon. And welcome to our new sponsors and donors; we look forward to having you join us.

Visit www.illinoisfloods.org/11\_conference.html to download the sponsor registration form. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact Sarah at iafsm@sbcglobal.net.

### Successful Stormwater Regs Seminar

~Bob Murdock, PE, CFM, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

On December 1, 2010 the IAFSM Stormwater Committee hosted a dinner seminar titled "Upcoming US EPA Stormwater Regulations". Bob Newport of EPA Region V gave an overview of the on-going rulemaking process for the NPDES Stormwater Program, including recent decisions on construction erosion control turbidity limits and potential requirements for post construction BMPs that capture runoff on site. A spirited discussion was held with participants on how the new rules will influence communities and development in Illinois. Approximately 55 people attended the seminar.

Check your E-mail and the IAFSM website for upcoming Stormwater Committee workshops, including hands-on workshops next year on WINSLAMM in January and EPA SWMM in March. For more information, contact Bob Murdock at rmurdock@mbakercorp.com.



## **Congratulations to the New 2010 Certified Floodplain Managers!**

Marc Anderson, Rapps Engineering & Applied Science Patricia Barker, Robinson Engineering, Ltd. Zach Brown, Village of Frankfort Michael Caldwell, Marchris Engineering, Ltd. Matthew Carroll, Michael Baker Jr., Inc. Duane Castaldi, FEMA, Region V Brian Chaille, INRS Illinois State Water Survey Andrew Chemers, Village of Frankfort Shawn Christ, City of Moline Michael Cosme, Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago Catrina Covino, FEMA William Dolan, Robinson Engineering, Ltd. Joel Drabicki, Robinson Engineering, Ltd. Patrick Dunn, CDM Timothy Eagleton, FM Global Brian Eber, City of Rockford Andrew Hable, AECOM Christopher Hanstad, Illinois State Water Survey Christopher Helland, Patrick Engineering, Inc. Kurt Kaszuba, Village of Lake Zurich Katie Kukielka, AECOM Eric Kuklewski, FEMA, Region V Patrick Lach, Hey & Assoc., Inc. Karen Lange, Village of Northfield Kimberly Lask, Marchris Engineering, Ltd. Robert Linke, Trotter & Assoc., Inc. Jeremy Linley, Civil Design, Inc. Phillip Little, Madison County

Julie Mauer, Lake County Julia McCarthy, FEMA, Region V Justin Miller, Kudrna & Assoc., Ltd. Ryan Neil, RJN Group, Inc. Joseph Nordman, Robinson Engineering, Ltd. David Oakes Robert Piscia, Village of Frankfort Jennifer Prinz, Robinson Engineering, Ltd. Jaspreet Randhawa, CDM Matthew Rembold, CDM Joel Repiscak, Robinson Engineering, Ltd. Gavin Risley, Klingner & Assoc., P.C. Richard Roths, URS Corporation Christopher Schmitt, Condon Consulting Engineers Emily Schneider, Clark-Dietz, Inc. Joseph Schuessler, Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago Amy Sellner, Milhouse Engineering & Construction Frank Shockey, FEMA, Region V Ronald Smith, Robinson Engineering, Ltd. Nicholas Smith, Primera Engineers, Ltd. Michael Spolar, Robinson Engineering, Ltd. Brian Stephens-Hotopp Alan Tamm, USACE, Rock Island Dist. Troy Thielen, CDM Justin Venvertloh, Thouvenot, Wade & Moerchen, Inc. Jonathon Zabrocki, Robinson Engineering, Ltd. Crystal Zamaites, Stanley Consultants, Inc.

# More Ways to Stay in Touch!

As a reminder, in addition to e-mail, IAFSM has more ways to stay in touch with members. IAFSM now has a LinkedIn Group. Membership in the group is limited to current and past IAFSM members. All official IAFSM communication will continue to come via e-mail, but our LinkedIn group provides a way for committee members to communicate with each other (if preferred over e-mail). It also provides another way to network and stay in touch with other members. Type IAFSM into the group search box on LinkedIn to find us, or click the hyperlink on our homepage at www.illinoisfloods.org. We also have a new Committee page on our website. Visit our website at www.illinoisfloods.org/committees.html to learn more about what each committee is up to, check meeting dates, and get involved!

## Save the Date! IAFSM 2011 Annual Conference March 8 – 10, 2011

IAFSM's annual conference will be held on March 8-10, 2011, at the new Bloomington-Normal Marriott Hotel and Conference Center. A Certified Floodplain Manager exam and pre-conference workshops will be held on March 8. The main conference proceedings will occur on March 9 - 10. Watch your inboxes in January for the conference flyer and registration information.

# 2011 Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) Exam Schedule

- Normal: March 8, 2011 (Marriott Hotel)
- Woodridge: September 15, 2011 (V3 Companies)
- Champaign: September, 2011 (ISWS Office)
- Rosemont: **December 7, 2011** (CBBEL)

As a reminder, IAFSM began using the National Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) Exam in January 2010. The National Exam includes questions on coastal floodplain requirements that were not previously included on the Illinois exam, and excludes Illinois-specific questions. The Illinois Floodplain Management Desk Reference found on our website is a valuable tool for floodplain managers in Illinois, but it is not a comprehensive study guide for the new National Exam. Visit www.illinoisfloods.org/certification.html for registration and info.

# **Next Board Meeting**

The next IAFSM Board Meeting is scheduled for 10 a.m. (to end at 1:00 p.m.) on Wednesday, January 12, 2011 in the Board Conference Room at the Village Hall in Lisle, 925 Burlington Avenue. Note that this is not the Police Department in Lisle (which is where we met the last time). All members are welcome and encouraged to attend. This is a great way to get more involved in the organization! See you there!

## Jobmart

Visit our Jobmart at illinoisfloods.org/jobmart.html. Current openings include:

- Hydrologic/Hydraulic Engineer, Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability - Division of Illinois State Water Survey
- Chief Engineer Stormwater, McHenry County

Jobmart is a free service to members of IAFSM. If you would like to post a position, send complete information to IAFSM@sbcglobal.net.





The IAFSM Newsletter is published quarterly for members of the Illinois Association for Floodplain and Stormwater Management. Information and opinions contained herein do not necessarily reflect the views of all members. Items for publication and other editorial matters should be directed to the editor at jmaercklein@v3co.com. To advertise in this newsletter (\$100-\$200 per year depending on ad size) contact the association at

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Special thanks to J&J Enterprises for our beaver, the mascot of surface water managers.

For current Job Postings and CEC Training Opportunities, visit our website at illinoisfloods.org.

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Please notify us of address corrections or changes

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