Floodplain Management Plans: Not-So-New Requirement for Federally Funded Projects

Arcadia, WI, case study

Bill Chang, Arcadia City Administrator Dan Cook, P.E., CFM, Davy Engineering Joe Waln, P.E., CFM, Barr Engineering Co.



presentation overview Floodplain Management Plans

Why have a plan?

What goes in a plan?

How is a plan developed?

How does the plan get used?

Why have a floodplain management plan?



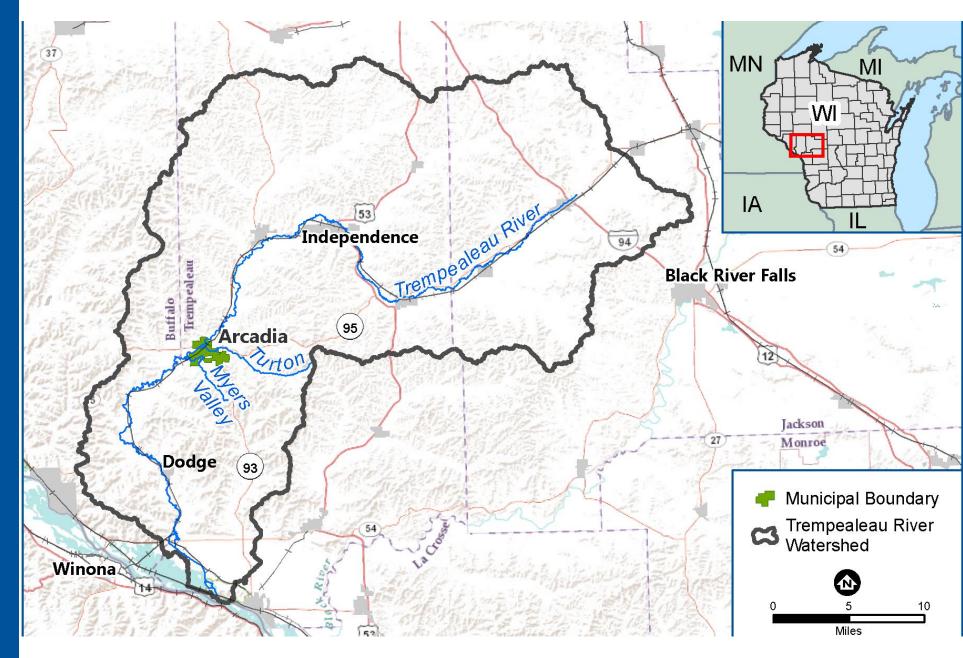
You might need a floodplain management plan if:

- you have frequent flooding problems
- there is not an easy fix for reducing your communities flood risk
- you are eligible for a federally funded flood
 - risk reduction project

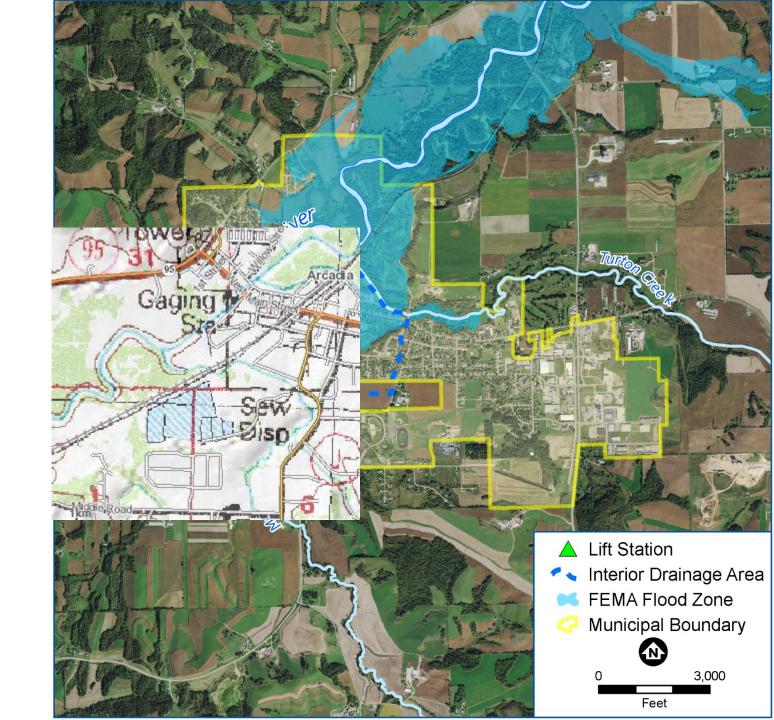


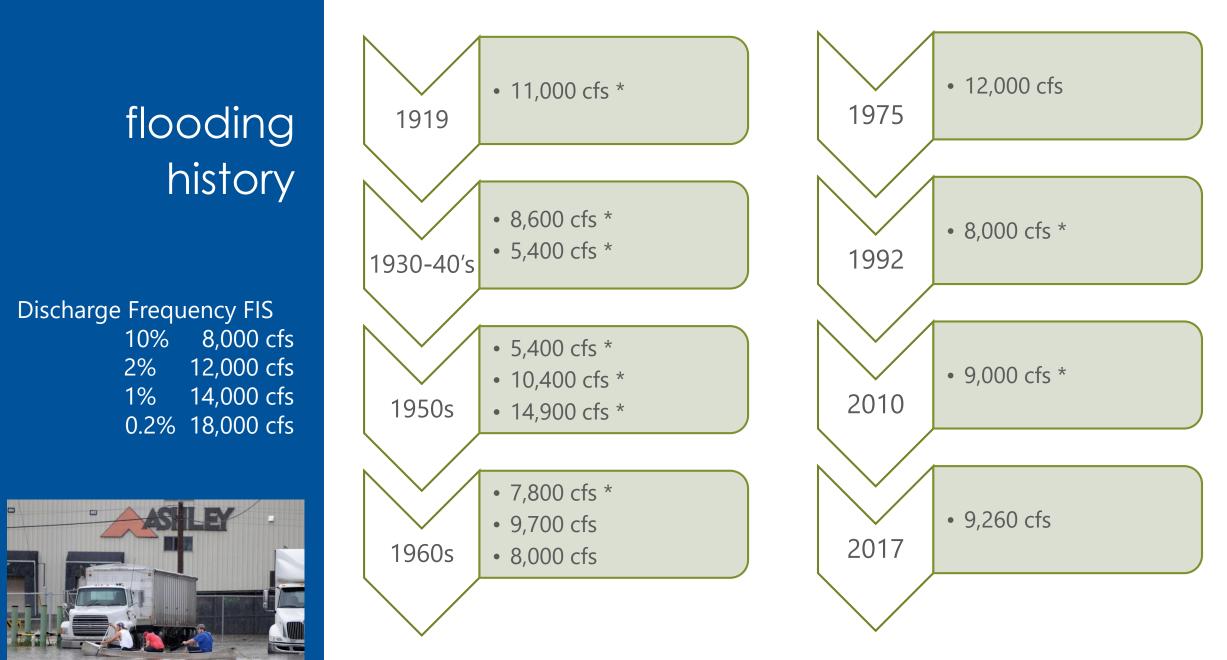


What goes in a floodplain management plan? City of Arcadia, Wisconsin



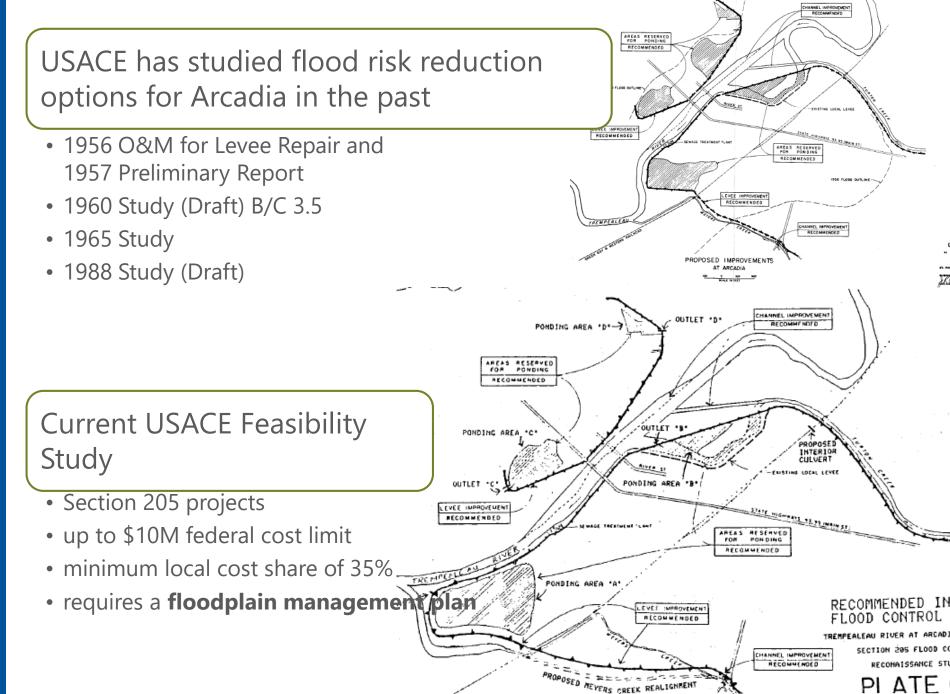
downtown area is in the floodplain





* Flow measured at the Dodge stream gage downstream of Arcadia

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 205 Small Flood Risk Management Projects





What goes in a floodplain management plan?

goals & objectives



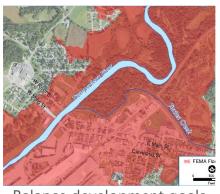
Develop a collaborative multi-jurisdictional approach to floodplain management.



Reduce flood risk and mitigate the impact of flooding to community.



Improve public understanding of flood risks.



Balance development goals with ecological and hydrologic functions of the rivers and streams



Protect and preserve the natural environment and provide compatible recreation opportunities

strategies



Modify human susceptibility to flood hazards



Modify the impact of flooding



Preserve and restoring the environmental quality of the floodplains



Modify floodwaters (structural)

Which tools are best suited for your community?

tools

STRATEGY 4: Modify Floodwaters

Dams and Reservoirs Stormwater Detention Basins Levees and Floodwalls Landforms Bridge Modifications Channel Alterations, Diversions, and Bypasses Pump Stations

STRATEGY 1: Modify Human Susceptibility Development Policies and Land Use Regulations Flood Warning Systems Emergency Operation Plans Elevation of Buildings Relocation of Buildings Wet Floodproofing Dry Floodproofing Berms and Floodwalls for Buildings Fill or Conversion of a Basement for Buildings Acquisition of Buildings

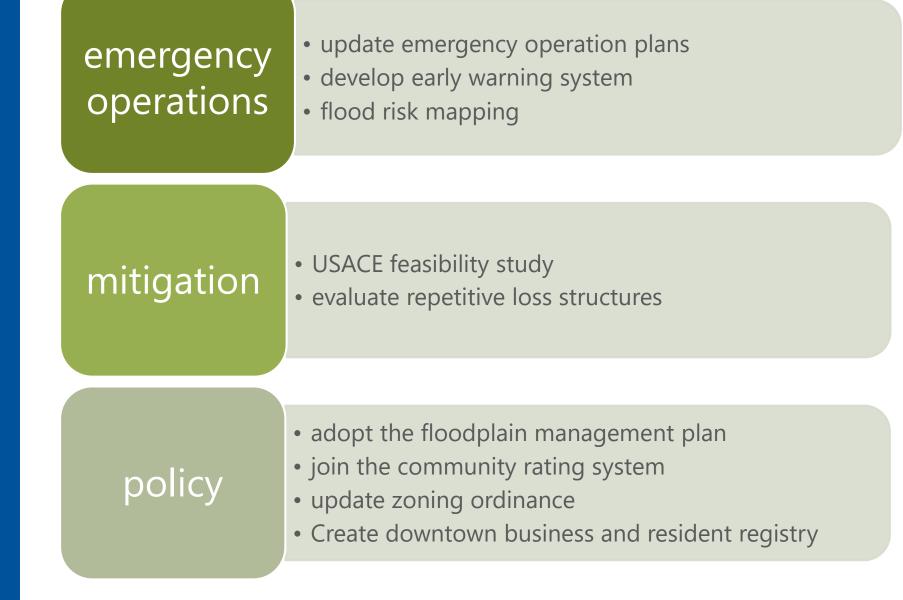
STRATEGY 3: Preserve Environment Wetland Protection and Restoration Erosion and Sediment Control Water Quality Enhancement

Enhancement of Recreation and Educational Opportunities Preservation of Cultural Resources **STRATEGY 2: Modify Impacts** Information and Education Flood Insurance Community Rating System Tax Adjustments and Rebates or Grants Emergency Relief Post-Flood Recovery Processes

Action Plan brings all the pieces together



action plan categories



Mitigation Actions

action plan goals and timeline

	Actions	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Timeline Complete by
1.	Interior drainage improvements	х	х		х		June 2019
2.	Evaluation of repetitive loss structures		Х	Х			Sept 2020
3.	Complete USACE feasibility study	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Nov 2019
4.	Evaluation impact of dam removal south of Orion Lane	х	х	х			July 2018
5.	Transformer by the main waste water lift station	Х	Х		Х		Nov 2019

Goals

- 1. Collaborative multi-jurisdictional approach
- 2. Reduce flood risk and mitigate impacts
- 3. Public education Improve Understanding of Flood Risk
- 4. Balance development goals with floodplain ecology
- 5. Protect and preserve the natural floodplain

How is a floodplain management plan developed?

Community Workshop

- identify problems
- brainstorm potential solutions

Planning Committee

- flood history
- goals & objectives
- strategies and tools
- action plan

Community Adoption

- understand the risk
- recognize the tools
- affirm shared goals
- commit to action

USACE Policy Guidance Letter 52, Flood Plain Management Plans

Section 510 of the CRS

What is it?

• 1997 memorandum

Why was it written?

• WRDA 1996

What's inside?

- local sponsor develops plan
- implementation of plan should reduce community's flood risk and protect federal investment
- guidance for plan development process and contents

510 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLANNING

512 Elements

 a. <u>Floodplain management planning (FMP)</u>: 382 points for a communitywide floodplain management plan that follows a 10-step planning process:

Step 1. Organize
Step 2. Involve the public
Step 3. Coordinate
Step 4. Assess the hazard
Step 5. Assess the problem
Step 6. Set goals
Step 7. Review possible activities
Step 8. Draft an action plan
Step 9. Adopt the plan
Step 10. Implement, evaluate, revise.

- <u>Repetitive loss area analysis (RLAA)</u>: 140 points for a detailed mitigation plan for a repetitive loss area.
- c. <u>Natural floodplain functions plan (NFP)</u>: 100 points for adopting plans that protect one or more natural functions within the community's Special Flood Hazard Area.



How does a floodplain management plan get used?

references

- Big Blue and Kansas River Floodplain Management Plan <u>https://cityofmhk.com/2798/Big-Blue-River-Floodplain-Management-Pla</u>
- USACE. Policy Guidance Letter No. 52, Floodplain Management Plans, 8 Dec 1997.
- USACE, Saint Paul District. Information Paper. Section 205 Feasibility Study Trempealeau River at Arcadia <u>http://bit.ly/2foteYv</u>.
- Small Flood Control Projects (Sec. 205) Fact Sheet <u>http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Portals/57/docs/Public%20Affairs/Fact</u> <u>%20Sheets/2015/FS-09.SmallFloodControlProjects.pdf?ver=2015-03-</u> <u>23-125724-063</u>
- USACE, Saint Paul District, Small Flood Risk Management Projects (Section 205). <u>http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-</u> <u>Works/Programs-Project-Management/District-Programs/Small-Flood-Control-Projects/</u>
- Coordinator's Manual, NFIP Community Rating System (CRS), FEMA <u>http://crsresources.org/manual/</u>
- Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, FIS, FEMA, April 2011

questions

