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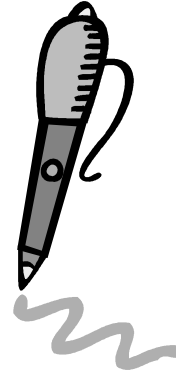
Missouri floodplain & Stormwater Managers Assoc.

From the President's Pen...

As we enter 2006, and my term as president of this wonderful association is winding down, our plans are gearing up for the 2006 Annual Floodplain & Stormwater Management Conference that will be held on May 10th - 12th. Last year's venue was so well received that we will again be offering our conference at the Resort at Port Arrowhead at Lake of the Ozarks. We'll also again offer a wide variety of topics for both floodplain managers and stormwater managers.

One change we've made to this year's conference is to shift the plenary and breakout sessions from a Wednesday-Thursday format to a Thursday-Friday format. The Resort at Port Arrowhead graciously extends the discounted room rate for conference attendees through the weekend, so it's a great opportunity for you to bring your family along and stay over to enjoy some fishing, boating, shopping, or other relaxing activities after the conference ends. As always, CFM review and testing will be offered in conjunction with the conference, but this time it will precede the conference, with a review session on Wednesday afternoon and testing Thursday morning.

Although I write this column as I'm finishing up the final tasks for 2005, by the time you read it we'll be settling well into the new year. However, I will still wish you all a very happy, productive, and prosperous New Year!



Janet Sanders

A New Face at SEMA



On September 1, 2005, Jason Schneider joined the SEMA staff as Floodplain Management Engineer. For the past three years he was employed by the Jefferson City Public Works Department. Jason obtained his bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Missouri Columbia.

Jason may be contacted at jason.schneider@sema.dps.mo.gov phone (573) 526-9119

Volume 2, issue 14

Winter 2006

Special points of interest:

- Katrina photos
- 11th Annual Conference Scheduled
- CFM Corner
- Workshops, Exam Dates Announced

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KATRINA

Submitted by Roger Connell



A photo can never tell the full story of “Katrina.” Five members of the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) staff had the opportunity to lend a helping hand to various communities in Mississippi. Floodplain Management Officers Roger Connell and Dale Schmutzler, Branch Chief of Floodplain Management/Mitigation George Riedel, State Hazard Mitigation Officer Randy Scrivner, and Executive Director of the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) Bob Dopp all participated. Roger and Dale worked

with a number of the communities along the coast of Mississippi, assisting in disseminating National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) information and requirements for rebuilding along the coast. George assisted Hancock County, Mississippi, on a number of NFIP issues. Randy Scrivner worked with coastal communities regarding their mitigation issues. Bob Dopp served as an “A” team member by coordinating the EMAC teams being deployed to the area.

SEMA staff members were able to serve the Mississippi communities through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). EMAC provides state-to-state assistance during Governor-declared state of emergencies and offers a responsive and straightforward system for states to send personnel and equipment to help disaster relief efforts in other states. When resources are overwhelmed, EMAC helps to fill the shortfalls. EMAC allows states to ask for whatever assistance they need for any type of emergency, from earthquakes to acts of terrorism.



The two-week shifts the SEMA staff spent in Mississippi assisting the local officials were an excellent hands-on learning experience for each SEMA staff member. Roger and Dale will provide a breakout session at the annual conference and share their stories and photos.

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Committee Changes

Errin Kemper has recently been appointed to chair the Legislative Committee. Scott Samuels has resigned his position as chair of this committee to focus on developing his new business—Central Missouri Engineering Services—and on spending time with his growing family. Thank you, Scott, for all your dedicated work! We wish you the best in all your endeavors. Bob Sfreddo has been appointed as the newest member of the Legislative Committee. If you are interested in serving on a committee or in running for an office or directorship, please submit your name and contact information to Dale Schmutzler, Nominating Committee Chair, 573-526-9135.



Mark your Calendars!

May 10 - 12, 2006

11th Annual MfSMA Conference

This year's conference will be held May 10th – 12th at the Resort at Port Arrowhead at Lake of the Ozarks and will offer a varied agenda with new breakout sessions on topics not previously offered. The officers and annual conference committee members of the MFSMA are currently working on final plans for the conference, and you should receive the conference registration form in the mail in February.

National Flood Insurance Program Workshops Set for Spring 2006



A number of one-day National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Workshops are scheduled at various locations in Missouri. These workshops are for Insurance Agents, Lenders, Real Estate Agents, Land Surveyors, Engineers, Architects, Real Estate Appraisers, Building Officials and Code Administrators, Certified Floodplain Managers and Government Officials.

The workshop dates and locations are as follows:

March 8, 2006

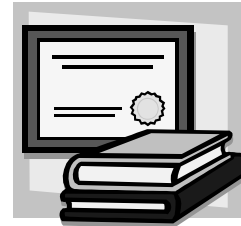
St. Charles County Administration Building—First Floor, Rooms 115-116
102 North Second, St. Charles, MO

March 21, 2006

First Methodist Church—Basement Meeting Room
College & Washington, Kennett, MO

March 22, 2006

Springfield-Greene County Library Center Auditorium
4653 South Campbell Avenue, Springfield, MO



March 28 2006

Richard Bolling Federal Building
601 East 12th Street, Room N13 (12th Street Entrance Level), Kansas City, MO

From 8:00 a.m. – noon, SEMA presents “NFIP-2006.” From 1:00pm –5:00 pm., NFIP Region VII will present “What’s new at the NFIP?” Participants will learn about terminology, regulations, construction requirements, floodplain maps, mandatory purchase requirements, legislative updates, and compliance requirements.

Continuing Education Credits: (Courses have been filed with the Missouri Department of Insurance Missouri Real Estate Appraisers-afternoon session)

Attendance all day will earn:

6 hours for Real Estate Agents/Brokers;
8 hours for Certified Floodplain Managers;
8 hours for Insurance Agents, Land Surveyors, Building & Code Administrators (ICC).
4 hours for Real Estate Appraisers

**Registration Information: A \$30 fee is payable to Johnson County Community College,
National Flood Insurance Program,
601 North Mur-Len, Suite 13-B,
Olathe, KS 66062-5445.**

No Charge for Local Officials unless a continuing education certificate is needed.

Registration forms will be mailed soon.

CFM® Corner*Congratulations!*

To the nine (9) new Certified Floodplain Managers (CFMs) in Missouri. The CFM test was held in Jefferson City on October 21st. The CFM certification is granted to individuals who have met the requirements and successfully completed the examination of programs and standards to reduce flood losses in the nation. The CFM's program is a national program accredited through the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM). Again, Congratulations to the following who successfully passed the exam:

Joel M. Bard, P.E. Lamp, Rynearson & Associates Omaha, Nebraska	Keith Kennon Granite City, Illinois	Laurel Morgan Maplewood Missouri
Mark Campbell, City of LaGrange LaGrange, Missouri	Christina Luebbert, City of Jefferson Jefferson City, Missouri	Jerril (Sam) Proffer City of Branson Branson, Missouri
Clayton Cristy Jasper County, Joplin, Missouri	Seward Meintsma, City of Springfield Springfield, Missouri	Robert Shotts Lebanon, Missouri

CERTIFIED FLOODPLAIN MANAGER (CFM) EXAMINATION **SET FOR THREE (3) DATES IN 2006**

At this time, SEMA has scheduled three National Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) Examination and pre-exam workshops for 2006. Please see below for details:

Thursday, March 16th, 1:00 p.m.: Four (4) hour CFM pre-exam workshop

Friday, March 17th, 9:00 a.m.: CFM Exam

Both the workshop and the exam will be held in St. Louis at the Kwame Building Group, Inc.

Wednesday, May 10th, 1:00 p.m.: Four (4) hour CFM pre-exam workshop

Friday, May 11th, 9:00 a.m.: CFM Exam

Both the workshop and the exam will be held at the Resort at Port Arrowhead, Lake Ozark, Missouri prior to the annual conference.

Thursday, October 12th, 1:00 p.m.: Four (4) hour CFM pre-exam workshop

Friday, October 13th, 9:00 a.m.: CFM Exam

Both the workshop and the exam will be held in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at the SEMA office in Jefferson City.

The CFM Program is a national certification program for floodplain managers and is offered through the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM). The primary goal of the ASFPM's CFM Program is to promote wise use of the nation's floodplains, help reduce the nation's flood losses, and to protect and enhance the national resources and functions of floodplains by improving knowledge and abilities of floodplain managers in the United States. A secondary goal is to increase the prominence of floodplain management in decision-making by local officials and the public.

Anyone interested in CFM professional certification must submit a completed application. Once approved, the applicant is eligible to take the exam. To obtain additional information or request an application please contact Pam Huhmann at 573-526-9115 or e-mail at pam.huhmann@sema.dps.mo.gov

What Goes Up, Must Come Down

(Part One of a Two-Part Series)

By: L. Scott Samuels, P.E.
Certified Floodplain Manager

At least according to the Blood, Sweat & Tears song “Spinning Wheel” this is true. I guess one could also argue that according to Sir Isaac Newton’s Law of Gravity it has to be true. Unfortunately this grand law of the universe does not always apply to our floodplains. Now, from the flood event point of view, this is a true statement. Eventually the water will recede and flooded areas will once again become the domain of dry land. However, from the one-percent (100-year) flood height estimate point of view, also known as the base flood elevation (BFE), this flood height will continue to rise if current land development traditions, minimum floodplain requirements, and standard stormwater management practices remain the status quo. Two of these three standard development practices don’t even have to be located within a mapped floodplain to have a negative impact on future flood heights.

So what am I talking about? I’m sure it comes as no surprise to the people involved in floodplain management that the increasing development outside of our community’s boundary, and even located outside of the 100-year floodplain, is increasing the volume of water in the streams of our community during a storm event of any return frequency and duration. You don’t have to be a PhD to know that every new subdivision, strip mall, or parking lot is increasing the amount of stormwater runoff from that site. You also do not have to have a very big imagination to figure out that this increase in runoff volume is going into an existing stream. Experience is showing that this is even occurring in communities that have stormwater ordinances.

How can that be? The standard language in most stormwater ordinances enforced today states that the post-development peak runoff must be equal to the pre-development peak runoff. This means that the rate at which the rainfall runoff leaves the farmers field (pre-development condition) must be at the same rate after we turned that field into homes, businesses or a shopping center (post-development condition). Sounds like a good way to do business. So why is experience showing us that this concept does not always work as intended? Simply stated, it only addresses one component of the rainfall versus runoff equation, the rate at which the runoff left the site. There are two other components that are just as important in effective stormwater management. They are; 1) the amount of water (volume); and 2) the duration of the runoff (time). The peak runoff rate is expressed in cubic feet (volume) per second (time). This would lead one to incorrectly believe that the volume and timing issues are being addressed by regulating to the pre-development runoff rate. In fact the peak rate requirement only addresses how fast the developer can release the excess runoff from their site, not how long that rate will be released or how much additional water will be released because of the increase in impervious surface areas. To truly have a functional stormwater management ordinance that doesn’t increase downstream flooding heights, the natural stormwater functions of the existing site need to be simulated as closely as possible after development occurs. This will effectively reduce the increased runoff to the “natural” condition.

How can that be done? Unfortunately, there is no “silver bullet” that will solve this dilemma. A community’s development, stormwater, and floodplain management ordinances are not “stand-alone” documents. They must philosophically agree with one another to be effective in reducing increases in future flood heights. Some of the more popular approaches that address these philosophies in development standards are: Low Impact Development (LID), Green Infrastructure, and Smart Growth. Some of the common threads that tie these approaches together are narrower roadway widths, cluster development, reduced frontyard setbacks, and stream buffers. All of these approaches reduce the amount of impervious surface areas in the developments, which leads to a reduction in the volume of stormwater runoff. In case studies, it has been shown that these concepts to control stormwater runoff reduce the amount of infrastructure that needs to be built by the developer and maintained by the community. This results in a real cost savings to both parties. Studies have also shown that lots in these developments are more desirable than lots of similar size in the traditional style subdivision.

Our stormwater management ordinances need to do a better job of addressing the advantages of disconnecting the impervious surface areas. Current stormwater regulations encourage, whether intentional or not, collection and channelization of all of the stormwater from the development site by gutters, pipes and other means, to a single release point from the site. Generally speaking it is cheaper to build one large detention pond than two or more smaller ones, which may be seen as a benefit by communities as they don’t want the maintenance responsibilities for multiple detention structures. Proper maintenance of detention structures is a subject that really deserves its own article. It is important that stormwater detention structures continue to function as designed by the professional engineer. But I have digressed from the main point I was trying to make - it is better to let the water flow off the site as it did in the natural state, than to collect it and regulate it. When detention is the only way to address a sites particular needs we must consider the total volume of water to be released and the time it takes to release that volume, instead of only considering how fast that volume can be released.

There are many great websites out there in cyber space with in depth information about the particulars of LID or the other “environment friendly” practices available to today’s developers, engineers, and community officials. Here in Missouri, our own Department of Natural Resources (DNR) conducts workshops that address these alternative development practices. These workshops can be accessed by visiting DNR’s Government Assistance homepage at: www.dnr.mo.gov/oac/lgov.htm. There are several great links on this webpage to assist communities with developing new stormwater management standards and development standards including names and telephone numbers of DNR employees that can assist with questions or provide additional information.

So far I have only talked about changes that need to be considered in our Development and Stormwater Management Ordinances, but there is a similar philosophy that applies to our floodplains as well. Unfortunately, it will have to wait until next time, when I introduce the “No Adverse Impact” (NAI) philosophy and how it relates to your Floodplain Management Ordinance.

MfSMA

MfSMA
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The **MfSMA** newsletter is published on a quarterly basis and serves as an informational forum for professional Missouri Floodplain and Stormwater Managers to share their knowledge and experiences with others throughout the state.

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