



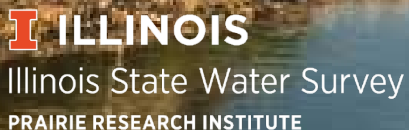
ILLINOIS

Illinois State Water Survey

PRAIRIE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Skillet Fork Watershed – Marion, Wayne, and White Counties, IL Flood Risk Project

Flood Risk Review Meeting
Thursday, July 10, 2025



FEMA

SKILLET FORK_WAYNE AND WHITE COUNTIES, IL FLOOD RISK REVIEW
MEETING:
JULY 10, 2025

PRE-MEETING SURVEY

1. How much do you know about your community's flood risk?

- ☐ a lot
- ☐ some
- ☐ not much

2. How much do you know about FEMA Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP)?

- ☐ a lot
- ☐ some
- ☐ not much

3. Are you able to communicate flood risk to your community?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

4. Would you know where to go to get flood mitigation help?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Agenda

Roll Call

Introduction

Project Goals and Objectives

Project Scope

Hydrologic Study Methods

Hydraulic Study Methods

Draft Floodplain Results

Webmap

Communication and Next Steps

Risk Communications and Mitigation Actions

Community Participation

Questions and Discussion

Roll Call

Wayne County *+

- City of Fairfield *+
- Village of Sims +
- Village of Wayne City +
- Village of Johnsonville +
- Village of Keenes +

White County *

- Village of Mill Shoals+

Marion County

- Unincorporated Areas

Other Agencies

- FEMA
- IDNR
- IEMA
- GWRPC
- OTHER

* National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) participants

+ Participating Jurisdiction in County Hazard Mitigation Plan

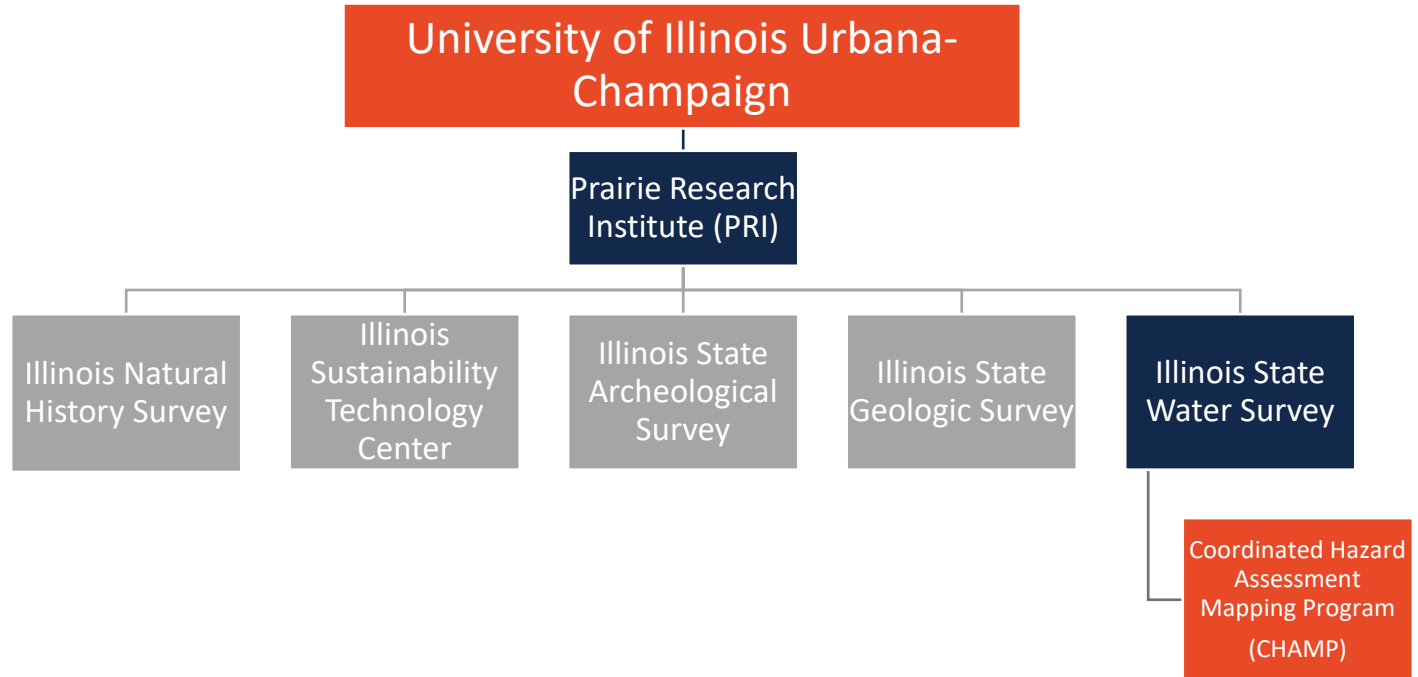
Introduction

Introduction

Who We Are



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<https://www.illinoisfloodmaps.org/>

<https://www.isws.illinois.edu/champ>

Introduction

Our Partners



FEMA

ISWS is a Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) with the Federal Emergency Management Agency. (FEMA)



IDNR-OWR

ISWS partners with The Illinois Department of Natural Resources-Office of Water Resources (IDNR-OWR). Together we prioritize Illinois floodplain studies and mapping projects.



Your Community

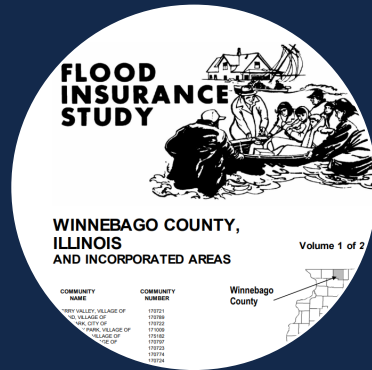
ISWS provides ongoing engagement with state and local officials and watershed stakeholders to reduce flood risk.

Introduction

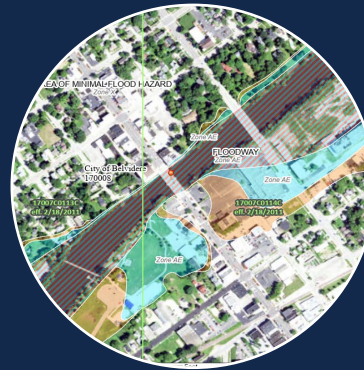
What We Do

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Produce Flood
Studies



Generate
Floodplain
Mapping



Inform
Communities of
Flood Risk



Introduction

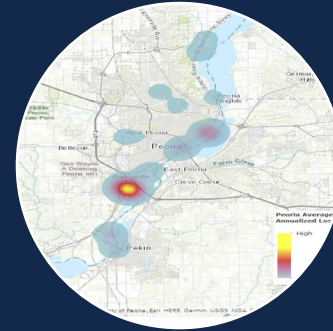
What We Do

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Provide Hazard
Mitigation Plans



Provide Structure
Specific Risk
Assessments



Introduction

How We Are Funded



Illinois State Water Survey
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FEMA administers the National Flood insurance Program (NFIP).



The Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) Program is the FEMA process used to implement NFIP floodplain studies and mapping projects.

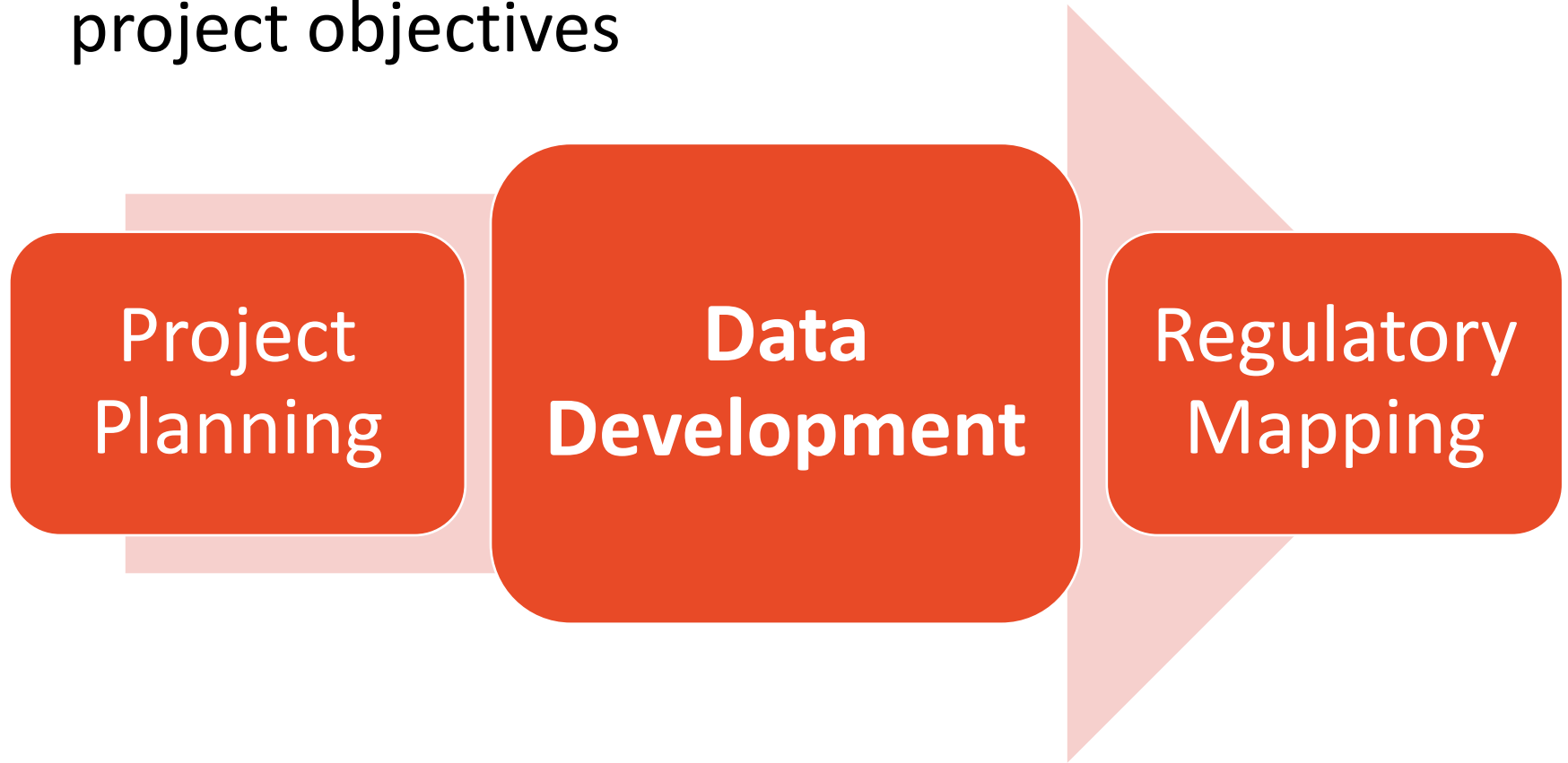


FEMA provides grants to CTP's to complete Risk MAP work.

Project Goals and Objectives

Project Objectives

Several project phases comprise the overall project objectives



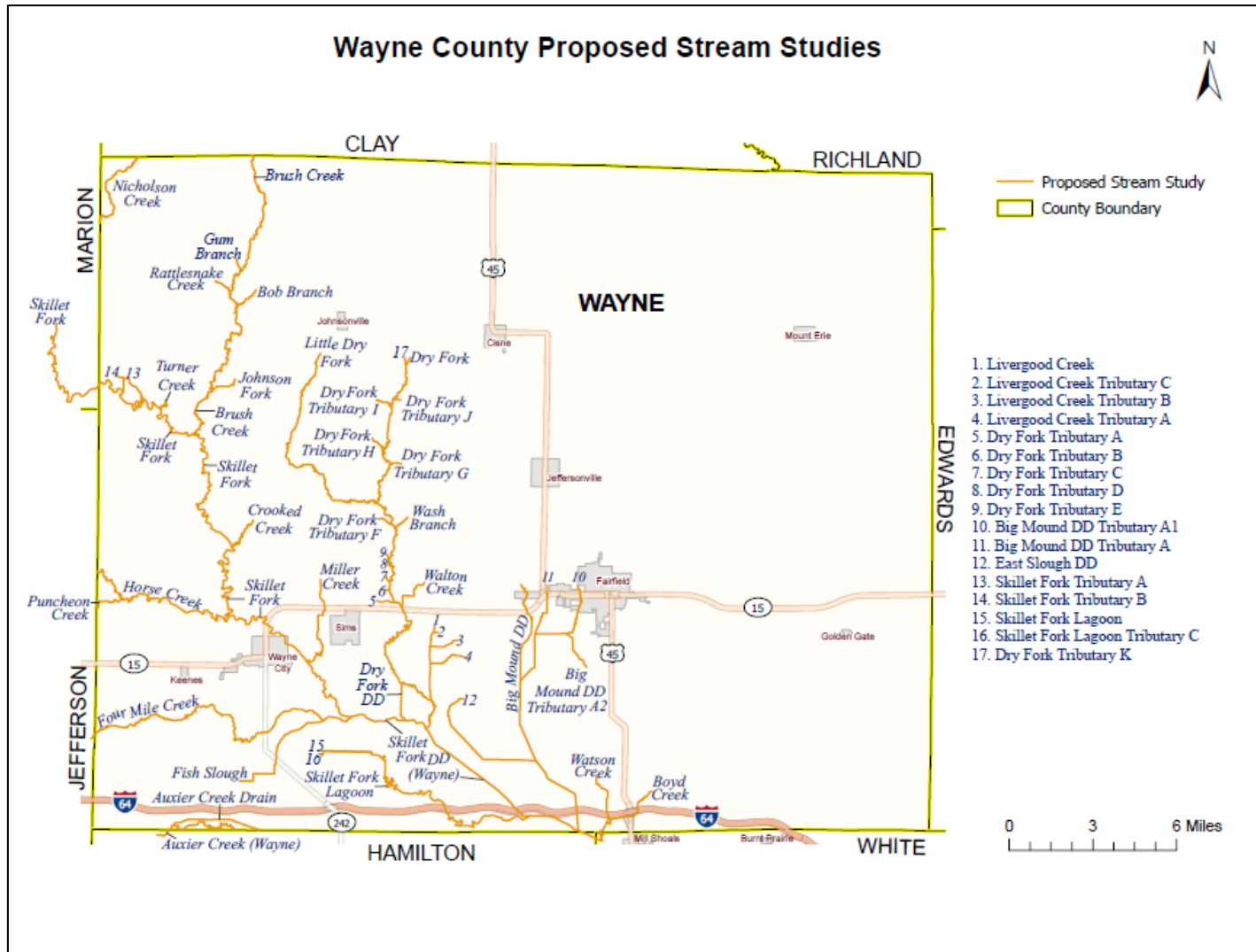
Effective FIRM & FIS Dates

Wayne County: FHBm: 01/09/1981 FIS: none

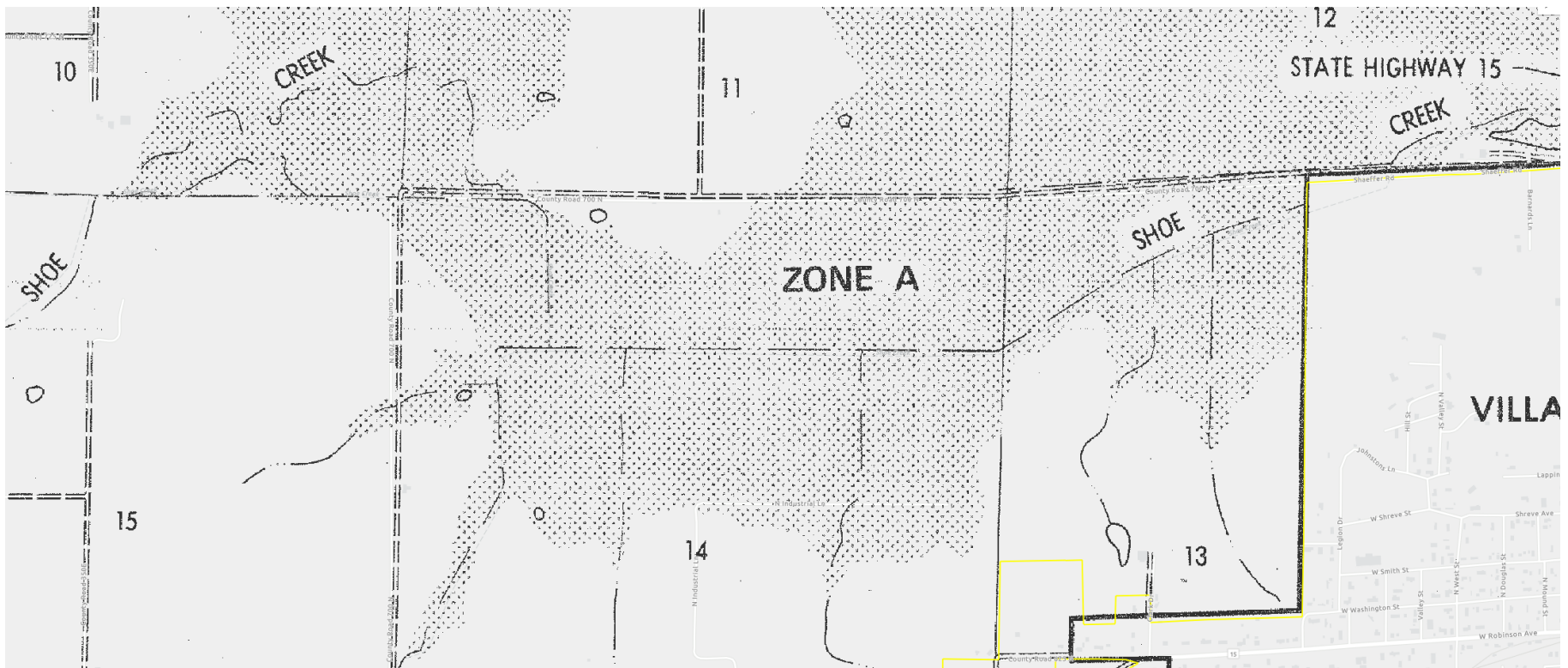
White County: FIRM: 02/16/2012 FIS: 02/16/2012

Marion County: FIRM: 11/16/2011 FIS: 11/16/2011

Project Goals and Objectives



Effective Paper Map Floodplains

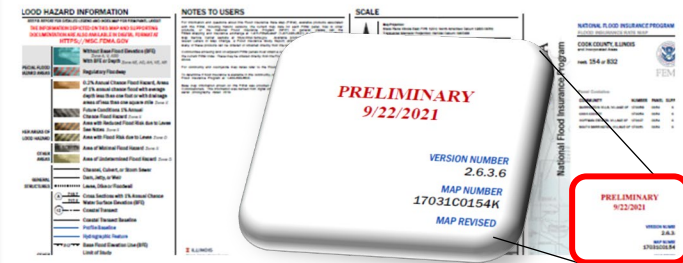


Paper to Draft Maps

Draft Floodplain Results

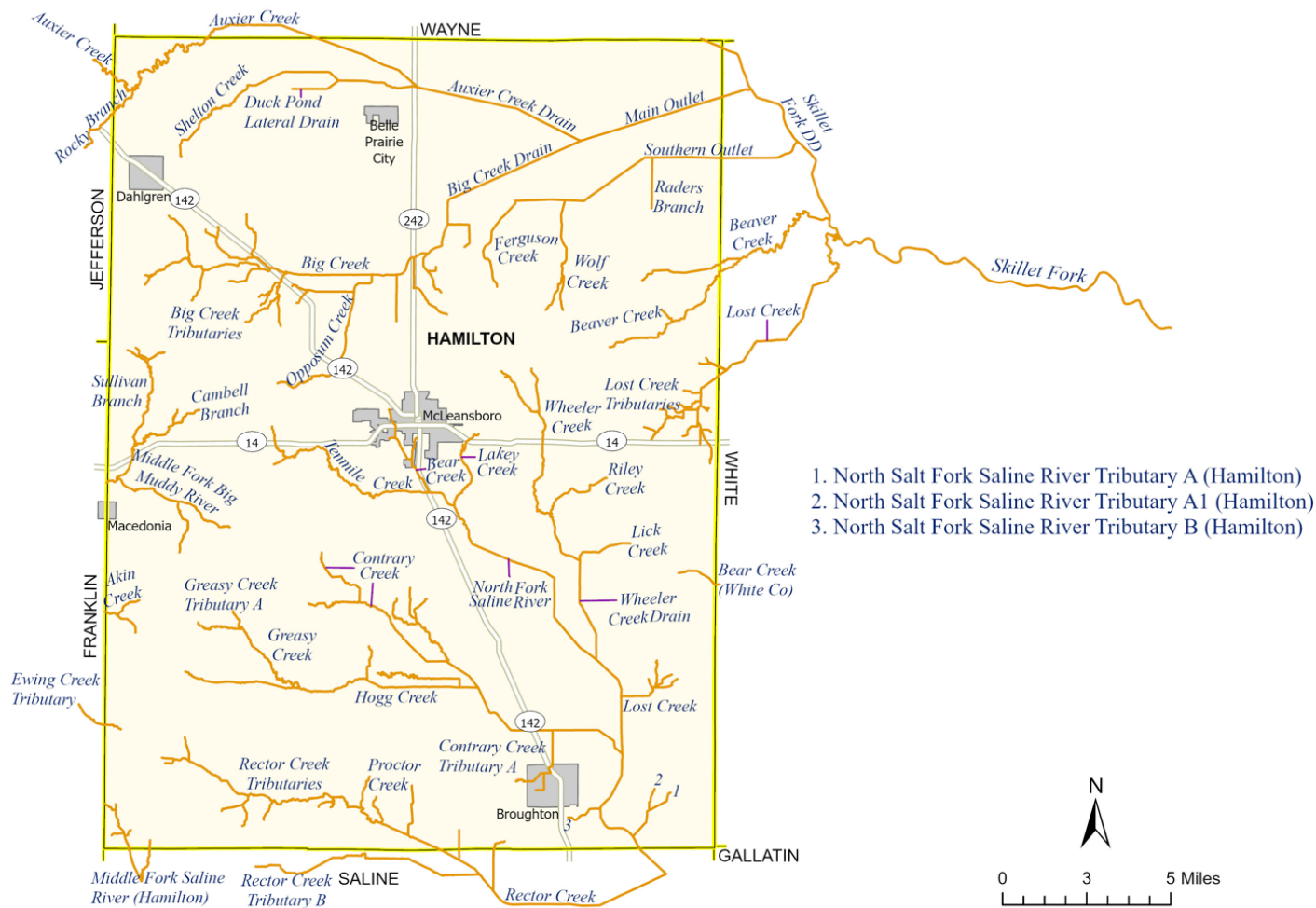


Draft Mapping



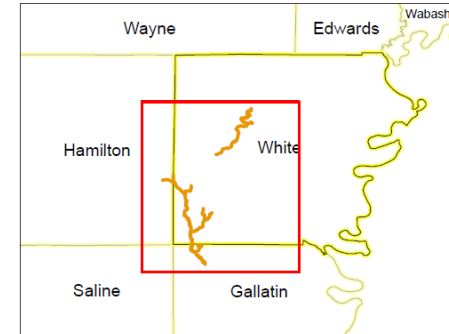
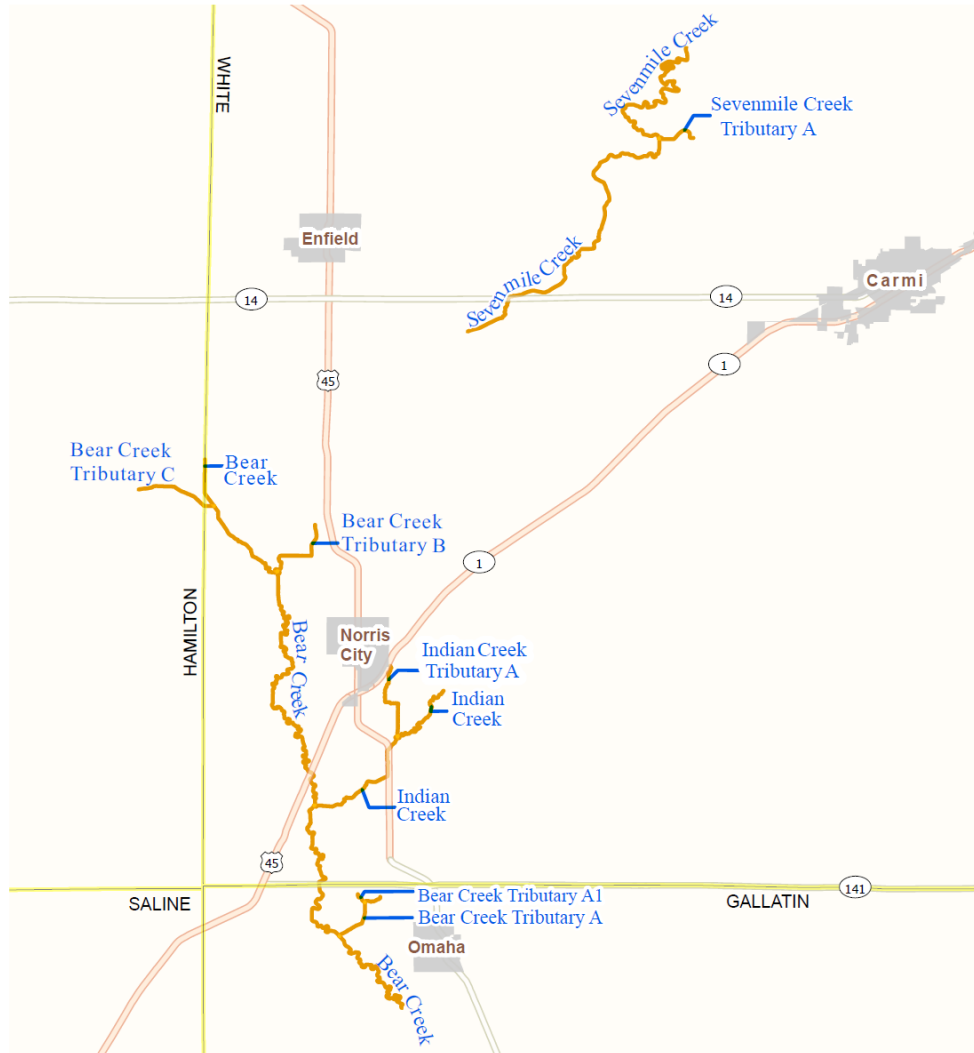
Related Projects

Hamilton County Proposed Stream Studies



Related Projects

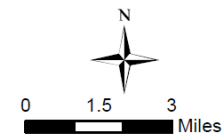
WHITE AND GALLATIN COUNTIES PROPOSED STUDIES



County Boundary

Proposed Stream Study Type

Zone A

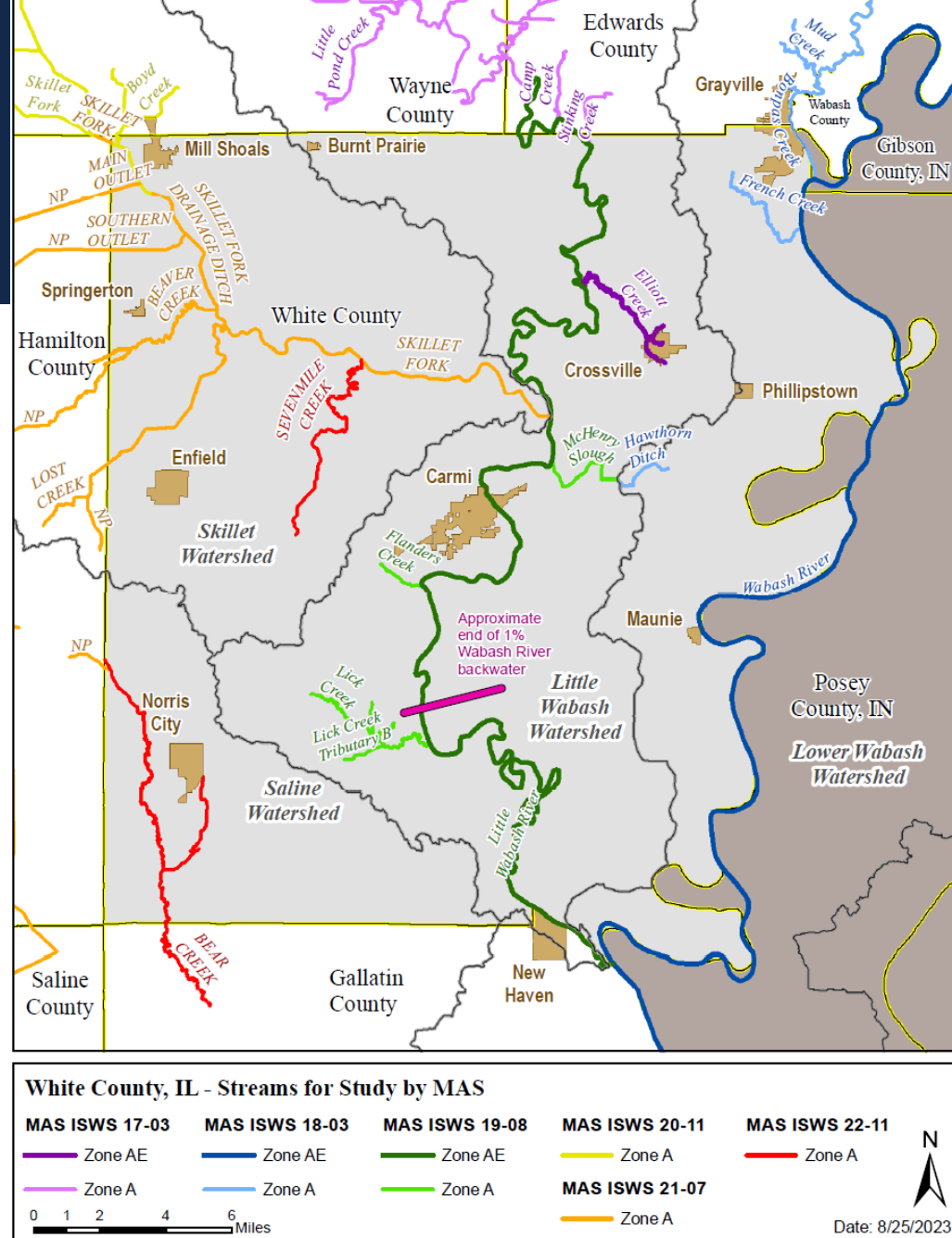


**Prairie Research
Institute**
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

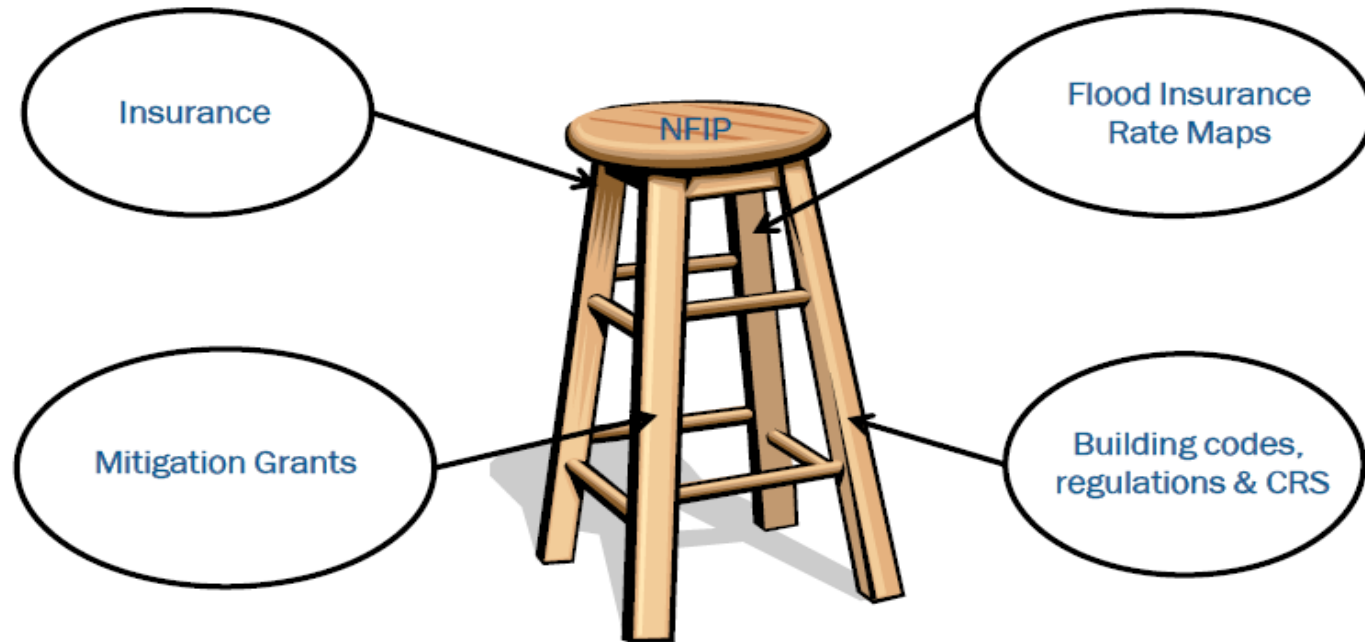
12/5/2023

Related Projects

White County contains parts of four HUC-8 watersheds and is included in six separate Mapping Activity Statement (MAS) projects.



National Flood Insurance Program



- Insure homes and businesses against flood-related losses
- Identify and map flood hazards
- Mitigate to reduce flood impacts
- Adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations

Project Scope

What is a Special Flood Hazard Area?

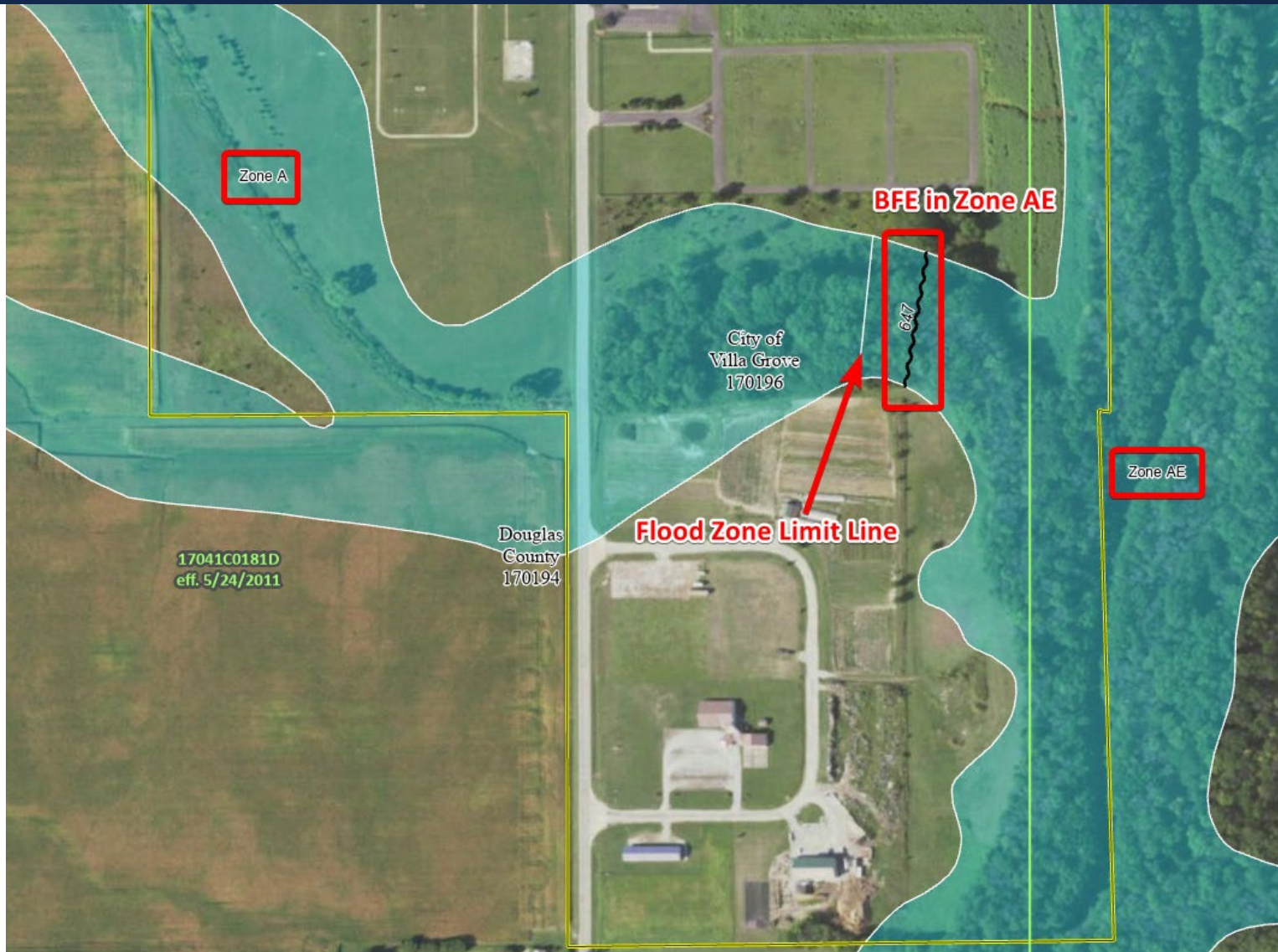
The FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area (**SFHA**) is the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Riverine hydraulic analysis typically results in SFHA designation as **Zone A** or **Zone AE**, based on the analysis level deemed appropriate for the study area.

The Base Flood Elevation (**BFE**) is the elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year.

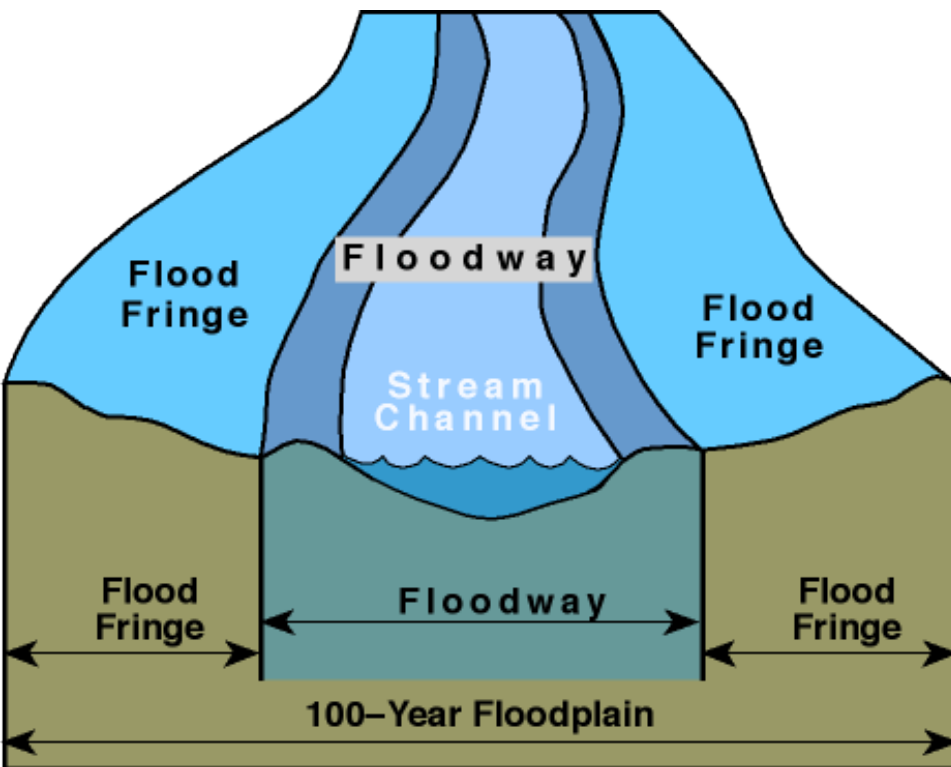
Zone A	Areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event. NO Base Flood Elevations are shown.
Zone AE	Areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event. Base Flood Elevations ARE shown.

What is a Special Flood Hazard Area?



Floodway

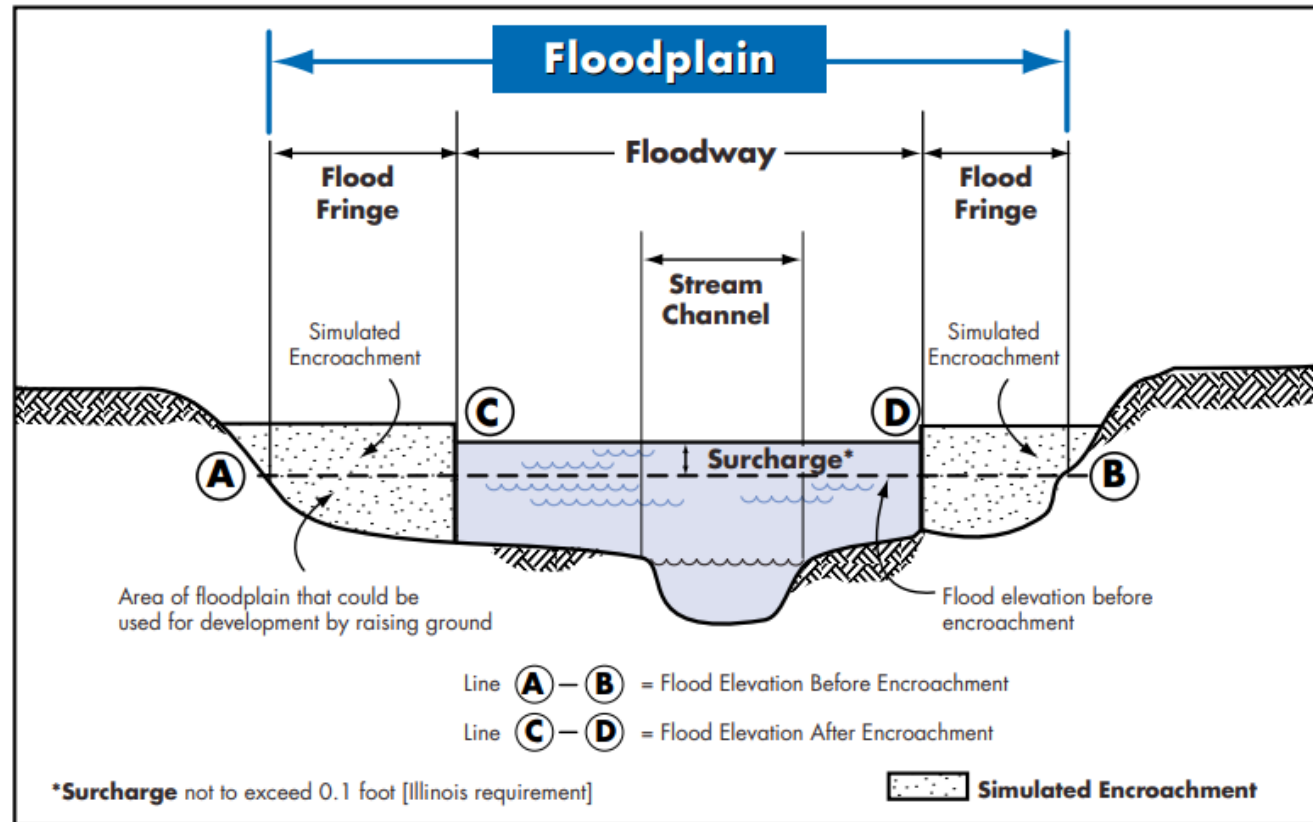
The **floodway** is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.



Illinois Floodways

Illinois Floodway criteria:

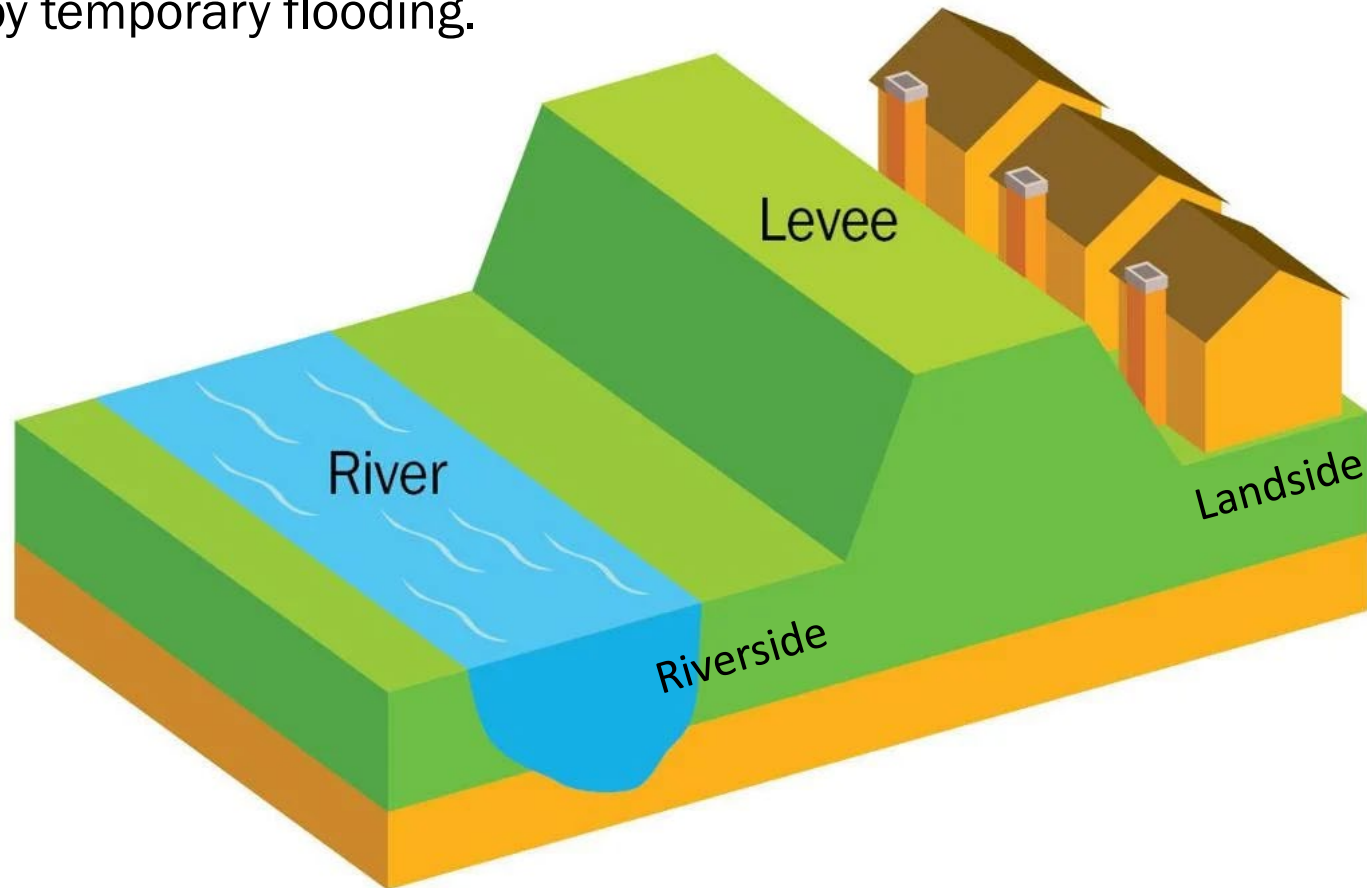
- 0.1-foot maximum surcharge
- Max 10% reduction is storage volume
- Max 10% increase in flow velocity



Credit: https://www2.illinois.gov/dnr/WaterResources/Documents/Resman_ILFPMQuickGuide.pdf

Levee - Definition

Per 44 CFR 59.1, a **levee** is a manmade structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water to reduce flood hazards posed by temporary flooding.



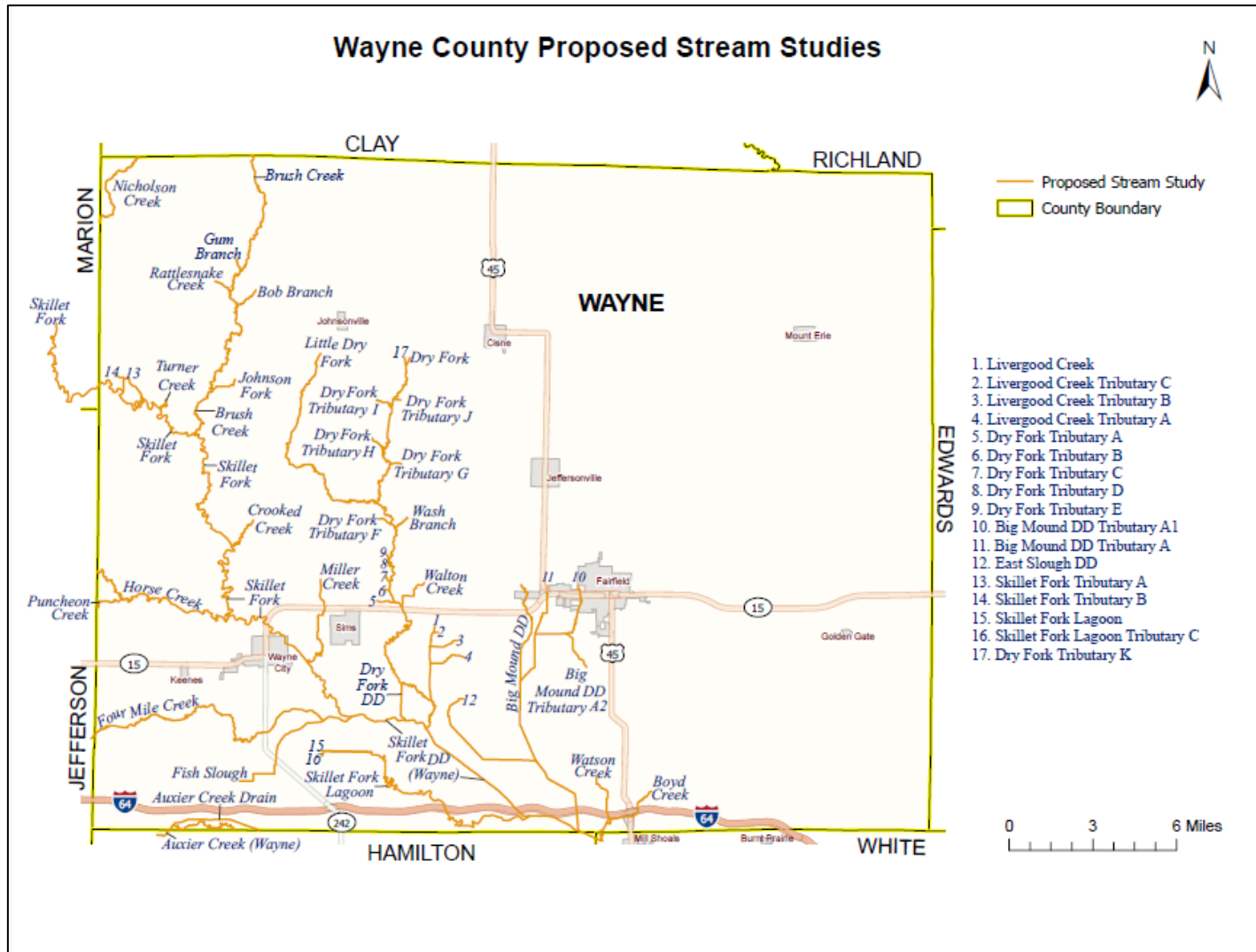
Levees - Accreditation

An **Accredited Levee System** is a system that FEMA has determined meets requirements of the NFIP regulations as cited in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at Title 44, Chapter 1, Section 65.10 (44 CFR 65.10) and that FEMA has recognized on a FIRM as reducing the flood hazards posed by a base (1-percent-annual-chance) flood.

This determination is based on the submittal of data and documentation as required by 44 CFR 65.10. The area landward of an accredited levee system is shown as Zone X (shaded) on the FIRM except for areas of residual flooding, such as ponding areas, which are shown as SFHA.



Project Scope



Project Scope

Proposed Engineering Models Summary Table (cont.)

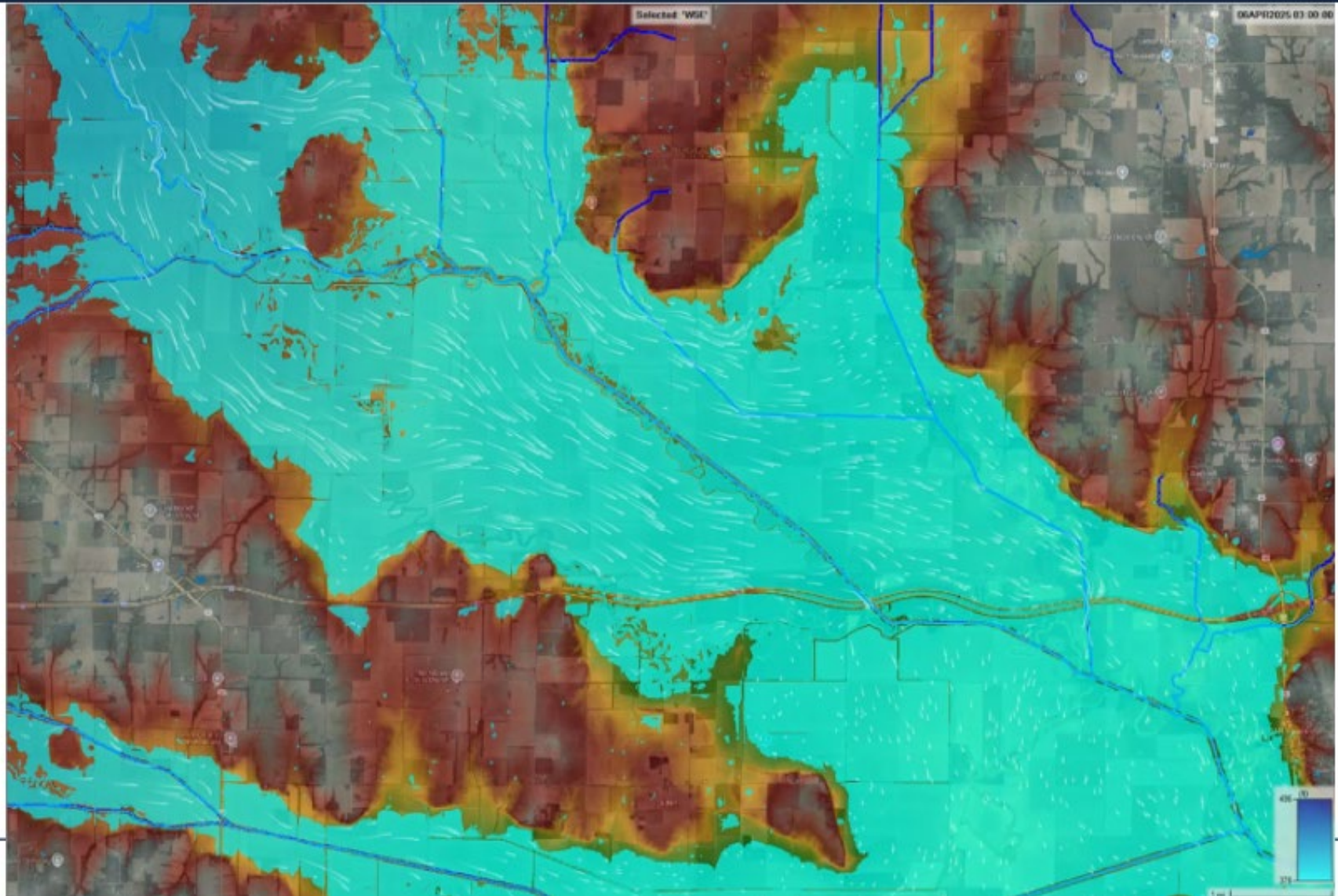
Flooding Source	Flood Zone on FIRM	Downstream Study Limits	Upstream Study Limits	Hydrologic Model or Method	Hydraulic Model or Method	Rationale For Models Selected
Big Mound Drainage Ditch	Zone A	Confluence with Skillet Fork Drainage Ditch	At County Road 900 N	USGS Regression Equations	HEC-RAS v 6.2	The regression equations are applicable to the streams being studied, and the peak discharges are sufficient for steady state flow, with gradually varied channels, where the slope is less than 10 percent.

Modeling and floodplain limits have increased upstream to include any area connected to the studied streams that has a drainage area of 1 square mile.

Hydrology is now more reliable using Bulletin 75 and HEC-RAS 2D rain-on-mesh as hydrologic model.

HEC-RAS v6.4.1 is the modeling version and 2D is used for hydraulics.

Project Scope



Project Milestones



Project Initiation Community Coordination for the Skillet Fork was held call July 26, 2022

FEMA SID620- Proposed Engineering Models letters August 31, 2022

Flood Risk Review Meeting (today) with community 30-day comment period

FEMA SID 621 – Data Submission Notification letters (Aug./Sept. 2025)

Development of Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs)

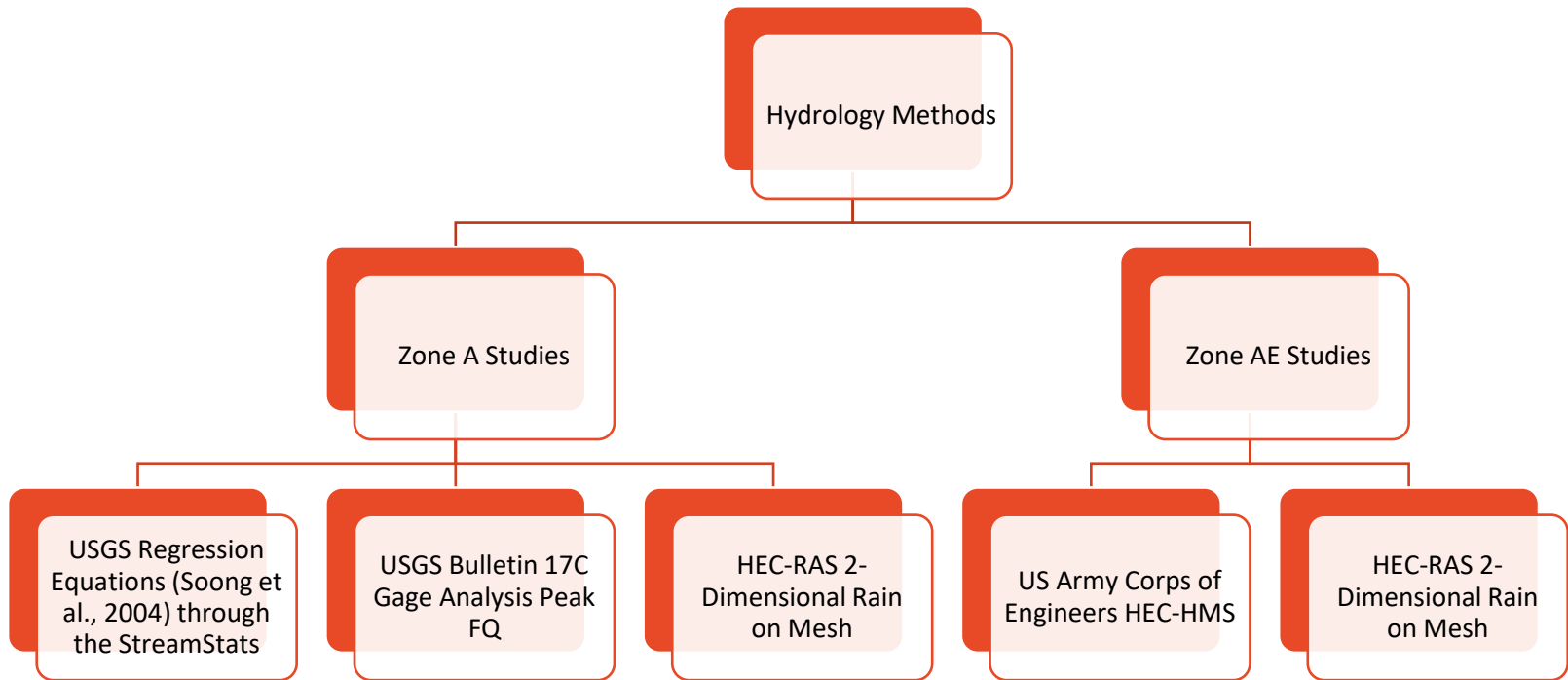
Release of Preliminary DFIRMs and Public Open House

DFIRMs become Effective

* Some were mailed

Hydrologic Study Methods

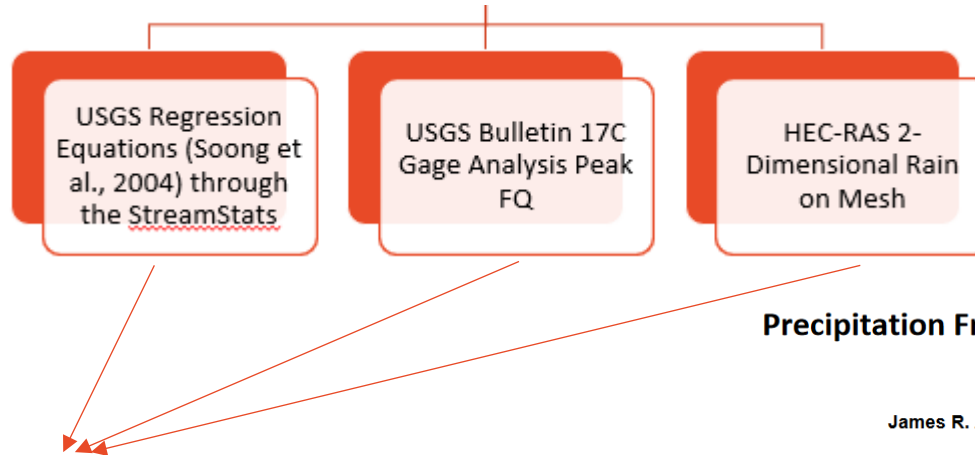
Hydrology Study Methods



Flood Events Studied

10%, 4%, 2%, 1% (base flood), 0.2%, and 1%+ flow frequencies.

Hydrology Study Methods



Precipitation Frequency Study for Illinois

James R. Angel and Momcilo Markus

Contributing Authors:

Kexuan Ariel Wang, Brian M. Kerschner, and Shailendra Singh

Illinois State Water Survey
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

March 2020

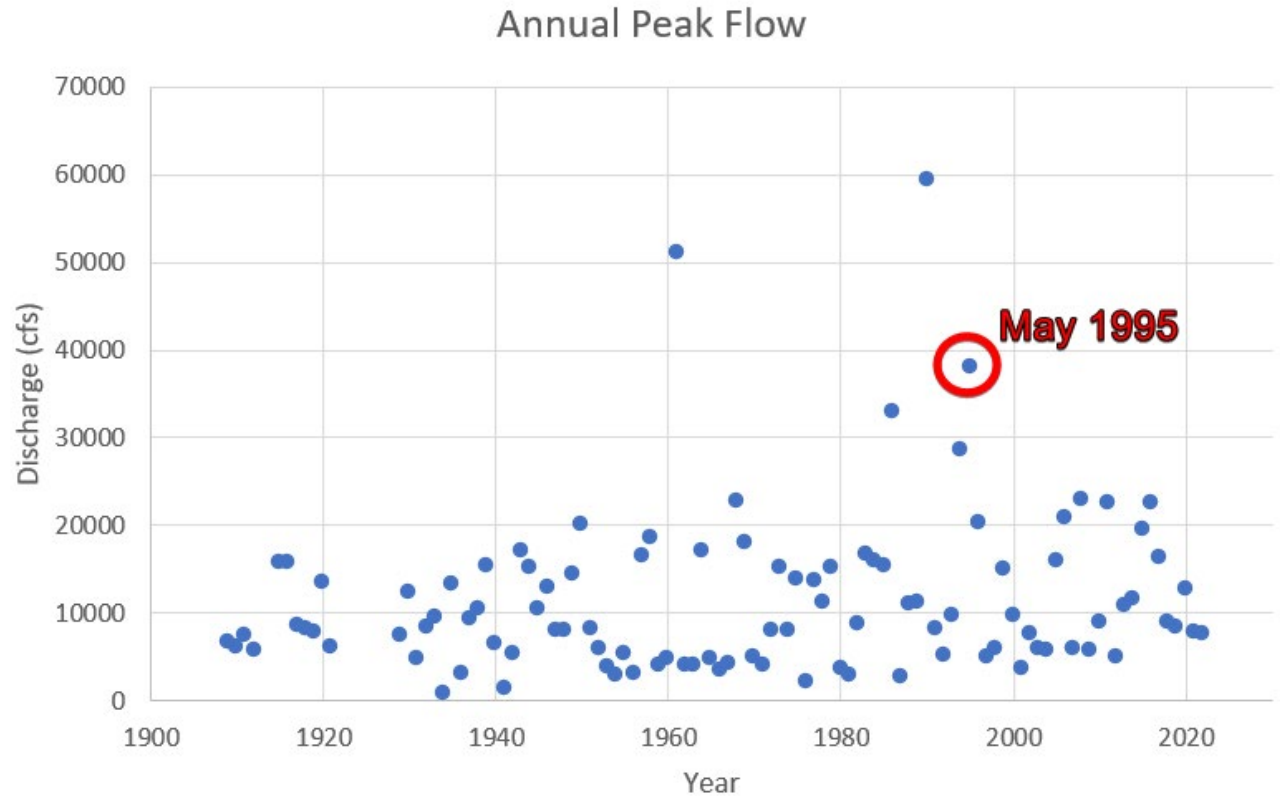
All three methods calculated and compared. Final model hydrology uses ISWS B75 precipitation values at the critical storm durations of 12-, 24-, 72-, and 240-hours.



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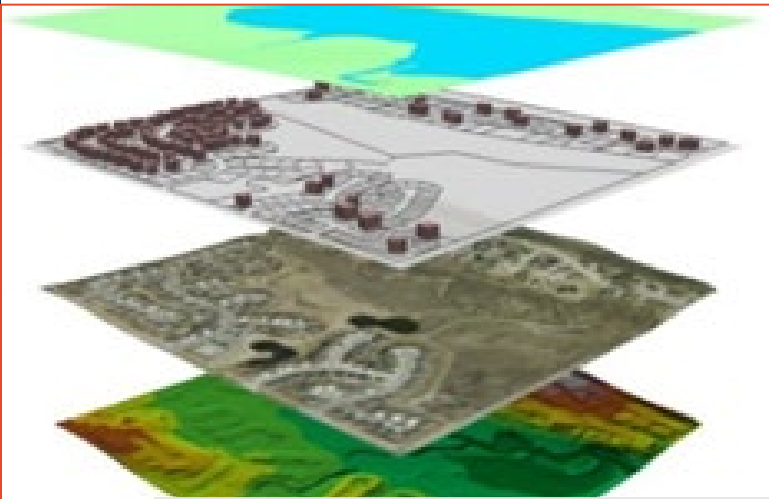
Hydrology Study Methods

HEC-RAS 2D Rain-on-Mesh is the program selected to calculate hydrology values. Using NEXRAD radar data, the model is calibrated to the May 16-19, 1995 storm that saw the third largest USGS gage event on record (1909-2022) for the Skillet Fork at Wayne City, IL.

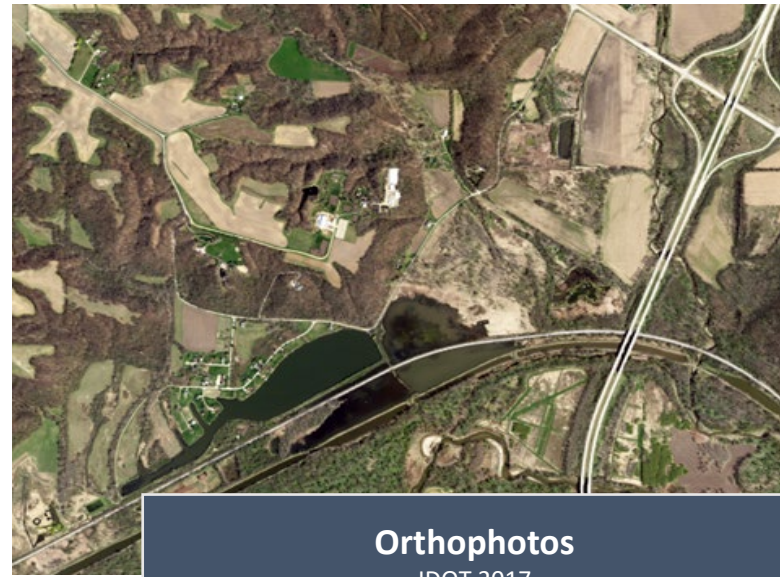


Hydraulic Study Methods

Mapping Data

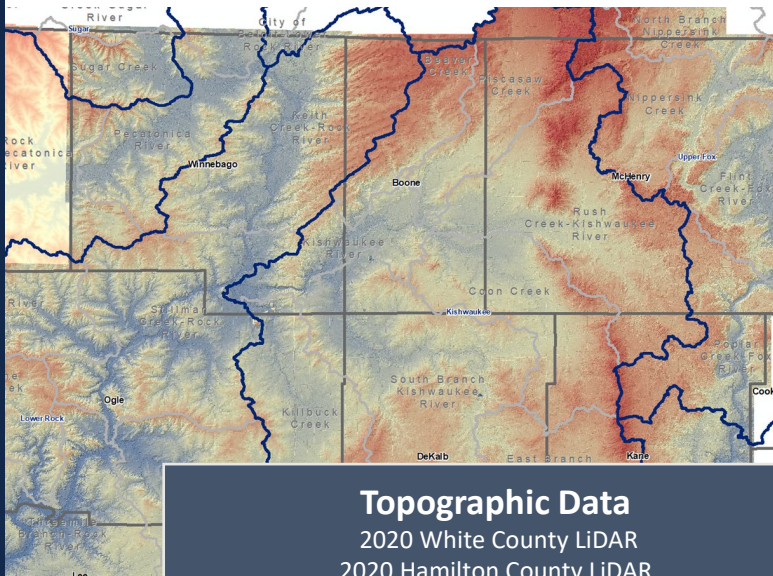


Mapping Data



Orthophotos

IDOT 2017
USGS National Map



Topographic Data

- 2020 White County LiDAR
- 2020 Hamilton County LiDAR
- 2020 Wayne County LiDAR



NRCS Land Cover

Soils and Land Cover

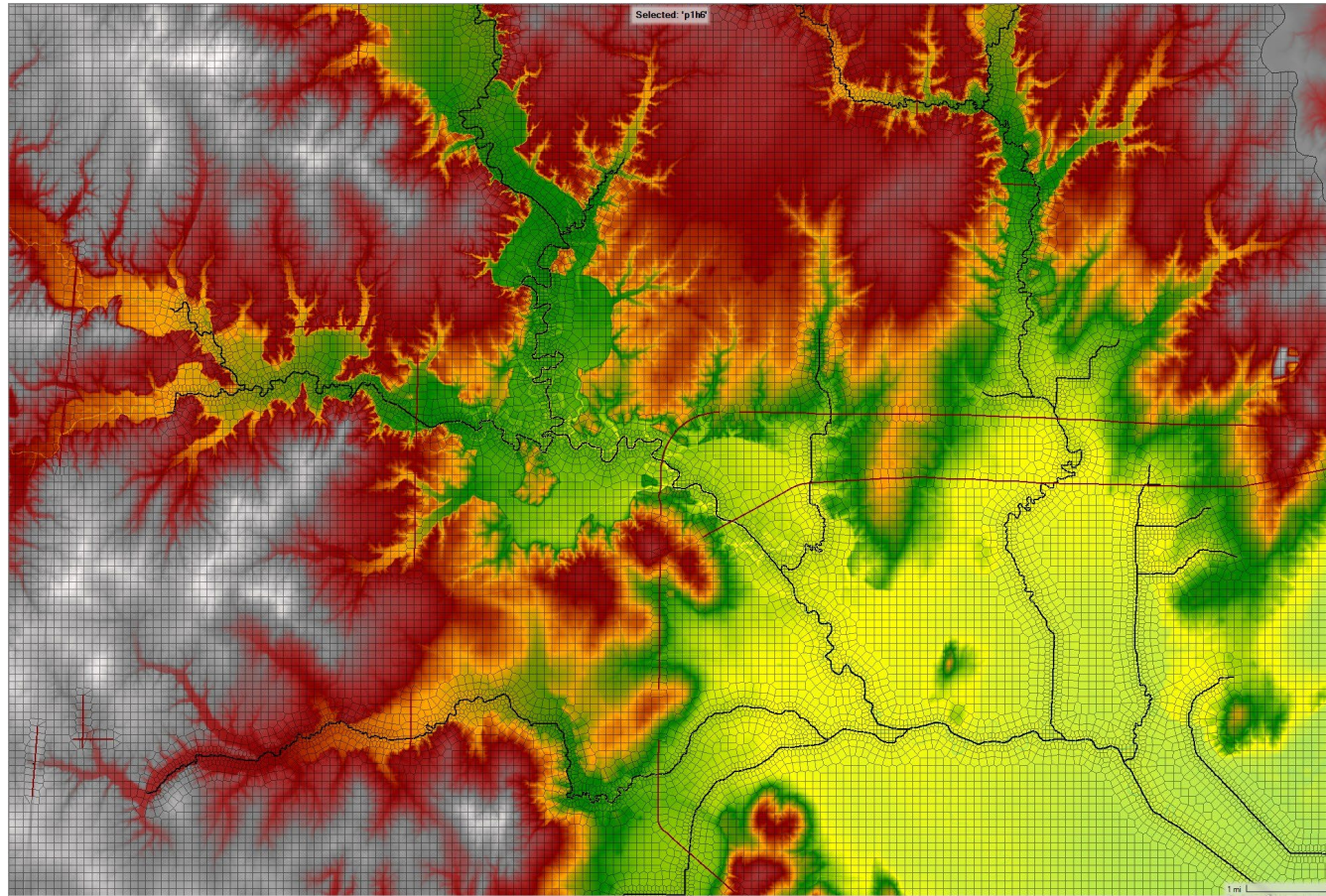
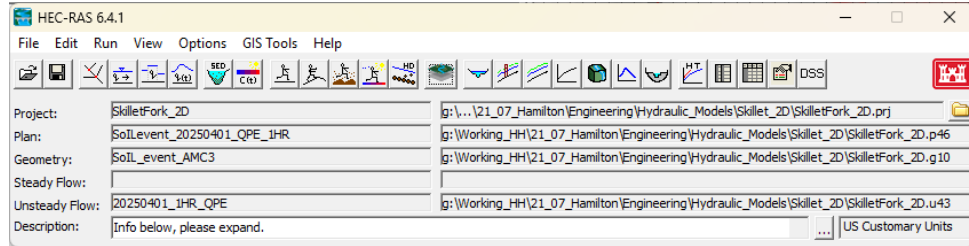
HEC-RAS 2D Modeling

HEC-RAS v6.4.1

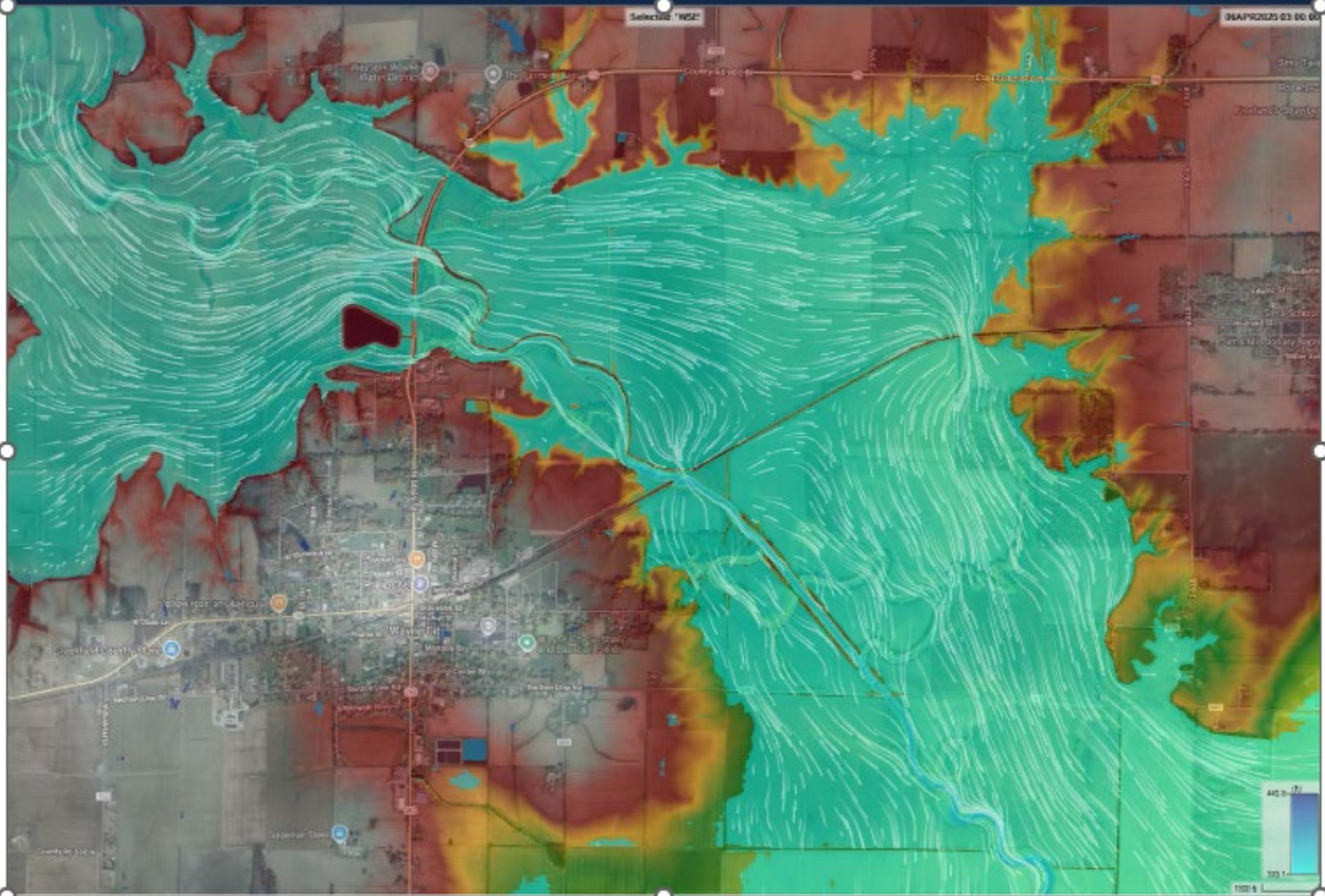
2D rain-on-mesh

Details include:

- Breaklines along major road elevations
- Terrain cuts for hydro connectivity
- Refinement areas of smaller mesh cells
- Manning's n calibration



Hydraulics

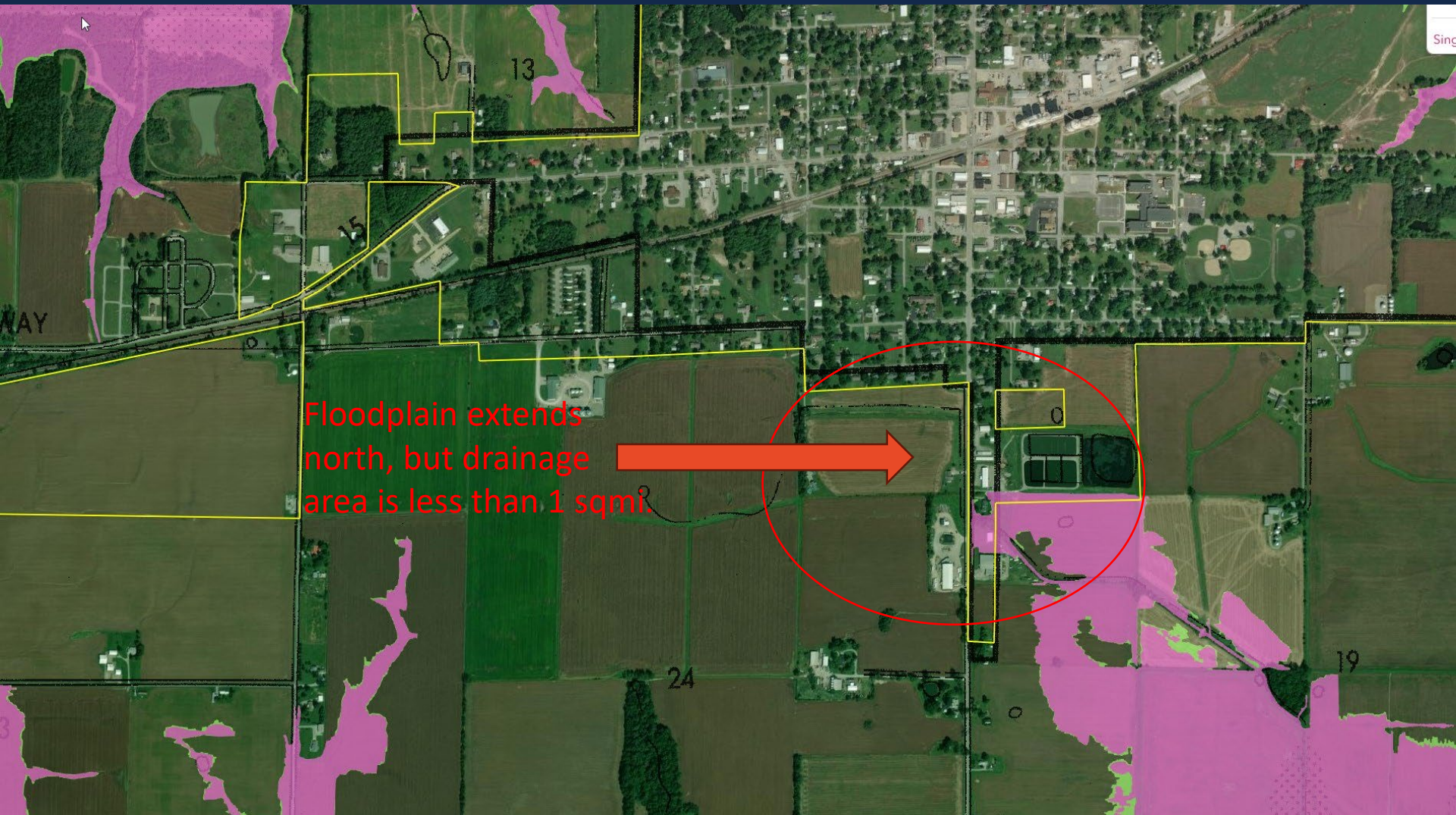


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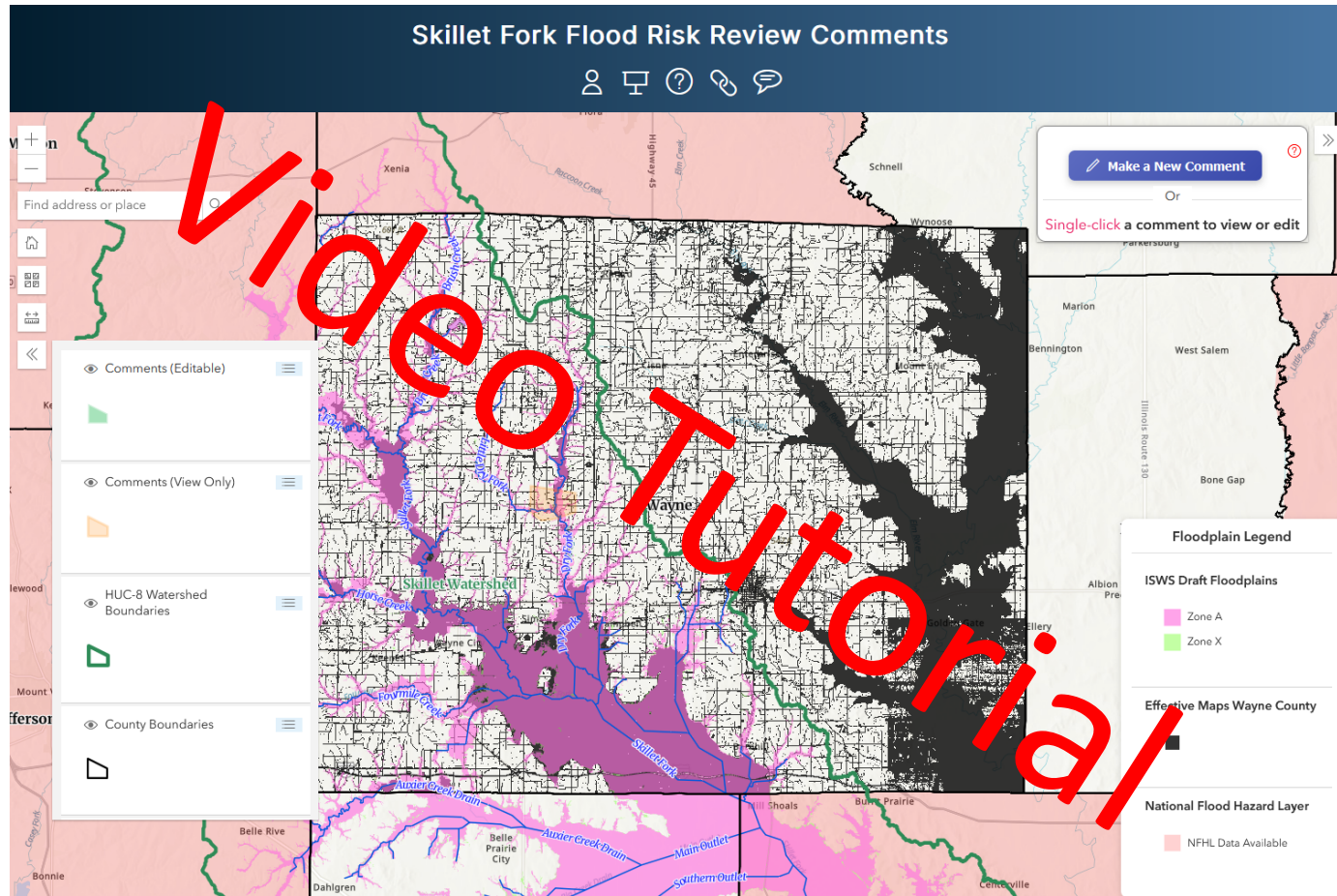
Draft Floodplain Results

Area of Concern/Interest



Webmap

Webmap Comment Feature



<https://www.illinoisfloodmaps.org/commentmap/FRR/wayne.htm>

username: watershed

password: illinoisfloods!123

Communication and Next Steps

Communication Plan

Project Initiation Community Coordination meeting – virtual July 26, 2022

Proposed Engineering Methods Notification (FEMA SID 620) letters- August 31, 2022

Flood Risk Review Meeting (today)

30-Day Comment Period starts today and ends August 11, 2025

Data Submission Notification (FEMA SID621) Letter

Data Submission Notification Letter FEMA SID 621

Mailed to community CEO's

Informs the communities that the data collection and analysis (Data Development) phase of the project is concluding, and the FIRM database is being validated by FEMA

Gives Communities 30 days to comment on the data in the FIRM database
30-Day Comment Period starts today

Schedule

~~Project Initiation Community Coordination meeting—
07/26/2022~~

**Flood Risk Review Meeting (today); Comment period ending
August 11, 2025**

Complete draft FIRM database to conclude data development
phase of project

Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map Project to follow pending
conclusion of data development

Risk Communication and Mitigation Actions

Hazard Mitigation- FEMA Flood related Disaster Declarations

2000 to present

<https://www.fema.gov/openfema-data-page/disaster-declarations-summaries-v2>

Date of Declaration	Disaster Number	Counties included: Type of Assistance	Disaster Description
3/26/2020	DR-4489-IL	White & Wayne: PA-B	Biological CIVID 19 Pandemic
3/13/2020	EM-3435-IL	White & Wayne: PA-B	Biological COVID-19
11/26/2013	DR-4157	Wayne: IA	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, and Tornadoes
7/6/2009	DR-1991-IL	White: IA; White & Wayne: PA	Severe storm
7/9/2005	EM-3230-IL	White & Wayne: PA-B	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation
2/1/2005	EM-3199-IL	White: PA-B	Snowstorm
5/21/2002	DR-1416-IL	White & Wayne: IA	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding

Reviewed 20250611

Hazard Mitigation Plan

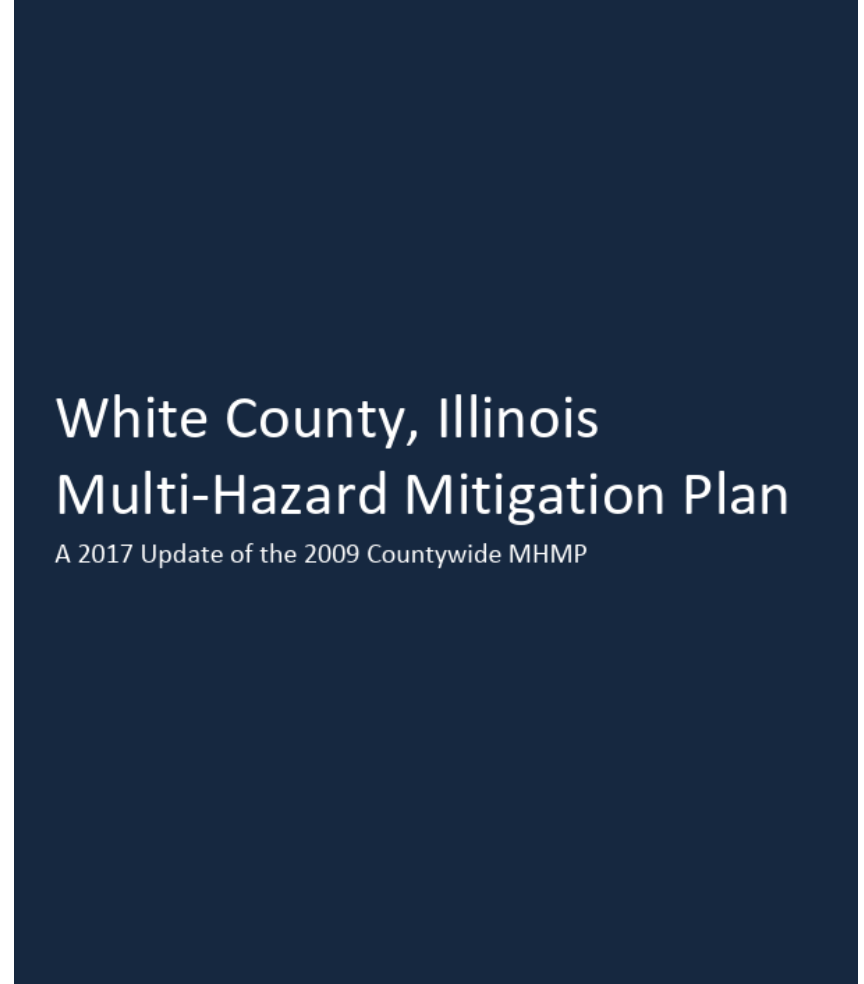


WAYNE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Publication Month: 2025

Wayne County's HMP has been approved: 07/09/2025
pending adoption



FEMA

IEMA
ILLINOIS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY



SIU
Southern
Illinois
University
CARBONDALE

White County's HMP has been updated - 2024

FEMA CIS Data

data downloaded 06/11/2025

Community Name	No Of Policies	Total Coverage	No Of Rep Losses	Total Premium	Total Claims Since 1978	Total Paid Since 1978
City of Fairfield+	11	1,206,000	4	9,877	11	68,425
White County*	24	3,478,000	5	17,640	27	918,608

+ also Wayne County totals

* White County includes Wabash communities of Carmi, Crossville and Maunie

Mitigation Goals

- **Goal 1: Lessen the impacts of hazards to people and new and existing infrastructure**
 - *Objective:* Retrofit critical facilities and structures with structural design practices and equipment that will withstand natural disasters and offer weather-proofing.
 - *Objective:* Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
 - *Objective:* Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
- **Goal 2: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the County**
 - *Objective:* Support compliance with the NFIP for each jurisdiction in the County.
 - *Objective:* Review and update existing, or create new, community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
 - *Objective:* Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
- **Goal 3: Develop long-term strategies to educate County residents on the hazards affecting their county**
 - *Objective:* Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
 - *Objective:* Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials

Risk Communication and Mitigation Actions

Floodsmart.gov

- Community Resources
 - Flood Maps
 - Cost of Flooding
 - What is Covered?
 - How to Reduce Your Costs
 - Tools

FEMA.gov

- National Insurance Program (NFIP)
- Hazard Mitigation Planning
 - Mitigation Best Practices
 - Mitigation Planning and Grants
 - Regulations and Guidance

Community Participation

Community Impact

Why New Floodplain Maps Can Affect a Community:



```
graph LR; A[Why New Floodplain Maps Can Affect a Community:] --- B[Can affect which residents are required to carry flood insurance]; A --- C[Depicts areas of communities which are subject to floodplain management regulations]; A --- D[Can affect community planning and flood mitigation];
```

Can affect which residents are required to carry flood insurance

Depicts areas of communities which are subject to floodplain management regulations

Can affect community planning and flood mitigation

Community Participation



Now is the time to review the draft floodplain mapping for your community

Who is affected?

Is the mapping reasonable and/or consistent with your community's experience with flooding?

Make comments if something does not look right or make sense.

Provide data or information if it could support a change in the draft mapping

Ask questions.



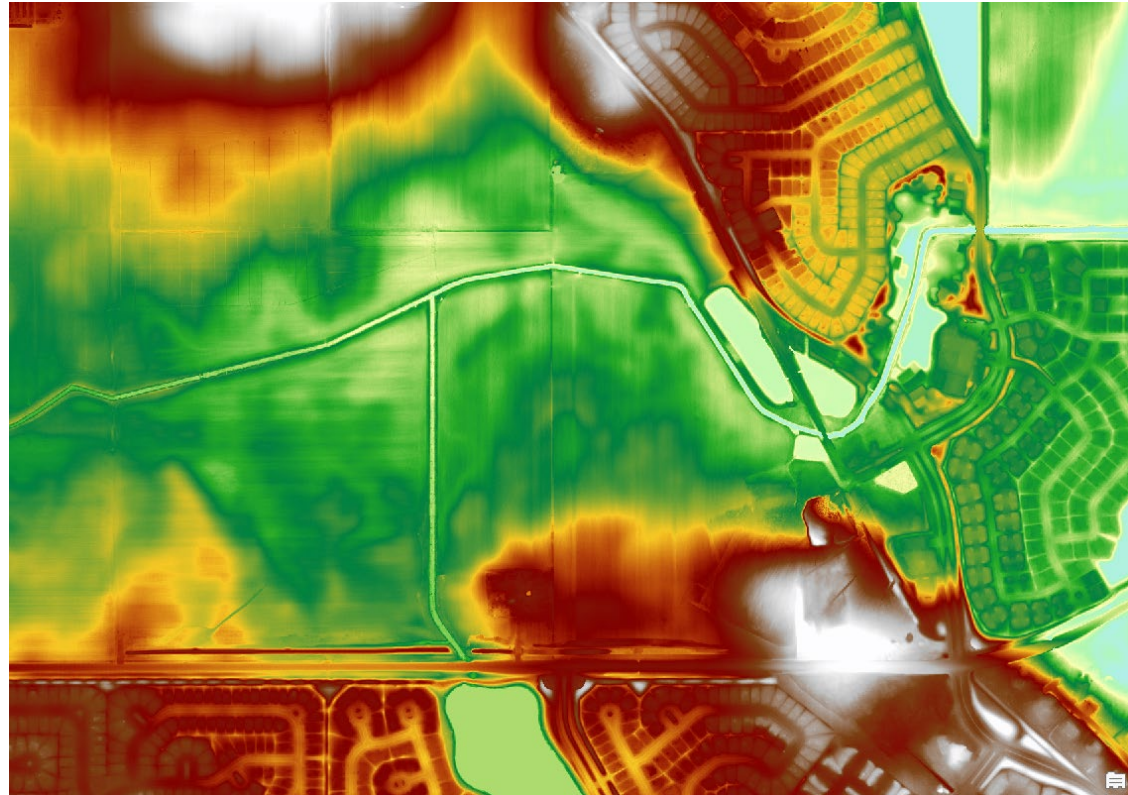
Flood Risk Review Community Review Checklist

1. Are there areas where significant changes in floodplains or floodways affects residents/businesses? If so, where?
2. Are there areas where significant changes in floodplains or floodways affects community development planning? If so, where?
3. Are there areas where the draft floodplain or floodway mapping appears incorrect or inconsistent? If so, where?
4. Are there areas where newer terrain or local flood studies data could affect the draft floodplain or floodway mapping? If so, where?

Terrain Changes



The terrain datasets used for floodplain modeling and mapping were acquired **at a point in time**. Therefore, the terrain dataset will not reflect changes in the land surface that occurred after the terrain was collected.



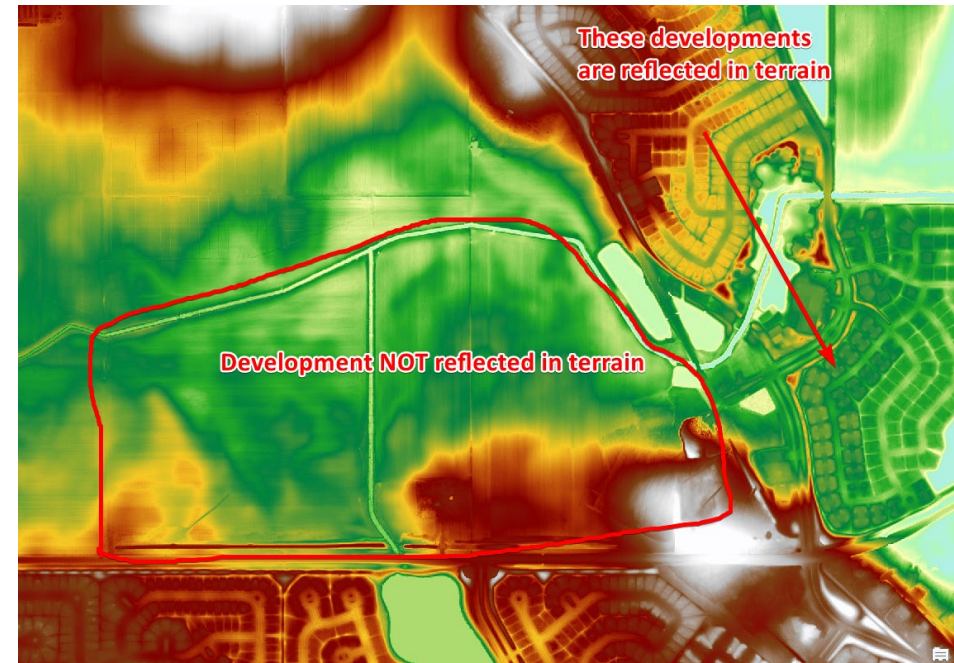
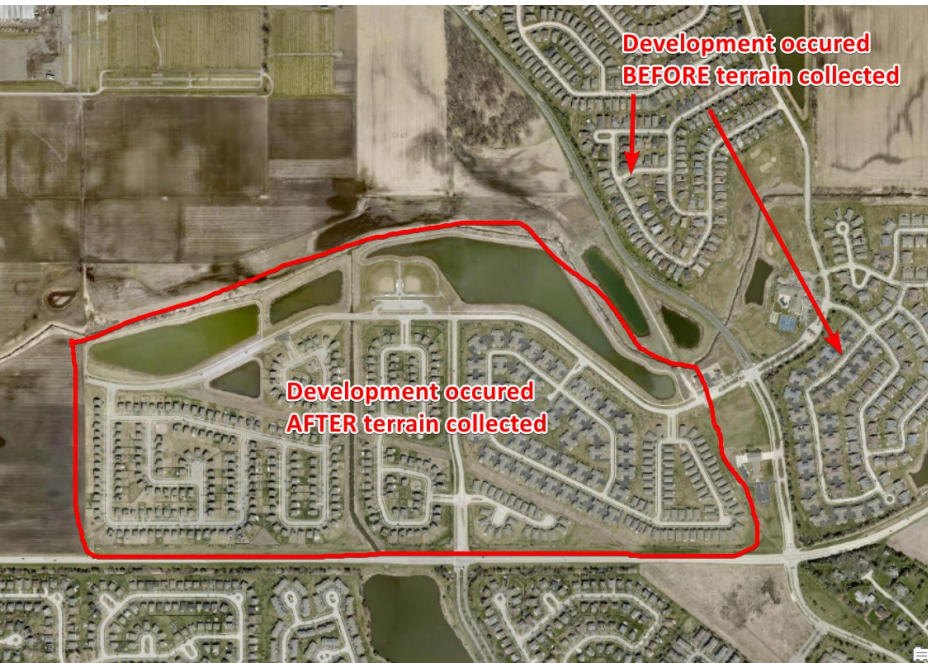
Terrain Changes

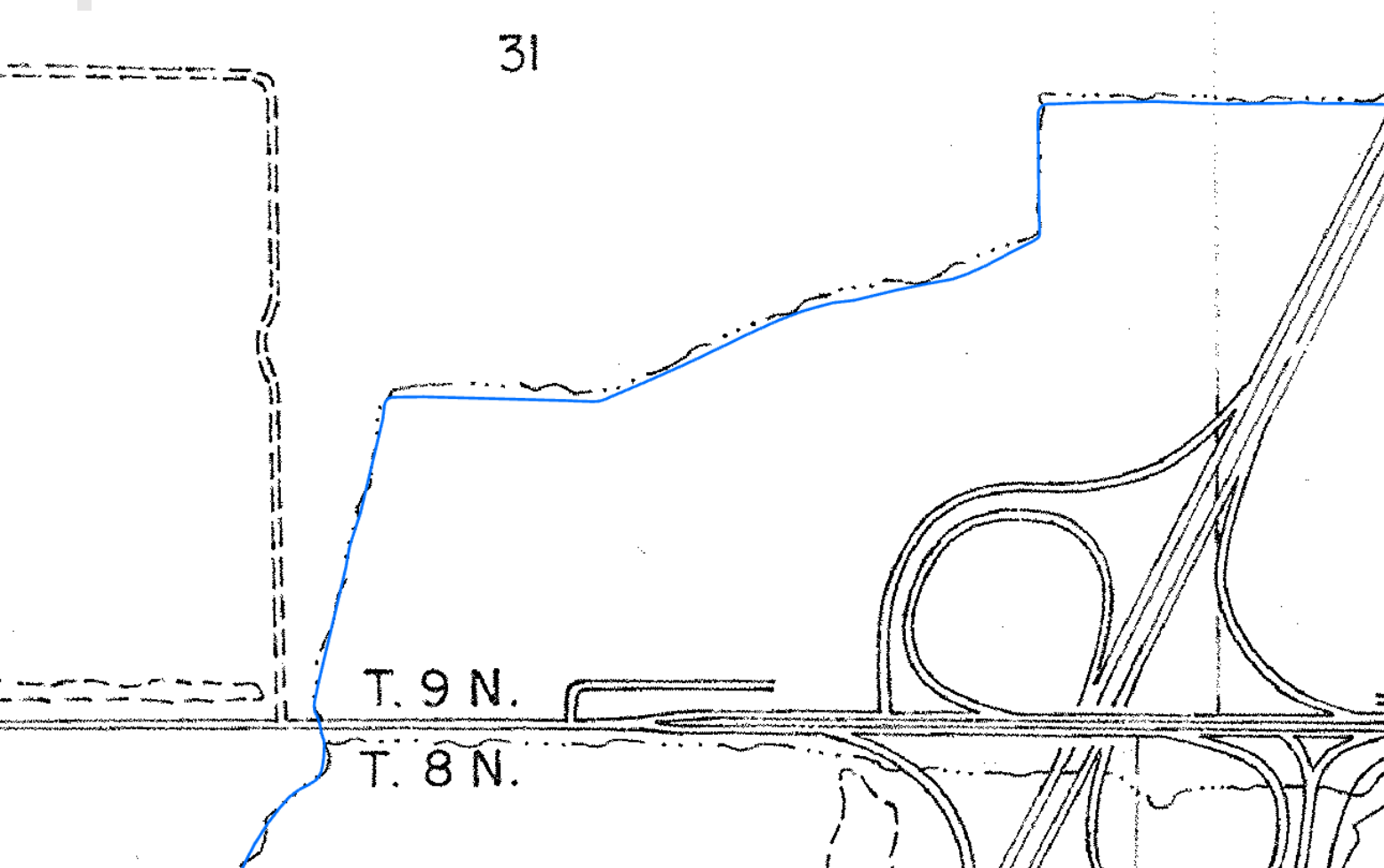


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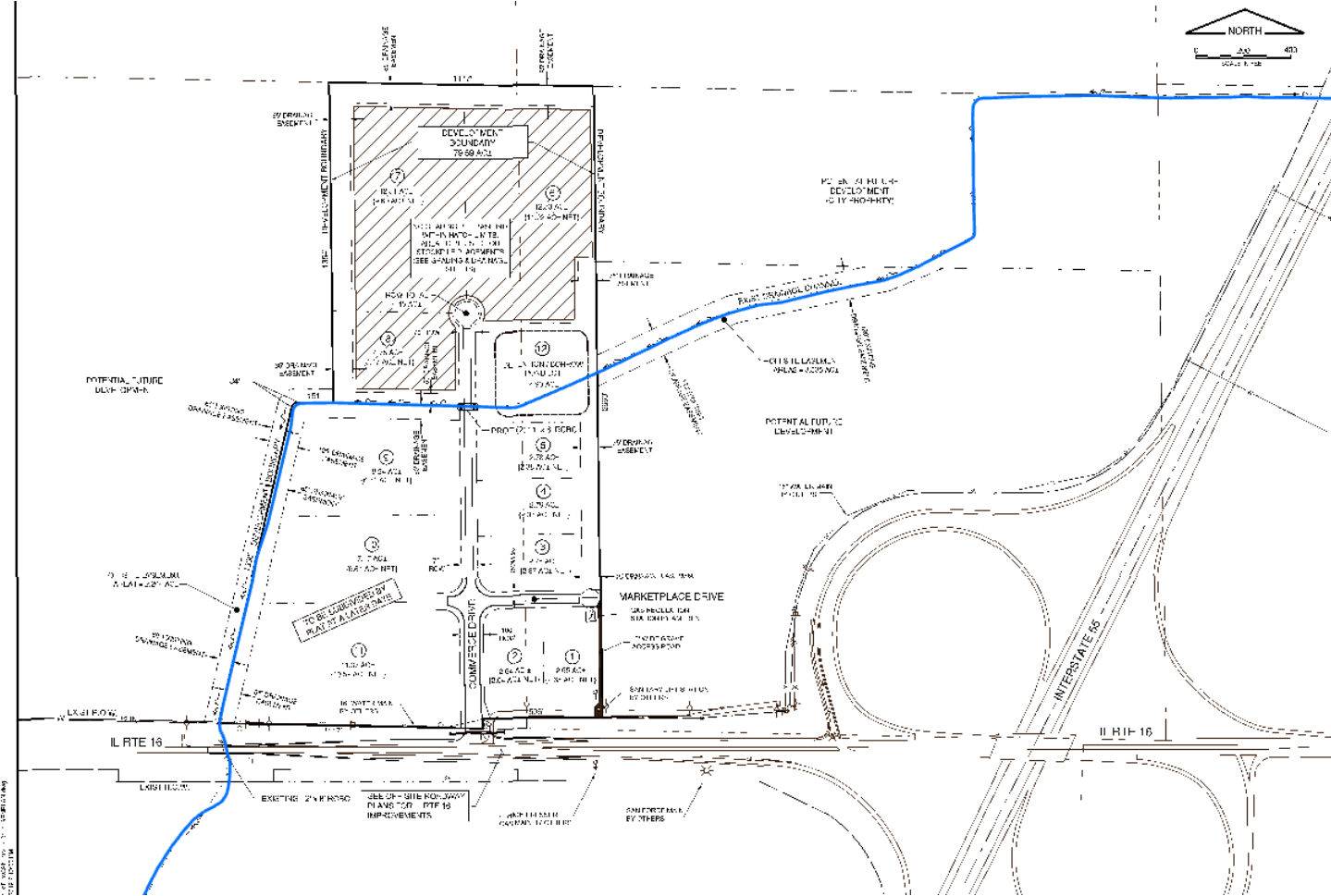


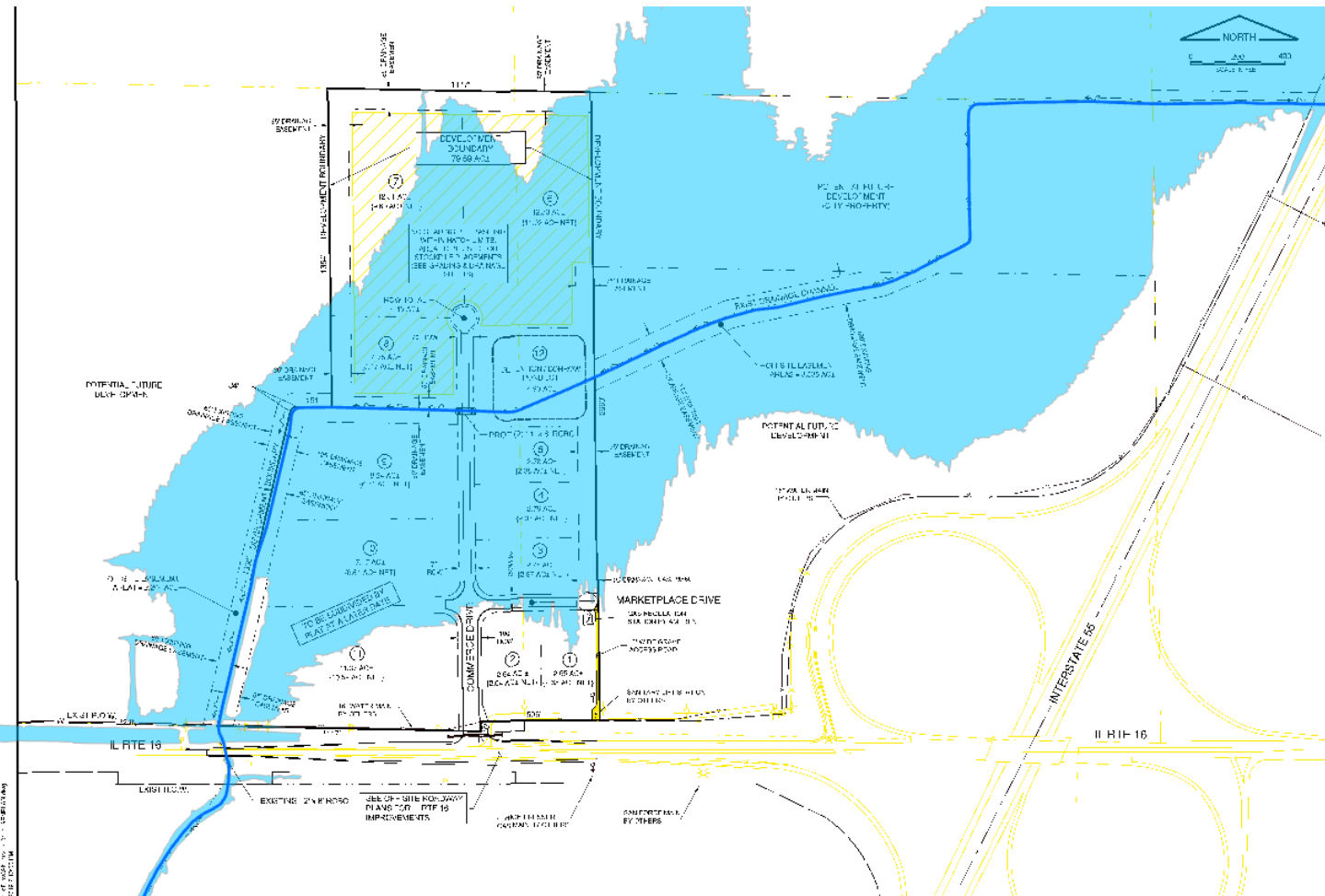
Terrain Changes













SKILLET FORK – WAYNE AND WHITE COUNTIES, IL FLOOD RISK REVIEW

MEETING:

JULY 10, 2025

POST-MEETING SURVEY

1. After this meeting how much more do you know about your community's flood risk?

- ☐ a lot
- ☐ some
- ☐ not much

2. After this meeting how much do you know about FEMA Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP)?

- ☐ a lot
- ☐ some
- ☐ not much

3. Has this meeting helped you know how to better communicate flood risk to your community?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

4. Has this meeting helped you know where to go to get flood mitigation help?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No



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Questions?



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www.illinoisfloodmaps.org

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