

PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES



TRI-COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

EST. 1958

Meeting Minutes

Tri-County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Advisory Committee

MAC meeting #1: October 25, 2017

1:30 p.m.

**Clock Tower Place, Fondulac Room
201 Clock Tower Drive, East Peoria**

Committee Members

Ameren IL	Peoria, City of
American Environmental Corporation	Peoria Heights, Village of
American Red Cross	Peoria Regional Office of Education
Bradley University Police	Snyder Village
Chillicothe, City of	Tazewell County EMA
East Peoria, City of	Tazewell County GIS
Eureka College	Tazewell County Health Department
Eureka, City of	Tazewell County Highway
Fondulac Rehabilitation and Healthcare	Tazewell County Sheriff
Germantown Hills, Village of	Tremont, Village of
Greater Peoria Sanitary District	Tri-County Regional Planning Commission
Hanna City, Village of	Washington, City of
Illinois American Water	Woodford County EMA
Illinois Central College Police	Woodford County Health Department
Lutheran Hillside Village	Woodford County Highway
Morton, Village of	Woodford County Supervisor of Assessments
National Weather Service	Woodford County Zoning
Pekin, City of	

Welcome and Introductions

Reema Abi-Akar, Planner I at Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, welcomed attendees to the Tri-County Natural Hazards Mitigation Advisory Committee (MAC) meeting. She asked that everyone go around the room and introduce themselves to understand which organizations and jurisdictions were present.

Attendees filled out a [Citizen Questionnaire](#) form, which they received when they signed in. This form helps gauge citizens' and MAC members' perceptions of the natural hazards that impact the tri-county area. Attendees were encouraged to distribute this form within their communities (and contact Tri-County representatives if they would like a digital copy).

What is an NHMP and why should we update it?

Greg Michaud of American Environmental Corporation (AEC) spoke of the reason behind hazard mitigation planning and the importance of jurisdictions' participation. The highest priority is the protection of people and infrastructure. Nationally, there have been billions of dollars in damages from natural disaster events in the past year. To plan accordingly, it is crucial for regional representatives to take part in this hazard mitigation planning process.

Three main benefits that will arise from this plan update are:

- 1) Participants will make themselves eligible for the full amount of damage compensation when the next federal declaration occurs;
- 2) Participants will also make themselves eligible for mitigation projects grants;
- 3) Participating jurisdictions will gain a sense of awareness and cooperation.

The Planning Process

The goal of these MAC meetings is to provide regional input to update the 2010 Tri-County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan and meet state and federal criteria from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), respectively. There will be a total of five meetings, the main objectives of which are:

- 1st MAC meeting: Orientation to the Planning Process
 Begin identifying Critical Facilities & Existing Planning Documents
- 2nd MAC meeting: Discuss the Risk Assessment
 Approve Mission Statement & Goals
 Committee returns the Critical Facilities List, the Existing Planning Documents List, and Shelter Survey
- 3rd MAC meeting: Identify completed Mitigation Projects
 Begin discussing additional Mitigation Projects and Activities
 Review and update a Mitigation Strategy
 Committee returns list of Mitigation Projects and Activities
- 4th MAC meeting: Finish discussing Mitigation Projects and Activities
 Committee discusses approval/adoption of the Plan
- 5th MAC meeting: Present the Updated Plan for public review
(Public Forum) Committee helps answer questions from the public

Severe Weather Events

Attendees were asked to share which storm events have affected their jurisdiction and what types of damages they caused in the past five years. Participants described tornadoes, floods, storms, and landslides. Specifically, the following events were mentioned:

- Peoria County
 - A Hanna City representative commented that they had difficulties with trees and power lines when impacted by storms. Greg commented that FEMA does not consider tree trimming as a mitigation project.
 - The City of Peoria endured a storm in January of 2016, affecting some power lines. A City representative commented that they would benefit from new or additional backup generators when incidents like these occur.
- Tazewell County
 - Storms have occurred in the past five years in Groveland and Delavan.
 - In April of 2013, several homes in East Peoria were impacted by landslides. These homes have been mitigated by IEMA/FEMA.
 - In terms of buy-outs from FEMA, a Tazewell County representative mentioned that Creve Cour, Spring Bay, and East Peoria have had to buy out houses in the past that were heavily flooded.
 - There has been flooding in the Spring Lake area.
- Woodford County
 - A tornado hit on Feb 28th of this year (2017), destroying four houses.
 - In 2013, Roanoke experienced flooding.
 - A Eureka representative commented that lightning strikes and flooding damaged stormwater and drinking water. The drinking water issues took about a week to fix, during which time the city benefitted from its backup generators.
 - A Germantown Hills representative commented that on the top of the hill, drainage issues and runoff are problematic. They mentioned that while a single rainfall may not be considered disastrous, many rainfalls over time will be cause for concern.
- Tri-County area
 - An Ameren utility representative commented that they have had issues with roots interfering with utility services underground.
 - Some unincorporated areas involving railroads (under county, city, and/or IDOT jurisdictions) in the past have been impacted by flooding. A City of Washington representative commented that these issues were especially

difficult to deal with, and these areas would be best served in a regional hazard mitigation plan.

Andrea Bostwick of AEC asked that each jurisdiction fill out the **Hazard Event Questionnaire** form, detailing the natural hazards that they have experienced. This information will be used to supplement the risk assessment section of the hazard mitigation plan. Further, attendees were asked to send in any photos—historic or more recent—of past disasters to be included as visuals in the plan.

Information Needed from the Committee

Forms:

Andrea distributed the following forms to representatives of each participating jurisdiction:

Critical Facilities: Completed lists of Critical Facilities will be used to identify facilities vulnerable to natural hazards and will be provided to IEMA and FEMA as a separate supplement. Copies of the Plan made available to the public will not include these lists for security reasons.

Existing Planning Documents List: This list identifies planning documents (Land Use Plans, Flood Ordinances, and related documents) that a jurisdiction already has in place.

Shelter Surveys: Identifies locations designated as severe weather shelters.

Contact Information: Committee members should provide contact information about themselves to help AEC staff during this planning process.

Mission Statement and Goals

A draft of the project mission statement and goals was included in the meeting packet. Andrea and Greg mentioned that these will be touched on in the next meeting, but for now they noted that any future mitigation projects that are submitted must match all or one of these goals.

Community Participation

Andrea and Greg noted that meeting attendance and member participation is crucial. It helps the participating jurisdictions meet their 25% local match for the grant in addition to assuring member jurisdictions' eligibility for IEMA/FEMA funds. Andrea and Greg mentioned that the designation of a substitute or alternate representative is permitted for meetings, as long as an individual representing each jurisdiction is present. This substitute representative does not have to be a public official or public employee for that jurisdiction.

Public awareness and input opportunities are significant aspects of this planning process. Andrea noted that these meetings are open to the public and are advertised to the media. Further, each jurisdiction should consider posting the “**Frequently Asked Questions**” section of the meeting packet in a public place. The *Citizen Questionnaire* is also encouraged to be distributed in public places to be filled out by community members; this helps spread awareness in the public and provides a baseline of what people understand about hazards in their community. As mentioned before, these forms can be provided to meeting attendees electronically.

What Happens Next?

The next meeting will focus on the risk assessment.

Attendees said that this time and place works well, so the next meeting will take place during the afternoon on Wednesday, March 7, 2018 at this same location—Clock Tower Place in East Peoria.

The second MAC meeting was scheduled for:

Wednesday, March 14, 2018

1:30pm

Clock Tower Place, Fondulac Room

201 Clock Tower Drive, East Peoria

With no further questions or public comment, the meeting was adjourned.



TRI-COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

EST. 1958

Meeting Minutes

Tri-County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Advisory Committee

MAC meeting #2: March 14, 2018

1:30 p.m.

**Clock Tower Place, Fondulac Room
201 Clock Tower Drive, East Peoria**

Committee Members

American Environmental Corporation (AEC)	Pekin, City of
American Red Cross	Pekin Insurance
Bartonville ESDA	Peoria, City of
Bradley University	Peoria Heights, Village of
Chillicothe, City of	Snyder Village
East Peoria, City of	Tazewell County GIS
Germantown Hills, Village of	Tazewell County EMA
Greater Peoria Sanitary District	Tazewell County Sheriff's Office
Hanna City, Village of	Tri-County Regional Planning Commission
Heartland Health Services	Washington, City of
Lutheran Hillside Village	Woodford County EMA
National Weather Service	Woodford County Sheriff

Welcome and Introductions

Reema Abi-Akar, Planner I at Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, welcomed attendees to the second Tri-County Natural Hazards Mitigation Advisory Committee (MAC) meeting. She asked that everyone go around the room and introduce themselves to recognize the organizations and jurisdictions.

Attendees were asked if they had any suggested changes to the meeting minutes from the previous meeting; the group moved forward with no further changes.

Information Needed for the Plan

Before beginning the risk assessment presentation, Andrea Bostwick, Environmental Risk Assessor at American Environmental Corporation (AEC), asked the participating jurisdictions to submit their completed “**Critical Facilities**,” “**List of Existing Planning Documents**,” and “**Identification of Severe Weather Shelters**” forms passed out at

the previous meeting. This information will be used to prepare the vulnerability assessment.

Risk Assessment

Andrea began the presentation by noting that spanning approximately 50 years, 1,401 natural hazard events were documented in the Tri-County area. These included 12 federally-declared disasters. Since 2010, a minimum of \$1.25 billion in property damages were caused from over 300 individual events (note that events don't equal the number of storms—there can be multiple events associated with a single storm). In reality, the price of actual damage is much higher based on several facts:

- 1) damage descriptions for several thunderstorms with damaging winds, tornadoes and flash floods did not include dollar amounts;
- 2) damages to roads from heat and freeze/thaws conditions were not included.

The frequency, magnitude, and property damages for each category of natural hazard were described (note that this summary is for the Tri-County area as a whole rather than specific numbers for each county):

Severe Storms

Severe storms are the most frequently occurring natural hazard in the Tri-County area with 770 events documented. Over \$16.2 million in property damages has resulted from severe thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail and lightning. Not including Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) roadway crash data, at least 33 injuries from 14 events can be attributed to severe storms. IDOT's crash data alone shows 11 fatalities and 1,878 injuries attributed to wet pavement conditions between 2011 and 2015.

The highest recorded wind speed in the Tri-County area not associated with a tornado is 83 knots (96 mph) in Tazewell on June 29, 1998 and in Peoria on July 5, 1953. The largest hail recorded in the Tri-County area was 4 inches (grapefruit-sized) in Secor on May 30, 2004.

Severe Winter Storms

Marked by snow, ice, or extreme cold, 371 individual severe winter storm events resulting from 199 severe winter storms occurred in the Tri-County area since 1950. Two of the 12 federal disaster declarations for the Tri-County area are related to severe winter storms: 2006 in Woodford County and 2011 in all three counties. Although limited damage information exists for severe winter storms, at least \$6.5 million in property damages resulted from 11 individual events associated with 5 severe winter storms.

At least 7 fatalities and 14 injuries have resulted from severe winter storms in Tri-County, in addition to 7 fatalities and 859 injuries solely from snow- and ice-covered roads between 2011 and 2015.

At least 11 severe winter storms have occurred in every decade since 1950 in Tazewell & Woodford Counties and at least 8 storms have occurred every decade since 1950 for the Peoria County participating municipalities.

The record maximum 24-hour snowfall in the Tri-County area is 16 inches at Morton on January 1, 1999. The coldest recorded temperature in the Tri-County area is -36°F at Congerville on January 5, 1999.

Floods

Nine of the 12 federal disaster declarations for the Tri-County area are related to flooding. There have been 154 individual events resulting from 74 floods in the Tri-County area. Of these, 71 events resulted from general floods and 83 events were from flash floods. \$265.3 million in property damages resulted from 26 individual events associated with 15 floods. Three fatalities and 4 injuries were recorded for 4 flood events, all in the Peoria County participating municipalities.

Tornadoes

There have been 106 individual tornado events resulting from 102 tornadoes. Tazewell County and to a lesser extent Woodford are part of Illinois' "tornado alley" (does not include Peoria County). Approximately \$968.5 million in property damages has resulted from 56 individual events associated with 54 tornadoes. Ninety-six percent of these damages occurred in Tazewell County. Over \$10 million in crop damages resulted from 9 events, the majority of which occurred as a result of the November 17, 2013 tornado.

Three fatalities and 214 injuries resulted from 14 events associated with 12 tornadoes.

The highest record F-Scale rated tornados recorded in the Tri-County area were an F4 on July 13, 2004 in Woodford County in the rural area between Metamora and Roanoke and an EF4 on November 17, 2013 in Tazewell County.

Mission Statement & Goals

Andrea asked the committee members to review the draft mission statement and updated goals provided in the meeting materials. Both are required elements of the Plan. As part of the Plan update process, the goals must be reviewed to determine if they are still relevant, if any revisions need to be made, or if new goals need to be added.

She indicated that the goals are intended to reduce or eliminate long-term vulnerabilities to natural and man-made hazards and that each project included in the updated Plan should be aimed at one or more of the goals developed by the committee. The updated goals were drafted in such a way that they should cover most, if not all the mitigation projects and activities that will be submitted.

The draft mission statement was reviewed and discussed, and a minor revision was made to clarify the outcome of the Plan. The draft goals were reviewed and no revisions were proposed.

The updated mission statement and goals will be added to the Plan.

Mitigation

Developing Project Lists

Mitigation actions include activities and projects that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to people and property from the natural hazards discussed in the risk assessment. The purpose of the next meeting is to develop a list of mitigation projects for each participating jurisdiction.

Status of Existing Projects

Michael Bruner, Planner I at Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, distributed a form to each of the previously participating jurisdictions detailing the mitigation projects and activities included in the Plan. Andrea explained that as part of this update process, the status of these projects must be determined. She described how the form should be completed so that this information can be included in the Plan update.

New Projects

The form titled “New Hazard Mitigation Project Form” was distributed and Andrea indicated this form should be used to submit new projects and activities for the Plan update. For this update, jurisdiction-specific mitigation project lists will be identified. These lists will be specifically tailored to each jurisdiction. To help the jurisdictions think about and assemble their lists, a 2-page list of potential mitigation projects was included in the handout material along with mitigation project lists from select jurisdictions in Madison county. These examples can be used to help Committee members when they prepare their list.

Andrea emphasized that submitting a project does not obligate any jurisdiction to fund or complete the project. FEMA is trying to stimulate mitigation to reduce the extraordinary amount of money being expended on storm damages.

Mitigation projects can include studies, structural projects, and information/education activities. Andrea provided advice for completing the mitigation project list including

providing a detailed description of the project, the jurisdiction responsible for the project, and the time frame to complete the project.

Committee members were encouraged to contact Andrea and Greg Michaud if questions arise before they return to the next Committee meeting.

What Happens Next?

The risk assessment for the less significant hazards, the vulnerability assessment, and mitigation project prioritization will be the main topics of the next committee meeting.

The third meeting of the Committee was set for:

Wednesday, June 20th, 2018

1:00 p.m.

Clock Tower Place, Fondulac Room

201 Clock Tower Drive, East Peoria

Public Comment

With no additional questions or comments, Reema adjourned the meeting.

Meeting Minutes

Tri-County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Advisory Committee

MAC meeting #3: June 20, 2018

1:00 p.m.

Clock Tower Place, Fondulac Room
201 Clock Tower Drive, East Peoria

Committee Members

American Environmental Corporation (AEC)
American Red Cross
East Peoria, City of
Eureka, City of
Germantown Hills, Village of
Hanna City, Village of
Illinois Central College (ICC)
Members of the public
Morton, Village of
OSF St. Francis Medical Center
Peoria, City of
Peoria City/County Health Department

Peoria Heights, Village of
Tazewell County Departments:
Emergency Management Agency
Geographic Information Systems
(GIS)
Highway Department
Tremont, Village of
Tri-County Regional Planning Commission
Washington, City of
Woodford County Emergency Management
Agency

Welcome and Introductions

Reema Abi-Akar, Planner I at Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, welcomed attendees to the third Tri-County Natural Hazards Mitigation Advisory Committee (MAC) meeting.

Handout materials were distributed to each Committee member, and everyone introduced themselves around the room.

Critical Facilities

Andrea Bostwick, Senior Project Manager at American Environment Corp. (AEC), provided a brief recap to reorient Committee Members as to what has been accomplished. She noted that the Committee has accomplished all of its objectives up to this point and is on schedule. She then asked all the participating jurisdictions to return the forms titled "Critical Facilities," "List of Existing Planning Documents," and "Identification of Severe Weather Shelters" if they have not already done so. These forms will be used in the Plan's development.

Andrea also explained that at the last meeting, the group discussed the risk assessment for the most significant hazards in the Tri-County area (severe storms, severe winter storms, flood, and tornadoes), finalized the mission statement and goals, and discussed existing and new mitigation projects.

Risk Assessment

While this meeting focused on less significant hazards in the Tri-County area, Andrea recapped the most significant hazards from the last meeting.

Most Significant Hazards

The most significant hazards include severe storms (thunderstorms with damaging winds, hail and lightning), severe winter storms (snow, ice & extreme cold), floods, and tornadoes. Since 1973 there have been 12 federally-declared disasters in the Tri-County area associated with these four hazards. From 50 years' worth of data, there were 1,401 documented natural hazard events. Of these, 326 individual events occurred since 2010, the last plan update.

Andrea explained that damage information was not available for most of the events; however, a minimum of \$1.25 billion in property damages was recorded for 303 of these events. A minimum of 13 fatalities and 265 injuries were recorded for 44 of these events – and these totals don't include IDOT roadway crash data figures (these significantly increase the number of injuries).

Less Significant Hazards

For this meeting Andrea presented information about the less significant hazards that have impacted the Tri-County area. These are excessive heat, drought, earthquakes, dam failures, levee failures, land and mine subsidence, and landslides. Of this list, Andrea discussed four at the meeting: excessive heat, drought, earthquakes, and dam failures.

Andrea reminded the group that the number of events don't necessarily equal the number of actual weather occurrences — there can be multiple events associated with a single weather occurrence. An event indicates that the criteria for that type of hazard was met for a specific location.

A review of the available data documented 40 natural hazard events associated with these less significant hazards, with 12 individual events documented since 2010. Five of the 40 events caused a minimum of \$99.4 million in property damages and two fatalities.

Thirteen less significant hazard events occurred within Tazewell County, with four of these events occurring since 2010. \$35.9 million in property damages was recorded from one drought. In Woodford county, 13 less significant natural hazard events took place, four of which occurred since 2010. At least \$29.2 million in property damages was recorded for one drought. Finally, for the Peoria County participating municipalities, 14 events occurred in the less significant hazard event category. Four of these events occurred since 2010. At least \$34.3 million in property damages (from one drought) and a minimum of two fatalities were recorded from two excessive heat events.

Excessive Heat

Excessive heat is defined as temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature of a region for several days to several weeks and is often accompanied by high humidity. Andrea said that excessive heat is not well-reported. Twenty-seven individual events resulting from nine excessive heat events have occurred since 1997. No dollar damages were reported for any of these events. Two fatalities were reported for two separate events — one in Peoria in 1998 and one in Chillicothe in

2012. The hottest recorded temperature in the Tri-County area occurred at the Peoria International Airport on July 15, 1936.

Drought

Drought is defined as a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, generally a season or more, resulting in water shortages. There have been 12 individual events resulting from four major droughts in the Tri-County area since 1980. These were evenly distributed among counties: four in Tazewell, four in Woodford, and four in Peoria County.

As for dollar damages, an estimated \$99.4 million in damages were attributed the 2012 drought that impacted all three counties. These were distributed as follows: \$35.9 million for Tazewell County, \$29.2million for Woodford County, and \$34.3 million for Peoria County. USDA crop yield statistics show that corn and soybean yield reductions were most severe for the 1988 drought. The crop yield reductions were as follows for each county: 35.7-510.7% lower for Tazewell County, 44.9-58.9% lower for Woodford County, and 23.8-48.3% lower for Peoria County.

Earthquakes

An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground caused when rocks, forming the earth's crust, slip or move past each other along a fault (a fracture in the rocks). Earthquake severity is measured in terms of magnitude and intensity. One earthquake has originated in the Tri-County area over the past 220 years — this occurred in downtown Peoria with an estimated magnitude of 2.0-2.9. Seven earthquakes have originated in the adjacent counties: Mason (1909 – 4.5M), Fulton (1956 – 3.7M), Stark (1942 – 3.0 to 3.9M), LaSalle (1881 – 4.6M; 2004 – 4.2M), and McLean (1885 – 3.4M; 1883 – undetermined).

There were no dollar damages, injuries, and fatalities reported for any of these events. There are no known faults or major geologic features in the Tri-County area. There is one major geologic feature to the north, the LaSalle Anticlinorium, which stretches from Lee County down to Lawrence County and is made up of anticlines, domes, monoclines and synclines.

Dams

The classification of dams is based on Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). This classification is based on the potential for loss of life and property damage in the event of a dam failure. The three classes of dams are High, Significant, and Low, with High being the most likely to cause loss of life.

There are 58 classified dams in Tazewell, Woodford, and the participating Peoria County municipalities:

Dams in the Tri-County area	Publicly owned	Privately owned	Total	"High" classification
Participating Peoria County Municipalities	4	4	8	2
Tazewell County	4	36	40	4
Woodford County	2	8	10	1

There are no known dam failures recorded in Tazewell, Woodford, and the participating municipalities of Peoria County. Andrea stressed that if a MAC member knows of any failures that have not been documented, they should let her know.

Vulnerability Assessment

Andrea began the discussion by stating that today's meeting would focus on the vulnerability posed specifically by tornadoes. She said that due to time constraints for this meeting, she will present the flood vulnerability analysis at the next meeting. Andrea paused to thank Michael Bruner, Planner at the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, for providing tax assessment figures, and Kristal Bachman, Community Development Administrator at Tazewell County, for providing an estimate of the number of mobile homes in Tazewell County.

Andrea explained that the vulnerability assessment estimates future damages in terms of dollar loss to residences, including contents, based on FEMA-acceptable formulas. The potential damages were calculated on the magnitude most likely to be encountered, not on a worst-case event. The Tazewell and Woodford vulnerability analyses were included in the packet handed out to all members, but a Peoria County analysis was not prepared due to limited data availability.

Tornadoes

Andrea went over data presented at the last meeting: There have been 60 verified tornadoes in Tazewell County and 42 verified tornadoes in Woodford County since 1950. While occurring less frequently than severe storms and severe winter storms, tornadoes have caused a minimum of:

- Approximately \$938 million in property damage, \$10 million in crop damage, 3 fatalities and 172 injuries in Tazewell and
- \$27.2 million in property damage and 12 injuries in Woodford

Using information from the verified tornadoes, the average tornado was calculated to be:

- 2.8 miles long and 120 yards wide and covers approximately 0.19 square miles for Tazewell and
- 2.9 miles long and 104 yards wide and covers approximately 0.17 square miles in Woodford

Andrea said that a set of assumptions was used to estimate the number of vulnerable residential structures (potentially-damaged housing units) to an average-sized tornado for the participating municipalities, the townships, and the counties as a whole. The potential dollar losses were then calculated for these vulnerable residential structures and their contents using the provided assessed values and an additional assumption about the degree of damage sustained by the structures and content.

After going through this process, the conclusion was that the potential dollar losses caused by an average-sized tornado would be expected to exceed:

- At least \$13 million in any of the participating municipalities in Tazewell County, with potential dollar losses ranging from \$13.2 million (East Peoria) to \$43.4 million (Morton)
- At least \$18 million in either of the participating municipalities in Woodford County, with potential dollar losses ranging from \$18.9 million (Eureka) to \$38.7 million (Germantown Hills)

Andrea further explained that the potential dollar losses by township would be expected to range from:

- \$81,911 (Malone Township) to \$17.2 million (Pekin Township) in Tazewell
- \$62,507 (Linn Township) to \$4.6 million (Worth Township) in Woodford

Finally, Andrea mentioned that the damage figures for the most populated townships would only be reached if the tornado's path included the major municipality in the township.

Dawn Cook, from the Tazewell County EMA, commented that she appreciates that this process is understandable and digestible. Some people around the room nodded. Ed Andrews, from the City of Washington, asked how participating jurisdictions should plan to use these cost estimates. Andrea responded by saying that this is simply a way for jurisdictions to identify potential projects and what magnitude of damage is possible in the future. He said that during the 2013 tornado, there was some confusion regarding insurance claims related to state versus federal pools. Andrea said that this is a tool to use to plan while moving forward. She also clarified that this is a simplistic way of categorizing losses because indirect costs are not included. These indirect costs could include losses to business and cleanup. These are difficult to estimate, she said.

Mitigation Actions Prioritization Methodology

Andrea explained that a mitigation actions prioritization methodology outlines the approach used to classify each mitigation action. This process is a required element of the plan's mitigation strategy.

A draft of the updated prioritization methodology was included in the meeting packet. Andrea stated that the updated methodology is based on two key factors: frequency of the hazard and the degree of mitigation. This methodology identifies which projects and activities have a greater likelihood to eliminate or reduce the long-term vulnerabilities associated with the most frequently-occurring natural hazards. The group had a few minutes to look the document over.

Finally, Andrea said that while prioritizing the projects is useful, it is important to keep in mind that implementing all the mitigation projects is desirable regardless of which prioritization category they fall under. After discussion, the committee members did not offer any changes to the draft document.

Mitigation Actions Table

Andrea asked the group if anyone has completed their Existing or New Mitigation Project Forms. If so, she said to please send them to her. She began to walk the group through the process of how the mitigation projects, prioritization methodology, goals, etc. will be used to

complete this Mitigation Actions Table. Andrea pointed out to the group that there is a handout in the meeting packet that explains the information captured in each column, as well as handouts describing the six broad mitigation categories, finalized goals, etc.

Andrea began to explain the table using an example project (Community Safe Room in Germantown Hills). She explained that committee members are only responsible for giving me the project description, the entity responsible for the project, and the time frame. Andrea said that she will fill in the chart after she has that information.

She reminded the group that each municipality should have at least one new project. Committee members will have the opportunity at the next meeting to review all the mitigation projects submitted so that they can adjust their list. Andrea said that each jurisdiction's list should be specifically tailored to your community, and that they do not have to have explicit approval for the projects from the County. She further reminded the group that this is a wish list of what they would like to see accomplished if money becomes available. Andrea also reiterated that IEMA/FEMA may not consider some projects in the "mitigation" category (i.e. radios, dump trucks, sidewalk repair) but if there is a question, it is best to include it on the list. She said that she and Greg Michaud will make that judgement call after looking through them.

Andrea said that this will just be a draft list, and that committee members will be able to add projects in the next meeting if they choose. For a jurisdiction to be eligible for a project, it must be on the submitted list. She emphasized that all mitigation actions lists must be submitted by the next meeting to be able to include them in the process. She said not to hesitate to contact her with questions during the process if any concerns arise.

What Happens Next?

Andrea asked **committee members to submit their mitigation project lists to her by mid-August** if they haven't already. She explained that the vulnerability analysis for floods and the draft Mitigation Project Tables will be prepared for the committee members to review by the next meeting. The group will be able to make changes to their own submitted lists at that time. Andrea asked the group when the best day would be to meet for the fourth MAC meeting. The group agreed that September 26th worked well for them, with September 27th as a backup. After checking with the Clock Tower Building, it was discovered that Wednesdays are no longer available, so the fourth meeting will take place on the backup date:

Thursday, September 27th, 2018
1:00 p.m.
Clock Tower Place, Fondulac Room
201 Clock Tower Drive, East Peoria

The Final Committee Meeting (Meeting #5) will be conducted as a Public Forum so that others can review and comment on the updated draft Plan.

Public Comment

There was no public comment.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 1:52 p.m.

Meeting Minutes

Tri-County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Advisory Committee

MAC meeting #4: September 27, 2018

1:00 p.m.

**Clock Tower Place, Fondulac Room
201 Clock Tower Drive, East Peoria**

Committee Members

American Environmental Corporation (AEC)	Peoria, City of
Chillicothe, City of	Roanoke, Village of
East Peoria, City of	Tri-County Regional Planning Commission (TCRPC)
Eureka, City of	Washington, City of
Germantown Hills, Village of	Woodford County
Hanna City, Village of	

Welcome and Introductions

Reema Abi-Akar, Planner I at Tri-County Regional Planning Commission (TCRPC), welcomed attendees to the fourth Tri-County Natural Hazards Mitigation Advisory Committee (MAC) meeting. Each Committee member received handout materials and introduced themselves around the room. Andrea Bostwick of American Environmental Corporation (AEC) explained that the purpose of this meeting is to review and complete each jurisdiction's Mitigation Project lists.

Before beginning the presentation, Andrea provided a brief recap to help reorient Committee members as to what has been accomplished and what will be covered at this meeting. She informed the Committee that all the objectives have been accomplished and that the project is on schedule. Andrea asked if the group had any suggested changes to the past meeting minutes, and no changes were suggested.

Less Significant Hazard — Landslides

Andrea asked the group if they would like to include landslides in the plan as a less significant hazard. She said that while the data is limited, a records search has identified two events in Tazewell County (both in East Peoria), one event in Woodford County (northeast of Congerville), three events in Peoria, and two events in Bartonville. Andrea said that these are the verifiable events that they have found, but if anyone knows of any other events, they should let her know.

Some MAC members asked clarifying questions about this, such as the definition of a landslide. Andrea explained that a landslide involves the sliding down of mud or rock along a steep sloped area. Dennis Barron of East Peoria mentioned that there has been a landslide in East Peoria, and Ed Andrews of Washington said that Peoria might have some relevant data from erosion funding projects. Andrea asked Dennis to follow up with her regarding the details of the most recent landslide. The MAC members agreed that landslides should continue to be included in the plan.

Vulnerability Assessment — Floods

Andrea started off by thanking TCRPC's Britney West for providing the residential building counts in the floodplain. She explained to the group that the vulnerability assessment estimates future damages in terms of dollar loss to residences. Of the 12 federal disaster declarations for the Tri-County area, nine of them have been related to flooding. There have been 54 verified floods in both Tazewell and Woodford Counties and 46 verified floods in the participating Peoria County municipalities. See the following chart for specific locations:

County	General Floods	Flash Floods
Tazewell	22	32
Woodford	25	29
Peoria (participating munis)	24	22

Floods have caused a minimum of \$54.7 million in property damage and \$8 million in crop damage in Tazewell County; \$46.6 million in property damage in Woodford; and \$164 million in property damage, three fatalities, and four injuries in the participating Peoria County municipalities.

In terms of land area susceptible to riverine flooding, 9% of the land area in Tazewell County and approximately 7% of the land areas in Woodford lie within the base floodplain (according to the IDNR). Land area figures were not available for the participating Peoria municipalities. While only a portion of the land area in each county is susceptible to riverine flooding, topography in the tri-county region makes almost the entire land area vulnerable to flash flooding.

Andrea explained that the damage estimates prepared by AEC were based on a riverine flood event because there is no standard loss estimation model for flash flooding, and the number of structures impacted can change with each event depending on the circumstances. The findings, Andrea explained, are as follows:

Tazewell County

Tremont would not experience any potential dollar losses since there are no rivers, streams, or creeks within or adjacent to the village. East Peoria, Morton, Pekin, and Washington have 1,090 total structures in a floodplain. Potential dollar losses to these vulnerable structures would range from about \$1 million to \$21.7 million. Three of the participating municipalities have critical infrastructure located within the base floodplain.

Woodford County

Germantown Hills would not experience any potential dollar losses since there are no rivers, streams, or creeks located within or adjacent to the village. Eureka and Roanoke have a combined 23 structures located in a floodplain. Potential dollar losses to these vulnerable structures would range from \$297,000 to \$361,000. Both Eureka and Roanoke have critical infrastructure located within the base floodplain.

Peoria County Participating Municipalities

Hanna City would not experience any potential dollar losses since there are no mapped rivers, streams, or creeks located within or adjacent to it. Bartonville, Chillicothe, Peoria, and Peoria Heights have a combined 707 structures in a floodplain. Potential dollar

losses to these vulnerable structures range from \$591,000 to \$15.3 million. While the participating municipalities do not have any critical infrastructure located within the base floodplain, the Greater Chillicothe Sanitary District and the Greater Peoria Sanitary District both do.

Andrea asked the group if they had further comments or questions. Ed Andrews commented that part of their floodplain mapping database contains old data. Andrea said that they can put a project in the plan to update the mapping and data if they desire.

Review of Mitigation Action Tables

Andrea began by thanking the MAC members for providing her with 144 mitigation projects and activities, including 76 new projects. She said that this number will grow, as they are expecting several more projects from municipalities. Andrea explained that the submitted projects have been described and prioritized in these tables, but she asked the group to take a few minutes to look over the tables to make sure they are entered correctly. A couple of MAC members suggested minor changes to the tables. Andrea noted that some of the submitted projects were not considered mitigation projects by IEMA/FEMA, so they were excluded from the tables.

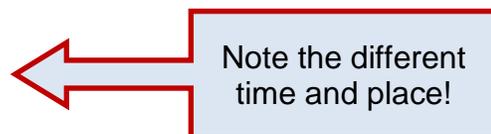
Andrea reminded jurisdictions that they can continue to submit projects through early November, and that these projects represent a wish list (with no obligations to fund and complete them). If the project is not included in the tables, it will not be eligible to request funding.

What Happens Next?

Public Forum

The next meeting will serve as the final meeting and public forum for this hazard mitigation process. **FEMA requires this meeting to take place in the evening** for it to be more accessible to the public. **It will be open house style**, so the public can come and go as they please. The public forum details are as follows:

Date: Thursday, January 10, 2019
Time: 5:00 - 7:00 p.m.
Location: Gateway Building,
200 Northeast Water Street
Peoria, IL 61602



Public Comment Period

Andrea explained that TCRPC will provide each participating jurisdiction with an electronic copy of the updated plan. TCRPC will have a paper copy that will be available for review at their office and electronically on their website. There will be a two-week comment period. After that, any comments or suggestions that TCRPC and AEC have received will be reviewed and incorporated into the plan where applicable. At this point, the plan will be submitted to IEMA/FEMA.

Adoption of the Plan

Andrea explained the timeline of the remainder of the planning process: It will likely take three to four months for FEMA to issue a conditional approval letter (though since there are many new staff members at IEMA and FEMA, it is unclear if the timeline will change). TCRPC will then notify the participants, and all participating jurisdictions must adopt it through their village boards, city councils, county boards, or the necessary processes required for their communities. Once each jurisdiction sends TCRPC the official adoption forms, then participants can begin to reach out to FEMA/IEMA about project implementation.

The MAC is expected to meet annually to talk about the status of the projects that will have been outlined in the plan. This meeting does not necessarily have to be an in-person meeting; it may be by phone or email, but an update must take place. When the time comes, TCRPC will reach out to each community for an update. Andrea said that additional projects can be added annually. She explained that the first jurisdiction to officially adopt the plan serves as the timestamp and starts the clock for the next five-year update.