

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship



Dr. Gene Takle and Dr. Elywnn Taylor - ISU

- Getting 10% more rain than we used to
- More rain earlier in the year more runoff.
- Getting more days when it rains
- Getting more days with big rains
- In 2007 8 days with more than 4" of rain
- In 2008 probably more than that

Dr. Jerry Miller - ISU

- Degradation of soil quality (loss of OM)
- Bulk density increased (compaction / less pore space)
- Less infiltration more runoff
- SQ degradation correlates to LDA (urban) or tillage (ag)
- Need to *improve soil quality* in both urban and ag sectors – the easiest, cheapest, fastest way to help landscapes hold more water and reduce the volume of runoff.

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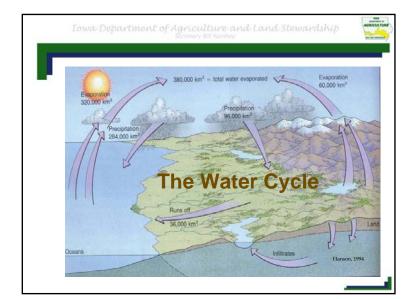


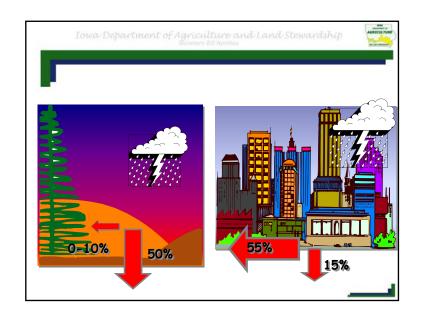
"Stationarity"

"In a recent article in Science magazine, hydrologists and engineers commented that a central tenet of civil engineering called "stationarity" – the notion that water systems can be designed and managed for a relatively stable range of conditions – is no longer true."

Betsy Otto,

American Rivers

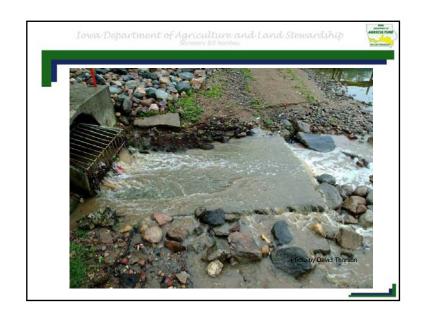




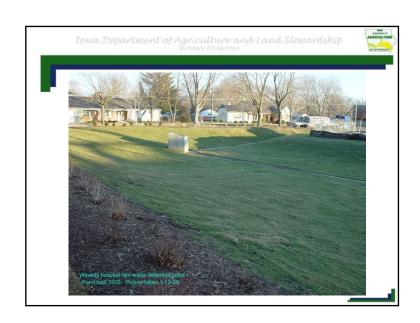


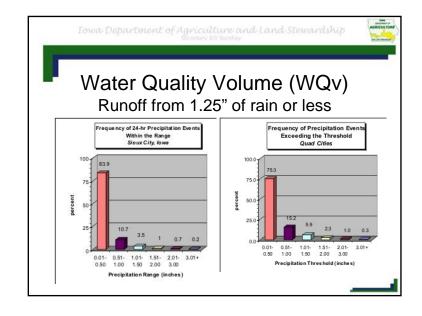


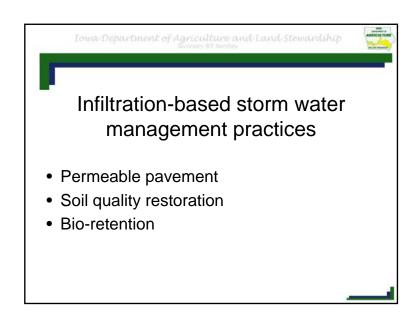


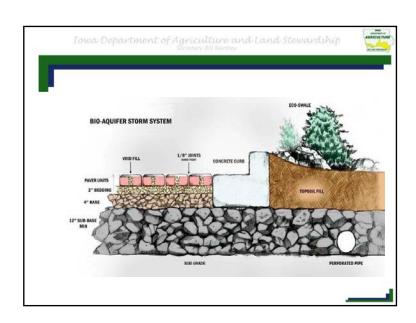


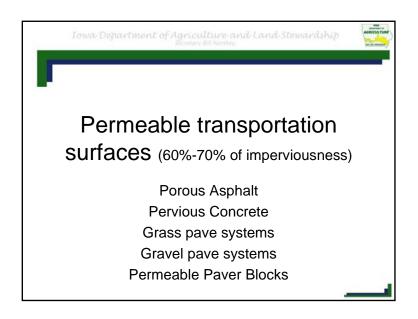










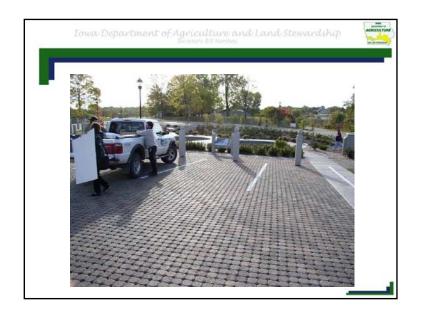


























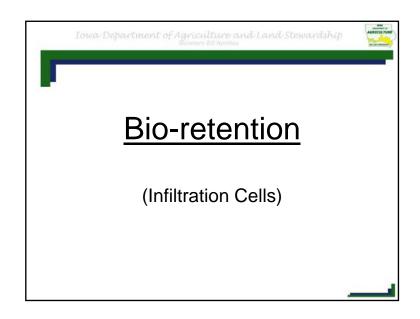


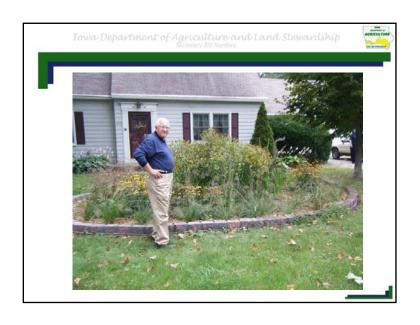


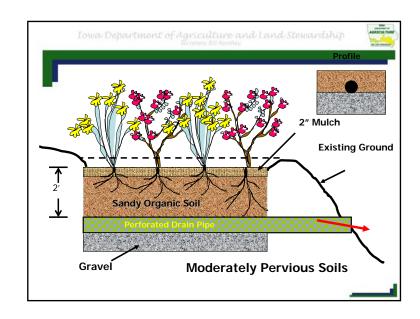










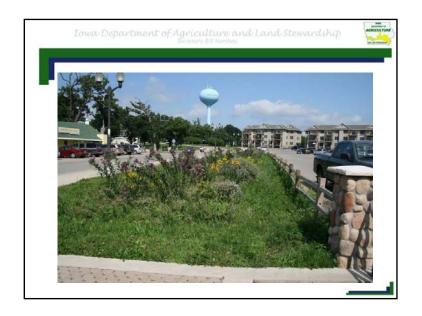








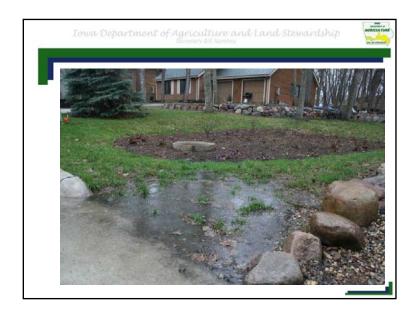


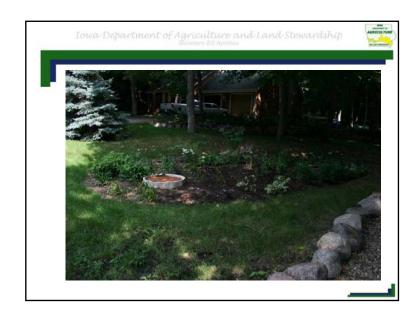


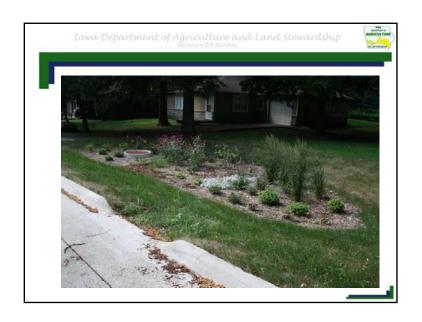


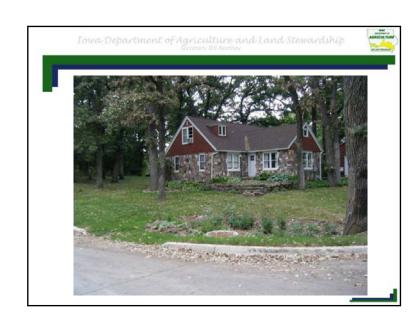


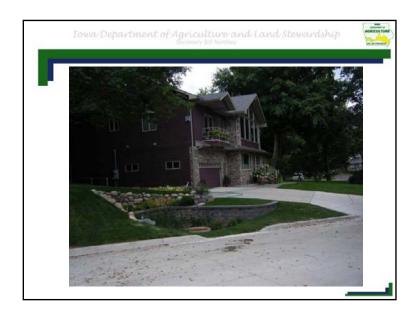


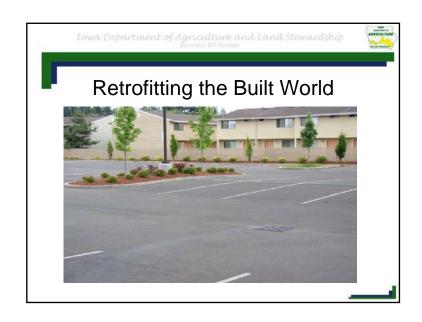






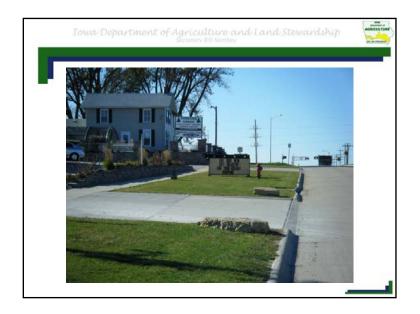










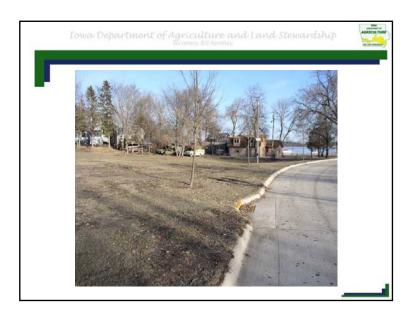












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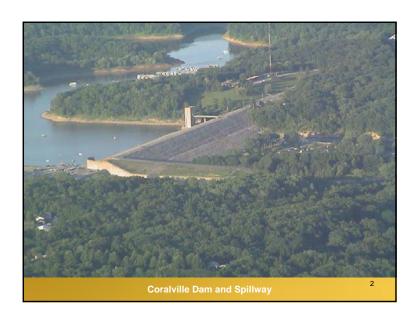
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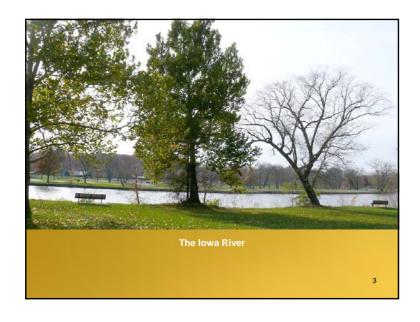


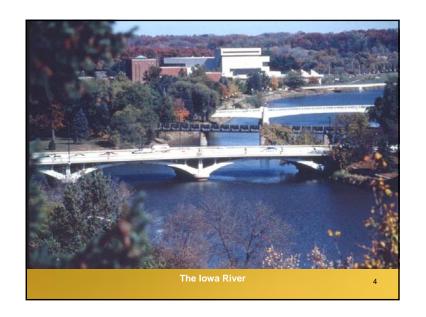
What additional research is needed?

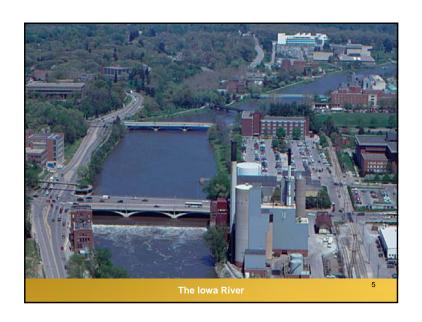
- What is the actual contribution of urban runoff to peak flows?
- How effective are infiltration based BMP's are addressing WQ/WQ...how much could we reduce peaks?
- How much can we downsize traditional infrastructure with LID?
- We need tools to assess urban WS's and model impacts future growth with LID or without LID.





















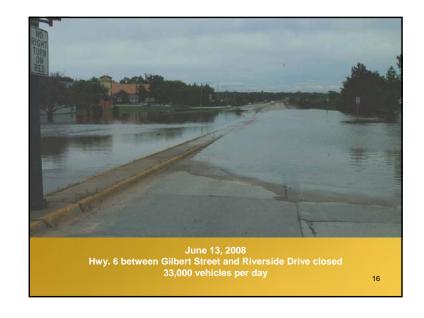








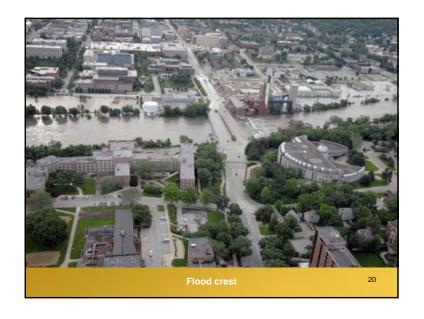


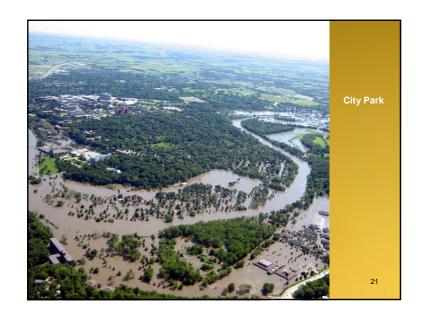










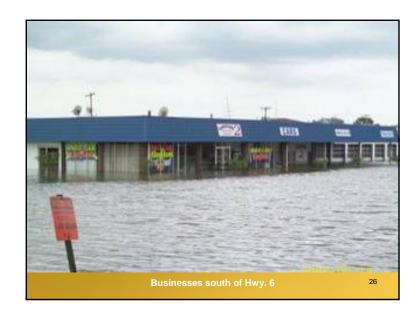






















2008 Flood Flows		
Date		@ Hydraulics Lab (cfs)
Normal June 3500 cfs		
June 6	13400	
June 9	19100	
June 10	21400	Water over Spillway
June 11	22100	
June 13	34100	
June 14	39700	
June 15	42500	Crest
June 23	21000	No Water over Spillway
July 7	12000	
December 8	1800	

By the Numbers

- 100 year flood event: 29,000 cfs500 year flood event: 45,000 cfs
- Peak flow in Iowa City: 42,500 cfs on June 15th
- Days above flood stage: 32

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By the Numbers

- Acres flood in Iowa City: 1,600
- Total number of calls handled by the Call Center: 8.656
- Sandbags Acquired: 1,593,000Sandbags Distributed: 1,393,000

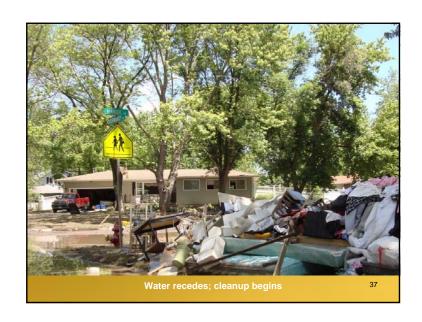
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By the Numbers

- Homes inundated: 250
- Businesses impacted: 100
- University of lowa:
 - 20 buildings flooded
 - \$230 million in damage
 - 1000 unit residence hall evacuated

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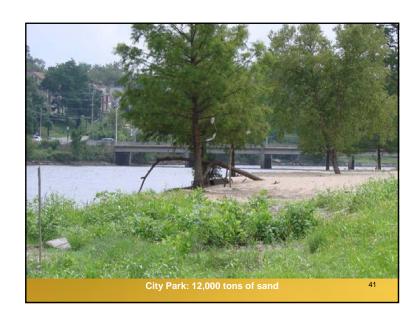
Recovery





















Jumpstart Iowa

Residential

- State \$686,197
- CDBG \$1.2 million

Business

- State \$1,479,632
- CDBG \$739,000

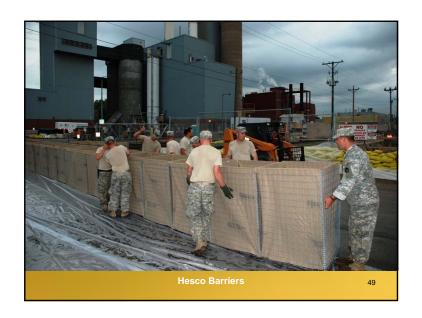
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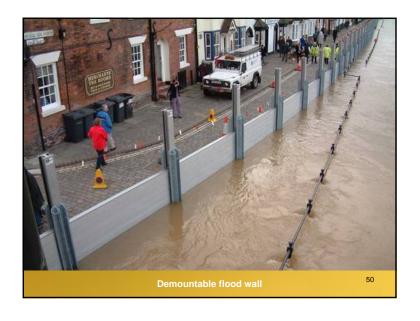
Mitigation

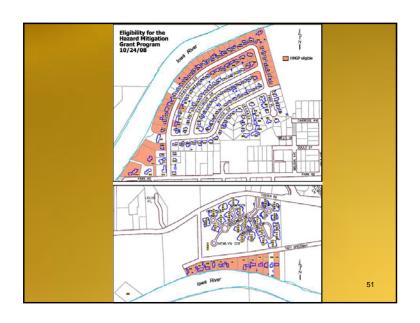
HMGP Buyout

Future Projects - options

- Elevating Roads and Bridges
- Hesco Barriers
- Levee/Demountable Walls







Floodplain Management Standards

- Iowa City has adopted the State standard: Elevate structures 1' above the 1% per year occurrence event
- Federal standard is to elevate <u>to</u> the 1% per year occurrence event

1. Key Question: What lessons can we learn from the flood?

- Floodplains will become inundated
- Recent history is not adequate when assessing risk
- Floodplain management that deals only with 1% occurrence event (100 yr. flood) is not enough

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1. Key Question: What lessons can we learn from the flood?

- "100 year" floods can reoccur in 17 years
- The watershed is changing
- The reservoir will not protect us

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2. Key Question:

What do we already know that we can put to practice to reduce the impact of future floods?

- Buyout 100 year floodplain/floodway structures
- Flood proofing (flood doors; alarms)
- Elevate mechanical systems, electrical and plumbing systems and habitable areas above the 100 year floodplain

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2. Key Question:

What do we already know that we can put to practice to reduce the impact of future floods?

- Design ground floors of buildings for inundation (Boat House; Ned Ashton House)
- Elevate additions to buildings in floodplain

3. Key Question: What more do we need to learn?

- What is magnitude of '93 and '08 events?
- What is going on in the watershed increased runoff rates
- What are the hydrologic effects upstream and downstream of flood mitigation strategies?

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3. Key Question: What more do we need to learn?

- Can the management of the reservoir be improved?
- How can we protect what is left?

