

## Section 8. Recommendations

This Section summarizes the conclusions and recommendations made at the end of Sections 2-7 where they were organized by subject matter. In Section 8.2, the recommendations are organized by the office responsible for implementing them. The following sections identify the timetable and budget for implementation and how the recommended projects relate to activities credited under the Community Rating System.

### 8.1 Summary of Conclusions

8.1.1 Problem Description: South Holland is subject to several different types of surface and sewer flooding problems during and after storms. While flooding affects areas throughout the Village, those closest to the Little Calumet River and its tributaries are subject to the deepest flooding and are hit most often. Therefore, a flood protection program should put those properties in the 1990 floodplain as a high priority.

While it is not as damaging to property, sewer backup flooding is more frequent and presents just as great a health hazard. Therefore, a flood protection program should also put sewer backup protection as a high priority.

The severity of the next flood cannot be predicted. To provide a sufficient level of protection and to be consistent with other programs, the Village should prepare a program based on protecting property to the 100-year flood level. Critical facilities should be protected to the 500-year flood level.

A flood protection program should address the short and long term impacts on safety, health and mental health. Because flooding is getting worse, the program should include measures to protect new construction from increased damage expected from future flooding.

8.1.2 Flood Control: The most desirable flood control project for the Village of South Holland is the Thornton Quarry reservoir. It would provide the greatest benefit at the least cost to the Village and with the least disruption to local properties.

Other large scale flood control projects, particularly the levee and the diversion tunnel, would provide some flood protection at an earlier date than the Quarry. However, they are quite expensive, they will not provide protection to the 100-year flood level, they protect smaller areas of town, they will be difficult to build, and they may affect other agencies' decision to fund the Quarry reservoir.

Some small scale flood control projects, such as clearing and snagging, flap gates on storm sewers, and stream maintenance are relatively inexpensive but will provide protection from smaller, more frequent flooding and they will not affect the economic justification for Thornton Quarry.

The Village's program to reduce overloading of the sanitary sewers (ICAP) has proceeded well and has already produced benefits. However, there will still be sewer backups into basements.

8.1.3 Property Protection: There are a variety of flood protection measures that can be implemented to protect individual buildings from surface flooding and sewer backup. Many of them can be installed by the owner or by a contractor for less than \$5,000.

There are a variety of ways the Village can assist property owners implement protection measures, ranging from providing references to preparing detailed plans to cost sharing to fully funding the design and construction. Many types of projects can be funded at a low cost, so a relatively small amount of financial assistance could help protect many properties.

8.1.4 Emergency Services: South Holland has an “ad hoc” flood threat recognition system that has been improved substantially since 1993.

South Holland has successfully responded to recent floods. Emergency management staff are improving the Village’s flood response operations, but these improvements are not necessarily being incorporated into the written “Flood Warning and Response System”. Some, if not all, of the critical facilities in the floodplain do not have flood response plans that are coordinated with the Village's flood response efforts.

8.1.5 Regulations: South Holland's comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance do not address the flood hazard. Instead, they encourage what could be incompatible land uses in the floodplain.

The Village's floodplain regulations exceed the minimum federal and state requirements. Additional ordinance and code amendments would encourage retrofitting buildings to protect them from flooding and would better protect new buildings outside of the floodplain from local drainage flooding.

The Village's stormwater management program and regulations on hazard disclosure could be improved. The Village's regulations on stream dumping and erosion and sediment control are in good shape, although the requirements and procedures could use more publicity.

8.1.6 Post-Flood Mitigation: During the post-flood period it will be very difficult to enforce the substantial damage rule when property owners are strapped for funds to repair, rebuild, and replace their belongings.

However, the post-flood period can also be a prime time to take advantage of opportunities for floodproofing and redevelopment of the floodplain. A variety of funding programs are available after a disaster declaration, some of them keyed to helping people comply with the substantial damage rule.

## **8.2 Summary of Recommendations of the 1994 Plan**

These summary statements are taken from the recommendations at the end of each section. They are organized by responsible office. The status of implementation follows each recommendation. New recommendations for this 2000 *Update* are in a later section.

### 8.2.1 Village Board of Trustees:

- a. Continue to work with the other communities in the Little Calumet watershed and state and federal legislators to get the Thornton Quarry reservoir built. (Recommendation 3.8.2a)

Ongoing. Meetings have been held with MWRDGC, neighboring communities and Congressmen. Representative Jerry Weller has been particularly effective in securing the needed funding from Congress. MWRDGC has condemned and cleared properties for the North Lobe, the first part of the two phase reservoir project. It will be advertising for construction bids in 2000.

- b. Unless it is confirmed that the Quarry will not be built for 20 years, do not proceed with multi-million dollar flood control projects. (Recommendation 3.8.2b)

Ongoing. The Village Board of Trustees agreed to this policy when the 1994 *Plan* was adopted. It has been followed.

- c. Fund and implement small scale projects including installing flap gates on the Little Calumet along Riverview Drive, and evaluating the feasibility of a backflow prevention device on Thorn Ditch. (Recommendation 3.8.2c)

The flap gates have been installed. The Village requested State funding for the Thorn Ditch project. In 1996, this recommendation was transferred to the Village Engineer to work on funding support from the State.

After an on-site investigation, IDNR found that there are several other sources of flooding into the area. A backwater valve on Thorn Ditch would not keep the area dry during a flood on Thorn Creek. A final report has not been received from the State, but funding does not look likely and the project may not be appropriate, anyway.

- d. Continue to explore alternative flood protection measures while the Quarry option is pursued. (Recommendation 3.8.2e)

Ongoing. The Village instituted the Flood Assistance program to help residents with technical and financial assistance for alternative measures.

- e. Design, fund, and implement a Flood Assistance Program, to include appointment of a part-time flood assistance coordinator and creation of a Flood Assistance Fund with \$100,000 for rebates and loan subsidies. (Recommendation 4.13.2)

Ongoing. The program was initiated on May 1, 1994, with the Fiscal Year 1995 budget and the hiring of the Flood Assistance Coordinator. Funds from the initial \$100,000 were carried over into later fiscal years. To date \$180,000 have been provided for rebates to help fund 350 projects worth \$723,000. The program has received several state and national awards.

- f. 5) Provide an adequate budget to pay the flood assistance coordinator's salary, expenses, and training. (Recommendation 4.13.2a.5)

Ongoing. Adequate funds have been appropriated each year.

- g. 6) Provide the flood assistance coordinator with engineering and technical support on floodproofing and government programs. (Recommendation 4.13.2a.6)

Ongoing. Robinson Engineering provides the engineering support. The Village contracted with French & Associates for support and assistance on floodproofing, regulations and government programs.

- h. Appoint a flood hazard mitigation coordinator as soon as possible. (Recommendation 7.6.2a)

Done. Fred Block was appointed flood hazard mitigation coordinator in May 1994.

### 8.2.2 Department of Public Works:

Revise and expand on the stream maintenance policies and procedures. (Recommendation 3.8.2d)

Done. A revised Drainage Maintenance SOP was adopted by the Board of Trustees in 1996. It received CRS credit. Village staff conduct the inspections and maintenance each year. In 1996, this recommendation was revised to “Implement the Drainage Maintenance SOP.”

### 8.2.3 Flood Assistance Coordinator:

- a. Attend training and collect references on floodproofing, financial assistance and post-flood mitigation programs. Follow all flood-related developments and report progress to the Flood Liaison Committee. (Recommendation 4.13.2a.4)

Ongoing. The FAC has been to three courses at FEMA’s Emergency Management Institute. He has attended conferences and training sessions held by the South Suburban Building Officials Association, the Association of State Floodplain Managers, and the Illinois Association for Floodplain and Stormwater Management. He also participates at work group meetings for the watershed planning efforts of the South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association.

- b. Coordinate general information assistance activities with the Village Public Relations Director, including the flood protection library, outreach projects, a homeowner's handbook, an updated video, and open houses. Ensure that these projects cover property protection and the safety, health and mental health aspects of flooding. (Recommendation 4.13.2b)

Ongoing. Each year since the *Plan* was adopted, the Village has implemented the following projects:

- Most editions of the Village’s monthly *South Holland Today* have had a section on flood protection.
- *Guide to Flood Protection* and *Guide to Protection from Basement Flooding* are displayed at the municipal building and are made available to residents all year.
- Displays are featured at various festivals

- Each summer, the mayor sends a special six page letter on flood protection to all floodplain residents.
- The 15 minute video, “Flood Control Issues,” is aired on the Village public access cable channel during the year.

In 1996, the Village published *Guide to Flood Protection in South Holland, Illinois* and *Guide to Protection from Basement Flooding*. These cover the topics listed above, but do not include case studies or photographs of local examples.

In 1996, the Public Relations Office prepared a ½ hour video on the Village’s flood hazards, the Thornton Quarry project and technical and financial assistance available to help residents. It did not go into floodproofing details.

While there have been no open houses in South Holland since 1992, there were some held in other suburbs in 1997, 1998 and 1999. These were publicized as available to South Holland residents.

- d. Implement site specific information assistance activities, including map determinations, advice on flood protection and selecting contractors, flood audits, and a contractor's outreach program. (Recommendation 4.13.2c)

The village has publicized the FAC’s availability to provide map information and technical assistance and to review plans. Many residents have taken advantage of this service and the FAC has made numerous site visits and consultations.

- e. Assist residents in obtaining financial assistance by providing advice on outside sources of financial assistance, reviewing the application requirements for the Community Development Block Grant, and administering the Flood Assistance Fund to provide rebates and low interest loans for floodproofing. (Recommendation 4.13.2d)

The regular grant programs have been monitored since the *Plan* was adopted. The floods were not severe enough to trigger any disaster assistance. Therefore, the Village is relying on its own funds to help people. The rebate program has been quite a success (see item 8.2.1e).

#### 8.2.4 Public Relations Office:

- a. Work with the flood assistance coordinator to implement programs to provide residents and businesses with information on property protection and the health and mental health aspects of flooding. (Recommendation 4.13.2b)

See item 8.2.3c

- b. Meet with real estate organizations to discuss a voluntary flood hazard disclosure program. (Recommendation 6.6.2g)

The Public Relations Director met with real estate offices and reviewed this issue. Due to the large number of suburbs that they serve, it was concluded that such a program in only one town would not work.

### 8.2.5 Emergency Response Committee:

- a. Work with other Little Calumet River watershed communities (in Illinois and Indiana), the National Weather Service, and the U.S. Army of Engineers to develop a more effective and more dependable flood threat recognition system. (Recommendation 5.5.2a)

The Corps completed its flood warning study and reported that it could not provide any further assistance. However floods since the *Plan* was prepared have shown that the current Weather Service system is very accurate and timely.

The Deputy Clerk participated on the Emergency Services work group of the South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association's watershed planning effort. This effort recommended more work to be pursued at the subwatershed level, such as the Thorn Creek basin.

- b. Update and revise the "Flood Warning and Response System." (Recommendation 5.5.2b)

The Village sent the "System" to the Community Rating System consultant who reviews warning programs for CRS credit. It received all the credit requested. The procedures performed well during the floods that have occurred since 1994.

Getting flood response experiences almost every year has refined the procedures and given the staff valuable training for small floods. After each occurrence, a Post-Flood Evaluation Report is prepared. Emergency management staff use this to improve the Village's flood response operations, but these improvements are not necessarily being incorporated into the written "Flood Warning and Response System."

- c. Continue the outreach efforts to critical facilities. (Recommendation 5.5.2c)

This recommendation has not been initiated.

### 8.2.6 Plan Commission:

- a. Incorporate floodplain concerns in the next revision to the comprehensive plan and the zoning ordinance. (Recommendation 6.6.2a)

This recommendation was dropped in 1997 because the Liaison Committee concluded that the current floodplain regulations adequately protect new development.

- b. Recommend amendments to the subdivision ordinance to require that the floodplain portions of new developments be dedicated to parks, open space or maintenance easements. (Recommendation 6.6.2b)

This recommendation was dropped in 1997 because the Liaison Committee recommended that the subdivision ordinance be amended to require that all new subdivisions have their streets and building sites elevated above the base flood elevation. This amendment was approved by the Board of Trustees in 1996.

- c. Review the recommended provisions of the NIPC model stormwater management ordinance to determine if they should be adopted. (Recommendation 6.6.2f)

This recommendation was dropped in 1997 because the Liaison Committee recommended that the stormwater management regulations be amended to expand their jurisdiction to cover more development projects. This amendment was approved by the Board of Trustees.

#### 8.2.7 Code Enforcement Office:

- a. Continue to enforce the standards of the floodplain regulations and draft minor revisions to the ordinance. (Recommendation 6.6.2c)

This is really two recommendations: enforce the ordinance and amend it. The office continues to enforce the ordinance as an ongoing activity.

The original *Plan* had three recommended amendments to the floodplain regulations. Two of the three changes were made in an amendment passed in 1994. After further review of the impact of the third proposal on critical facilities, the Liaison Committee recommended against it.

In 1996, the Committee recommended several other amendments to the floodplain regulations. The Board of Trustees subsequently adopted an amendment to exempt small temporary structures, such as above ground swimming pools from the compensatory storage requirements. It also set wet floodproofing standards for tool sheds and detached garages, allowing such small structures to be built without elevating them above the flood level. These changes allow more freedom for homeowners in the fringe to improve their properties while still meeting flood protection standards.

- b. Draft an amendment to the building code to require that the lowest opening of new buildings outside the floodplain be at least one foot above the street. (Recommendation 6.6.2d)

This action item was dropped in 1997 because in 1996 the Village Board of Trustees adopted an alternative ordinance provision to protect new buildings from local drainage problems.

- c. Review the floodplain permit procedures to make them more efficient. (Recommendation 6.6.2e)

Done. Permit procedures have been changed. In 1995, the Office of Water Resources visited the Village and reviewed code enforcement procedures. Its report said “Overall, we were impressed with South Holland’s understanding and implementation of the requirements....The Village has well-established permit application and review procedures.”

In 1996, this recommendation was revised to read “Ensure that staff is trained in enforcement procedures for floodplain regulations.” As noted in 8.2.3, training is an ongoing activity.

### 8.2.8 Hazard Mitigation Coordinator:

- a. Attend training and become familiar with post-flood procedures, clean up and repairs, reconstruction regulations, public information activities, and financial assistance. (Recommendation 7.6.2b)

The Flood Assistance Coordinator has added training and conferences where some of these topics are addressed. There is no training specifically for post-flood mitigation.

- b. Develop a post-flood hazard mitigation plan. (Recommendation 7.6.2c)

In 1997, the Flood Liaison Committee adopted the *Post-Flood Mitigation Procedures*. It covers all of issues listed above. It has been used as a model in other suburbs and other states. However, there are still some details that need to be completed to make the *Procedures* fully effective, including preparing checklists and base maps.

### 8.2.9 Flood Liaison Committee

- a. Continue to follow flood programs and provide information and recommendations to the Village Board, staff and residents.

Ongoing. The Committee meets 4 - 6 times each year and hears reports on the latest activities in floodplain and stormwater management.

- b. Monitor the implementation of this plan and prepare a written progress report to the Village Board at least annually.

Ongoing. The Committee has submitted a report to the Village Board each Spring.

- c. Continue to work with the Cook County Stormwater Management Committee and the Little Calumet Watershed Council to encourage other communities to adopt similar floodplain management, soil erosion and sedimentation control, and stream dumping ordinances and to participate in the Community Rating System.

Ongoing. The efforts of these two organizations have been eclipsed by the South Suburban Mayor and Managers Association (SSMMA) master planning program for the Little Calumet watershed. That plan, *South Suburban Stormwater Strategy, a Plan for Watershed Management*, has been completed. The Village was a leader and an active participant in this work.

- d. Implement assignments related to the Community Rating System.

Ongoing. The CRS Coordinator is making sure that the assignments are being implemented. Some of the CRS activities were revised and improved as part of the Village's 1998 recertification. The Village improved to a Class 6 on October 1, 1997, one of only 18 in the nation. In 1999, this saved South Holland residents over \$100,000 in flood insurance premiums.

- e. Investigate additional sources of financial assistance for floodproofing, such as tax incentives, donations, and other grant programs.

Ongoing. Village staff does this with attendance at state and national conferences and workshops.

### **8.3 Action Items Timetable**

This section provided a separate schedule for implementing the recommendations of the 1994 *Plan*. It has been deleted from this 2000 *Update*. The schedule is now in section 8.8.

### **8.4 Budget**

This section provided a separate budget for implementing the recommendations of the 1994 *Plan*. It has been deleted from this 2000 *Update*. All action items can be accomplished as part of regular staff time.

### **8.5 CRS Crosswalk**

This section related the 1994 *Plan's* recommendations to the Community Rating System (CRS) credit criteria in effect at that time. The criteria have since been substantially revised. This section has been deleted from this 2000 *Update*.

### **8.6 Floodplain Management Goals**

One important change in the CRS credit criteria since the 1994 *Plan* was prepared was the addition of a requirement for the plan to include the goals for the community's floodplain management program. Accordingly, the Village Board adopted the following resolution on August 19, 1996.

More specific goals are proposed for this 2000 *Update*:

1. The threat of major flooding from the Little Calumet River and its tributaries should be reduced by construction of the Thornton Quarry Reservoir.
2. The Village should assist floodprone property owners to protect themselves from minor flood problems, such as local drainage and sewer backup.
3. All Village residents should be aware of the flood hazards they face throughout the community, what the Village is doing about them, and how they can support the Village's efforts to prevent and reduce flood losses.
4. The Village should provide residents with information, early flood warning, technical assistance and, where appropriate, financial assistance so they can be better prepared for all types of flood hazards.
5. The Village should use all of its regulatory authority, powers of persuasion, development programs, and drainage system maintenance efforts to prevent flood, drainage and sewer problems from getting worse.

**Figure 8-1. 1996 Floodplain Management Plan Goals**  
(Adopted by the Village Board, August 19, 1996)

WHEREAS, the Village of South Holland has been conducting floodplain management planning since March 1993 and adopted its *Floodplain Management Plan* on May 2, 1994; and

WHEREAS, during this process our planning goals were implicitly understood by those participating in the process; and

WHEREAS, it is advisable that the Village's Floodplain Management Planning Goals be explicitly stated to ensure that all participants are in agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of South Holland, that the Village's Floodplain Management Planning Goals shall be as follows:

1. It is the Village's ultimate goal to reduce and prevent flood losses from overbank flooding, sewer backup and local drainage and ponding.
2. The most effective long range solution to our overbank flooding problem is conversion of the Thornton Quarry to be a flood control reservoir. However, there is no assurance as to when and if it will be built.
3. Therefore, it is the Village's goal to pursue all other feasible means to reduce the damage from overbank flooding. The Village's plan to reach this goal is spelled out in our *Floodplain Management Plan*, May 2, 1994, as amended.
4. Many of the activities spelled out in the *Floodplain Management Plan* require the cooperation of individual property owners. Therefore, it is the Village's goal to provide them with technical assistance for self-help activities, assist them with rebates to help finance the activities, and to involve them in the planning process through representation on the Liaison Committee.
5. It must be noted that the Village has other goals, such as economic development, that may run counter to these floodplain management goals. The Board of Trustees is the ultimate decider as to which goals shall take precedence.
6. Floodplain management planning is a continuing process. The Village's Flood Liaison Committee will continue to meet on a regular basis and review floodplain management activities, assess their effectiveness, and recommend to the Board and Village staff.

## **8.7 Public Information Program Strategy**

The Community Rating System provides credit for a "Public Information Program Strategy." It is based on the premise that a properly prepared strategy that reviews the problem, determines how to best reach the target audiences, and coordinates with other information programs will produce the best outreach projects for that community.

The basic steps to prepare a strategy are essentially the same as for a floodplain management plan. This section documents the required steps and identifies where this *Plan* and *Update* include the CRS credit criteria.

- (a) The strategy team: The Flood Liaison Committee is the “strategy team.” Its membership is listed in Section 1. It includes several citizens and a floodplain manager: Fred Block, the Flood Assistance Coordinator.
- (b) The community has prepared a written document – this *Plan* and *Update*. The needed topics are covered as follows:
  - (1) The local flood hazard. Section 2.
  - (2) The flood safety and property protection measures. Flood safety measures are summarized in the Village’s *Guide to Flood Protection*. Property protection measures are covered in Section 4.
  - (3) Activities currently being implemented. Section 8.2.3c
  - (4) Goals for the community’s public information program. Section 8.6.
    3. “All Village residents should be aware of the flood hazards they face throughout the community, what the Village is doing about them, and how they can support the Village’s efforts to prevent and reduce flood losses.”
    4. “The Village should provide residents with:
      - information,
      - early flood warning,
      - technical assistance ...so they can be better prepared for all types of flood hazards.”
  - (5) The outreach projects that will be done each year. Action items 7, 8 and 9 in the next section.
  - (6) The monitoring and evaluating process. Action item 6 in the next section. This will be part of the annual monitoring and evaluation of the full *Floodplain Management Plan*.

## **8.8 Action Plan**

The 1994 *Floodplain Management Plan* recommended 31 action items. Over the years, six have been dropped and others have been revised. Because floodplain management is now an ingrained part of South Holland’s village government, some, like “provide an adequate budget” are no longer pertinent.

Accordingly, this *Update* recommends a new set of action items, some of which are continuations from the original *Plan*. They are organized by responsible office.

With one exception, all of these action items are to be funded from the Village's operating budget as part of regular salaries and expenses. The exception is action item #2. The Flood Assistance Program is funded by a special line item appropriation.

### **Village Board of Trustees**

1. Continue to work with the other communities in the Little Calumet watershed and state and federal legislators to get the Thornton Quarry reservoir built.

Deadline: Ongoing

2. Continue to explore and fund the Flood Assistance Program and other alternative flood protection measures to protect properties that will not benefit from the Quarry.

Deadline: Ongoing

### **Flood Liaison Committee**

3. Continue to follow flood programs and provide information and recommendations to the Village Board, staff and residents.

Deadline: Ongoing

4. Monitor the implementation of this *Plan* and prepare a written progress report to the Village Board at least annually. Include a specific evaluation of the public information program strategy (activities 7, 8 and 9).

Deadline: The evaluation report should be to the Village Board by April 1 each year.

5. Continue to work with the South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association and other regional groups to encourage other communities to:

- a. Adopt and enforce stronger floodplain and stormwater management regulations
- b. Coordinate flood warning, response and mitigation activities
- c. Coordinate drainage system maintenance programs
- d. Participate in the Community Rating System.

Deadline: Ongoing

### **Flood Assistance Coordinator**

6. Continue to attend training and collect references on floodproofing, financial assistance and post-flood mitigation programs. Follow all flood-related developments and report progress to the Flood Liaison Committee.

Deadline: Ongoing

7. Coordinate general information assistance activities with the Village Public Relations Director, including:
  - a. The flood protection library
  - b. Articles on flood protection in *South Holland Today*
  - c. Display and distribution of *Guide to Flood Protection* and *Guide to Protection from Basement Flooding*
  - d. Displays at various festivals and public activities
  - e. Distribution of the mayor's annual letter on flood protection to floodplain residents.
  - f. Playing the video on the Village's flood activities on cable TV
  - g. Providing appropriate information and links on the Village's web site

The messages to be communicated include:

- a. Why there are flood, local drainage and sewer backup problems
- b. What the Village and other agencies are doing
- c. Flood warning signals and flood response procedures
- d. Keeping channels and the drainage system clean
- e. How to protect one's property from flood damage
- f. Where to get more information and financial assistance

Deadline: Ongoing

8. Implement technical assistance activities, including
  - a. Providing flood map information to inquirers
  - b. Advice on flood protection and retrofitting
  - c. Advice on selecting and dealing with contractors

Deadline: Ongoing

9. Work with neighboring communities to develop and implement joint public information activities that benefit everyone in the region, including:
  - a. Training insurance agents on flood insurance
  - b. Conducting floodproofing open houses
  - c. Educating contractors and home improvement stores' staff on property protection measures and construction regulations
  - d. Production of a video on property protection measures appropriate for this area

Deadline: Make initial contacts by the summer of 2000.

10. Assist residents in obtaining financial assistance through the Flood Assistance Program's rebates.

Deadline: Ongoing

11. Complete the checklists, base maps, and other materials needed for the *Post-Flood Mitigation Procedures*. After a flood, critique and revise the *Procedures* as needed.

Deadline: February 1, 2001.

#### **Public Relations Office**

12. Ensure that there is adequate coverage of flood protection in *South Holland Today* and adequate numbers of *Guide to Flood Protection* and *Guide to Protection from Basement Flooding*.

Deadline: Ongoing

13. Work with the Flood Assistance Coordinator to implement action items 7 - 10.

Deadline: Ongoing

#### **Emergency Response Committee**

14. Critique the “Flood Warning and Response System” after each time that it is implemented and update and revise the document as needed.

Deadline: As needed.

15. Prepare a flood stage forecast map or GIS equivalent to better prepare the Village for a flood that is larger than the ones that have been experienced.

Deadline: February 1, 2001.

16. Contact the critical facilities and help them develop flood response plans for the appropriate flood hazard.

Deadline: Initial contacts by February 1, 2001.

#### **Code Enforcement Office**

17. Continue to enforce the standards of the floodplain regulations.

Deadline: Ongoing

18. Ensure that staff is trained in enforcement procedures and State and Federal floodplain regulation requirements.

Deadline: Ongoing

#### **Department of Public Works**

19. Implement the Drainage Maintenance SOP.

Deadline: Ongoing