



# RIVER CURRENTS

UPPER MISSISSIPPI, ILLINOIS & MISSOURI RIVERS ASSOCIATION - UMIMRA

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## KATRINA: WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

By UMIMRA Chairman, David McMurray

*Last month in response to Katrina, UMIMRA Chairman David McMurray submitted the editorial below to daily newspapers throughout the Mississippi Valley. In case you missed it, it is reprinted below.*

For the second time in 12 years, the nation is being reminded of the tremendous toll that catastrophic flooding takes, and how unprepared our nation remains to deal with such disasters. The bottom line is that we are little more prepared today than we were twelve years ago to defend our citizens and our economy from these catastrophes. These so-called "500-year" events have now devastated regions of our nation twice in the past twelve years. Is there anyone yet to be convinced that another similar disaster will occur sooner rather than later?

The Great Flood of 1993 should have been the wake-up call that prevented the recent Katrina disaster. Back then, task forces were assembled, reports generated and recommendations made that would have served to largely prevent or at least mitigate what is being called the largest natural disaster in our nation's history. So what happened?

As the news crews left the area and life returned to normal in the Mississippi River Valley, the federal government largely lost interest in tackling the problem. The federal Office of Management and Budget continued its destructive policy dictating that all Corps of Engineer projects be evaluated primarily on the basis of whether they would generate a positive return on investment. In calculating such return, no consideration is given to the significant benefits provided by disaster avoidance or other benefits that result from flood protection. Essentially, because one "500-year flood" had just hit, OMB decided addressing the problem could wait another 500 years.

The very nature of this type of analysis assumes that the country is willing to risk massive flooding and the staggering loss of human life to save money in

the short term. As the bills for Katrina start to roll in, I wonder what OMB's analysts will say now about the return on investment if adequate flood control had been in place?

What if we had taken action? The Corps had long recommended higher levels of levee protection for New Orleans. Some of the levees protecting New Orleans had, in fact, been built to the higher standards and those levees held. It was only those built to a lesser standard – which the Corps had recommended improving – that were breached.

I would like to think that we have learned from our past mistakes. The time has come – in fact it came quite a while ago – to establish a comprehensive plan for flood control on the Mississippi River. I am hopeful that yet another opportunity to prevent these natural disasters will not be squandered.

In light of Katrina, questions are rightfully and finally being raised about the wisdom of singling out flood control projects and subjecting them to penny-wise, pound-foolish cost-benefit analyses. We need to reexamine the method by which the Corps of Engineers' flood control projects have been funded, and what can be done to reverse the trend of deteriorating resources and woefully inadequate flood protection up and down the Mississippi River.

The Upper Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri Rivers Association has worked tirelessly toward a plan for Comprehensive Flood Control on the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and has also advocated that this needs to be a system-wide, long-term approach. We hope that our friends in the federal government will now renew their focus on this critical public policy issue. The flood of tears from Katrina deserves a flood of action from our government.

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### NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

*As UMIMRA members, we welcome your input on the format, content and suggestions for future articles for River Currents. Please direct your comments to Kim Robinson, UMIMRA, 600 S. Second St., Ste. 403, Springfield, IL 62704, or kimrobinson@umimra.org.*

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## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

By KIM ROBINSON

After several years of study, the Corps of Engineers will soon complete a draft of its Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan for flood control. UMIMRA has been a vocal and sometimes lone supporter of this important initiative which is an essential step in the effort to prevent another great flood in the upper Mississippi River valley.

Later this winter, the Corps will hold a series of public meetings to gauge public support for this project as a final step in their study. UMIMRA board members are assembling a committee of supporters for each of the three states to help ensure that the Corps and Congress hear the message loud and clear: Those of us who live and work in the Mississippi Valley never want to endure another catastrophic flood. Billions of dollars were lost. Lives were lost. It can be prevented. It should be prevented.

We now have a report in hand that tells us how to do just that. Armed with this information, the next step is to make sure that our lawmakers and policymakers establish flood control on the Upper Mississippi as a priority initiative. UMIMRA members and others need to express their support for this effort by attending and speaking at every public meeting and by providing written testimony. Over the next few months, you will be contacted by someone from UMIMRA letting you know about the public meeting dates and encouraging you to lend your voice to this cause.

Whether this study leads to a new era of systemic flood protection, or gathers dust on a shelf will be largely up to each of us.

### PUSH FOR WRDA MOVES TO SENATE

The Water Resources Development Act of 2005 – the long-awaited authorizing legislation for lock and dam improvements on the Upper Mississippi – was approved by the U.S. House of Representatives over the summer. A similar bill has already been approved by a Senate committee so the push is now on for full Senate consideration. WRDA has recently garnered additional support from the Audubon Society and the World Wildlife Fund which are both expected to work for passage of the measure in the Senate.

UMIMRA has signed on to a letter to all Senators urging consideration of the legislation. We continue to encourage our members to contact their U.S. Senators to let them know of their support for WRDA, and its importance to this region. You can locate current contact information for your Senator at [www.senate.gov/](http://www.senate.gov/)

### FEMA MAPPING UPDATE UNDERWAY

The Federal Emergency Management Association's mapping update project is currently underway. This may be of interest to those Levee and Drainage Districts that have a 100-year or 500-year certification or may be considering one. Those districts scheduled to be updated in 2005/2006, need to be sure to have the full three feet of freeboard on the new flow frequency profiles. For those districts north of St. Louis, the profiles are higher so maintenance may be required. Those south of St. Louis

that were previously not eligible may become eligible with the new maps because the profiles are lower.

The listing by county is provided on pages 6-7. You may view the schedule online at:

[http://www.fema.gov/pdf/fhm/mh\\_appa-ver1\\_5.pdf](http://www.fema.gov/pdf/fhm/mh_appa-ver1_5.pdf)

## CORPS RESOURCES HARNESSSED TO FIGHT KATRINA

The following update concerning Katrina and its impact on the Army Corps of Engineers was provided by Worth Hager, President, The National Waterways Conference, Inc., of which UMIMRA is a member.

Last month, in light of Katrina, the Senate passed a \$10.5 billion Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill. Funding was not included for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' work that is outside of the scope of that work tasked by FEMA. In fact, the Corps has received just \$400 million for their efforts. This means that the funds required to cover the New Orleans levee repair, as well as other responses, must be diverted from ongoing projects across the country. "We hope both the House and Senate will quickly pass an additional Emergency Supplemental appropriations bill that includes adequate funding for the Corps' hurricane response effort, as well as replacing those funds for ongoing projects affected by the diversion of funds. We estimate the Corps will need upwards of \$2 billion," stated Hager.

"The press has been asking if the flooding problems in New Orleans could have been prevented with adequate funding," said Hager. "The better question is why should water resources projects, such as flood control projects, be singled out as subject to a cost-benefit analysis, which, by its very nature, assumes that one is willing to risk a massive flooding event to save money in the short term?" The levees which were breached in New Orleans were designed to withstand a category 3 hurricane, although many had been pushing for a higher level of protection.

"The fact is, the Corps of Engineers flood damage reduction program saves lives and prevents almost \$8 in damages for each dollar spent. And in the Mississippi Valley and Tributary system, the system affected by hurricane Katrina, just the *national* return on investment is \$24 for each dollar spent," Hager continued. "The National Waterways Conference estimates that the Corps needs at least \$5.6 billion to begin addressing critical concerns, although a budget of close to \$8.4 billion is what is truly required to address

current needs."

Currently, the Corps is only able to function at 50 percent capacity at the rate of funding proposed by the Office of Management and Budget, which has contributed to benefits-foregone by taxpayers and endangered lives. America's contractors--who build and maintain projects--as well as farmers, power companies, manufacturers, recreational boaters and the cities and towns that rely on the system, will continue to suffer if adequate funding is not restored for the transportation, flood control, hydropower, recreation and water supply projects overseen by the Corps.

The Senate recently passed an FY2006 appropriation of \$5.298 billion and the House of Representatives passed a budget figure of \$4.746 billion. The President's budget proposal was \$4.513 billion. (Of that, \$883 million of the \$1.979 billion for operation and maintenance is contributed through user funds.) The final appropriation figure will be discussed in a conference committee.

In addition to mitigating storm damage, our water resources contribute mightily to our Nation's well-being. Ports and waterways are integral to our national transportation system—ensuring domestic and international trade opportunities and safe, low- cost and eco-friendly transportation of the building blocks of America's economy such as grain, steel, coal, fertilizer, salt, sand and gravel, cement, petroleum, chemicals, etc. Shore protection projects provide safety from hurricanes and other storm events for transportation, petroleum and agriculture infrastructure around our coastal waterways and deltas as well as recreational benefits, returning \$4 in benefits for each dollar invested.

Hager went on to say, "The Corps' mission is diverse-- transportation, flood damage reduction, hydropower, water supply, recreation and environmental restoration. Right now our infrastructure is crumbling before our eyes due to insufficient funding. With proper investment, including operation and maintenance, our waterways and ports have the potential to help strengthen our economy, help ease our nation's growing congestion problem, and provide a finer quality of life---a vital part of the President's

stated budgetary priorities."

In addition to the needs of flood control, one must not forget that an investment in the nation's water highways is essential as we face serious fuel shortages in this country. As we consider solutions to the fuel crisis that looms before us, we are neglecting the most economical and fuel efficient resource in our country. Waterways can carry cargo and equipment much more economically than truck or rail. One gallon of fuel in a tow boat can carry one ton of freight 2.5 farther than rail and 9 times farther than truck.

### About the National Waterways Conference:

*The National Waterways Conference (NWC) is the nationwide "umbrella" water resources organization of shippers, industry and regional associations, public entities such as port authorities, levee districts and states, barge lines, waterways service providers such as dredging contractors and engineering companies, shipyards, economic development agencies and others joined together since 1960 to promote a greater understanding of the public benefits of the waterways system and its contributions to a sound economy, industrial and agricultural productivity, regional development, environmental quality, energy conservation, international trade, national security and the overall public interest.*

## STATUS OF TRI-STATE RIVER ISSUES

Recently, the Upper Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri Rivers Association was asked to provide an update on the status of various river projects within the tri-state area. This snapshot may be useful to UMIMRA members who are frequently asked for this type of information.

Over the past several years, much attention has been focused on the proposed navigation enhancements and accompanying environmental restoration plans on the Upper Mississippi River. The Corps recommended a plan calling for:

- Seven new 1,200 foot locks at Lock and Dams 20-25, LaGrange and Peoria
- Mooring facilities at Lock and Dams 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24 and LaGrange
- Switchboats at Lock and Dams 20-25
- An ecosystem restoration proposal currently estimated at \$5.7 billion

The US House of Representatives has

approved the Water Resources Development Act of 2005 which is the language that would authorize the Corps of Engineers to undertake both the lock and dam enhancements and the environmental projects. The bill is awaiting consideration by the full Senate but has already been approved by a Senate committee.

In addition to the WRDA bill which would authorize the projects, Congress also must appropriate funds to perform the work. The House appropriated funds to begin preliminary engineering and design. The Senate is expected to consider its appropriations bill this fall.

For those who still remember the flood of 1993, perhaps nothing is as important as preventing another disaster – a fact we were reminded of recently. UMIMRA has worked tirelessly toward a plan for Comprehensive Flood Control on the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. The Army Corps of Engineers is set to release its draft Comprehensive Plan for Flood Control this fall. Both the House

and Senate have approved varying funding levels that will allow the Corps to complete the plan early in 2006. UMIMRA expects a series of public meetings to be held on the plan beginning in late November or early December.

What is unknown at the time of this writing is how the disaster in New Orleans will impact authorization of navigation and flood control projects and their accompanying appropriations. UMIMRA anticipates that water resources and management will garner renewed attention and that the WRDA bill will quickly receive Congressional approval.

As we have long advocated, we continue to urge our friends in Congress to take a system-wide, long-term view of water management. All aspects of the Mississippi River system -- upper and lower -- flood control, navigation, environmental and

*See STATUS - Next Page*

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## CORPS RELEASES PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR FLOOD CONTROL *By Mike Klinger, PE, Klingner & Associates and UMIMRA Vice-Chairman*

The Army Corps of Engineers has completed a pre-draft plan for the Upper Valley addressing systemic flood control. Twelve alternatives were developed, now known as alternatives A-L. Three of the plans appear to meet many of the systemic objectives the UMIMRA board feels would allow the Upper Valley to avoid another disaster like 1993, permit economic growth, and provide environmental and recreational improvements for the upper five states. Those alternatives are:

1) Alternative G: 500-year protection for urban and agricultural areas; 500-year ring levees with no new development for unprotected towns. This plan appears to offer the greatest level of protection to the largest number of districts.

2) Alternative H: Same as Alternative B except that the federal government would purchase land in areas where the cost of the levee improvements exceeded the value of the land to be protected.

3) Alternative B: Same protection levels as Alternative G except that some Levee & Drainage Districts would not be permitted to improve in order to mitigate impact on the lower Mississippi River.

While we are still awaiting additional cost information from the Corps, our initial reaction is that Alternative G offers the greatest benefit to the greatest number of Levee and Drainage Districts. In the Alternative G scenario, the Corps has removed the criterion that the project avoid impacts on the MR&T (or lower Mississippi). This allows for additional agricultural districts to be included in the plan that must otherwise be excluded.

It is important to bear in mind that any of the alternatives would greatly benefit our area based on data compiled by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The TVA study, completed at UMIMRA's request, demonstrated that:

- Every \$1 spent on comprehensive flood control at the 500-year level in the region

would generate \$5 dollars in increased farm income, damages avoided, enhanced economic development and the spending that would result from increased wealth.

- Enhanced flood control will create jobs and increase income in this region of the country, but these are investments that industry will not make until flood protection is provided.
- Land values would increase based on enhanced flood protection.
- Permanent employment could increase by as many as 25,000 employees in the Mississippi and Illinois floodplains.
- Farm land would become more productive with increased flood protection.

The Corps of Engineers internal procedures for calculating cost vs. benefits does not include all the long term benefits, nor does it consider regional economic benefits. As a result, none of the alternatives meet the national benefit cost ratio (greater than 1.0)

*See DRAFT - Next Page*

# HOUSE APPROVES ENDANGERED SPECIES REWRITE

The U.S. House of Representatives late last month approved sweeping changes to the Endangered Species Act.

The measure is being called the most massive rewrite of the Act since its 1973 passage. Key provisions include:

- Elimination of “critical habitat” designation for hundreds of species on both public and private land. New standards will be established by stakeholders, including landowners.
- Requiring the Department of Interior to act on developers’ inquiries regarding potential endangered species within 180 days. If the department fails to respond, the development may move forward. If the government opts to block the

project, landowners would be paid the fair market value of the planned development.

- Granting authority to the Interior Secretary for determining appropriate scientific data for decision-making.

Representative Dennis Cardoza (D-California) was one of the bill’s primary proponents, saying “Nearly half my county is designated as critical habitat. They’re basically taking farmlands. We’re trying to create balance here.”

Similar opinions were expressed by other House members who approved the measure by a 229 to 193 margin. The bill now moves to the Senate where it is expected to meet with some opposition.

*See How Your Representatives Voted* →

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## *STATUS from Page 4*

recreation must be viewed as part of a whole.

In light of Katrina, questions are rightfully and finally being raised about the wisdom of singling out flood control projects and subjecting them to cost-benefit analysis which assumes that massive flooding risk is acceptable to save a few dollars in the short term. What frequently does not figure into the equation is the staggering loss of life and property that occurs when those “500-year” events – we have now had at least two in the last 12 years – occur. We need to reexamine the method by which the Corps of Engineers’ flood control projects have been funded and what can be done to reverse the trend of deteriorating resources and woefully inadequate flood protection.

Meanwhile, on the Missouri River, controversy continues to surround the management of that river. The Corps of Engineers proposed a new \$1.3 billion oversight plan that would require significant appropriations for ecosystem restoration over the next twenty to thirty years.

While specific projects have yet to be identified, the project will likely include 20,000 acres of shallow water habitat for the pallid sturgeon and thousands more acres other species.

Not surprisingly, the court battles continue among environmental interests, those living upstream who want to retain water in reservoirs, and those living downstream who want water released for barge transportation remain at odds. No resolution to these competing interests is currently in sight.

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## *DRAFT from Page 4*

that the Corps has historically employed as a deciding factor for its projects. Any of the above alternatives will require congressional action for federal participation and funding.

In light of the flooding in New Orleans and Texas, we believe the nation has a better understanding of the need and the real benefit of improving our nation’s flood control systems.

As the Comprehensive Plan moves forward, and as we continue to gather input from our members, we feel confident that one of the above alternatives can be identified as the best alternative for our region. Please let us know your thoughts by contacting a board member or the UMIMRA office at 217/522-4109.

Here’s how your Representatives voted on the Endangered Species Bill:

	Yes	No	Abstain
<i>Illinois</i>			
Bean		X	
Biggert		X	
Costello	X		
Davis		X	
Emanuel		X	
Evans		X	
Gutierrez			X
Hastert			X
Hyde	X		
Jackson		X	
Johnson		X	
Kirk		X	
LaHood		X	
Lipinski		X	
Manzullo	X		
Rush		X	
Schakowsky		X	
Shimkus	X		
Weller	X		
<i>Iowa</i>			
Boswell			X
King	X		
Latham	X		
Leach		X	
Nussle	X		
<i>Missouri</i>			
Akin	X		
Blunt	X		
Carnahan		X	
Clay		X	
Cleaver		X	
Emerson	X		
Graves	X		
Hulshof	X		
Skelton	X		

# FEMA MAPPING SCHEDULE FOR ILLINOIS - BY COUNTY

As of April 8, 2005

Sequencing by Fiscal Year

Funding by Fiscal Year (\$1,000s)

County	FIPS	Est. Start Date	Est. End Date	Map Effective	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY7	FY08	TOTAL
Adams	17001	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	275	0	275
Alexander	17003	2005	2006	2007	0	114	0	0	0	114
Bond	17005	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	83	83
Boone	17007	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	110	0	110
Brown	17009	2006	2007	2008	0	0	80	0	0	80
Bureau	17011	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	173	0	173
Calhoun	17013	2006	2007	2008	0	0	80	0	0	80
Carroll	17015	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	87	0	87
Cass	17017	2006	2007	2008	0	0	80	0	0	80
Champaign	17019	2004	2006	2006	187	40	0	0	0	227
Christian	17021	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	134	134
Clark	17023	2005	2006	2007	0	83	0	0	0	83
Clay	17025	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	91	91
Clinton	17027	2003	2005	2006	56	40	0	0	0	96*
Coles	17029	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	155	155
Cook	17031	2003	2006	2007	200	300	0	0	0	500
Crawford	17033	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	87	0	87
Cumberland	17035	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	80	0	80
DeKalb	17037	2005	2006	2007	0	201	0	0	0	201
DeWitt	17039	2005	2006	2007	0	114	0	0	0	114
Douglas	17041	2006	2007	2008	0	0	93	0	0	93
DuPage	17043	2003	2004	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Edgar	17045	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	124	0	124
Edwards	17047	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	80	0	80
Effingham	17049	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	140	140
Fayette	17051	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	90	90
Ford	17053	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	80	80
Franklin	17055	2006	2007	2008	0	0	161	0	0	161
Fulton	17057	2006	2007	2008	0	0	173	0	0	173
Gallatin	17059	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	80	80
Greene	17061	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	110	0	110
Grundy	17063	2006	2007	2008	0	0	157	0	0	157
Hamilton	17065	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	80	80
Hancock	17067	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	154	154
Hardin	17069	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	80	80
Henderson	17071	2005	2006	2007	0	82	0	0	0	82
Henry	17073	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	171	0	171
Iroquois	17075	2006	2007	2008	0	0	213	0	0	213
Jackson	17077	2005	2006	2007	0	215	0	0	0	215
Jasper	17079	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	94	0	94
Jefferson	17081	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	132	0	132
Jersey	17083	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	82	82
Jo Daviess	17085	2005	2006	2007	0	129	0	0	0	129
Johnson	17087	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	80	80
Kane	17089	2004	2006	2007	294	60	0	0	0	354
Kankakee	17091	2003	2007	2008	0	0	211	0	0	211*
Kendall	17093	2004	2006	2007	85	200	0	0	0	285
Knox	17095	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	165	165
Lake	17097	2003	2008	2009	0	0	223	249	0	472*
LaSalle	17099	2005	2007	2008	0	163	190	0	0	353
Lawrence	17101	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	80	0	80
Lee	17103	2006	2007	2008	0	0	139	0	0	139

Note: Dollars shown are projected for map production and do not necessarily reflect dollars that would be given directly to the county. Funding dates shown for FY05 and later are anticipated.

County	FIPS	Sequencing by Fiscal Year			Funding by Fiscal Year (\$1,000s)					
		Est. Start Date	Est. End Date	Map Effective	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY7	FY08	TOTAL
Livingston	17105	2005	2006	2007	0	200	0	0	0	200
Logan	17107	2006	2007	2008	0	0	123	0	0	123
McDonough	17109	2006	2007	2008	0	0	101	0	0	101
McHenry	17111	2003	2005	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0*
McLean	17113	2005	2006	2007	0	308	0	0	0	308
Macon	17115	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	198	198
Macoupin	17117	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	180	180
Madison	17119	2003	2006	2007	266	80	0	0	0	346*
Marion	17121	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	180	180
Marshall	17123	2007	2008	2003	0	0	0	132	0	132
Mason	17125	2006	2007	2008	0	0	160	0	0	160
Massac	17127	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	87	87
Menard	17129	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	80	80
Mercer	17131	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	110	0	110
Monroe	17133	2005	2006	2007	0	143	0	0	0	143
Montgomery	17135	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	163	0	163
Morgan	17137	2006	2007	2008	0	0	120	0	0	120
Moultrie	17139	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	80	80
Ogle	17141	2006	2007	2008	0	0	146	0	0	146
Peoria	17143	2003	2005	2006	116	0	0	0	0	116*
Perry	17145	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	91	0	91
Piatt	17147	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	94	94
Pike	17149	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	178	178
Pope	17151	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	80	80
Pulaski	17153	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	80	0	80
Putnam	17155	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	80	0	80
Randolph	17157	2005	2006	2007	0	129	0	0	0	129
Richland	17159	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	80	0	80
Rock Island	17161	2004	2006	2007	206	80	0	0	0	286
St. Clair	17163	2004	2006	2007	423	0	0	0	0	423
Saline	17165	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	80	80
Sangamon	17167	2004	2005	2006	106	40	0	0	0	146
Schuyler	17169	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	87	87
Scott	17171	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	80	0	80
Shelby	17173	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	150	150
Stark	17175	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	80	80
Stephenson	17177	2006	2007	2008	0	0	193	0	0	193
Tazewell	17179	2003	2008	2009	0	0	0	230	0	230*
Union	17181	2005	2006	2007	0	89	0	0	0	89
Vermillion	17183	2006	2007	2008	0	0	254	0	0	254
Wabash	17185	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	80	0	80
Warren	17187	2003	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	98	98*
Washington	17189	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	124	124
Wayne	17191	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	125	0	125
White	17193	2008	2009	2010	0	0	0	0	105	105
Whiteside	17195	2007	2008	2009	0	0	0	175	0	175
Will	17197	2005	2007	2008	0	167	200	0	0	367
Williamson	17199	2005	2006	2007	0	165	0	0	0	165
Winnebago	17201	2003	2005	2006	104	0	0	0	0	104*
Woodford	17203	2003	2006	2007	0	123	0	0	0	123*

\* Funding provided prior to FY04

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

# MARK YOUR CALENDARS & MEMBER NEWS

## BOARD/EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS

October 27      Executive Board

November 17    Full Board

December 15    Executive Board

*Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association Annual Meeting*

December 8-10  
St. Louis, Missouri

*UMIMRA Annual Meeting*

February 17, 2006  
Peoria, Illinois

## CONFERENCES/SUMMITTS

*National Waterways Conference*  
October 31 - November 2, 2005  
Little Rock, Arkansas  
[www.waterways.org](http://www.waterways.org)

*New Rural Realities Conference*

February 21, 2006  
Burlington, Iowa

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RIVERS ASSOCIATION

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