2025 Report Card for America's Infrastructure Stormwater Overview



June 17, 2025







Agenda

- Overview of ASCE Report Card Darren Olson
- Resilience Criterion Carol Haddock
- Condition, Operations and Maintenance Criterion Jamie Houle
- Capacity Criterion Scott Taylor
- Funding and Future Need Criterion Kurt Woolford
- Q&A









Darren Olson, P.E., BC. WRE, M.ASCE, Chair, ASCE National Committee on America's Infrastructure; Vice President, Christopher B. Burke Engineering, Ltd.



Carol Ellinger Haddock, P.E., MPA, F.ASCE, Former Director, Houston Department of Public Works; Sr. Program Advisor, Black & Veatch



Jamie Houle, Ph.D., Vice Chair, NMSA; Director, UNH Stormwater Center



Scott Taylor, P.E., D.WRE, Chair, NMSA; Project Specialist, AtkinsRealis



Kurt Woolford, Executive Director, Lake County, Illinois, Stormwater Management Commission





Housekeeping

- This webcast is being recorded
- Recording of the event and a PDF of slides will be made available
- 1.5 PDHs are available
- Attendee input via typed in questions
- Please send technical/technological questions via chat function





Overview of ASCE Report Card

Darren Olson, P.E., BC. WRE, M.ASCE Chair, ASCE National Committee on America's Infrastructure; Vice President, Christopher B. Burke Engineering, Ltd.







2025 Report Card for America's Infrastructure

**	AVIATION	D+	4	PARKS AND RECREATION
4	BRIDGES	C		PORTS
	BROADBAND NEW	C+		RAIL
	DAMS	1 D+		ROADS
	DRINKING WATER	C-		SCHOOLS
W W	ENERGY	1 D+		SOLID WASTE
	HAZARDOUS WASTE	t C		STORMWATER
	INLAND WATERWAYS	t C-		TRANSIT
	LEVEES	1 D+		WASTEWATER

America's Cumulative Infrastructure Grade



1 C-

↑ B

■ B-

1 D+

D+

C+

1 D

D+



FAILING

Key Trends

1.

Aging infrastructure systems are increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters and extreme weather events, creating unexpected and often avoidable risks to public safety and the economy.

2.

Recent federal and state investments have had a positive impact, but the full force of increased funding will take years to realize. Sustained investment is key to providing certainty and ensuring planning goes to development, as well as making larger infrastructure projects attainable.

3.

Unreliable or unavailable data on key performance indicators continues to impact certain infrastructure sectors.

Methodology

CAPACITY

CONDITION

FUNDING

FUTURE NEED

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

PUBLIC SAFETY

RESILIENCE

INNOVATION

What the Grades Mean



MEDIOCRE

Requires attention



EXCEPTIONAL

Fit for the future



POOR

At risk



GOOD

Adequate for now



FAILING/CRITICAL

Unfit for purpose

National Trends in Stormwater that Shaped the Grade

2021 Grade = D ← 2025 Grade = D

- Capacity ← → →
 - More green, grey infrastructure being funded nationally through CWSRF, but rising frequency of severe events
- Condition/ O&M ←→→
 - Miles of impaired streams increased from 588,000 (2018) to 703,000 (2022)
 - Stormwater utilities* with maintenance plans up from 38% to 42%
 - MS4s* with stormwater asset management
 - Phase I Communities 63%
 - Phase II Communities 35%

- Funding and Future Need ← → →
 - EPA's 2022 Clean Watershed Needs Survey estimated 20-year capital improvement needs increased from \$23.8B (2012) to \$115.3B (2022)
 - Some funding increases to water sector from IIJA
 - Number of "stormwater utilities" increasing and fees increasing slightly from \$5.34 (2018) to \$6.06 (2023)
- Public Safety and Innovation
 - Increase in the frequency and severity of disasters costing >\$1B
 - 2010 2019: >130 occurrences
 - 2019 2023: 102 and counting
 - NOAA Atlas 15 will be fully available in 2027
- Resilience
 - Only 26% of municipalities* use updated design standards and specifications to address climate change and stormwater resilience

Resilience Criterion

Carol Ellinger Haddock, P.E., MPA, F.ASCE, Former Director, Houston Department of Public Works; Sr. Program Advisor, Black & Veatch



Stormwater Resilience

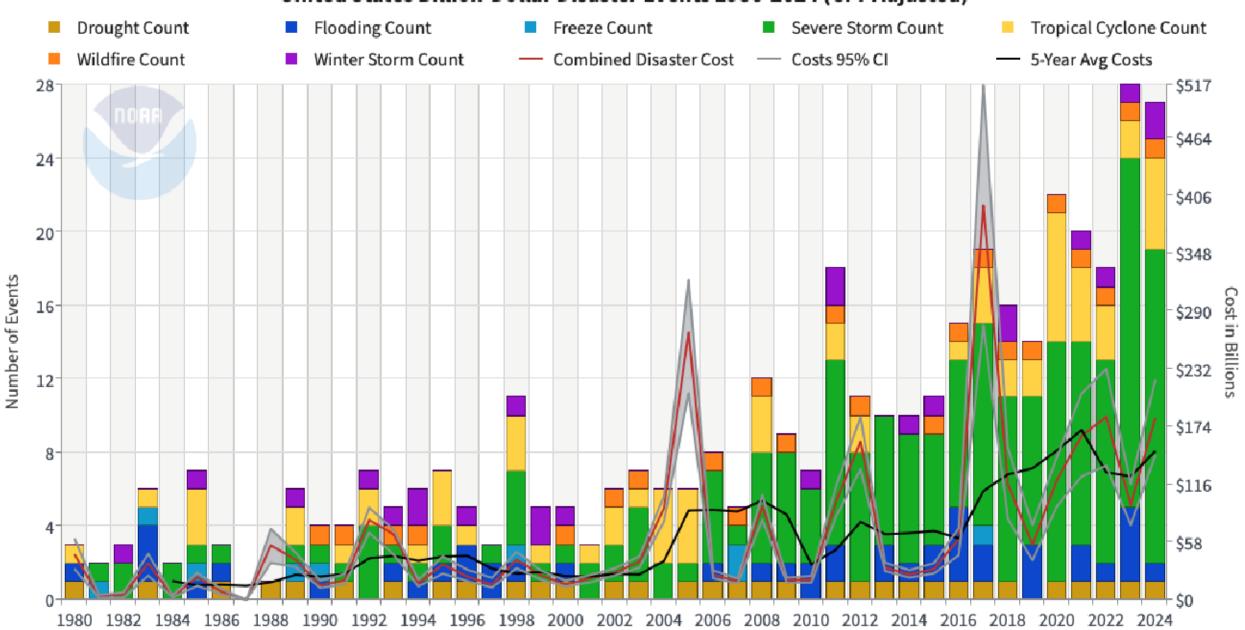


- Harsher conditions due to more frequent, intense weather
- "Above all approach" incl. green infra, land-use practices, and reuse of stormwater in drier areas
- Emergency action plans bolster stormwater management in response to disaster situations
- Only 26% of municipalities use updated design/specs to address disasters (WEF MS4 survey)

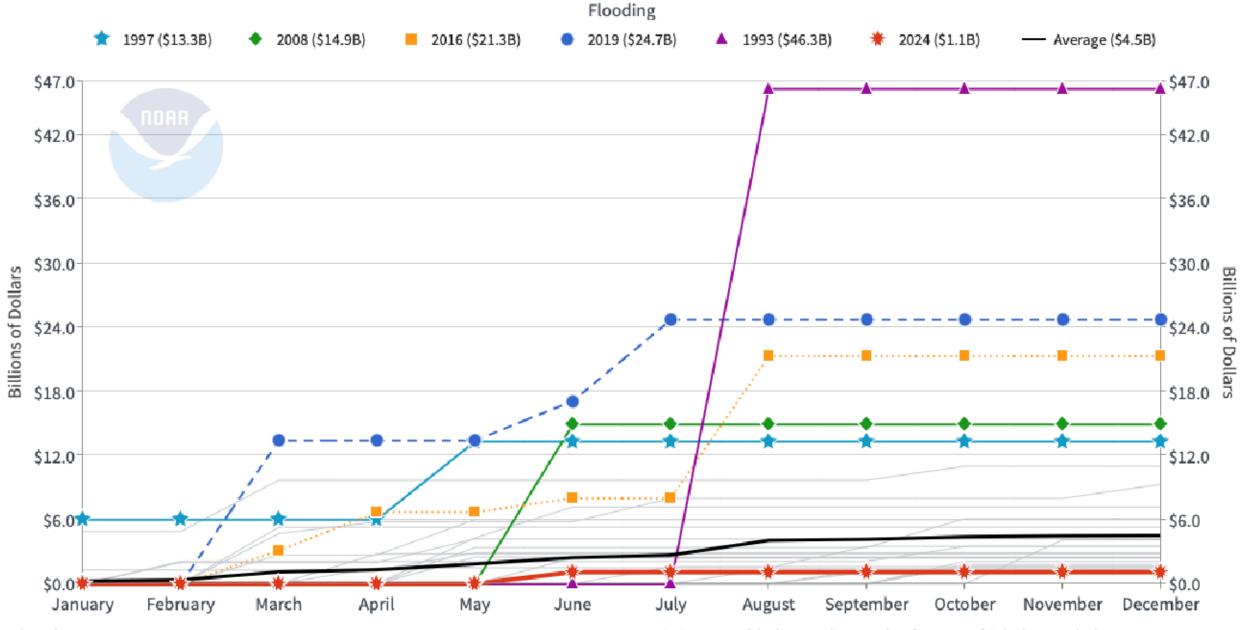




United States Billion-Dollar Disaster Events 1980-2024 (CPI-Adjusted)



1980-2024 United States Billion-Dollar Disaster Year-to-Date Event Cost (CPI-Adjusted)

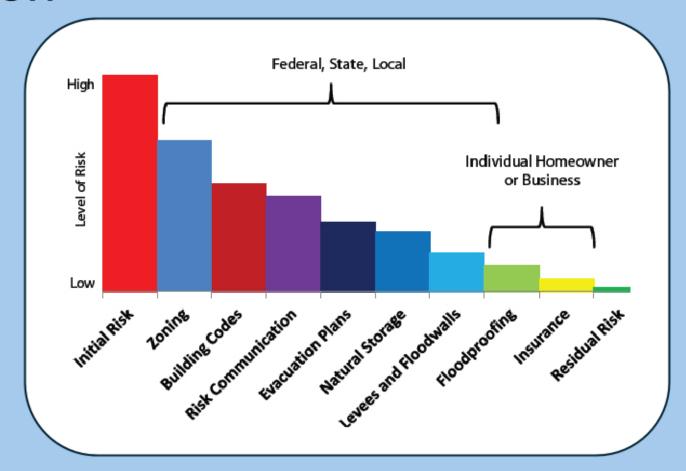


Updated: January 10, 2025

Event statistics are added according to the date on which they ended. Powered by ZingChart

Flood Risk Reduction

- Avoid
- Reduce
- Harden
- Leave







RISK REDUCTION – AVOID

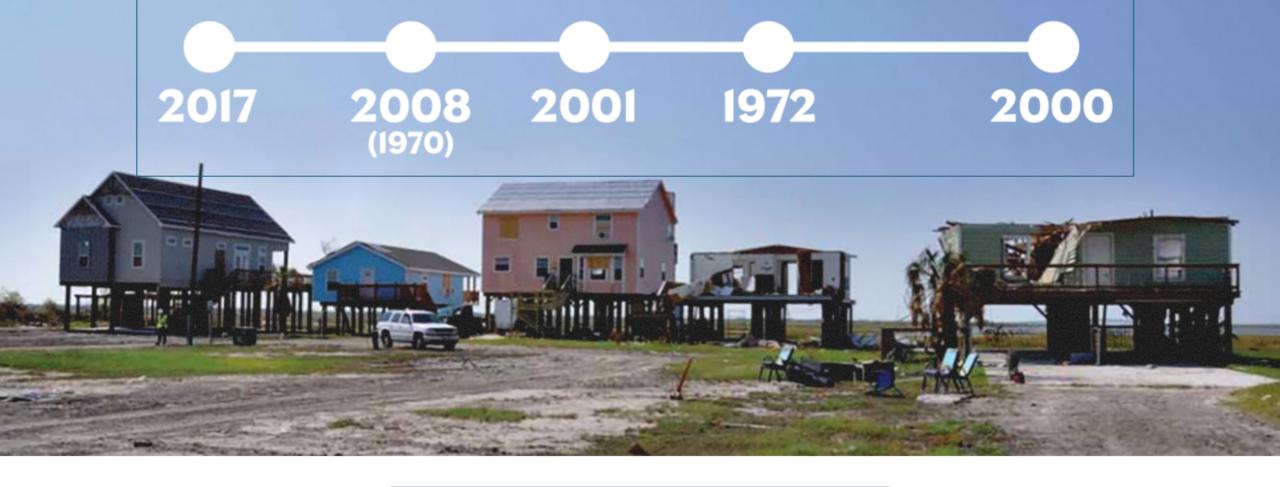
OUT OF

Two out of three places prone to severe weather don't have the building codes they need.

See if your local building codes protect you.

InspectToProtect.org





RISK REDUCTION – AVOID IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING CODES





FLOOD RISK REDUCTION - REDUCE





HURRICANES AND STORMS





EVERY \$1 SPENT ON MITIGATION IN NEW CODE CONSTRUCTION SAVES \$11 IN DISASTER REPAIR AND RECOVERY COSTS





RESILIENCY TOOLS







BUYOUTS







RESILIENCY SUCCESSES

REDUCE



ELEVATIONRaising existing structures



BUYOUT AND DEMOLITION restore riparian areas/create greenspace

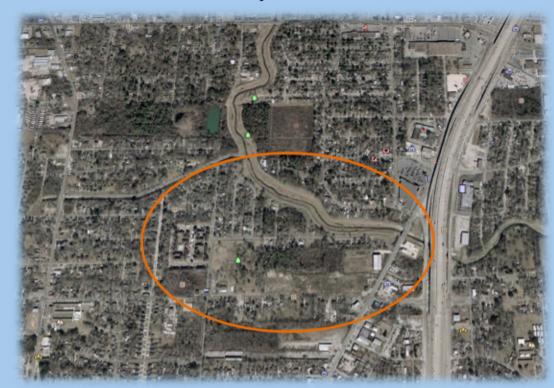
MITIGATION





RESILIENCY SUCCESSES

2001 – Tropical Storm Allison



People rescued off rooftops

REGIONAL MITIGATION

2017 – Hurricane Harvey



Bretshire Stormwater Detention Basin





RESILIENCY SUCCESSES

Some hospitals evacuated, but Houston's medical word mostly withstands Harvey



Floodwaters approached Houston's Bed Taub Hospital on Sunday as staff repeatedly revised plans To evacuate patients because of Flooding from Hurricane Harvey (Andrew Kragie/AP)

2001 Tropical Storm Allison

"virtually every hospital was broken in one way or another" Kenneth Mattox, Ben Taub Hospital

2017 Hurricane Harvey

"the streets looked like rivers"

"the lights were on"

William McKeon, Texas Medical Center







RESILIENT HOUSTON

Coalition Against Hate

Community Land Trust

Affordable Housing Initiatives

Flood Mitigation Projects

Harris County Flood Bond

Rebuild Houston

Coalition for the Environment, Equity and Resilience

Houston in Action METRONext

Revitalization of Downtown

Harvey Registry

Houston Innovation Corridor

Climate Action Plan Civic Engagment

Medical Center **United Way**

Comprehensive Housing Plan **Tech Recruitment**

A HEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE

- > AN EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE, AND AFFORDABLE CITY
- A LEADER IN CLIMATE **ADAPTATION**
- A CITY THAT GROWS UP, NOT OUT
- **A TRANSFORMATIVE ECONOMY THAT BUILDS FORWARD**





PISION FOR A RESILIENT HOUSTON



"The capacity within an urban area to survive, adapt and thrive no matter what kind of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience."





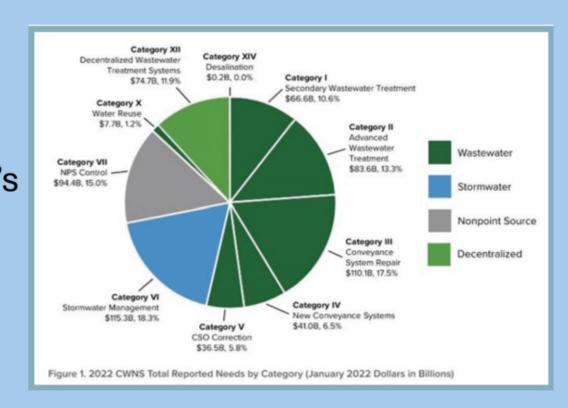
Condition, Operations and Maintenance Criterion

Jamie Houle, Ph.D., Vice Chair, NMSA; Director, UNH Stormwater Center



Inspection and Maintenance

- Performance efficiency and effectiveness can deteriorate as systems age.
- In the Water Environment Federation's (WEF) 2022 National MS4 Needs Assessment, more than 60% of surveyed stormwater utilities (643) cited aging infrastructure and workforce/staffing needs as critical challenges to properly functioning systems.







Inspection and Maintenance

- Under the NPDES program, all MS4s are required to have maintenance plans for their stormwater systems.
- From 2018 to 2021, the number of stormwater utilities developing and implementing maintenance plans has increased from 38% to 42%.
- 63% of MS4 Phase I communities have stormwater asset management plans and 35% of Phase II reporting them.







Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspection and Maintenance is not a cost category included in the clean water needs survey.
- Consequences of no maintenance or deferred maintenance are the potential increase of urban flooding and threats to water quality.
- In the U.S., the length of impaired rivers and streams increased from about 424,000 miles in 2010 to more than 588,000 in 2018 to over 703,000 in 2022.







Capacity Criterion

Scott Taylor, P.E., D.WRE, Chair, NMSA; Project Specialist, AtkinsRealis



CAPACITY

DOES THE INFRASTRUCTURE'S CAPACITY MEET

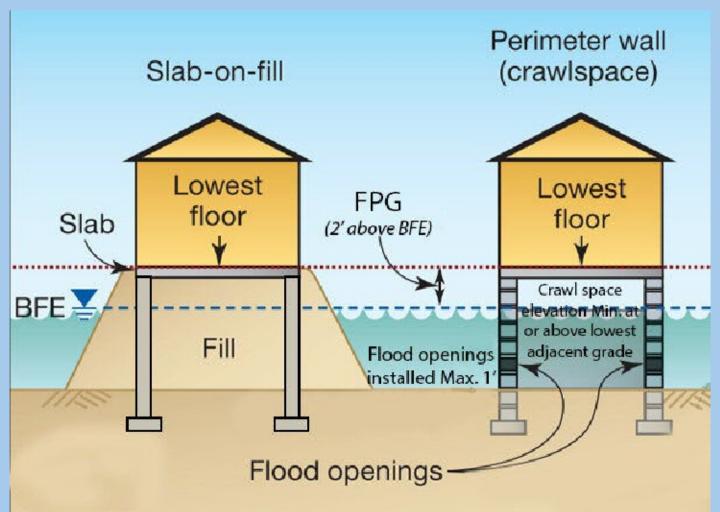
CURRENT AND FUTURE DEMANDS?

General:

- Number of stormwater utilities or districts.
- Does existing capacity meet demand in growing urban areas?
- Are local governments assessing the need for increased capacity in addition to evaluating maintenance needs?
- Does existing infrastructure meaningfully address water quality components?
- How will the changing climate impact existing capacity?









Criteria – Storm Drains and Appurtenances

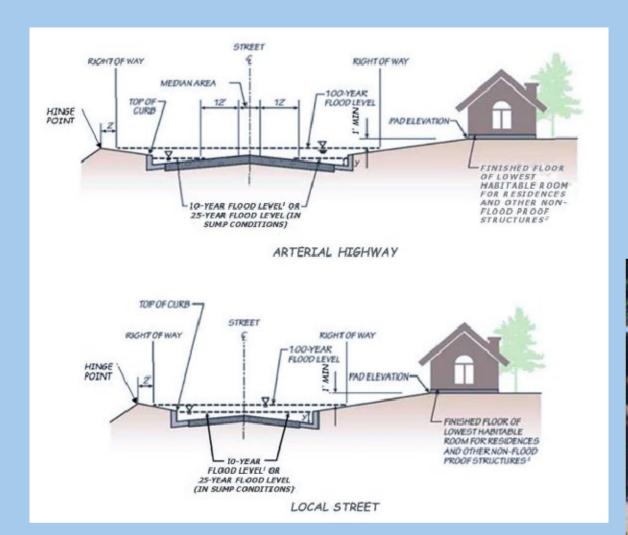
The methodology for scoring the capacity of surface water quality infrastructure is based on two criteria:

- 1. The ability to improve water quality using an analysis of the percentage of both wet and dry weather runoff from developed areas that is treated, infiltrated or reused.
- 2. The ability of the system to convey urban runoff safely to the receiving water ensuring that urban flooding does not occur, that structures are protected, and that public safety is provided. This is evaluated using the local drainage criteria as well as FEMA criteria.











Funding and Future Need Criterion

Kurt Woolford, Executive Director, Lake County, Illinois, Stormwater Management Commission





SMC's mission is to coordinate the stormwater activities of over 80 local jurisdictions to improve water quality, reduce flood damages, and restore and enhance the natural drainage system.

Stormwater Infrastructure Funding & Future Needs

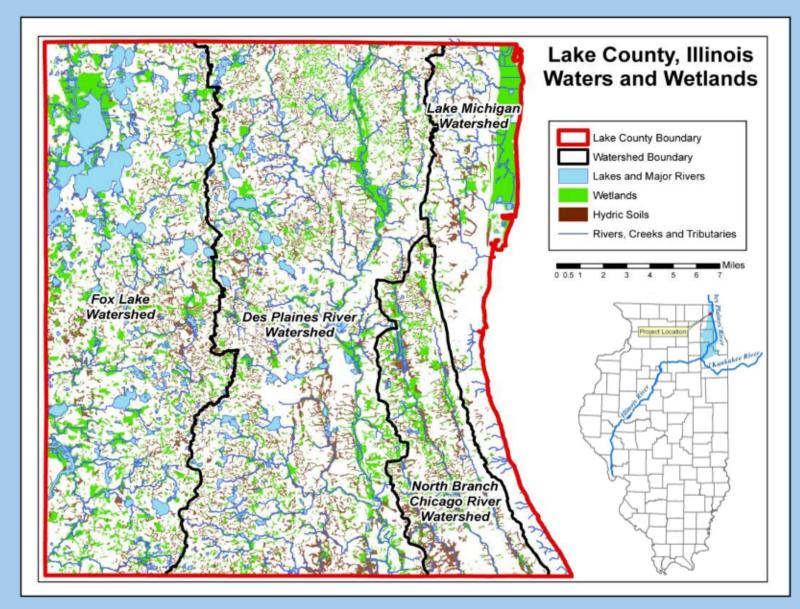
Kurt Woolford

Executive Director
Lake County Stormwater Management Commission

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Countywide Drainage System

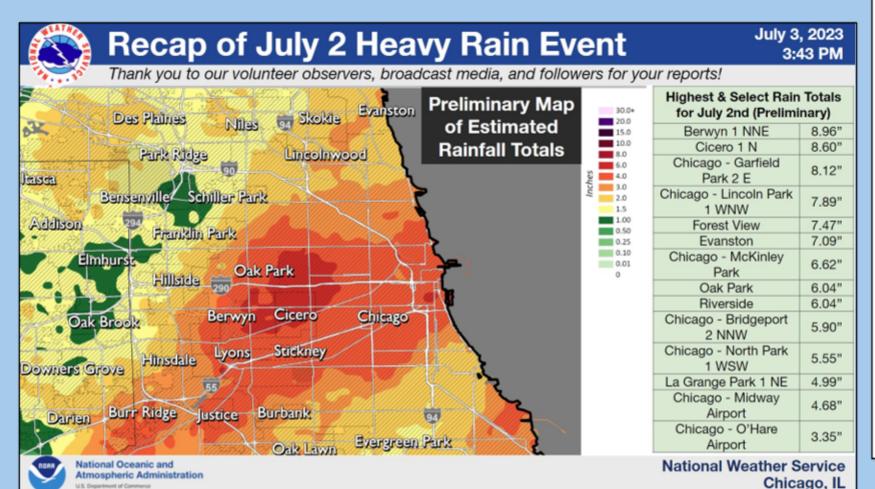


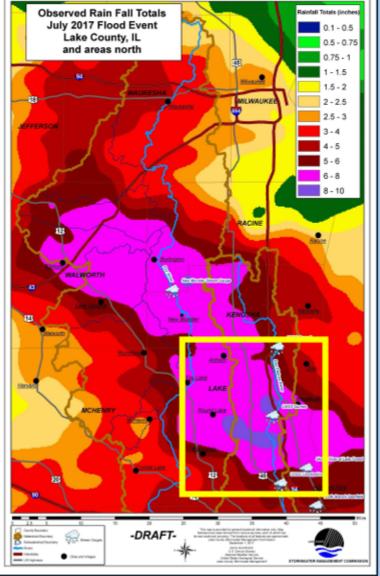
- Local Population: 718,604
- Area: 470 square miles
 (20% of Lake County is "wet")
- 170+ lakes
- 400+ miles of streams
- 60,000+ acres of wetlands
- 15,000 acres of potentially restorable wetlands
- 72 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)
 No combined sewers





Our Rainfall Reality









Finding Money for Infrastructure

Identify potential funding source(s)

- Grants* (determine cost-match)
- General Fund
- User Fee / Utility
- Capital Program
- Other



- * Identify potential administrative agent and determine eligibility
- * Align with Federal infrastructure priorities and replace "trigger" words with commonsense approaches, national security, resilient nation, sound local decisions, taxpayer benefit, infrastructure prioritization, strategic investments, communities resilient to dynamic threats and hazards, local decisions, tools





Stormwater Funding Alternatives

Funding Method	County-Wide Applicability	Equitable Allocation of Costs	Used for Capital Costs	Used for O&M Costs	Used for Engineering Costs	Reliable Funding Source
Stormwater User Fee	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
Property Tax	T		T	Т	Т	
Special Assessment Districts		Т	T			Т
Special Service Areas			T			T
Local Sales Tax	Т		T	Т	Т	
Gasoline Tax	Т		Т	Т	Т	
Permit Fees		Т			Т	
Penalties and Fines		Т				
Homeowner Associations		Т	T	Т		
Subdivision Exactions		Т	T			
Fee-In-Lieu-Of Charges		Т	T			
Tap-On Fees		Т	T	Т	Т	
Betterment Charges			T			
Impact Fees		Т	T		Т	
Grants	Т		Т		Т	

Source: Lake County Stormwater Management Funding Method Comparison Matrix (2002)





Stormwater Infrastructure Funding Sources

Major External Sources (Grants)



\$124.6 Million



\$30 Million



\$11.7 Million



\$10.1 Million

Internal Sources (General Fund)





Stormwater
Infrastructure Repair
Fund (SIRF)

\$1.7 Million

\$11 Million in Projects

FY2025 Watershed Management Board (WMB)

\$189,610

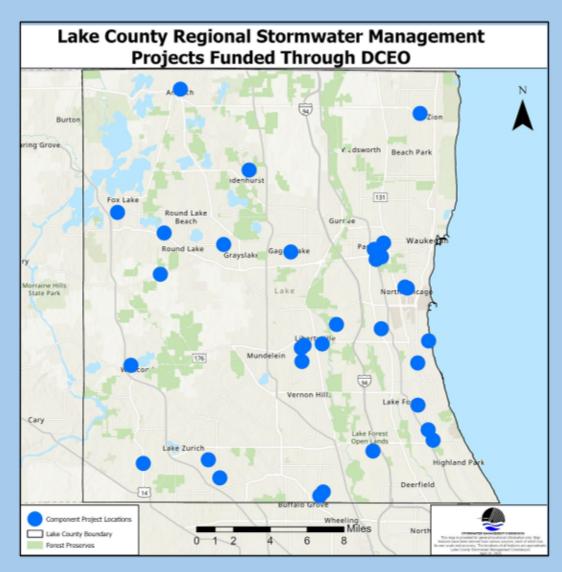
\$4.3 Million in Projects





Rebuild Illinois Capital Program





DCEO Round 1

- \$30 million grant
- 13 county-wide projects with local sponsors

DCEO Round 2

- \$30 million grant
- **16** county-wide projects with local sponsors

- Completed in 2024
- Benefiting over 2,300 properties and 25 roads
- Completion 11/2024 10/2026
- Expected to benefit over 2,000 properties and 100 roads



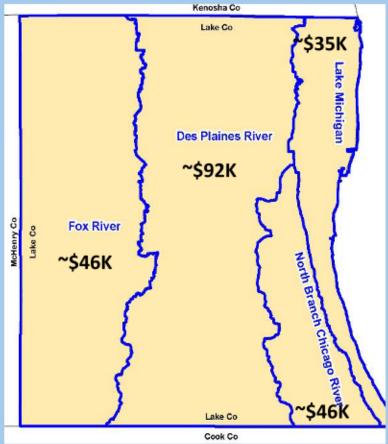
Bangs Lake Outfall Groundbreaking Wauconda, IL – June 6, 2025





WMB Cost-Match Local Grant Program

Estimated FY2026 Watershed Funding Allocation



- Reimbursable
- Demands exceed available funds from General Fund (Property Tax)



WMB Grant Program:

- Has limited funding, which is divided among Lake County's watersheds.
- This is a competitive grant program.
- Requires a minimum of 50% local match.
- Projects required as part of a regulatory permit are not eligible for WMB funding.
- Projects that address individual maintenance needs are not eligible.
- Requires an elected official sponsor (WMB Member).
- SMC staff reviews project proposals and makes recommendations to the WMB for their approval of projects. Projects recommended for funding by the WMB are forwarded to the SMC Commission for final approval and funding appropriations.

Project Proposals and Prioritization Criteria:

- Mitigating multi-jurisdictional flood problems
- 2 Mitigating multi-parcel flood issues (structural and nuisance)
- 3 Enhancing water quality and natural resources in ecologically sensitive locations

Stormwater Infrastructure Repair Fund

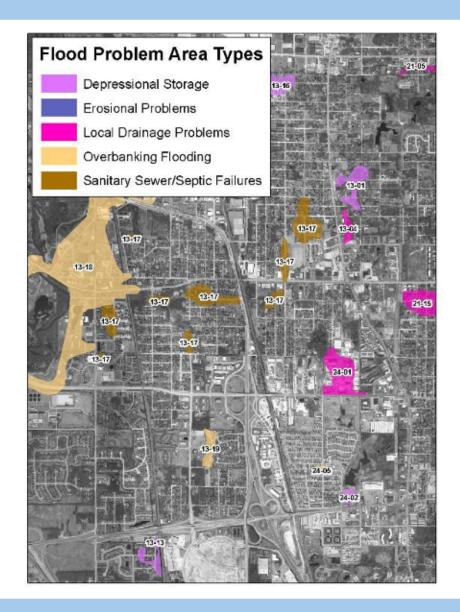
SIRF Estimated FY2026 (General) Funding: \$135,000

The following shall be considered by SMC staff in the development of the staff recommendation. The project by itself or as a component of a candidate project shall to the extent possible:

- A. Benefit multiple jurisdictions
- B. Have beneficial results during flood events at a minimum of the 10 year storm level with higher protection levels being preferred.
- C. Enhance surface water quality utilizing best management practices.
- D. Alleviate flood damages with consideration of the type and quantity of damages occurring as follows in priority order:

Individual parcels within a project area will be assigned a damage type(s) and the rating for the project area is determined by totaling the rating(s) for each parcel, and adding frequency of occurrence and additional funding credit beyond minimum required.

Damage Priority	Flood Damage Type	Evaluation Criteria Number and Frequency of Occurrences
1	Structural Damage	
2	Flooded Building	
3	Health and Safety	
4	Road Flooding	
5	Disruption of Revenue	
6	Parking Lot Flooding	
7	Nuisance Flooding	







Partnerships

Since 1990, SMC has been able to implement its mission through strong partnerships. SMC has worked with partners on numerous projects and programs and has provided collaboration between Lake County and adjacent counties.

STRENGTH IN PARTNERSHIPS

- Help local partners see how their individual vision can fit into a shared vision for Lake County.
- Mobilize public and private resources to achieve common goals. Be good stewards of Lake County's values and resources.
- Build policies and services from the local level. Respect local uniqueness.

23 Townships

5 Federal

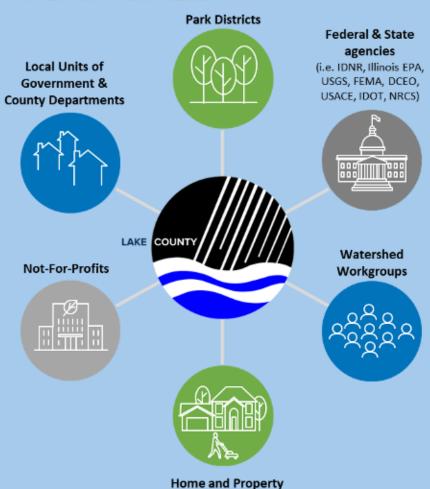
39 Local **109** Private

9 State

66 Municipalities

 Advance regional infrastructure solutions and services with the support of federal, state, and local agencies.

TYPES OF PARTNERS:





Owners Associations



Thank You!



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Attend future public information meetings



Call us at (847) 377-7700



Email us at stormwater@lakecountyil.gov







Questions?



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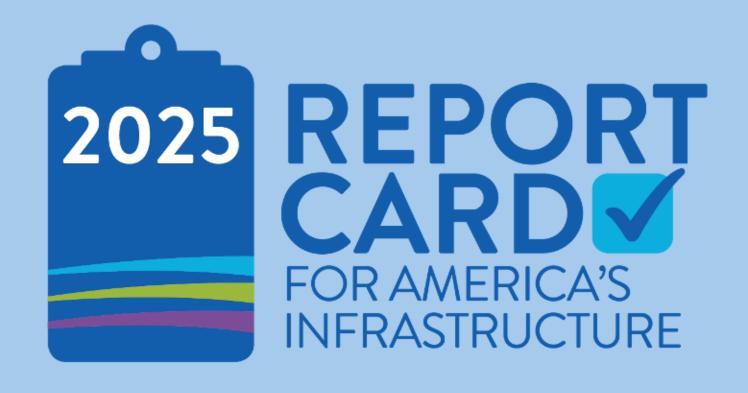
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Find more details, please visit InfrastructureReportCard.org.

Thank you!