

Floodplain and Shoreland Management

Notes

Floodplain Management: Tools of the Trade

Each profession has a basic set of materials, training or equipment that is known as the tools of the trade. For floodplain managers those tools are the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the Flood Insurance Study, the local floodplain ordinance, the DNR Floodplain and Shoreland Guidebook and the FEMA and DNR websites.

The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is a vital tool for a local floodplain manager. The FIRM graphically depicts the extent of the floodplain or Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) and therefore the boundaries within which the requirements of 44 CFR 59-72 National Flood Insurance Program and Chapter NR 116, Wisconsin Administrative Code apply. The FIRM delineates the various zones within the SFHA such as the floodfringe and the floodway and provides detailed information such as the Base Flood Elevation. Understanding how to read the FIRM is necessary to appropriately enforce the local floodplain ordinance and issue compliant permits. Learning to interpret the FIRM can be difficult. For a tutorial on how to read a FIRM, go to http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/ot_main.shtm.

The Flood Insurance Study (FIS) is the engineering data used to produce the FIRM and delineate the floodway. The FIS contains background information on the community, the water bodies studied and past flooding events. It provides a report on the hydrologic and hydraulic study conducted for the community and deals primarily with the behavior of surface water in the local water bodies. When the hydraulic and hydrologic study is combined with a topographic analysis, the FIS shows how much water will be passing a

set point in a stream, how high the water will get at that same point and what will be the geographic extent of the water.

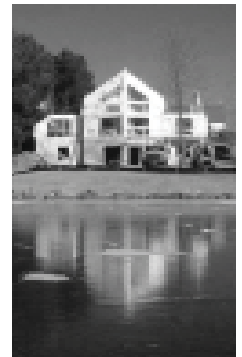
It is important for a local floodplain manager to understand how to use the data in the FIS particularly when dealing with floodway questions. The flood profiles provide information on not only the 1% chance flood, but also the 10%, 2% and the .2% chance floods. The floodway data tables provide detailed information on the size and capacity of the floodway. For a tutorial on how to read an FIS, go to http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/ot_main.shtm.

A community's floodplain ordinance is the set of rules that anyone wanting to develop in the SFHA must follow. A compliant ordinance must meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP (44 CFR 59-72) and Ch. NR 116, Wis. Admin. Code. In conjunction with the FIRM, the ordinance determines what are accepted uses within the SFHA, describes the required performance standards and explains how flood zones can be amended. DNR Regional Water Engineer and Zoning Specialists can provide assistance in interpreting how Ch. NR 116, Wis. Admin. Code may apply when reviewing a development proposal or a possible violation. Go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/staffdir/SearchSubjListing.asp> and type in "floodplain" to determine the appropriate contact person. A copy of the Model Floodplain Ordinance can be downloaded at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/communities.htm>.

The Floodplain and Shoreland Guidebook was written by the DNR to assist local officials in understanding the background



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Workload Reduction

Today, everyone at all levels of government is trying to determine how to continue providing needed services with fewer resources. For DNR Floodplain Management, the on-going pressures from hiring freezes, staff reductions, mandatory furloughs along with expanding workloads and an increased focus on dams as a result of the 2007/2008 floods have forced a re-examination of how we do business. Local officials may have noticed some of these changes.

The first change has been with the Floodplain-Shoreland Notes newsletter. The newsletter has always been a method of providing floodplain management information to local officials. However, the Notes will now be focusing on providing basic floodplain management information in a coherent, systematic manner. Starting with the Winter 2010 edition, the Notes will be presenting a series of articles entitled Floodplain Management which will cover much of the same information found in the DNR's workshop Floodplain Management 101. To download past editions of the newsletter, go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/communities.htm> and look under Newsletters.

Another change has been an increased referral of questions from local citizens to the appropriate local officials as well as an increased referral of local officials to FEMA. In the past, DNR Floodplain Management staff would answer most questions regarding floodplain management. Today, staff is providing callers with basic information and then referring them to the appropriate local official or FEMA. Resource material has been added to the DNR website to provide assistance to citizens and local officials. For the latest information on Mapping issues go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/mapping.htm>. For the latest information on Floodplain issues go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/communities.htm>.

A final change instituted has been with floodplain case-by-case analyses. DNR Water Management Engineers (WMEs) will no longer determine the flood protection elevation where a base flood elevation has not been determined for pro-

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Floodplain and Shoreland Management Notes

"Floodplain and Shoreland Management Notes" is published by the WDNR, Bureau of Watershed Management. Its purpose is to inform local zoning officials and others concerned about state and federal floodplain management, flood insurance, shoreland and wetland management, and dam safety issues. Comments or contributions are welcome.

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Shoreland Contacts:

- Water Management Specialist
<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/shore/county.htm>

Dam Safety Contacts:

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LOMA-Out As Shown: A User's Guide

A recent report from the National Flood Determination Association confirms what many of us have suspected since the beginning of the Map Modernization process; when new maps go effective, about the same number of structures are being taken out of the floodplain as are being put in the floodplain.

Good news for some, not so good for others. There are many options for property owners who feel that they have been incorrectly mapped in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), but perhaps the most effective – and least utilized – is the LOMA – Out as Shown (LOMA – OAS).

As many local officials will tell you, even though they have more accurate data which demonstrates that a property is out of the SFHA, many lenders will only accept official documents from FEMA in order to remove the mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement.

A traditional LOMA (form MT – EZ) is certainly an acceptable method, since it establishes the actual Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG) around a structure and is certified by a Registered Land Surveyor (RLS). For many properties, however, the time and expense involved with a traditional LOMA is not necessary. If the property owner or the community has reliable documentation which clearly demonstrates that the location of the structure (or building site) is outside of the SFHA, the LOMA – OAS is in most cases the quickest, cheapest and most efficient way to remove the mandatory purchase requirement.

LOMA-OAS is a document issued by FEMA that officially shows that a property and/or structure is not located in the SFHA. To obtain a LOMA-OAS, the applicant must submit mapping and survey data for the property, much of which is available from the municipality in which the property is located (e.g., the City Hall, County Courthouse, etc.)

Remember, only use this method if it is

clear – visually - that the structure/building site is not in the SFHA.

Applying for a LOMA-OAS

For a LOMA-OAS to be issued showing the property and/or structure is not in the SFHA, the applicant must provide information to locate the property and/or structure on the FIRM. There is no fee for FEMA's review of a LOMA-OAS request, but the requester of a LOMA-OAS is responsible for providing all the information needed for FEMA's review of the request.

The following items should be submitted in support of all LOMA applications:

1. A copy of a recorded Plat Map for the property or a copy of the recorded deed for the property and a copy of the local tax assessor's map of the neighborhood in question (or other map which shows both property lines and local roads and watercourses).
2. A completed MT-EZ application form w/ Out-As-Shown written at the top. This form is available on the FEMA website – www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/dl_mt_ez.shtm. Write in "OAS" after the word LOMA in the fourth box down from the top. In the next box down, answer question 1 as "No." Under question 2 write "See Attached." Under question 3 check the third box "A structure on your property? What is the date of construction?" and write "N/A LOMA – OAS" at the end of the question. Fill out the last box on page one of Section A. Write "OAS" after "Structure located on natural grade (LOMA)." Write "OAS" after "Legally recorded parcel of land or portion thereof (LOMA)." Fill out the rest of the form as appropriate.
3. A FIRMette, created at www.msc.fema.gov, click on "FIRMette Tutorial" at the bottom of the screen or contact the local zoning administrator.

The issuance of a LOMA-OAS eliminates the federal flood insurance purchase

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Dam Inspection Update

In the past 25 years, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has administered a state dam safety program enumerated in Chapter 31 of the Wisconsin State Statutes. The goals of the dam safety program have been and continue to be:

1. To reduce the potential for loss of life, injury and property damage from unsafe dams;
2. To protect the natural resources;
3. To reduce dam owner liability;
4. To share responsibility for safe dams with owners.

Because of the dam related problems during the severe flooding events of 2007 and 2008, the state dam safety program recognized the need for a renewed emphasis on shared responsibility for dams in Wisconsin. The statute was changed in July 2009 to require large-dam owners to participate in the safety of their dams by hiring professional consultants to perform regular and frequent inspections.

Dam owners now must hire professional engineers with experience in dams to inspect their dams once every two to ten years, depending on the hazard rating of their dams. Because safe dams protect the owners and the public and inspec-

tions are a key component of any dam safety program, the owners and the public benefit from the New Inspection Program. It is expected that this change in Ch. 31 will inspire dam owners to become more familiar with their dams and the rules and potential problems of dams. It is also intended that owners will take responsibility for maintaining, operating and inspecting their dams on a regular basis so that they have safe dams and protect life, health and property.

All owners of large dams should have received letters in May notifying them of the statutory changes. A follow-up letter in July will provide owners with the inspection schedule for the next 10 years. Also by July, the DNR Dam Safety website will have been upgraded to assist owners in completing the required inspections.

DNR Water Management Engineers will still use their dam expertise to periodically inspect the dams with the greatest hazard potential, and will work with all dam owners to assure they address safety deficiencies identified during inspections. For further information on the Owner Responsible Inspection Program, go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/> or email dnrdamsafety@wisconsin.gov.

OWNER RESPONSIBLE INSPECTION PROGRAM FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. **Why is my dam considered a large dam?**
 - A dam is defined as a structure in a waterway intended to impound or to divert water.
 - A large dam is one that is over 6 feet high and impounds 50 acre-feet or more of water, or it is 25 feet high or more with more than 15 acre-feet of storage.
2. **Why do I need to inspect my dam?**
 - The statute has recently been changed to require owner-responsible inspections.
 - Owners of dams are liable if a dam causes injury or property damage through failure or insufficient operation.
 - Dam owners have always been responsible for safe operation and maintenance of their dams and inspection is a key element of any dam safety program.
3. **Where does it say I have to have my dam inspected every (2, 3, 4, 10) years?**
 - Chapter 31 of the State Statutes covers regulation and safety of dams.

- Ch. 31.19 is specific to dam inspections.
- Ch. 31.10(2)(ag) is the new section of the statutes which lays out owner responsibility for inspection of large dams.
- <http://nxt.legis.state.wi.us/nxt/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&d=stats&jd=top>

4. Why has the frequency of inspections been increased?

- Frequent inspections are important to ensure that dams are operated and maintained in a safe condition.
- The inspection schedule is based on the hazard potential of the dam.
- Frequent inspections help establish you as a responsible owner.
- We have always required that owners monitor and inspect their dams on a regular basis: weekly, monthly and thoroughly annually, with additional inspections after flooding.
- This statute change formalizes the DNR-recommended inspection schedules that have been included in most inspection reports for the last 20 years.
- Dams can only be safe if the deficiencies are corrected in a timely manner. Frequent inspections alert owners to deficiencies.

5. How many dams are affected by this law change?

- Wisconsin has over 900 state regulated large dams. The law change will affect all of them.
- About 190 large dams are high hazard and will need inspections every two years.
- Over 100 large dams are significant hazard and will need inspections every three to four years.

6. Why can't I inspect my dam myself?

- You can and should inspect your dam regularly. However, it is important to have objective, trained eyes also look at your dam, and provide professional recommendations about repairs and maintenance.
- The statute revision specifically requires that a professional engineer inspect your dam on a regular basis.
- A professional engineer must be registered in the State of Wisconsin and must affix his/her seal to the inspection report.

7. Our community has a professional engineer (PE) on staff. Can our PE do the required dam inspections?

- Your PE must have experience in dams, dam safety, inspection of dams, and the deficiencies common to the types of dams in Wisconsin.
- Your PE must have dam-related experience and knowledge of the regulations governing dam ownership and operation in Wisconsin.
- To properly inspect the dam and appurtenant works, your PE should have experience in technical disciplines such as civil engineering, geotechnical, geological, hydrologic, structural, and mechanical engineering.

8. I don't know how to hire an engineer. Will you recommend consultants?

- The Dam Safety Program will have information on our website about hiring a consultant engineer starting in July 2010 when you get your inspection schedule.
- We also have links to other websites with useful information.
- As the dam owner, you are responsible for making decisions about your dam and its future, as well as how you spend money for that dam.
- The inspection of your dam must be done by a professional engineer registered in

Wisconsin. The Department will maintain a list of professional engineers who have an interest in dam inspections and have provided details of their experience.

- Each dam owner should review these materials, get a proposal from several engineers and hire the engineer that is the best fit for his/her needs.

9. What will the inspections cost?

- The cost of inspection will likely vary depending on the size, location and hazard rating of the dam.
- Without knowing which dam is to be inspected, consultants have been hesitant to estimate inspection costs, but have offered estimates ranging from \$2,000 to \$10,000.
- The first inspection of a dam by a consultant may be more costly than subsequent inspections on the same dam by the same consultant. With inspections due every two to four years, it will likely become less expensive.

10. Our lake association fees won't cover this. How will we pay for an inspection?

- You may have to increase your fees and start a maintenance/repair fund for the dam.
- You may want to consider forming a lake district to allow you to assess for costs related to the operation and maintenance of the dam.
- A lake district is eligible for grants for repair/reconstruction or removal of a dam.

11. Will grants pay for inspections?

- There are currently no grant programs that will pay solely for the cost of a dam inspection.
- Owners of dams in the state need to be fiscally responsible for their dam, which includes monitoring, inspection, operation, maintenance and necessary repairs to address deficiencies.
- If you do not have the financial resources to fulfill your responsibilities as a dam owner, the Department will try to assist you in finding alternatives to relieve the burden of dam ownership. These could include dam transfer or dam removal.

12. Can I change the hazard rating of my dam so I don't have to inspect so often?

- The hazard rating of your dam is based on the downstream development that could be affected by the failure of the dam and the zoning in place to prevent future development in the hazard area.
- A dam failure analysis may prove that the hazard to existing development is lower than what is currently estimated.
- Ensuring that the appropriate zoning is adopted downstream may lower your hazard rating, thus changing your inspection frequency.

13. What if I am no longer interested in owning or able to own my own dam?

- If you no longer want to be responsible for your dam you have two options:
 - Transfer the dam to another responsible owner such as a lake association or a municipality who is financially capable of caring for the dam (<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/owner.html>); or
 - Apply to abandon the permit for the dam, and remove the dam to restore the natural waterway (<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/removal.html>).

14. Where can I get further information if I have more questions?

- <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/>
- dnrdamsafety@wisconsin.gov

Hiring a Consultant for Dam Inspections

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The changes to Chapter 31 Wisconsin State Statutes will require dam owners to hire a professional engineer registered in Wisconsin to conduct dam inspections every two to ten years. The hired engineer will be required to report on the safety condition of the dam and propose repair and maintenance schedules as part of the inspection.

WI DNR Dam Safety is updating its *Consultants Directory* to provide current contact information to dam owners about engineers/firms that have experience working on dam projects and areas of expertise involved in dam design, construction operation and maintenance.

The *Directory* can be viewed at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/owner.html>. Consultants wishing to be included in the *Directory* can fill out the Consultant Background Information Form at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/owner.html>.

The purpose of *Directory* is to provide basic contact information with respect to engineers/firms that have experience working on dam projects. It is not intended to, nor should it be construed as advocating on the part of the DNR that dam owners use one engineer or firm in particular, or that a dam owner use any of the engineers/firms listed.

DNR Floodplain Mapping Update

Under a new funding initiative called Risk MAP, FEMA is directing their mapping partners like WDNR to shift away from countywide mapping projects and move towards a HUC 8* level watershed approach. The focus will be on validating many of the high risk streams in select watersheds that are currently mapped with invalid studies (i.e. outdated models like E431, not reflecting hydraulic changes or no incorporation of recent changes to rainfall frequency). Starting later this summer WDNR will work with FEMA to begin a new round of projects in the Upper/Lower Rock and Lower Wisconsin watersheds. For more information on Risk MAP, visit FEMA's website at http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/rm_main.shtm. For questions regarding WDNR's role in Risk MAP, contact Amanda Schwoegler at 608-267-7571 or Bob Watson at 608-266-8037.

USGS Hydrologic Unit Codes <http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc.html>.

In February, nearly \$3M was secured through a Department of Commerce, Emergency Assistance Program Community Development Block Grant to fund

elevation data collection and processing in many areas of southern Wisconsin that were impacted by the 2008 flood event. Through a selection process, 11 counties were chosen to receive a countywide topographic data product using LiDAR* technology. Those counties include Adams, Fond du Lac, Green, Iowa, Juneau, Kenosha, Lafayette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Richland and Vernon. Another 3 counties will receive partial funding including Crawford, Dane and Racine. Data collection began this spring and the first products will be compiled and delivered in the fall starting with Juneau and Vernon Counties. The derived elevation data products will be used to improve the quality of the floodplain mapping in those counties when FEMA funding sources become available in the future.

Go to the State Cartographer's website for more information on this topic. <http://news.sco.wisc.edu/news/state-land-information/wisconsin-department-of-commerce-lidar-grants-announced.html>

*LiDAR - Light Detection and Ranging
<http://lidar.cr.usgs.gov/>

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and rationale behind floodplain and shoreland management and in adopting, administering and enforcing the requirements of these programs. It contains information on the responsibilities of local official as well as the role played by the state. The Appendices include a variety of resources including acronyms and terms and a general project review process. A copy of the Guidebook can be downloaded at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/communities.htm>.

The websites for FEMA and the DNR contain a wide variety of information useful to a local floodplain manager. The FEMA site (www.fema.gov) contains various tutorials (http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/ot_main.shtml), publications and forms for downloading or ordering (<http://www.fema.gov/library/> or <http://www.fema.gov/help/forms.shtml>), FIRMs on-line (<http://www.msc.fema.gov>) and flood insurance information (<http://floodsmart.gov>). By using the Search or the Quick Links option, a local floodplain manager or a citizen can find the answer to most floodplain questions.

An associated site of interest to floodplain managers is the Emergency Management Institute (<http://training.fema.gov>). FEMA holds a variety of training courses at EMI in Emmitsburg, MD. Contact Wisconsin Emergency Management at 608-242-3232 for details.

The DNR Floodplain Management website (<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/>) contains information on both floodplain management and mapping. Visitors to the site can download a variety publications including past newsletters and the DNR brochure *Living in the Floodplain*. The Mapping portion of the website includes information on Map Modernization, mapping projects status and the DNR interactive mapping application.

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posed developments that are 5 acres or less and have an estimated cost of \$125,000 or less. Also WMEs will no longer review a floodplain case-by-case analysis at the request of a zoning administrator if the analysis is not associated with a floodplain development permit. However, WMEs will do a review of a case-by-case analysis if the study is submitted by the local administrator and the stated purpose of the study is for a development the local municipality has responsibility for and includes plat review and/or building/land use permit applications. Additional information on the case-by-case review process will be forthcoming on the DNR Floodplain Management website.

The DNR Floodplain Management staff is working to increase the amount of information available on the website to local officials and citizens over the next few months as well as increase the number of training opportunities. If you have any suggestions for future articles, fact sheets or workshops for your communities please contacts us: Gary Heinrichs at gary.heinrichs@wisconsin.gov or Miriam Anderson at miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov.

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requirement as a condition of federal or federally backed financing; however, the mortgage lender retains the prerogative to require flood insurance as a condition of providing financing, regardless of the location of the structure.

If you have questions about the use of the LOMA form, you can call 1-877-FEMA MAP (877-336-2627).

Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has released the 2011 Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Unified Guidance. Release of the guidance signifies the opening of the application period. The guidance is applicable to fiscal year 2011 funding cycle for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) and the Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) programs. The application period opened June 1st.

Communities may apply for a planning grant to develop an all hazard mitigation plan or update an existing plan. In addition, communities with a FEMA approved all hazard mitigation plan are eligible to apply for PDM, FMA and SRL funds to implement mitigation strategies and projects identified in the plan. The RFC does not require a mitigation plan.

Applications are submitted to Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) via FEMA's eGrants system. All applications are due in eGrants no later than September 15, 2010. If a community intends on submitting an application, WEM asks that the jurisdiction submit an Intent to Submit Subapplication no later than July 7th. WEM will work with applicants with eligible and feasible projects to complete the HMA application and meet program requirements. While review processes vary somewhat among the HMA pro-

grams, WEM and FEMA review all applications for: Eligibility and completeness, cost effectiveness; engineering feasibility and effectiveness; and environmental and historic preservation compliance.

The Notice of Intent to Submit Subapplication form and other information is available on WEM's website at: <http://emergencymanagement.wi.gov>. The HMA guidance can be found at <http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hma/>.

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs provide funding for eligible mitigation activities that reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages. HMA grant funds are provided to Wisconsin Emergency Management which is responsible for soliciting applications from communities and then reviewing the proposed projects for eligibility.

The FY11 grant application cycle is expected to open in June 2010. For further information on the HMA grant programs go to either www.fema.gov/government/grant/hma/index.shtml or emergencymanagement.wi.gov "Hazard Mitigation".

If you have any questions, need additional information or assistance, please contact Roxanne Gray at 608-242-3211 or Lynsey Kawski at 608-242-3222.



- Mitigation options

DNR Website for Mapping Status

The Department of Natural Resources has developed a website to provide communities and others with information regarding the Flood Map Modernization Program in Wisconsin. The website contains information on project status, the public open house schedule, the comment and appeal process, post preliminary map process and other mapping related issues.

Links to FEMA's website are included. The FEMA sites are for information on Letters of Map Change and the Map Service Center.

For further information regarding the Flood Map Modernization Program contact:

Amanda Schwoegler - Process Issues
amanda.schwoegler@wisconsin.gov

Bob Watson - Technical Issues
robert.watson@wisconsin.gov

Ken Hinterlong - FEMA
ken.hinterlong@dhs.gov

The website is located at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/mapping.htm>.

Current Letters of Final Determination

Letters of Final Determination (LFD) have been issued for several counties. Once an LFD has been issued, all communities in the county participating in the NFIP have six (6) months to amend the local floodplain ordinance to include the new FIRMs and Flood Insurance Study. Communities which do not adopt by the effective date of the maps will be immediately suspended from the NFIP. Communities which do not currently participate in the NFIP have one (1) year to join the NFIP and adopt the new maps.

All ordinance amendments must be reviewed and approved by the DNR and FEMA. For further information on ordinance amendments and adoption go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/communities.htm> and download the appropriate DNR Model Floodplain Ordinance and Checklist and the Ordinance Approval Procedures. You may also consider contacting your local DNR Regional Engineer.

LFDs have been issued for the following counties and all the incorporated communities within the county:

County	Effective Date
Clark County	July 6, 2010
Marathon County	July 22, 2010
Outagamie County	July 22, 2010
Pepin County	August 19, 2010
Oconto County	October 6, 2010
Crawford County	December 17, 2010

For further information and updates on mapping issues go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/mapping.htm>.

Updating Your Floodplain Ordinance

Interested in updating your local floodplain ordinance? Download the latest Model Floodplain Ordinance at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/communities.htm> or contact Gary Heinrichs (gary.heinrichs@wisconsin.gov) or Miriam Anderson (miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov) for further information.

DNR Staff Changes

Brent Binder - Watershed Management Program

Brent has left his position as Water Regulation & Zoning Engineer for the South East Region. He provided dam safety, floodplain management, and engineering assistance to Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington Co. His new position will be as a Natural Resources Engineer for the Bureau of Lands and Facilities. Until a new engineer is hired, Brent's replacement for Ozaukee will be Tanya Meyer, Water Regulation & Zoning Engineer, 414-263-8641. His replacement for Sheboygan and Washington will be Michelle Schneider, Water Regulation &

Zoning Engineer, 262-574-2127.

Gregg Breese - Shoreland Management Program

Gregg has left his position as Shoreland Policy Coordinator where he guided the NR 115 revisions through the final steps. His new position will be with the Bureau of Cooperative Environmental Assistance. Until his position is filled, for any questions regarding day-to-day technical assistance, local officials should contact the appropriate Water Management Specialist (<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/shore/county.htm>) or go to the DNR Shoreland web page (<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/shore/>).

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CRS Workshops

The Wisconsin DNR will sponsor two Community Rating System (CRS) Workshops on:

- July 13, 2010 Green Bay Neville Public Museum, 210 Museum Place, 11:00 a.m.
- July 15, 2010 Brookfield City Hall Council Chambers, 2000 N. Calhoun Rd, 9:00 a.m.

The NFIP's CRS recognizes community efforts beyond the minimum standards by reducing flood insurance premiums for the community's property owners. Policy holders WI CRS communities receive from a 5% - 20% discount on their flood insurance premiums. To learn more about the CRS workshops contact Gary Heinrichs at 608-266-3093. To learn more about the CRS program go to <http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/crs.shtm>.

New CMOM Brochure

A new booklet published by the WDNR, WI CMOM (Capacity Management, Operations, and Maintenance, http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/ww/cmar/CMOM_booklet.pdf) provides a framework for communities to effectively operate and maintain their wastewater collection system. For many communities, sanitary sewers are "out-of-sight and out-of-mind", although this infrastructure is often one of the community's most valuable assets. Estimated future needs for municipal wastewater treatment infrastructure in Wisconsin through 2020 exceed \$3.35 billion. Effective management of wastewater utilities is crucial for municipalities and sanitary districts coping with reduced fiscal budgets. CMOM Programs help create sustainable wastewater treatment systems. Optimizing planned maintenance and prioritizing rehabilitation projects maintains wastewater collection system life and performance. For more information go to: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/success/2010/cmom.htm.htm>.



2010 Conference

The 8th annual Wisconsin Association of Floodplain, Stormwater and Coastal Managers conference will be held November 3-4, 2010 at the Wilderness Glacier Lodge Conference Center in Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin. If you have a suggested presenter or training program or are interested in working on the conference committee, please contact the conference committee co-chairs Dan Cook at d.cook7@att.net or Minal Hahm at minal@msquaredengineering.com.

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION FOR FLOOD-
PLAIN, STORMWATER AND COASTAL
MANAGEMENT (WAFSCM)

Membership Application/Renewal Form
For January 2010 – December 2010

Membership Fee: \$20.00

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____ Ext.: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Would you like to receive occasional announcements, newsletters
and/or notices via E-mail: Yes ___ No___

Other Affiliations: _____

Primary Interest: ___ Floodplain ___ Stormwater ___ Coastal

Specific Interest: _____

Please include a check for the annual Membership Fee of \$20.00
made payable to: *WAFSCM*

Return to:
Roxanne Gray
WAFSCM
c/o Wisconsin Emergency Management
2400 Wright Street
Madison, WI 53707-7865

If you have questions, call Roxanne Gray at (608) 242-3211 or *Roxanne.gray@wisconsin.gov* or
visit the WAFSCM website at *http://wi.floods.org/*.