



# FLOODPLAIN & SHORELAND MANAGEMENT *Notes*

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The goals of the Wisconsin Floodplain Management Program are: to protect life, health and property; to minimize costs for flood control projects; to reduce tax dollars spent for rescue, relief and repair of flood damage; to shorten business interruptions caused by flooding; to prevent future flood blight areas; to discourage victimization of unwary land and home buyers; and to prevent increased flood levels caused by unwise floodplain development.

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## Continual Flooding for the Month of July

The rain continues to fall in Wisconsin! On July 11-12, parts of southeastern Wisconsin saw 3-7 inches of rain, causing rapid rises along rivers and widespread flash flooding, impacting homes, businesses, and infrastructure. The Fox River in Burlington crested at 16.5 feet, a full three feet higher than the previous record set nearly a decade ago. The Wisconsin National Guard sent around 100 soldiers to assist local officials with traffic control, health and welfare checks, and sandbagging. Swift Water Rescue teams from Ozaukee, Lafayette, and Rock counties, as well as the city of Milwaukee, were on scene to assist in response. To help with Echo Lake Dam in Burlington, the Department of Natural Resources worked with local officials to gradually lower the water levels. Flood waters hit the vault of a Burlington Bank, ruining the money inside, a WE Energies substation was submerged in floodwater, and thousands of people in the area were without power. Damage to Public Infrastructure is estimated at \$8,435,389. On July 19-20, parts of southwestern and west-central Wisconsin saw damaging winds and 6-8 inches of rain. Business-

Southeast Wisconsin Storms from July 11-12, 2017 – Updated Damage Assessments

DAMAGE TO HOMES				
County	Affected	Minor	Major	Destroyed
Kenosha County	1300	232	35	0
Polk County	15	3	2	1
Racine County	2,337	236	75	1
Walworth County	175	100	5	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4</b>



Photo Wisconsin National Guard  
Burlington, Wisconsin



Photo TMJ4 Milwaukee, WI — Burlington, Wisconsin

es, residences and roads were impacted by flooding. Sandbagging efforts continued throughout the region. On July 21-22, parts of southern Wisconsin saw an additional 1-4 inches of rain, with some locally higher amounts over 7 inches, further exacerbating current flooding. In Grant County swift water technicians and firefighters rescued and evacuated a number of people in Cassville and rural Potosi overnight. Several hundred people evacuated their homes early July 20 in the community of Arcadia where heavy rain had sent Turton Creek over its banks. Employees that were working overnight at Ashley Furniture, were evacuated to higher ground in the community. Multiple roads in Vernon and Buffalo counties were closed off and mudslides were triggered in more than one part of the state, causing Highway 95 near Fountain City to close down. Estimated number of affected homes from Iowa, Jackson, LaCrosse, Monroe, Racine, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties is 221. The estimated damage to public infrastructure is \$7,011,600. Continue on page two...

Continued from Page 1



Governor Walker declared a State of Emergency for 20 Wisconsin counties due to flooding. The counties in the declaration are Buffalo, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Pepin, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon and Walworth Counties.



Photo by Elizabeth Flores/Star Tribune Via AP  
Arcadia, WI



Photo by AP Wire Service - Arcadia, WI

## Private Well Owners Should Check Wells

Heavy rains in many Wisconsin counties have affected private property owners and state properties as well. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is offering the guidance below as many property owners will begin assessing damage, checking wells and septic systems and removing storm related debris. In particular, heavy rains can create conditions that affect private wells and drinking water.



Vernon County  
August 2016

**Floodwaters** - People and pets are advised to limit contact and avoid swimming or wading in flood waters and runoff, which may contain bacteria and other contaminants.

**Private wells and drinking water** - Floodwaters and runoff may affect private wells. Well owners who observe flooding or changes in their water should assume their wells are contaminated and should stop drinking the water. Homeowners are encouraged to make sure their wells are properly disinfected, then sample the well after pumping and disinfection to ensure the water is safe. Wells located in pits, basements and low-lying areas are especially susceptible to contamination.



Burlington, Racine County  
July 2017

Even without obvious signs of flooding, a well can become contaminated. If you suspect your drinking water is contaminated, immediately stop drinking it or using it for cooking and preparing food. Switch to a known safe source such as a neighbor's well you know is safe, a community water supply, or buy bottled water. If you can't find a convenient source of safe water, boil your well water for one minute at a rolling boil before using it. More recommendations for private well owners whose wells have been inundated by flooding are available on the [DNR website](#).

More information on bacteriological contamination of drinking water wells, along with lists of licensed well drillers, pump installers and labs certified to analyze water samples are available by searching the DNR website, [dnr.wi.gov](http://dnr.wi.gov), keyword "wells."

Additional information for those affected by the flooding can be found on DNR's website by searching "[Coping with Flooding](#)." The [Wisconsin Department of Health Services](#) also provides information and links to resources on its Flood Hazards and Recovery [page://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/flood/](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/flood/).

## Retaining Walls within the Shoreland Setback

Retaining walls are structures designed to restrain soil on unnatural/steep slopes. They are used in areas of terrain possessing unstable slopes or in areas where the landscape needs to be shaped severely and engineered for more specific purposes, such as creating a flat building site. Retaining walls are not one of the identified exempt structures that are allowed within the required 75' shoreland setback from the ordinary high water mark, so they must be avoided or authorized by variance if the standards are met. The following two issues that been repeatedly coming up:

- A property owner creates a cut and fill land disturbance in order to modify the property to suit a different purpose, such as creating a flat area for a 200 square foot open sided structure. (This assumes that the ordinance language adopted allows for this type of land disturbance within the filling and grading section. Some do allow for it and some do not. Those that do allow for it should make it clear to the property owner that a retaining wall is not permitted to create a level pad – see sample ordinance language below.)
- A property owner has a property with naturally steep slopes where stabilization is necessary to correct an established shoreland erosion problem.

One way that to manage the issue without a variance is to stabilize the slope naturally with a vegetated system. One example is the Envirolok Vegetated Retaining Wall System from Agrecol which is a green solution for erosion control and streambank and shoreline stabilization.

Envirolok vegetated walls are built by weaving rows of soil-filled geotextile bags together into a cohesive barrier and locking them in place with spikes. Then, the wall face is planted with native plants, sod and/or seed. Within weeks, plants grow through the bags and develop extensive root systems that lock into the native soil to form an ecologically sound vegetated erosion control system with permanent structural strength.

A vegetated wall:

- Grows deep-rooted perennial vegetation that locks, renews and improves the structure year after year
- Does not interfere with hydrological processes; retains oxygen and moisture
- Provides habitat that's safe for amphibious and aquatic species
- Moves with freeze/thaw cycles and absorbs sound



Day 1. Soil-filled geotextile bags are hydro-seeded or planted with native plant plugs.



Day 15. Native plant roots grow into and through the soil-filled bags.



Day 100. The deep roots of native plants stabilize soil and fight erosion naturally.



Below is sample ordinance language from a county ordinance that addresses the issue to start with:

“Any activity within 75 feet of OHWM, which involves removal of, or placing of fill, soil, or structures for the purpose of erosion control or run off into a waterbody shall use environmentally friendly products and bio-engineered practices accepted by the County Zoning Office. Accompanying the site plan shall be a complete list of all products, and species of trees, shrubs and ground cover.”

If a property owner does not want to do a green/vegetated retaining wall then a variance is required for the structure and all of the statutory variance criteria must be satisfied in order to grant a variance. They are: Unique physical property limitations that cause unnecessary hardship, and no harm to the public interests. Additionally, the board should take into consideration the following: The retaining wall is designed to correct an established shoreland erosion problem; the retaining wall is suitable given the demonstrated shoreland usage needs; the retaining wall may be required to be designed by a registered professional engineer or landscape architect, depending on the scope of the project; and the dimensions of the retaining wall are the minimum necessary to control the shoreland erosion problem. If you have questions on this topic, contact Kay Lutze, DNR Shoreland Policy Coordinator at (920) 755-1521 or e-mail at [Kay.Lutze@Wisconsin.gov](mailto:Kay.Lutze@Wisconsin.gov).

## WAFSCM Scholarship Winners



WAFSCM Scholarship Winners  
Matt Heyroth and Caitlin  
Shanahan

The Wisconsin Association of Floodplain, Stormwater, and Coastal Management (WAFSCM) awarded two scholarships for attendance at the 2017 Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) Annual Conference in Kansas City, Missouri. WAFSCM aims to promote common water resources interests to enhance cooperation between the various private, local, regional, state, and federal stakeholders. The Association encourages and ensures effective, new and innovative approaches to managing the state's floodplain, stormwater, and coastal systems.

The scholarship covered the general registration fee and up to four nights' lodging. Nearly 1,200 government officials, planners, engineers, consult-

ants, watershed managers, educators, and others gather at this conference for the most comprehensive floodplain management conference in the world! This was a great opportunity to interact, exchange ideas, make contacts, form partnerships, and prepare for an improved and sustainable future for flood damage reduction.

This year's winners were Matt Heyroth, Assistant Zoning Administrator at the Brown County Planning and Land Services, and Caitlin Shanahan, Mitigation Planner at Wisconsin Emergency Management. For information on joining the WAFSCM, please contact Kristen Belan at (262)317-3224 or [Kristen.belan@rasmithnational.com](mailto:Kristen.belan@rasmithnational.com). WAFSCM website: <http://www.wafscm.org/>.



Katie Sommers, State Hazard  
Mitigation Officer, WME

## Wisconsin's Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan Featured in FEMA's Annual Hazard Mitigation Stakeholder Workshop

FEMA hosted an annual Hazard Mitigation Stakeholder Workshop at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) located in Emmitsburg, Maryland. This meeting included staff members from HQ, Regions, States, Territories, and Tribes to promote enhanced understanding and capacity to address new and/or changing mitigation grant program requirements and to provide tools and guidance to support decision-making at all levels. Katie Sommers, State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) at Wisconsin

Emergency Management, was featured on a panel to discuss what the benefits of having an Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan are and Wisconsin's experience delivering planning and grant program best practices. The enhanced portion of the plan allows the state to seek significantly higher funding for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program following Presidentially-declared disasters (20 percent of federal disaster expenditures versus 15 percent with a standard plan). The State of Wisconsin Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies Wisconsin's major natural hazards, assesses the vulnerability to those hazards, and outlines a strategy to reduce those vulnerabilities. The Plan focuses state agency resources to help protect the health, safety, property, environment, and economy of Wisconsin and its residents from the effects of natural hazards. Questions on Wisconsin's State Hazard Mitigation Plan, please contact Katie Sommers at (608) 262-3211.

### **Coming soon to a location near you!!! Shoreland Zoning Workshops!!**

Dates and locations will be sent out in the near future and will most likely be held in November (not during deer hunting!). This will be a full day working session with hands-on technical scenarios that counties are currently dealing with. If you want to share a recent situation that can be used in the workshop, please send it to Kay Lutze at [Kay.Lutze@wisconsin.gov](mailto:Kay.Lutze@wisconsin.gov). Any questions on the upcoming workshops, call Kay at (920) 755-1521.

# Flood Claim Appeals and Guidance

## Questions about Flood Insurance??

**FEMA has a service center for flood insurance policies holders.**

**Call 800-621-FEMA**



FEMA encourages all flood insurance policyholders with questions to talk to their adjuster or insurer. Your adjuster and insurer can help clarify how the flood insurance policy applies to your claim and take immediate action if they missed a key fact, overlooked a document, or made a mistake.

If you disagree with your flood insurer about aspects of your claim, you have several options available, including filing an appeal, invoking the appraisal clause of your flood insurance policy, or filing suit against your insurer.

- **Appeal within 60 days of denial.** You may file a flood insurance appeal directly to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA oversees the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- You must file your appeal within 60 days of the date of the insurer's denial letter by sending it to:

**FEMA, 400 C Street SW, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor SW  
Washington, DC 20472-3010**

Or emailing your appeal to, [FEMA-NFIP-Appeals@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:FEMA-NFIP-Appeals@fema.dhs.gov).

- When you appeal, you must explain the issue(s) in writing, include a copy of the denial letter, and provide any supporting documentation.

Once you appeal, you can later choose to file suit against your insurer, but you can no longer seek appraisal under your flood insurance policy. You cannot appeal after initiating the appraisal or litigation options.

**Additional Information.** For more information about flood insurance claims, please reference the [Flood Insurance Claims Handbook](#) mailed to you by your insurer.

## National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System

Every year, flooding causes hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of damage to homes and businesses around the country. Standard homeowners and commercial property policies do not cover flood losses. So, to meet the need for this vital coverage, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements.

As a result, flood insurance premium rates are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from the community actions meeting the three goals of the CRS:

- Reduce flood damage to insurable property;
- Strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the NFIP, and

- Encourage a comprehensive approach to floodplain management.

To participate in the CRS, your community can choose to under-take some or all of the 19 public information and floodplain management activities described in the *CRS Coordinator's Manual*. You're probably already doing many of these activities. To get credit, community officials will need to prepare an application documenting the efforts.

Based on the total number of points your community earns, the CRS assigns you to one of ten classes. Your discount on flood insurance premiums is based on your class.

If you want further information on CRS, visit [Success with CRS website](#) or [CRSresource.org](http://CRSresource.org). Any questions on the CRS program, please contact Michelle Staff, State NFIP Coordinator at (608) 266-3093 or at [Michelle.Staff@Wisconsin.gov](mailto:Michelle.Staff@Wisconsin.gov)

## Floodplain Management Training Opportunities

### CRS Resources



#### Community Rating System (CRS) Webinars Available

The CRS offers webinars to help communities with their CRS requirements.

Registration is free, but required, as space is limited.

### [Webinars on the Community Rating System](#)

The CRS Webinar Series provides training opportunities to communities that are not yet participating in the Community Rating System or local government staff that are new to the CRS, and to local government staff with experience in the CRS. The Series includes basic introductory sessions and more advanced topics, most averaging about an hour in length. All classes 1:00 pm Eastern/10:00 am Pacific.

### 2017 Schedule

Date	Title
August 15	Preparing an Annual Recertification
August 16	Flood Warning and Response (Activity 610)
September 19	Preparing an Annual Recertification
September 20	Floodplain Management Planning (Activity 510)
October 17	Introduction to the CRS
October 18	Developing a CRS Program for Public Information
November 14	Preparing for a Verification Visit
November 15	Working with Repetitive Loss Properties



**FEMA**

Emergency  
Management  
Institute

The NFIP through the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) offers free webinars on a variety of topics, including map changes and recent legislation through the Emergency Management Institute. Upon successfully passing the exam, you will receive a Certificate of Achievement to use as your proof of training.

### EMI Independent Study Program—Webinars

[Engineering Principles and Practices for Retrofitting Flood-Prone Residential Structures \(IS-279.A\)](#)  
[Overview of: Engineering Principles and Practices for Retrofitting Flood-prone Restructures \(IS-280\)](#)

[Using the Substantial Damage Estimator 2.0 Tool \(IS-284\)](#)

[Increased Cost of Compliance \(IS-1100.a\)](#)

[The Basic Agent Tutorial \(IS-1101\)](#)

[Theory of Elevation Rating \(IS-1102\)](#)

[Elevation Certificate for Surveyors \(IS-1103\)](#)

[EC Made Easy: Elevation Certificate Overview \(IS-1105\)](#)

[FEMA Mapping Changes \(IS-1106\)](#)

[Insuring Condominiums \(IS-1108\)](#)

[Writing Commercial Exposures \(IS-1110\)](#)

### Courses at the National Emergency Training Center—2017—2018

[August 21-24, 2017; December 4-7, 2017; May 7-10, 2018; August 27-30, 2018 — E0273 Managing Floodplain Development through the NFIP](#)

[May 14-17, 2018 — E0279 Retrofitting Floodprone Residential Buildings](#)

[July 30 - August 2, 2018 — E0282 Advanced Floodplain Management Concepts I](#)

[July 23-26, 2018 — E0284 Advanced Floodplain Management Concepts III](#)

[August 28-31, 2017; August 13-16, 2018 — E0386 Residential Coastal Construction](#)

[April 30 - May 3, 2018 — E0212 Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance](#)

[September 11, 2017; March 26-29, 2018 — E0278 NFIP/Community Rating System](#)

# Virginia Hart Recipient Award Winner



Roxanne Gary and Brian Satula

Roxanne Gary was selected as the 2017 recipient of the Virginia Hart Special Recognition Award. The Virginia Hart Award is awarded by the Governor to women leaders that provide “exemplary performance and contributions to the citizens of the state.” We can all agree that this describes Roxanne very appropriately because we

know that she is forever trying to help individuals, businesses, and communities affected by disaster. She has been a leader in helping communities by mitigating risk where possible, and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters.

Roxanne has worked for the state for her entire adult working life – that’s 41 years if you are counting – but tenure is not the story of her contributions. We all have long known that Roxanne consistently looks for ways to make Wisconsin a better place to live, work and visit,

and now everyone else knows. Roxanne is our shining star and a glowing example of our WEM team and community-focused mission we all hope to achieve every day. Article written by Brian Satula, Administrator of Wisconsin Emergency Management.



Roxanne with WEM co-workers

## What does substantially damaged mean under the NFIP?

For communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, substantial damage determinations are required by local floodplain management ordinances. These ordinances must be in place for residents of a community to purchase flood insurance.

It’s common to think substantially damaged merely describes a structure that has sustained a large amount of damage by a flood or other disaster. In reality, substantial damage is a specific term that applies to a damaged structure in a Special Flood Hazard Area – or floodplain – for which the total cost of repairs is 50 percent or more of the structure’s equalized assessed value before the disaster occurred, regardless of the cause of damage. This applies to all buildings located in a designated special flood hazard area (SFHA), regardless of whether the building has flood insurance coverage.

For example, if a structure’s equalized

assessed value before the damage was \$200,000 and repairs are estimated to cost \$120,000, that structure is “substantially damaged.” Land value is excluded from the determination. The decision about a structure being substantially damaged is made at a local government level, generally by the building/zoning official or floodplain manager. The total costs of repair include both structural and finished material and labor.

To calculate substantial damage, the local official makes a visual inspection of a house, making notes of the impacts to the structure itself and, when possible, to the interior. These notes, coupled with other information such as property valuations and estimated costs to repair, are used to calculate the percentage of flood damage to the structure.

Once a determination on the percentage of damage is made, local officials then share that information with the property owners. ALL flood damage repair requires permits from the local community. Property owners should contact the local

building official to obtain permits BEFORE beginning the work. Depending on local codes and ordinances, there can be serious consequences for not complying with the permitting process.

Property owners who have a flood insurance policy and a substantially damaged building in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) may be able to use additional funds from their flood insurance policy (up to \$30,000) to help defray the costs of elevating, relocating or demolishing a structure. For more information on this provision – also known as Increased Cost of Compliance – contact your insurance agent. If you have any questions on substantial damaged, please contact Michelle Staff at 608-266-3093 or [Michelle.Staff@Wisconsin.gov](mailto:Michelle.Staff@Wisconsin.gov)



Jefferson County—July 2008

# Are you and your dam safe?



Duck Egg Dam  
Vernon Co 2007

In early 2017, the nation watched as nearly 200,000 residents evacuated the area below California's Oroville Dam. The high-profile incident brought increased attention to the many challenges facing our nations dams. Owning, maintaining and operating a dam can be a complex process and most owners need guidance and education to understand their responsibilities.

Dams create risk. The great amount of energy stored in the water behind a dam can cause personal injuries and property damage in the event of a dam failure. In addition to failure of the structure, dams can be hazardous to unwary boaters or adventurous children, who may try to go on, over or through the dam. Owners of dams are responsible for operating and maintaining the dam in a safe condition to reduce the risk a dam creates. The general rule is that a dam owner is responsible for its safety, and liability can be imposed upon a dam owner for failure to maintain, repair or operate the dam in a safe and proper manner. State law requires that an owner have a permit/approval to construct, repair and/or operate a dam.

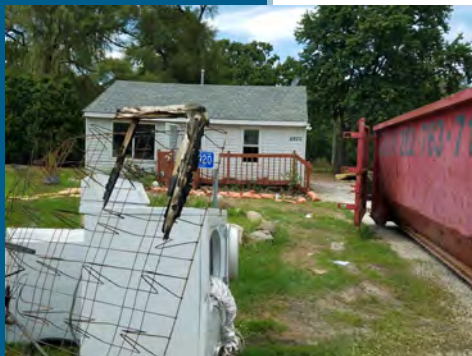


Kilbourn Dam  
Wisconsin Dells

Inspection is an integral part of proper maintenance for a dam. An owner is required to regularly inspect all parts of a dam, from the spillway to the embankments, from upstream to downstream and side to side. An owner of a large dam is also required to hire an engineer registered in the State of Wisconsin to inspect the dam on a schedule established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) based on the hazard rating for the dam. A high hazard dam must be inspected every two years and a significant hazard dam must be inspected every 3-4 years. Low hazard dams must be inspected every 10 years. The majority of dams constructed with NRCS assistance are low hazard. Wisconsin has 1,013 dams in the National Inventory of Dams. This listing is for larger dams. There are approximately 3,700 dams

listed in the WDNR database. The WDNR and NRCS encourage the public to be aware of the risks associated with dams, the need for inspections, and voluntary maintenance by dam owners. For more information go to the WDNR website <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/dams>

## Governor Walker Requests SBA Disaster Declaration After Floods in Southeast Wisconsin



Kenosha County—2017

On August 15, 2017, Governor Scott Walker requested the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) declare Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth counties a disaster area due to damage caused by widespread flooding in July 2017. An SBA disaster declaration would provide low-interest loans to eligible individuals and businesses affected by the floods.

“The July floods caused damage to many homes and businesses in southeast Wisconsin and that’s why we’re reaching out to SBA for assistance,” Governor Walker said. “We’re going to do all we can to help the families and business owners who were affected, and I thank everyone who was involved in the response and recovery efforts.”

A preliminary damage assessment conducted by the SBA, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and emergency management directors from the affected counties found the State of Wisconsin would not meet the threshold for FEMA's Individual Assistance Program. However, the initial assessment indicated the State of Wisconsin would be eligible for SBA assistance. This request also includes the contiguous counties of Jefferson, Milwaukee, Rock, and Waukesha.



# Ordinance Amendment- How to do a Class 2 Public Notice

One of the most frequently asked questions regarding the ordinance amendment process is "How do I do a Class 2 Public Hearing Notice?" Also, one of the most frequent reason for an ordinance amendment being considered invalid is the failure to notice the public hearing correctly. So, what is the correct notice process for a public hearing? A public hearing must be held whenever a floodplain ordinance is amended.

Under state statutes, the public must be notified of the hearing through the Class 2 notice process. For most communities in Wisconsin, the notice is published in the official newspaper. The notice must include a summary of the

purpose of the meeting, the place/time of the hearing and the location of where any documents to be discussed can be viewed prior to the hearing.

The summary of the proposed ordinance or amendments should contain sufficient detail so that it is clear what is to be acted upon. The notice must appear in a newspaper on two consecutive weeks, the last publication at least seven days prior to the hearing (excluding the date of publication, but including date of hearing). See Examples 1 and 2 below.

Some communities do not have an official newspaper. In these cases, posting is acceptable. A posted notice of public

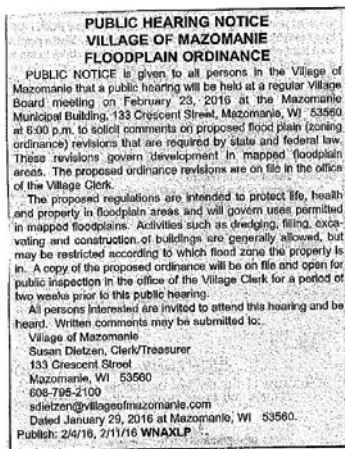
hearing must be posted in three public places at least two weeks prior to the hearing. The notice must include a summary of the purpose of the meeting, the place/time of the hearing and the location of where any documents to be discussed can be viewed prior to the hearing. The summary of the proposed ordinance or amendments should contain sufficient detail so that it is clear what is to be acted upon. See Example 3 below.

If you have any questions on Class 2 notices please contact Michelle Staff at 608-266-3093 or [Michelle.Staff@Wisconsin.gov](mailto:Michelle.Staff@Wisconsin.gov) or Kay Lutze at (920)755-1521 or [Kay.Lutze@Wisconsin.gov](mailto:Kay.Lutze@Wisconsin.gov)

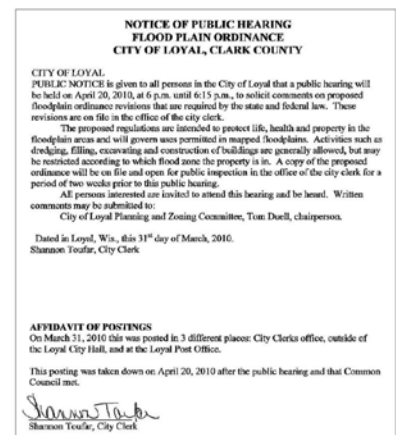
Calendar						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa
				N1		
				N2	1	2
3	4	5	6	H		

N1 – 1<sup>st</sup> newspaper notice  
 N2 – 2<sup>nd</sup> newspaper notice  
 H – Scheduled hearing

Example 1. Class 2 Notice Newsletter Publication Calendar



Example 2. Class 2 Notice Newspaper Publication



Example 3. Class 2 Notice Posting

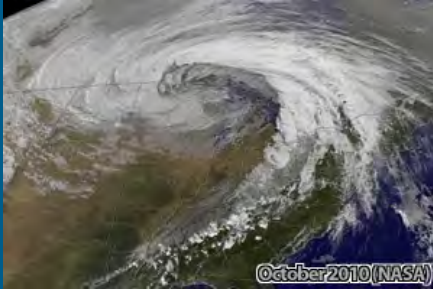
## Recent U.S. Supreme Court decision for Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway zoning

The State has prevailed in the Murr case – a Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway zoning case that wound its way all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court on the issue of whether a merger provision at Wis. Admin. Code s. NR 118.08(4) and the county ordinance provision stating the same resulted in a regulatory taking. The Court

said a taking had not occurred. This issue started in 2006 and has been a long road. There is a link to the case below. If you have questions about the [Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway](http://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/16pdf/15-214_f1gj.pdf), please contact Kay Lutze at 920-755-1521 or [Kay.Lutze@Wisconsin.gov](mailto:Kay.Lutze@Wisconsin.gov)



## FEMA Announces Lake Michigan Work Map Meetings



Midwest Storm over the Great Lakes

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has initiated a coastal analysis and mapping study to produce updated Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs) for coastal counties around the Great Lakes. This storm surge study is one of the most extensive coastal storm surge analyses to date, encompassing coastal floodplains in eight states. Ultimately, the study will update the coastal storm surge elevations for all of the U.S. shoreline of the Great Lakes. This new coastal flood hazard analyses will utilize updated 1-percent-annual chance stillwater elevations obtained from a comprehensive storm surge study conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

An updated coastal flood study will provide a better estimate of coastal flood hazards and risk for the Great Lakes. The current, or effective, Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are outdated primarily due to the age of data and methodologies, many of which date back to the 1970s. Major changes in National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies and methodologies have occurred since the effective dates of many Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) in the area, creating the need for an update that would reflect a more detailed and complete hazard determination.

[The Great Lakes Coastal Flood Study web site](#) will serve as the central location for public access to information on this study, as well as the locations and dates of outreach activities.



Great Lakes Basin

Local officials and technical stakeholders are being invited to community meetings to review and comment on FEMA's draft coastal flood hazard workmaps for the Lake Michigan Shoreline. FEMA's outreach for the 2017 workmaps started in early July. Meetings have already occurred for Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin communities. Each meeting will include a summary of the draft work maps, Q&A, and a breakout for review of community-specific data via printed and online maps. Staff members and officials representing villages, cities, and county government, regional organizations, non-governmental bodies, neighborhood associations, and harbor and shoreline protection engineers are encouraged to attend and to provide feedback within the 60-day comment period.

[Link to Map Viewer User Guide](#) to learn more about the Draft Work Maps.

Additional Information:

Great Lakes Coastal Resilience Planning Guide: <http://www.greatlakesresilience.org/>

USACE High Resolution Oblique Aerial Images: <https://greatlakes.erc.dren.mil/>

### Looking for Volunteers — Shoreland Zoning Community Assistance Visits

The shoreland team will be conducting Community Assistance Visits over the winter and we are looking for some counties who would be willing to volunteer. The purpose of a CAV is help solve any legal or procedural problems in ordinance administration, provide corrected technical implementation if necessary, plan for more efficient zoning operations and help determine if the local program is achieving their objective. This will be an education opportunity for the counties to raise any issues they want to discuss. Please let Kay Lutze know if you might be interested in being one of the volunteer participants. [Kay.Lutze@Wisconsin.gov](mailto:Kay.Lutze@Wisconsin.gov)

### ASFPM Certified Floodplain Manager Program Information

The Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) has established a national program for certifying floodplain managers. This program recognizes continuing education and professional development that enhances the knowledge and performance of local, state, federal and private-sector floodplain management professionals.

#### View the CFM Education Awareness Videos On-line

[Becoming a CFM](#)

[What is the CFM Program?](#)

[Who Can Be a CFM?](#)

[What are the Benefits of a CFM?](#)



## SAVE THE DATE!!!!

### We are pleased to announce the 15<sup>th</sup> Annual WAFSCM Conference - 2017

**October 25th - 27th, 2017**

#### **Kalahari Resort**

**1305 Kalahari Dr. Wisconsin Dells, WI**

Details on registration, sponsorships, speakers and award submittals, scholarships, and conference content will be posted to the WAFSCM website. [www.wafscm.org](http://www.wafscm.org)  
We plan to fill 3 tracks for the breakout sessions – one each for stormwater, floodplains, and coastal projects/issues.

#### **Schedule:**

**Wednesday 10/25:** Workshops and Networking

**Thursday 10/26:** Main Conference Day (plenary and breakout sessions)

**Friday 10/27:** Morning Field Tour

**We will host the CFM exam this year!**

Contact one of the Conference Co-Chairs:

Laura Rozumalski at [lrozumalski@freshwatereng.com](mailto:lrozumalski@freshwatereng.com)

or

Minal Hahm at [minal@msquaredengineering.com](mailto:minal@msquaredengineering.com)

for more information.



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“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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