

# Floodplain and Shoreland Management

# Notes

## Biggert-Waters Update

A bipartisan effort by a coalition of coastal representatives means that some of the reforms which were featured in the Biggert-Waters flood insurance reform act of 2012 (BW-12) will be undone.

The Senate approved H.R. 3370, the "Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2013," after previous approval by the House. The bill restores "grandfathering" of policies located in communities with new flood maps. It also reinstates subsidies for some pre-FIRM properties that are bought and sold.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the bill would not add to the \$25 billion debt of the NFIP and would pay for itself through annual reserve fund assessments of \$25/year for primary residences and \$250/year for businesses and vacation homes. Simply, this means all 5.6 million flood insurance policy holders will now subsidize the higher premiums which the owners of grandfathered and older, non-conforming (pre-FIRM) structures were facing under BW-12.

While primary homeowners will be spared the higher premium increases which were intended to make the program self-sufficient, owners of non-primary homes and business properties are still subject to the 25% annual increases in BW-12. In addition, while grandfathering has been reinstated for existing policies, a new provision in the bill will require higher premiums for new policies in areas which receive new studies and maps.

While realtors, homebuilders, insurance agents and lenders generally supported the legislation to unwind BW-12, opponents of the House and Senate bills argued that the BW-12 reforms and the law's scaling back of premium subsidies,

changes intended to address the \$25 billion deficit of the NFIP, should be left intact. Some called for a targeted fix to help homeowners in need rather than a broad repeal of the 2012 changes.

### Bill Summary

- *Creates a firewall on annual rate increases for pre-FIRM primary structures* – FEMA cannot raise the average rates for any class of properties more than 15% and no more than 18% for individual policies. Non-primary, business properties and substantially damaged structures are still subject to annual 25% premium increases until full-risk rate is achieved.

- *Repeals the property sales trigger* – Buyers are no longer required to pay the full-risk rate. This provision caused property values to steeply decline and made many homes unsellable, hurting the real estate market. Homebuyers will now receive the same treatment as the seller.

- *Repeals the new policy sales trigger* – Pre-FIRM property owners are now eligible for a subsidized rate if they voluntarily purchase a new policy, rather than the full-risk rate that BW-12 required.

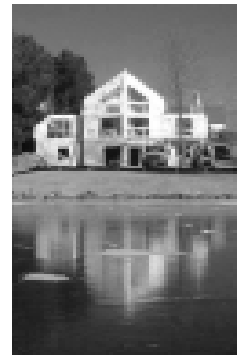
- *Reinstates grandfathering for existing policies* – If grandfathering was terminated, property owners mapped into higher risk would have to either elevate their structure or have higher rates phased in over 5 years. Grandfathering will continue with caps on how high premiums can increase annually.

- *Refunds homeowners who overpaid* – Requires FEMA to refund policyholders for overpaid premiums.

- *Affordability goal* – Requires FEMA to minimize the number of policies with annual premiums that exceed 1% of the



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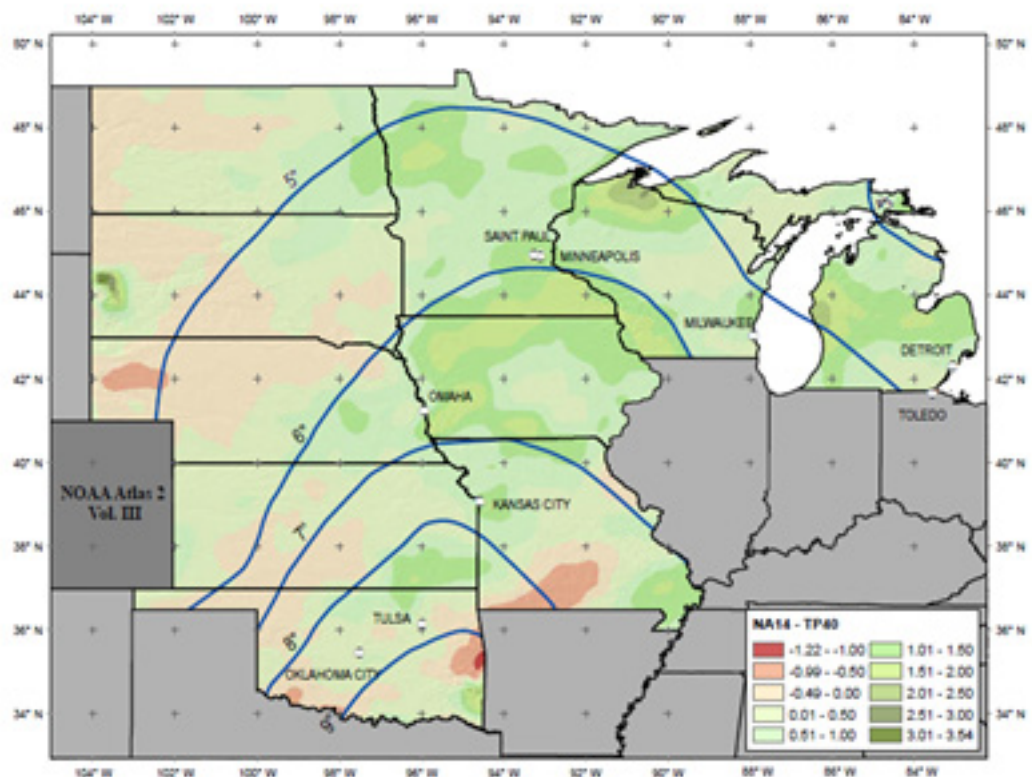
total coverage provided by the policy.

- *Reimburse successful appeals* – Allows FEMA to utilize the National Flood Insurance Fund to reimburse policyholders and communities that successfully appeal a map determination. If FEMA determines that new submitted data is better than the current data, the costs of the study/data will be paid out of the NFIF.
- *Flood insurance advocate* – Establishes a Flood Insurance Advocate within FEMA to answer current and prospective policyholder questions about the flood mapping process and flood insurance rates. The advocate will be responsible for educating policyholders about their individual flood risks, their options in choosing a policy, assisting property owners through the map appeals process, and improve outreach and coordination with local officials, community leaders, and Congress.
- *Mapping accuracy* – Requires FEMA to certify its mapping process is technologically advanced and to notify and justify to communities that the mapping model it plans to use to create the community's new flood map are appropriate. Also requires FEMA to send communities being remapped the data being used in the mapping process.
- *Affordability Framework* – Requires FEMA to study affordability options and develop a framework to implement the options.
- *Community-Based Insurance* – Opens the door to voluntary comprehensive community flood insurance in lieu of individual policies.

## National Weather Service Atlas-14

The National Weather Service (NWS) has developed new precipitation-frequency estimates that supersede Technical Papers 40 & 49 (TP-40 & TP-49). These new rainfall estimates for Wisconsin are included in Atlas-14 Volume 8, which can be found at: [http://www.nws.noaa.gov/oh/hdsc/PF\\_documents/Atlas14\\_Volume8.pdf](http://www.nws.noaa.gov/oh/hdsc/PF_documents/Atlas14_Volume8.pdf)

This data was created by analyzing 16,227 rainfall gages and creating precipitation



frequency estimates for storm durations of 5 minutes to 60 days at average recurrence intervals of 1 year through 1000 years. A comparison of Atlas 14 to TP-40 100-year 24-hour estimate is shown below with the TP-40 isopluvials shown as blue lines. For a site specific rainfall estimation from Atlas 14 go to: <http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/>.

NWS is expected to release new rainfall distributions to be used in conjunction with Atlas 14 in the coming months. The rainfall distributions typically used with TP-40, such as Type-II, should not be used with Atlas 14. Until the new rainfall distribution is released, WDNR will accept Atlas 14 for floodplain studies provided that either the WDNR's or SEWRPC's (in SE Wisconsin) custom rainfall distribution are used along with a critical storm duration analysis. Once the NWS rainfall distribution is released, it can be used without the critical duration analysis. The custom distribution can still be used after this point as long as a critical duration analysis is conducted.

For further information on the NWS Atlas 14 contact:

Annette Humpal, [annette.humpal@wi.usda.gov](mailto:annette.humpal@wi.usda.gov), USDA-NRCS

Chris Olds, [christopher.olds@wisconsin.gov](mailto:christopher.olds@wisconsin.gov), WDNR

## Precipitation Outlook

Since 2012, Wisconsin has ricocheted from drought conditions to flooding conditions back again to drought in the summer/fall of 2013-14. The long cold winter of 2013 has brought a new concern for the spring of 2014: ice jams.

The 90-day outlook for March - May is for below normal temperatures with an equal chance of precipitation rates being above or below normal. A cold spring with limited rainfall should allow the existing snow cover to gradually melt and result in typical small scale spring flooding. However, the deep frost levels caused the colder than normal winter combined with a large rain event could cause higher than normal localized flooding as the precipitation simply runs off the frozen ground with little to no infiltration. Rapid warming and/or a large rain event when combined with the thicker than normal ice could result in rapidly developing ice jams. Ice jams can cause flooding in areas not normally at risk and cause damage to infrastructure such as bridges and dams.

Communities are advised to regularly inspect bridges and other constrictions for ice build up. Providing more information and warning time to residents and travelers can lessen the risk of dangerous blockages and other unforeseen events.

For a graphic display of the Three Month Outlook for temperature and precipitation go to: [http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/long\\_range/seasonal.php?lead=2](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/long_range/seasonal.php?lead=2)

For a technical discussion of the 30-day outlook go to: [http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/long\\_range/fxus07.html](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/long_range/fxus07.html)

For the Long-Lead Forecast Release Schedule for 2014 go to: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/schedule.html>.

The next 30-day outlook will be issued on March 20, 2014 for April. The Long-Lead Forecast Release Schedule for 2015 will be released in early December.

While long range forecasts are helpful, it is very important for communities to be aware of what is expected for the next few days. Your local NWS office can give you the most current detailed information for your area. Current weather conditions and short term forecasts on a site specific, community or county basis can be found at: [http://weather.noaa.gov/weather/WI\\_cc\\_us.html](http://weather.noaa.gov/weather/WI_cc_us.html).

# The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013

In recognition of the devastating impact of Superstorm Sandy along the East Coast in October 2012, Congress passed and President Obama signed into law the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (SRIA). This law granted FEMA new authorities and modified existing procedures to speed recovery from Superstorm Sandy and any disaster whose application period was still open as of the date of enactment (January 29, 2013), as well as all future disasters. SRIA amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Stafford Act), which is FEMA's primary legislative authority, and implements lessons learned from the long and difficult recovery from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

SRIA attempts to improve the delivery of federal aid to state, tribal, and local governments by increasing the flexibility of funds granted; speeding the disbursement of funding; and providing incentives for the timely use of grant funds, in most cases requiring their expenditure within two months of disbursement.

SRIA amended several portions of the Stafford Act and includes changing the processes for removal of debris and repair/restoration of certain facilities; allowing "pre-payment" of up to 25 percent of hazard mitigation grant funds; amending the environmental and historical review process; allowing tribes to directly request a disaster declaration; and instructing FEMA to develop a national strategy for future disaster cost reduction. Other initiatives enabled by SRIA include the addition of child care under the Other Needs Assistance program within the Individuals and Households Program; the reimbursement of salaries for government employees in certain cases; allowing FEMA to deal with private owners of multi-unit rental properties to extend housing resources; using alternative dispute resolution to settle cost and other issues; examining what constitutes a "small project;" and reviewing the factors considered when assessing needs under the Individual Assistance program. Due to the extent and broad impact of SRIA, only a few of the most relevant changes to mitigation and related topics are covered in the summary below.

## **Public Assistance**

A major revision of SRIA changes the way FEMA may distribute Public Assistance (PA) funds used to repair or replace damaged facilities. Prior to SRIA, reimbursement was generally limited to the final, actual costs of repair/reconstruction and grants based on estimates were capped at \$67,500. SRIA authorizes FEMA to now award funding based on an estimate of anticipated costs, prepared by a licensed engineer, rather than final costs for all size projects. However, when availing themselves of this new provision, the grantee accepts responsibility for any costs over the estimate; conversely, any unspent grant funding for specific projects (if the estimated cost is higher than the final actual cost) may be used for eligible hazard mitigation and other activities that reduce risk from future disasters. In addition, SRIA allows multiple projects to be consolidated into a single project without penalty, thus allowing the applicant to rebuild what is needed, rather than what was destroyed, and easing the administrative burden on the applicant (i.e., consolidating damaged schools in one district).

## **Debris Removal**

In an effort to expedite the removal of destroyed buildings and other debris, for large projects FEMA may now offer incentives for governments with pre-approved debris removal plans and contracts. SRIA also authorizes FEMA to reimburse "straight time" costs of public employees associated with debris removal where previously only over-



time costs were eligible. In addition, a sliding scale will now be implemented that rewards applicants for the quick removal of debris within certain timeframes. Importantly, SRIA allows an applicant to retain any proceeds from recycling debris material with no impact on PA grant funding, meaning that all proceeds from recycling can be used in addition to the already awarded grant for recovery. This is meant to encourage applicants to recycle reusable materials rather than place them in a landfill or use another disposal method.

### **Unified Federal Review**

SRIA requires that a Unified Federal Review process be established, addressing the needs and requirements of various federal statutes such as the National Historic Preservation Act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, and others, to provide an expedited interagency review process for projects in a disaster-impacted area.

### **Hazard Mitigation**

SRIA seeks to streamline the distribution of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding. This provision requires that FEMA expedite review of the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act as they pertain to properties of interest for mitigation purposes. This procedure also allows multiple properties to be considered as a group. It also permits FEMA to commit up to 25 percent of the estimated costs of mitigation projects to the state prior to the finalization of actual project costs. FEMA may now also omit the time generally used for notice and rulemaking if it has been determined that this is needed to expedite the dispersal of the HMGP funding.

The long term changes in disaster recovery enabled by the Sandy Recovery and Improvement Act are not yet known, as there has been limited time to assess the changes to the process; however, it is expected that the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 will enable residents and communities to begin the task of disaster recovery at a speed not possible following earlier events.

The text of the Act itself may be found at [www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/113/hr219/text](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/113/hr219/text). A detailed discussion of the Act, written by the Congressional Research Service for members of Congress, can be found online at [www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42991.pdf](http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42991.pdf). A section by section update on the current status of implementation of the law can be found at <https://www.fema.gov/about-agency/sandy-recovery-improvement-act-2013>.

## **Soldiers Grove, WI: A Moving Story**

(Note: Much of the information in this article is drawn from the paper "Come Rain, Come Shine: A Case Study of a Floodplain Relocation Project at Soldiers Grove, Wisconsin" by William S. Becker)

A shining example of mitigation success, Soldiers Grove, Wisconsin, demonstrates how proactive risk reduction efforts can benefit a community while protecting it from future flood damage.

Located in southwestern Wisconsin, this town was initially settled in the Kickapoo River valley. As with many communities, water access was a critical, if not an essential, element of the community's existence. For 50 years, the river proved a valuable, benign resource for the village.

However, as development replaced open land, the amount of runoff into streams increased. As a result, in 1907, Soldiers Grove experienced the first of several major floods that inundated the village for the next 40 years.

In response to the repeated flooding of the Kickapoo River, the U.S. Army Corps of En-

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gineers (USACE) developed a plan of flood control structures for the valley that included dams and levees in several locations. The community also implemented stricter zoning for the areas most affected by flooding in the village.

However, due to changing attitudes, as well as costs and environmental concerns, work on the flood control structures was halted in 1975 and never resumed. Given two alternatives—continued flooding or construction of infrastructure the village could not afford—a third option was pursued: stop fighting the river and move the village. The village began by hiring a local architect to oversee the effort as the “relocation coordinator” for the village. In all, 36 businesses, 22 homes, and three village-owned facilities would be relocated. Due to the age and condition of the existing buildings, few if any, would be moved—the new village would truly be “new.”

The first major step in this process was purchasing a 200-acre farm intended to be the site of the new industrial zone for the village. While the overall cost of moving the village was estimated to be approximately \$6 million (\$24 million in 2014 dollars), the benefits of remaining in its location along the Kickapoo River would be repaid many times from savings found in avoided annual flood damages, maintenance of local shopping needs, industrial services (such as milling), and other societal functions that the small community provided to nearby areas.

In 1978, the largest recorded flood on the Kickapoo pushed this project forward. Following the flood, the village invoked Executive Order 11988 which prohibits “federal agencies from helping [funding] communities develop floodplains unless no reasonable alternative exists”. Soldiers Grove had proven that a reasonable, well-thought-out alternative did exist: relocation.

As a result, and with new Congressional interest, the village secured nearly \$1 million to begin the move.

Beginning in 1981, the village systematically began to purchase homes and businesses for relocation to the new site, and three years following the flood, the village saw a net increase in the number of jobs there.

The move was completed by 1983. The village received about \$6.5 million (\$18 million in 2014 dollars) in federal and state funding to study and finance the move and to pay for the construction of the new village site.

Beyond the obvious benefit of removing the village’s structures out of high-flood risk areas, citizens of the village saw many other improvements to their community as a result of the efforts to mitigate the risk of flooding:

- The municipal well—formerly subject to contamination from even the smallest floods—was relocated to a more secure site. Water quality improved when old piping was replaced and upgraded.
- Many property owners who didn’t relocate were able to floodproof their homes instead with funding from state and federal sources.
- The site of the old downtown became a park with an RV and tenting camp ground, and a place of reflection and memorial to those in the Soldiers Grove area who had served the United States in its Armed Forces.

In addition, Soldiers Grove became one of the first communities in the nation to mandate requirements for energy savings in new construction. The result was America’s first “Solar Village”. Between 1979 and 1983, more than 20 solar buildings were constructed in the village.

In 2007 and 2008, the largest floods ever recorded on the Kickapoo River hit Soldiers Grove. The 2008 flood was an event so large that areas of the village that had never been flooded before were evacuated. The site of the old town was inundated with water, but the relocated village businesses, homes, and stores remained dry as a result of the hard work by the citizens and leadership of the village 40 years ago.

For more information about the village of Soldiers Grove, please visit the village's website at <http://www.soldiersgrove.com/index.htm>.

## FEMA RiskMAP Update

FEMA's national Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) program is intended to result in local activities that reduce risk. In 2014, in partnership with the State of Wisconsin, FEMA Region V initiated efforts designed to engage selected communities in discussions about local risk reduction activities that result in safer communities. Over the coming year, FEMA Region V and State representatives will be facilitating meetings with community officials, mitigation consultants, and regional stakeholders to define desired local mitigation activity implementation steps, challenges, and needed technical support. This effort is not intended to replace existing mitigation planning efforts, but to enhance them by identifying Federal and State tools, resources, and technical assistance that may enable progress on local risk reducing mitigation activities. The meeting goals include development of a local implementation strategy for a community-selected mitigation activity, and in some cases, limited technical support toward progress on that activity.

In Wisconsin, FEMA and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Division of Emergency Management have begun working with STARR, FEMA's consultant, to prepare for springtime engagement with the City of Janesville; Cities of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson, and Watertown; and Rock County. In the summertime, engagement will begin with Sauk County, Columbia County, and a group of communities in southern Wisconsin including Avoca, Boscobel, Cross Plains, Mazomanie, Prairie du Chien, Wauzeka, and Crawford, Grant, Iowa, and Richland Counties. Additional meetings are planned with communities in the winter. The selected communities can anticipate hearing from STARR about meeting dates, and may also be contacted to talk by phone about mitigation interests, needs, and community goals in risk reduction. Communities are invited to identify organizations and stakeholders to participate in the conversation, which is geared toward helping the community plan a risk reducing activity that may include technical support from FEMA.

If you have any questions about the program, please contact any of the following project partners:

Chris Olds WI DNR, [christopher.olds@wisconsin.gov](mailto:christopher.olds@wisconsin.gov)

Roxanne Gray, WI DEM, [roxanne.gray@wisconsin.gov](mailto:roxanne.gray@wisconsin.gov)

Rebecca Leitschuh, FEMA RV, [rebecca.leitschuh@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:rebecca.leitschuh@fema.dhs.gov)

Nate Catania, STARR, [catanianc@cdmsmith.com](mailto:catanianc@cdmsmith.com)

## Zoning Challenge

If the area shown below was located in the floodplain, would a permit be needed to plant the trees in the photo?



A floodplain permit is not needed as long as no fill is used. This is an example of some of the interesting things we see as part of the map production process. Happy Spring!

## DNR Website for Mapping Status

The Department of Natural Resources has developed a website to provide communities and others with information regarding the Risk Map 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 for information on Letters of Map Change and the Map Service Center.

For further information regarding the Risk Map Program contact:

Colleen Hermans - GIS/Process Issues  
*colleen.hermans@wisconsin.gov*

Christopher Olds - Technical Issues  
*christopher.olds@wisconsin.gov*

Lee Traeger - FEMA  
*lee.traeger@dhs.gov*

The website is located at:  
<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/floodplains/>



# 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 before the effective date. For further information on ordinance amendments and adoption go to <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/floodplains/communities.html> and download the appropriate DNR Model Floodplain Ordinance and Checklist and the Ordinance Approval Procedures. You may also contact your DNR Regional Engineer.

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

County	Effective Date
Brown County (Hobart PMR)	March 17, 2014
Rusk County	March 17, 2014
Chippewa County	April 16, 2014
Eau Claire County	April 16, 2014
Dodge County (Upper Rock)	May 19, 2014
Walworth County	September 3, 2014

## Training Opportunities

### State of Wisconsin

- Standing Ready - Emergency Management in Wisconsin. Learn more about the role of Wisconsin Emergency Management and its partners play in protecting the people of Wisconsin through a series of videos at <http://emergencymanagement.wi.gov/videos/default.asp>.

For more information about training opportunities visit [www.trainingwisconsin.org](http://www.trainingwisconsin.org).

### Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM)

- Great Connections 2014, April 29 - May 1, 2014, Davenport, IA. ASFPM will offer Continuing Education Credits (CECs) to its Certified Floodplain Managers (CFM) who participate in Great Connections 2014. CFMs will be eligible to receive up to 7 CECs for attending Great Connections on April 29 (a workshop and short course day), up to 7 CECs for attending the full conference on April 30, and 3 CECs for attending the May 1 field trip. For additional information please visit this event's web site at [www.greatconnections2014.com](http://www.greatconnections2014.com).

ASFPM also has an online training program and training is added regularly. See <http://www.floods.org/n-calendar/webinars.asp> for more information.

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## Staff Changes

Change has come once again to the WDNR Dam Safety/Floodplain Management staff with the recent retirement of Terry Cummings, Water Management Engineer in our Rhinelander office. Terry retired February 28, 2014 after 15 years as a Water Management Engineer for the Dam Safety and Floodplain Management section. He most recently provided dam safety, floodplain management, and engineering assistance to Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida, Price and Vilas Counties and communities.

Until Terry's position is filled, please contact:

Florence/Forest County	Miles Winkler - Green Bay 920-662-5195 <i>miles.winkler@wisconsin.gov</i>
Iron/Vilas County	Frank Dallam - Spooner 715-635-4064 <i>frank.dallam@wisconsin.gov</i>
Langlade County	Joe Behlen - Wisconsin Rapids 715-421-9940 <i>joseph.behlen@wisconsin.gov</i>
Lincoln County	Mark Stephenson - Black River Falls 715-284-1418 <i>mark.stephenson@wisconsin.gov</i>
Oneida County	Dustin deFelice - Eau Claire 715-836-7574 <i>dustin.defelice@wisconsin.gov</i>
Price County	Mike Rogne - Eau Claire 715-839-3735 <i>michael.rigney@wisconsin.gov</i>

The above county assignments are temporary. Please check the list of Water Management Engineers by county on the WDNR Floodplain Management website at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/dams/regionalcontacts.html> over the coming months to determine if any updates have been made.

## Updating Your Floodplain Ordinance

Interested in updating your local floodplain ordinance? Download the latest Model Floodplain Ordinance at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/floodplains/communities.html> or contact Gary G. Heinrichs ([gary.heinrichs@wisconsin.gov](mailto:gary.heinrichs@wisconsin.gov)) or Miriam G. Anderson ([miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov](mailto:miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov)) for further information.



### FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI)

- E273: Managing Floodplain Development through the NFIP. 12 Core CECs. May 5-8; and September 15-18. This is a basic NFIP four day course that lays the foundation for working with the NFIP in application in the field, and is targeted for local, tribal, state and federal floodplain managers. Topics covered include outreach, mapping (risk determination), rules and regulations, permitting, elevation certificate, substantial damage and substantial improvement, flood insurance and legal issues as well as other important topics.
- E278: The Community Rating System. 12 Core CECs. April 7-10; June 23-26; or August 11-14. This is the all-purpose training course for the CRS. It is taught at both the Emergency Management Institute and at sites throughout the country at the request of interested communities, groups, or states, pending available funding. It is based on the 2013 CRS Coordinator's Manual. For continuing education credit for CFMs, the ASFPM will award CECs earned at the E278 CRS course even if the CFM attended the course when it was based on a previous CRS Coordinator's Manual. Please note: Some prerequisite courses apply. For more details: [www.training.fema.gov/EMICourses/](http://www.training.fema.gov/EMICourses/).
- E282: Advanced Floodplain Management Concepts II. 12 Core CECs. April 14-17, 2014. This advanced floodplain management course is a dynamic and interactive instruction that covers the following four topics in detail: manufactured homes & RVs in the floodplain, NFIP insurance principles for FPMs, higher standards in FPM, and hydrology and hydraulics for FPMs.
- E284: Advanced Floodplain Management Concepts III. 12 Core CECs. July 21-24, 2014. This advanced floodplain management course is a dynamic and interactive instruction that covers the following five topics in detail: floodway standards, disconnects between NFIP regulations and insurance, common noncompliance issues, Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs), and substantial improvement/substantial damage.
- E194: Advanced Floodplain Management Concepts. 12 Core CECs. August 25-28, 2014. This advanced floodplain management course is a dynamic and interactive instruction that covers the following four topics in detail: NFIP rules and regulations in depth, Letters of Map Change (LOMCs), roles & responsibilities of the local FPM, and preparing for post-disaster responsibilities.

EMI also offers various webinar training opportunities online. For additional information on EMI classes and webinars, please visit EMI's website at [www.training.fema.gov/EMICourses/](http://www.training.fema.gov/EMICourses/).

### FEMA Sponsored Webex Trainings

- Elevation Certificates. Two CECs for ASFPM CFMs that register and attend individually and pass the learning objectives quiz at the end of the session. April 17 at 12 p.m. central.
- CRS Webinar Series: Introduction to CRS. One CEC for CFMs. May 20 at 12 p.m. central.
- CRS Webinar Series: Introduction to CRS. One CEC for CFMs. July 15 at 12 p.m. central.

Additional sessions are continually added. For more information, to register, and to review a current schedule of classes, please visit <http://atkinsglobalna.webex.com/tc>.



# WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION FOR FLOODPLAIN, STORMWATER AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT (WAFSCM)

Membership Application/Renewal Form January 2014 - December 2014

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 send a check for the annual Membership Fee of \$20.00 made payable to WAFSCM in care of:

Minal Hahm  
WAFSCM  
c/o M Squared Engineering  
W62N215 Washington Avenue  
Cedarburg, WI 53012

If you have questions, contact Minal Hahm at either (262) 376-4246 or [minal@msquaredengineering.com](mailto:minal@msquaredengineering.com)

"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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- Miriam G. Anderson, 608-266-5228  
[miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov](mailto:miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov)

#### Shoreland Contacts:

- Water Management Specialist  
under Contact Information  
<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Waterways/>

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