

Floodplain and Shoreland Management

Notes

Floodplain Management: That's Not My Zone!

When a flood zone determination results in a property being located within a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), the next question asked is often "How do I get out of the floodplain?" Property owners ask this question primarily because of the flood insurance purchase requirement for any structure with a federally backed mortgage which is located within the SFHA.

A property or a structure can be determined to be out of the SFHA by either a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA), a Letter of Map Amendment - Out As Shown (LOMA-OAS), a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) or a Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F). A LOMA, LOMR and LOMR-F are actual amendments to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

A Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) is an official letter issued by FEMA amending the FIRM or Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) for a single property. It establishes a property's or structure's location in relation to the SFHA. LOMAs are usually issued because a property has been inadvertently mapped as being in the floodplain, but is actually on natural high ground above the base flood elevation. Natural high ground is ground which has not had fill placed on it since the FIRM first went into effect. To file a LOMA request, a property owner will need to complete Section A of FEMA's MT-EZ form and have a certified engineer or surveyor complete Section B. A copy of the FIRM or FHBM with the location of the property accurately plotted and a map of the property is also required. For further information on the LOMA process including processing fees, please contact the FEMA Map Information eXchange at

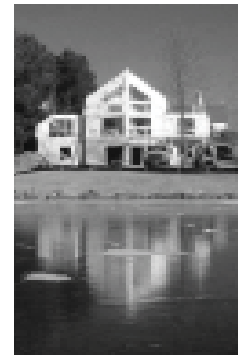
1-877-336-2627. To download a copy of the MT-EZ form, go to www.fema.gov and type in "MT-EZ form" under *Search*.

A Letter of Map Amendment - Out as Shown (LOMA-OAS) is an official letter from FEMA based on existing visual evidence to determine whether a structure is incorrectly shown in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) and, therefore, not subject to the mandatory flood insurance requirement. There is no review fee for FEMA to process a LOMA-OAS and the costs to obtain visual evidence such as aerial maps, subdivision plats, property deeds, etc. should be minimal. The most useful information to support an application includes the property deed, a plat or subdivision map, and a map obtained from the community with the property highlighted and which shows the structure, the parcel layer (boundary lines), a scale and north arrow, and a logo or some other proof that a governmental unit prepared the map. Topographic contours should be included if available, especially if they are more recent 1 or 2 foot contours. If possible, have the GIS map at a big enough scale so the reviewer can see a near-by street intersection. For further information on the LOMA-OAS process, please contact the FEMA Map Information eXchange at 1-877-336-2627. To download a copy of the MT-EZ form, go to www.fema.gov and type in "MT-EZ form" under *Search*.

A LOMR is an official letter issued by FEMA revising the effective FIRM or FHBM and may change flood insurance risk zones, floodplain boundaries, and/or base flood elevations. LOMRs may sometimes change the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report, and when appropri-



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ate, include a description of the modifications. A LOMR is generally based on the implementation of physical measures that affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), or the SFHA. It is generally accompanied by an annotated copy of the affected portions of the FIRM, FBFM, or FIS report. To file a LOMR request, the applicant should first contact the community where the property is located. Local ordinances may contain specific regulations for filling. Also, the LOMR application (MT-2) includes a community acknowledgement form. Under certain circumstances, FEMA may require that a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) be submitted. For further information on the CLOMR/LOMR process including processing fees, please contact the FEMA Map Information eXchange at 1-877-336-2627. To download a copy of the MT-2 form, go to www.fema.gov and type in "MT-2 form" under *Search*.

A LOMR-F is an official letter revising an effective NFIP map due to the placement of fill on the property and which may change flood insurance risk zones, floodplain boundaries, and/or base flood elevations. A LOMR-F is submitted for properties on which fill has been placed to raise a structure or lot to or above the BFE. NFIP regulations require that the lowest adjacent grade of the structure be at or above the BFE for a LOMR-F to be issued to remove the structure from the SFHA. The participating community must also determine that the land and any existing or proposed structures to be removed from the SFHA are "reasonably safe from flooding." To remove an entire lot and structure, both the lowest point on the lot and the lowest adjacent grade of the structure must be at or above the BFE. To file a LOMR-F request, the applicant should first contact the community where the property is located. Local ordinances may contain specific regulations for filling. For further information on

the LOMR-F process including processing fees, please contact the FEMA Map Information eXchange at 1-877-336-2627. To download a copy of the MT-1 form, go to www.fema.gov and type in "MT-1 form" under *Search*.

It is important to remember that LOMAs, LOMA-OAS, LOMRs and LOMR-Fs may make a property or structure exempt from the insurance requirements of the NFIP, but may not exempt a property or structure from the floodplain management requirements of a local ordinance or Chapter NR 116, Wisconsin Administrative Code. Applicants should always contact the local floodplain administrator regarding these standards.

Communities are required to keep on file any LOMCs issued by FEMA affecting NFIP maps. LOMCs are considered required data for floodplain ordinance administration and permitting. It is recommended that the LOMCs be kept with the community's maps and other related technical data.

FEMA has developed a series of on-line tutorials for the NFIP including tutorials on Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Flood Insurance Studies and Letters of Map Change (LOMAs, LOMRs and LOMR-Fs). To view the tutorials go to www.fema.gov and type in "tutorial" under *Search*.

This article is the 4th in a series on floodplain management in Wisconsin. It is based on the PowerPoint presentation used in the DNR Floodplain Management 101 workshop. The presentation can be viewed at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/communities.htm> under *Presentations*.



Information About Flood Insurance

Spring brings not only the end of cold weather and snow, it also brings the possibility of flooding. Below are a series of questions and answers about flood insurance. For information contact your insurance agent or visit www.floodsmart.gov.

Doesn't my homeowners' insurance policy cover flooding?

No. Flood damage is not typically covered by a homeowners' insurance policy. It is important to talk to your insurance agent about federal flood insurance, sewer backup, sump pump failure and other homeowners' insurance coverage to make sure you have appropriate coverage.

If my home is flooded, won't federal disaster assistance pay for my damages?

No. In fact, fewer than 50% of flood events qualify for federal disaster assistance. Federal disaster assistance often comes in the form of a low interest loan to help cover flood damage, not compensation for your losses. Even then, those loans are only available if the President formally declares a disaster or if the Small Business Administration designates an area as a disaster.

I live in a low-risk flood zone. Do I really need flood insurance?

It's a good idea to buy flood insurance even if you live in a low- or moderate-risk area. Flooding occurs in low-to-moderate risk areas as well as in high-risk areas. Poor drainage systems, rapid accumulation of rainfall, snowmelt and broken water mains can all result in flooding. Almost 25 percent of all flood insurance claims come from areas with low-to-moderate flood risk. In low risk areas, policies can start as low as \$100.

Am I eligible for flood insurance?

You can purchase flood insurance if your home or business is located in one of the more than 500 Wisconsin communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program. In addition, homes and buildings in high-risk flood areas with mortgages from federally regulated or

insured lenders are required to have flood insurance.

Can I get flood insurance if I'm renting a property?

If you live in a community that participates in the NFIP, you can get flood insurance to cover the contents of your home or business.

Who do I contact if I want to purchase a flood insurance policy?

The National Flood Insurance Program has an arrangement with private insurance companies to sell and service flood insurance policies. You may also contact your insurance agent or company to find out more about federal flood insurance or to find an agent serving your area. The NFIP has also made available online a "One-Step Flood Risk Profile" that will let you determine your risk, estimate your premium and find an agent. There is a 30-day waiting period from the time the policy is purchased to when it actually goes into effect.

For more information, visit www.floodsmart.gov or call 1-800-427-2419.



Preferred Risk Policy Extension

Property owners who are required by their lenders to purchase flood insurance due to new flood hazard identification in their area may be eligible for flood insurance discounts for the next two years. On January 1, 2011, FEMA introduced the Preferred Risk Policy (PRP) Extension, which offers savings to people with buildings in newly identified Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs).

In July of 2010, the Acting Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administrator announced that FEMA would revise its Preferred Risk Policy (PRP) eligibility. On January 1, 2011 owners of buildings designated in a SFHAs dating back to Oct. 1, 2008, may be eligible for the lower cost PRP for two years following the effective date of the map change.

Several factors prompted FEMA to offer a reduced-rate flood policy for a short term, one of which is the country's poor economic conditions. Other factors include a large number of counties nationwide receiving new flood hazard maps within a short time period, expanding floodplains due to de-accredited levees, and better topographic data that have resulted in new Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) and increased flood risk.

This means that property owners and renters who were formerly exempt from the mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements imposed by lenders may now be required to have flood insurance in place. The PRP Extension eases the financial burden on affected property owners and allows them time to understand and plan for the financial implications of the requirement, while providing a lower cost policy for up to two years.

How Does the PRP Extension Work?

If a new Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is adopted by a community between Oct. 1, 2008, and Jan. 1, 2011, structures that were moved from a B, C, or X zones into an A or AE zone due

to the map revision may be eligible for a PRP policy. Those who qualify and purchase a new policy in 2011 or renew a policy after Jan. 1, 2011, can obtain a PRP Extension policy for two years. Once the two years are over, the determination for rating the policy will be based on the zone in which it was rated prior to the PRP Extension. The PRP Extension will also be available to participating communities undergoing map updates after Jan. 1, 2011.

The PRP Extension should not be confused with the existing PRP that is available only in B, C or X zones to properties that have a very limited number of insurance claims or disaster assistance applications. Policyholders in the B, C and X zones are not required to purchase flood insurance and can select the amount of coverage that best fits their needs. Whereas, federally insured or regulated lenders will require specific flood coverage that meets or exceeds the mandatory purchase regulations spelled out in the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994.

To determine whether a property is eligible for the PRP Extension, the underwriting insurance company or agent must verify the loss history of the building, identify the building on current and previous flood maps, and maintain documentation of the flood risk zone before and after the map change. FEMA is working with lenders and insurance providers to facilitate the implementation of the program.

How Do Local Officials Fit Into This Picture?

While many insurance providers will use the Digital FIRMS available from the Map Information Exchange or use flood hazard determination firms to determine the flood zones before and after map changes, others may direct their clients to go to their local communities to obtain the information needed to verify eligibility. Informa-

tion can include:

- Requests for copies of Letters of Map Amendment (LOMAs), Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs) and Letters of Determination Review (LODRs);
- Copies of the flood map with the property clearly marked;
- A community letter, indicating the policyholders address and appropriate map information; or,
- Copies of completed Elevation Certificates.

If the community provides a written response, it must:

- Be on community or department letter head;
- Include name of property owner and property address;
- Include the type of building;
- Include the prior flood zone, prior map

- date and prior community number, and the map panel number and suffix; and,
- Include the name and title of the official writing the letter, including signature, date signed and contact information.

For additional information regarding the PRP Extension, use the search engine on your computer and go to <http://www.floodsmart.gov>, type "Preferred Risk Policy Extension" in the search box in the upper right-hand corner of the page. If you have additional questions, you can also contact FEMA Region V Floodplain Management and Insurance Branch, or the NFIP Regional Program Manager's office at (312) 596-6728 or your National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) State Coordinator's office: Gary Heinrichs (608) 266-3093, gary.heinrichs@wisconsin.gov or Miriam G. Anderson (608) 266-5228, miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov.

Flooding & Flash Flooding Safety Tips from the National Weather Service

- Many floods occur along streams and rivers, and if the water table is running high, flooding can occur in low spots and basements of buildings completely outside of the river flood plain. You can determine your risk by knowing your proximity to the water.
- Urban areas have a risk for flash floods due to increased runoff from buildings, roads and parking lots. Low spots, such as underpasses and basements, can become death traps.
- Dam failures have played a deadly role in the history of flash flooding. Be aware of dams upstream from your location. Earth dams and associated embankments are more easily compromised by heavy rainfall.
- If a flood warning is issued or flooding is observed, move to higher ground.
- When camping or hiking near a stream or river, listen to the latest weather forecasts and keep away from the water if thunderstorms are expected. Never try to walk or drive onto a river sandbar to observe water levels - unexpected rising water levels may trap you!
- Do not attempt to walk or drive through a flooded roadway or intersection. Only six inches of fast-flowing water can knock an adult off their feet. And it takes just two feet of moving water to float a vehicle.



Turn round, don't drown!

Emergency Action Plans for Dams

There are over 3,500 dams in the State of Wisconsin. Many of these dams have the potential to cause the loss of life and considerable property damage if they were to fail. Although a majority of dam owners are confident in the both structural integrity of their dam and operating procedures in place, events such as the heavy rains of August 2007 and June 2008 have shown that even the best maintained and operated dams can experience emergencies and threaten downstream properties.

The best method of avoiding an emergency response is proper operation, maintenance and inspection. Emergency Action Plans (EAP) cannot be a replacement for proper maintenance or remedial construction. However, a carefully considered and implemented EAP is a major positive step a dam owner can take to protect downstream lives and property, protect his/her investment and reduce potential liability.

Under Chapter NR 333, Wisconsin Administrative Code, Dam Design and Construction, owners of large dams are required to develop an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for each dam they own. An EAP is a formal document that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and prescribes procedures to be followed to reduce the likelihood of the loss of life and minimize property damage. The EAP must be developed in conjunction with the local community and emergency management agency and then be submitted to DNR Dam Safety staff for review and approval.

The purpose of an EAP is to provide the owner/operator of a dam, particularly a high hazard dam, with a clear plan of action when any emergency arises. An emergency in terms of dam operation is identified as any condition which:

- develops unexpectedly;
- endangers the structural integrity of the dam; and

- could result in the dam's failure producing downstream flooding, requiring immediate action.

A well written EAP will identify the various parties involved in responding to a dam emergency, outline each party's responsibilities and tasks and lay out the appropriate lines of communication. An EAP should also outline levels of response based on the severity of the emergency.

Each EAP must be tailored to site specific conditions, the requirements of the owner, agency or organization that operates or regulates the use of the dam and to the emergency response organizations that will implement the EAP. Once the draft EAP is written, it must be sent to the State Dam Safety Engineer and DNR Regional Water Management Engineer responsible for the county in which the dam is located for review and approval. Contact information for DNR Regional Water Management Engineers can be found at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/staff.html>.

To assist dam owners in writing an EAP, the DNR Dam Safety Program has developed an EAP guidebook and a template EAP. The guidebook provides a step by step process for writing an EAP. Copies of *A Guide to Writing Emergency Action Plans* and the *Emergency Action Plan* template can be downloaded in PDF format from: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/publications.html>.

For more information on writing an EAP or for assistance in writing an EAP, please contact:

Miriam G. Anderson
 Planning Specialist
Miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov
 608/266-5228
 WI DNR WT/3
 P. O. Box 7921
 Madison, WI 53707

New Dam Emergency Notification Process

DNR Dam Safety is attempting to standardize the notification procedures to Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and the DNR in dam Emergency Action Plans (EAP) statewide. The standardized format for the notification flow chart is:

State Emergency Hotline
1-800-943-0003 (24 hour)
Press "1", ask for DNR Duty Officer

The DNR Duty Officer will follow a standard procedure that will be as follows:

- call the DNR Water Management Engineer (DNR WME) responsible for that area of the state,
- notify DNR Central Office Dam Safety Staff,
- notify the WEM Duty Officer

This should not be the first call but should definitely be a call on every EAP flow-chart.

If your current plan has a daytime contact with the local DNR WME, it is acceptable to keep that in the plan if the plan holder wishes, but it should be recognized that that is not a replacement for the call to the State Emergency Hotline. The new template for state regulated dams will not have a place for a direct call to the local DNR WME.

You do not need to make this change immediately, but we request that it be done at the next scheduled plan review or the next time you need to make a change in your plan. The old way will still work until we get all the EAPs converted.

Dams and Floodplain Zoning

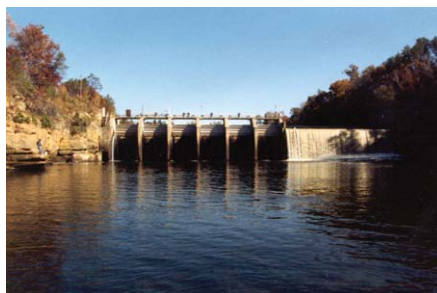
The State of Wisconsin under Chapter NR 116, Wisconsin Administrative Code, requires communities to adopt land use controls downstream of dams. The goal of the requirement is to reduce the potential of loss of life and property if the dam fails during the base flood. The specific requirements for high, significant and low hazard dams can be found under ch. NR 116.08, Wis. Admin. Code.

It is important for dam owners to work with the downstream community to ensure adoption and enforcement of the downstream land use regulations. These regulations are typically included in a community's floodplain ordinance.

A dam's hazard rating is based on the downstream land use. Dams with no development downstream are classified as low hazard. If development occurs downstream which would result in the loss of life or property if a failure occurred during the base flood, a dam's hazard

rating will change. A change in the rating can result in the requirement for costly upgrades to various parts of a dam such as the spillway.

For further information on a dam's hazard rating, please go to either the DNR Dams Database at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/section/mapindex.htm> or contact the Water Management Engineer (WME) or the county in which the dam is located. Contact information for your WME can be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/staff.html>.



Altoona Dam

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
Trempealeau County	April 4, 2011
Manitowoc County	August 2, 2011
Lincoln County	August 16, 2011
Grant County	September 2, 2011

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 G. Heinrichs (gary.heinrichs@wisconsin.gov) or Miriam G. Anderson (miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov) for further information.

DNR Staff Changes

Heidi Kennedy – Shoreland Management Program

Heidi is the Department's Shoreland Policy Coordinator and works in Central Office in Madison. She holds a Bachelor's degree in International Relations and Scandinavian Studies, with an Environmental Studies certificate from UW-Madison and recently obtained her law degree from Marquette University emphasizing in Environmental Law. Heidi was a Water Management Specialist in the Southeast Region for almost 10 years and worked part time as a water management specialist for almost 2 years prior to that in South Central Regions. Heidi's mailing address is 101 South Webster Street, Madison, WI 53707. She may also be contacted at 608-261-6430 or at Heidi.Kennedy@wisconsin.gov.

Mike Wenholz – Shoreland Management Program

Mike is the Department's Shoreland Zoning Specialist in the Eau Claire Service Center. He has a Bachelor's degree in Water Resources - Aquatic Toxicology from UW - Stevens Point, a Master's degree in Environmental Toxicology from Clemson University and a Master's degree in Urban and Regional Planning - Land Use Planning from UW - Madison. Mike has held numerous private and government positions and has worked for the Department almost 10 years. His previous positions within the Department were as a Water Quality Standards Specialist and a Waste and Materials Management Specialist. Mike's mailing address is 1300 W. Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire, WI 54702. He may also be contacted at 715-839-3712 or at Michael.Wenholz@wisconsin.gov.

Tom Blake – Shoreland Management Program

Tom is a Shoreland Zoning Specialist in the Rhinelander Service Center. He is a graduate of UW-Stevens Point and holds state licenses as a professional soil scientist and professional hydrologist.

Tom is a 30 year veteran of the Department and has worked in the Hazardous Waste Program, the Wastewater Program and the last 20 years in Shoreland Zoning & Nonpoint Source Pollution Programs. While nearly all of his time has been at the Rhinelander office, he did spend one year at the Green Bay Headquarters. Prior to joining the Department he taught science at the junior high level, which he claims explains his sometime cantankerous nature. Tom's mailing address is 107 Sutliff Avenue, Rhinelander, WI 54501. He may also be contacted at 715-365-8940 or at Thomas.Blake@wisconsin.gov.

Gary Lepak - Watershed Management Program

Gary has left his position as Water Regulation & Zoning Engineer for the West Central Region. He provided dam safety, floodplain management, and engineering assistance to Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix Co. His new position will be as a Floodplain Mapping Engineer for the Mapping Group in the Central Office - Madison. Gary will still be available for questions regarding floodplain management at gary.lepak@wisconsin.gov. For dam safety questions, please use the contacts found at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/staff.html>.

Gordon Stinson - Watershed Management Program

Gordon has left his position as Water Regulation & Zoning Engineer for the West Central Region. He provided dam safety, floodplain management, and engineering assistance to Crawford, La Crosse, Monroe and Vernon Co. His new position will be as a Natural Resources Engineer for the Bureau of Lands and Facilities. Until a new engineer is hired, please use the contacts found at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/flood/> for floodplain questions and at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/staff.html> for dam safety questions.

Flood Safety Awareness Week

March 14-18 is Flood Safety Awareness week across Wisconsin. It is a great time to make sure you and your family are prepared for flooding dangers.

The risk of flooding is higher if you are in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam or where the surrounding geography has been changed by development. But as we've seen across Wisconsin over the last several years, flooding can happen anywhere. In fact, about 25% of all flood insurance claims come from floods that happen in low or moderate flood risk areas. In its latest forecast, the National Weather Service is warning of the strong probability of flooding along the Mississippi River as well as the Black, St. Croix, Chippewa and Trempealeau River Basins and the Wisconsin River Basin.

For further information on mitigating your flooding risk go to <http://readywisconsin.wi.gov/flooding/default.asp> or www.fema.gov. For the latest flooding forecasts go to www.weather.gov/pa/.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Workshop

Wisconsin Emergency Management will be holding an all day Hazard Mitigation Planning workshop on April 12, 2011 at the State Emergency Operations Center, 2400 Wright Street, Madison, WI. Please contact Roxanne Gray at roxanne.gray@wisconsin.gov or check the WEM website (<http://emergencymanagement.wi.gov/>) for further information.



2011 Conference

The 9th annual Wisconsin Association of Floodplain, Stormwater and Coastal Managers conference will be held November 2-4, 2011 at the Country Springs Hotel and Conference Center in Waukesha, 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.



2011 ASFPM Conference

The 35th annual Association of State Floodplain Managers national conference will be held May 15-20, 2011 at the Galt House in Louisville, Kentucky. The theme of the conference will be "*Flood Risk Management: The Winning Ticket*". A list of presenters and papers can be found on the ASFPM website: www.floods.org. Information on registration, transportation and accommodations can also be found on-line. Early bird registration deadline for the conference is April 2, 2011. Questions regarding the conference can be sent to registration@floods.org.

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

Membership Application/Renewal Form For January 2011 – December 2011

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:

Carrie Bristoll-Groll, PE, CFM
WAFSCM
c/o Stormwater Solutions Engineering, LLC
100 East Sumner Street
Hartford, WI 53027

If you have questions, contact Carrie Bristoll-Groll at either (262) 673-9697 or cbg@stormwater-solutions-engineering.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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Floodplain Contacts:

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gary.heinrichs@wisconsin.gov
- Miriam G. Anderson, 608-266-5228
miriam.anderson@wisconsin.gov
- Bob Watson, 608-266-8037
robert.watson@wisconsin.gov

Shoreland Contacts:

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

Dam Safety Contacts:

- Bill Sturtevant, 608-266-8033
william.sturtevant@wisconsin.gov
- Meg Galloway, 608-266-7014
meg.galloway@wisconsin.gov

WISCONSIN FLOOD AWARENESS WEEK

MARCH 14 - 17, 2011

