



Summary Sheet

Iron County, Wisconsin Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

Project Summary

The Iron County, Wisconsin FIRM update incorporates the following data and engineering models and results:

- Basemap data provided by:
 - Imagery:
 - Wisconsin Regional Orthophotography Consortium (WROC): Digital Orthophotography, 18-inch resolution 2015
 - Topography data:
 - Inland riverine: 2016 Digital Elevation Model (DEM) from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- Study area statistics:
 - 460.5 miles of new model backed Zone A riverine streams, 14.5 miles of redelineated Zone AE streams including the Gile Flowage
 - 81 FIRM panels updated (including 1 index panel)
 - Communities impacted: Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, City of Hurley, Iron County, Lac du Flambeau Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, City of Montreal
- Riverine Engineering data based on:
 - For all studies, peak flow rates were established using HEC-HMS v4.2 hydrologic computer modeling and calibrated to local flood events at stream gages.
 - For the Montreal River watershed, flood storage was accounted for through the Gile Flowage, Pine Lake, and Island Lake.
 - All Hydraulic models were developed with the HEC-RAS v5.0.3 software using steady state 1D modeling.
- Results:
 - New model backed Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) Zone A
 - New detailed (Zone AE) SFHA for Gile Flowage, Montreal River, and West Fork Montreal River

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The *Preliminary* Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report, 80 *Preliminary* FIRM panels, one index panel, and the *Preliminary* Summary of Map Actions (SOMA) document are available for public review. Copies of these documents were sent by email to community officials on July 8th, 2020. Digital files can be downloaded at: www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata

BFEs and/or SFHA changes resulting from new detailed study are noted above; notice of a 90-day appeals period will be issued subject to scheduling. Comments and appeals should be submitted to Emily Szajna, Project Manager, at the following email address:

Emily Szajna
Emily.Szajna@wisconsin.gov

Appeals should be supported by scientific and factual information which address methods, assumptions or data related to new features of analysis. Upon the start of the official 90-day appeals period, any interested party may submit an appeal which challenges new or revised flood zone designations, boundaries and BFEs posted by the Preliminary DFIRM panels and FIS Report. Appellants who contend that the BFEs, base flood depths, or other flood hazard information is incorrect because better methodologies could have been used, better assumptions could have been made, or better data could have been used, must provide alternative analyses that incorporate such methodologies, assumptions, or data and that quantify their effect on the BFEs, base flood depths or other flood hazard information. Unless appeals are based on indisputable mathematical or measurement errors or the effects of natural physical changes that have occurred in the floodplain, they must be accompanied by all data that FEMA needs to revise the Preliminary DFIRM and FIS.