



FEMA

LOCAL OFFICIALS' MEETING

Richland County - Kickapoo River Watershed

RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN

March 18, 2025

RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together



Zoom Meeting Housekeeping

- Please enter the organization you belong to in the group chat so that we have a record of all stakeholders who attended
- If you were not on the original invite and would like to keep updated, please also include your e-mail with your organization
- You are muted and video turned off upon entry
- If you wish to ask a question, Raise your hand or type it in chat

Meeting Agenda

- Introductions
- RiskMAP Overview and Project History
- NFIP & Floodplain Management Overview
- Hazard Mitigation Planning
- Preliminary Products Review
 - LOMCs & SOMAs
- Next Steps/Map Adoption

Welcome & Introduction

- Risk MAP Project Team, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)
 - Ben Sanborn – CTP Coordinator
 - Chris Olds – State Floodplain Engineer
 - Sarah Rafajko – State National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Coordinator
 - Allison Kielar – Floodplain Mapping GIS
 - Fritz Statz – Floodplain Mapping GIS
 - John Wagner – Regional Water Management Engineer

Welcome & Introduction

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 - Munib Ahmad – Region V Engineer
 - Gabriel Jackson – Region V Floodplain Management Specialist
 - Meghan Cuneo – Region V Community Planner
 - Chad Lanctot – Region V Tribal Liaison and Risk MAP Outreach Specialist
- Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)
 - Heather Thole – State Hazard Mitigation Officer

What is Risk MAP?

FEMA's Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) program involves collaboration with State, Local, and Tribal entities to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property

- Deliver quality data
- Increase public awareness of flood risk
- Encourage local/regional actions that reduce risk



Risk MAP Project Benefits

- Flood risk products and flood hazard maps that are:
 - Developed by FEMA in collaboration with communities
 - Based on the best available data and latest technologies
 - Conducted by watershed
 - Strengthened by partnerships
- Risk MAP tools and data can be used to:
 - Create or improve your Hazard Mitigation Plans
 - Make informed decisions about development, ordinances, and flood mitigation projects
 - Communicate with citizens about flood risk

Project History

- Discovery Meeting
 - March 26, 2018 in Viroqua
- Data Development Kickoff Meeting
 - January 13, 2022 via Zoom
- Flood Risk Review/Resilience Meetings
 - Both January 11, 2024 in Viroqua and via Zoom
- Preliminary maps available
 - January 31, 2025
- Local Officials Meeting
 - March 18, 2025

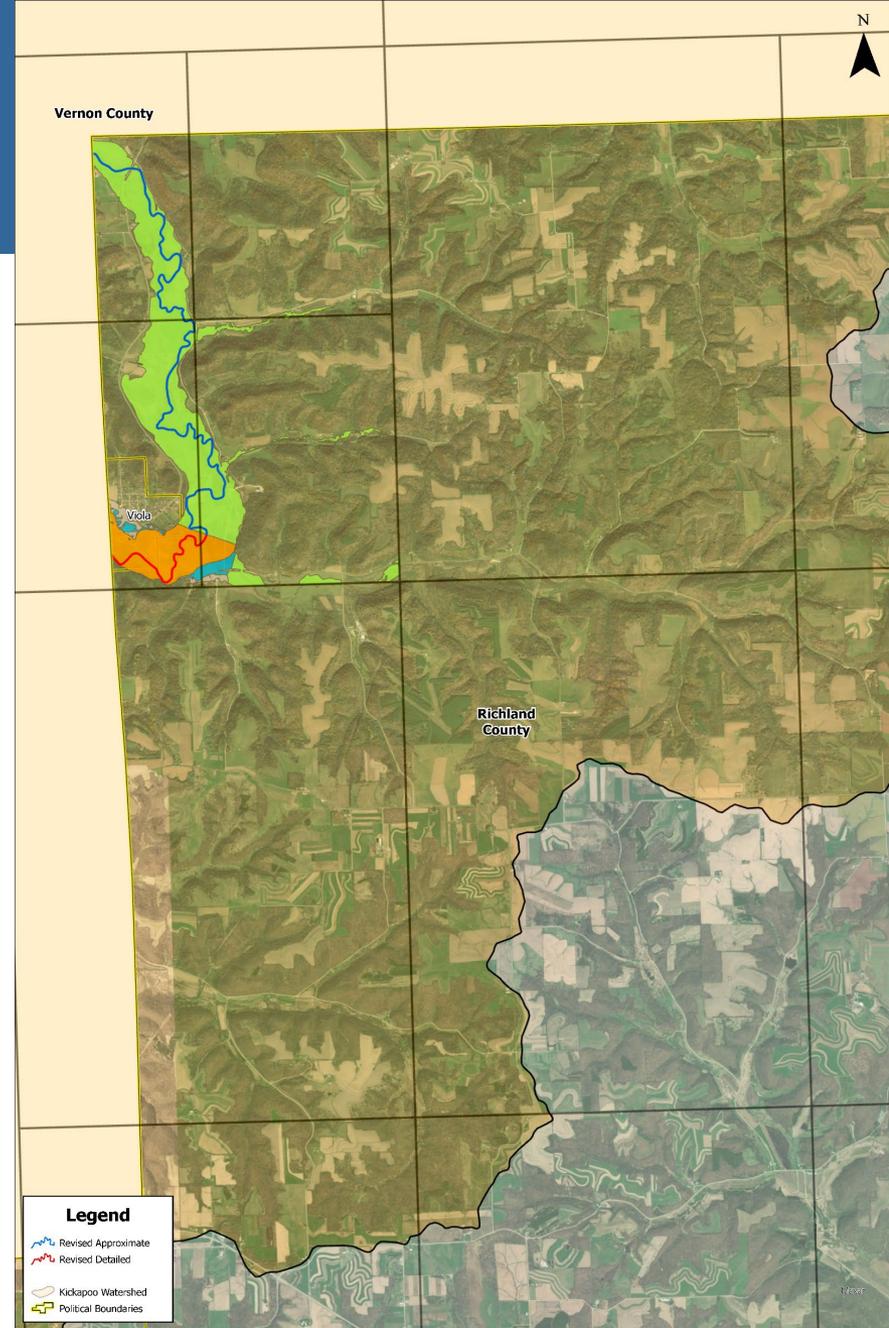


Revised Study

Revised Detailed: 1.4mi

Revised Approximate: 5.7mi

Current Effective Mapping from 2016

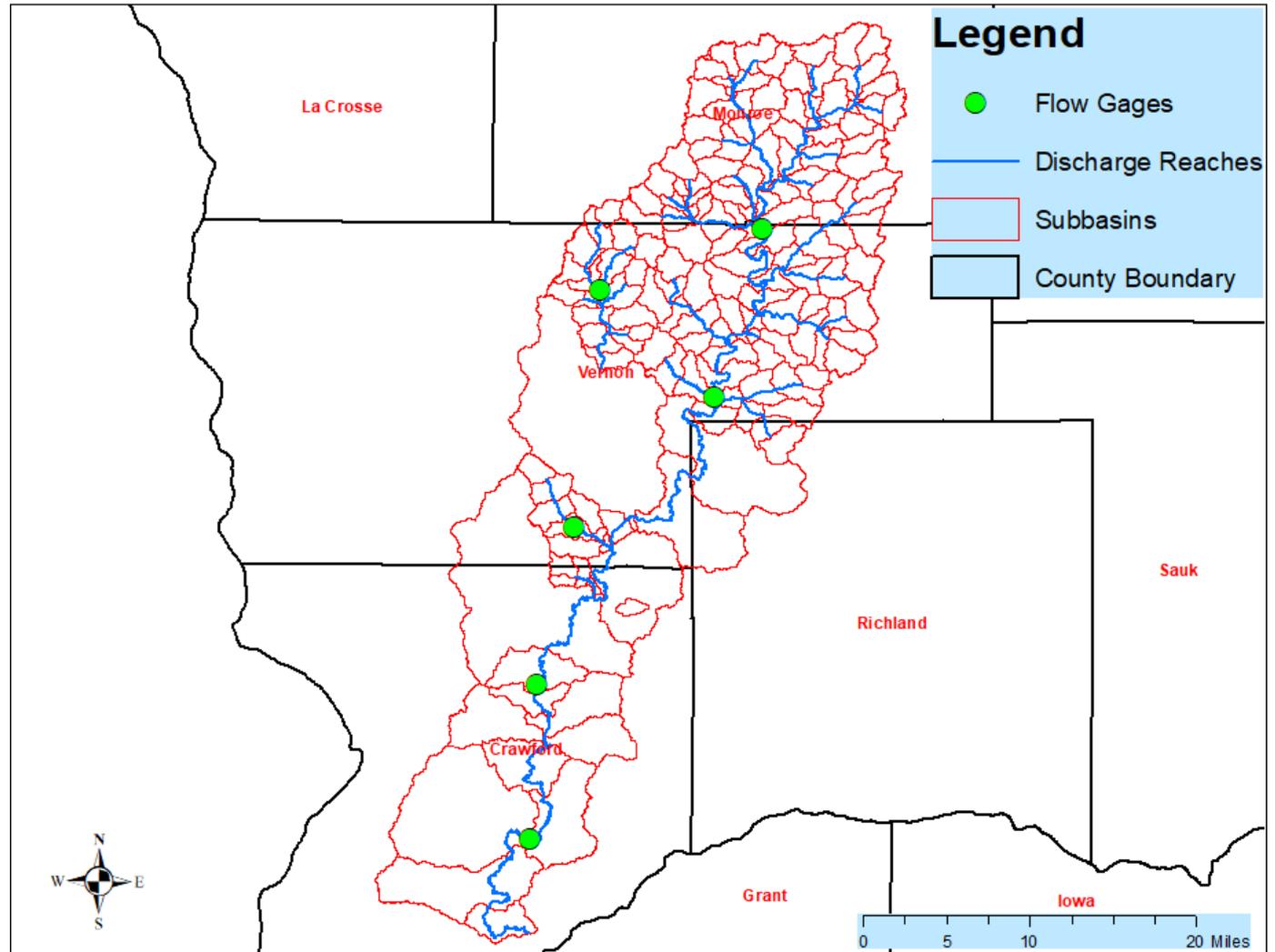


Floodplain Engineering & Mapping

- Hydrologic and hydraulic studies determined the potential depth of floodwaters, width of floodplains, and the amount of water that will be carried during flood events. Engineers also take into consideration certain obstructions to water flow.
- Structure and stream survey data coupled with 2021 Richland County LiDAR based terrain data (5-foot DEM) used to generate hydraulic models and map floodplain.
- Preliminary Maps are located online at hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload/ or on the FEMA Viewer: Search “FEMA preliminary map viewer”

Hydrology

- HEC-SSP 2.2



Detailed Study Hydraulics

- HEC-RAS v. 6.2
- Structures & Channel Bathymetry:
 - Surveyed in 2022
- Channel overbank geometry extracted using HEC-GeoRAS and LiDAR
- NAVD88 vertical datum
- Interpolated cross sections where necessary for model stabilization
- Ineffective flow used to model floodways in non-conveyance areas
- Manning's N values estimated from aerial photography
- Boundary conditions:
 - Receiving stream corresponding event elevation when peaks coincide
 - Normal depth when stream downstream of last cross section is unstudied or when receiving stream peak does not coincide

Approximate Study Hydraulics

- HEC-RAS v. 6.3
- Structures:
 - Entered as bridges/culverts where DOT plans available
 - Entered as inline structures with a notch width estimated from aerial photos
- All geometry extracted using HEC-GeoRAS and latest available LiDAR
- NAVD88 vertical datum
- Interpolated cross sections where necessary for model stabilization
- Ineffective flow used to model floodways in non-conveyance areas
- Manning's N values estimated from aerial photography
- Boundary conditions:
 - Receiving stream corresponding event elevation when peaks coincide
 - Receiving stream 10-year event when receiving stream peaks after studied stream
 - Normal depth when stream downstream of last cross section is unstudied

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

- Created by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968
- Participation is **voluntary**
 - Adopt and enforce regulations
 - Eligible for flood insurance
- **Benefits** of participation:
 - Flood insurance
 - Grants and loans
 - Disaster assistance
 - Federally-backed mortgages



NFIP Goals

- Reduce the loss of life and property caused by flooding
- Reduce rising disaster relief costs caused by flooding
- Maintain the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplains
- Minimize business interruptions and other economic disruptions



September 21, 2016 Sparta, WI

Sparta, 1899: On the night of June 11-12, an intense storm sent all local streams and rivers over their banks, washing out roads, bridges, and cultivated fields; there was no loss of life. [Wisconsin Centennial Story of Disasters and Other Unfortunate Events (Madison, 1948)]

Accomplishing NFIP Goals

- Publish maps - identify risk
- Educate the public on their own risk
- Provide federally-backed flood insurance coverage
- Encourage development away from the flooding risks and minimize the damage potential to flooding through floodplain management



Trempealeau County

Basic NFIP Regulations

- Ensure that all proposed **development** is reasonable safe from flooding
- Ensure that the **lowest floor** of any **new** or **substantially damaged** or **improved structure** within the SFHA is elevated to or above the base flood elevation.
- Ensure that **development** within the Floodway does not increase flood heights.



Sauk
County
2008



Jefferson
County
2008

Flood Insurance vs. Disaster Assistance

Flood Insurance

A policyholder is in control.
Flood insurance claims are paid even if a disaster is not declared by the President.

There is no payback requirement.

Flood insurance policies are continuous, and are not non-renewed or canceled for repeat losses.

More than 20% of NFIP claims come from outside of mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas.

Disaster Assistance

Most forms of federal disaster assistance require a presidential declaration.

The most common form of federal disaster assistance is a loan, which must be paid back with interest.

The duration of a Small Business Administration disaster home loan could extend to 30 years



Flood Insurance 101

- Homeowners insurance does not cover flooding
- Almost everyone in a participating community of the NFIP can buy flood insurance
- Available to homeowners, business owners, renters, condo unit owners, and condo associations
- Sold through private insurance companies and agents, or directly through the NFIP
- Claims are paid regardless of disaster declaration
- No payback requirement



Insurable by the NFIP

- Walled and roofed structures principally above ground
- Manufactured homes or travel trailers, if anchored to a permanent foundation
- Contents of structure (available to owners and renters)
- Building in the course of construction

Not Insurable by the NFIP

- Buildings completely over water
- Unanchored manufactured homes
- Motorized vehicles
- Gas and liquid storage tanks outside buildings
- Buildings principally below ground
- Machinery and equipment in the open
- Swimming pools, hot tubs, etc.

NFIP Limits of Coverage

How much flood insurance coverage is available?

Flood coverage limits for a standard flood policy are:

| Coverage Type | Coverage Limit |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| One to four-family structure | \$250,000 |
| One to four-family home contents | \$100,000 |
| Other residential structures | \$500,000 |
| Other residential contents | \$100,000 |
| Business structure | \$500,000 |
| Business contents | \$500,000 |
| Renter contents | \$100,000 |

NFIP-Risk Rating 2.0

FEMA is updating their flood insurance rates through a new pricing methodology called Risk Rating 2.0, starting Oct. 1, 2021.

What is changing:

- Reduce complexity
- Simplifying the quote process
- Increasing mitigation investment
- Assessing and reflecting more information on flood hazards
- Reflecting prior NFIP claims and factoring replacement cost value to calculate a premium
- More information: <https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/risk-rating>

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Participating/Non-Participating Communities

What kind of assistance or support would you benefit from related to the NFIP?

| CID | Community | Policies in Force | Insurance in Force | Total Paid Losses | Total Paid Amount |
|--------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 550356 | Richland County | 8 | \$1,461,000 | 35 | \$233,940 |
| 550460 | Village of Viola | 6 | \$435,000 | 35 | \$868,675 |

Mandatory Purchase Requirement

Flood Disaster Prevention Act of 1973

- Flood insurance purchase is required to make, increase, extend or renew any loan secured by structure in SFHA
- Flood insurance required for term of loan

Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994

- Established penalties for lender non-compliance
- Requires lenders to review revised FIRMs
- Requires notification and mandatory purchase if revised FIRM shows structure in SFHA
- If escrow account is established, requires escrow for flood insurance



Hazard Mitigation

Risk MAP Richland County

March 2025





What is Mitigation?

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

“Mitigation is any sustained action taken to eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from natural and technological hazards.”





Value of Mitigation



Trenton Island, WI



Gays Mills, WI

2012/ 6/12
SV map
N:090°50'55.58"
W:043°13'03.08"

**For every \$1 spent on flood mitigation,
\$7 is saved in future damages.**

**-National Institute of Building Sciences, 2018
*Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves: 2018 Interim Report***



Examples of Mitigation





Acquisition/Demolition



Communities acquire land, demolish structures, and deed restrict the land to open space in perpetuity.



Elevation



Elevation raises a structure out of the floodplain.

Images from Soldiers Grove, WI



Floodwall



Floodwalls can prevent water from inundating structures that cannot be elevated, relocated, or demolished.

Image from Darlington, WI



Stormwater Retention/Detention



Detention/retention ponds can store storm water runoff, decreasing flash flooding in urban areas.

Image from Oshkosh, WI



Stormwater



Stream restoration allows watersheds to better manage flooding.

Image from Theinsville, WI



Other Ideas



NOAA Weather Radios

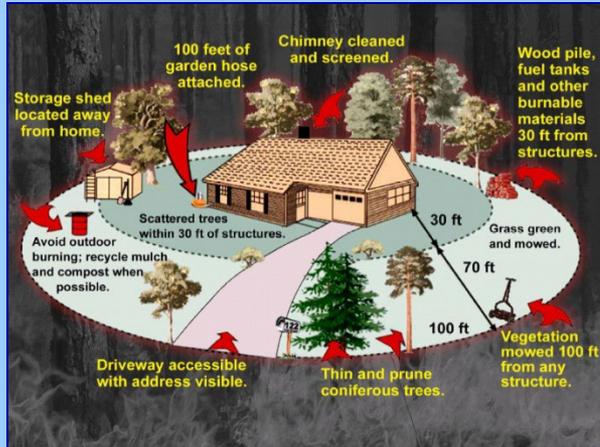


Mobile Home Tie-Downs



Wind Retrofit Guide for Residential Buildings

FEMA P-804 / December 2010



Proper Landscaping

- **Community tornado safe room**
- **Raise appliances and utilities**
- **Install back-flow valves**
- **Retrofit for wind resistance**
- **Education and public awareness**
- **Insurance (flood and sewer backup)**
- **Land-use planning**



Mitigation Assistance Grant Funding





FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance

- **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**
- **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)**
- **Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)**
- **Congressionally Directed Spending (LPDM)**



Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

HMGP

- **All-hazards, post-disaster program**
- **20% of funds allocated for Public and Individual Assistance**
 - **Wisconsin has an “Enhanced” State Hazard Mitigation Plan (normally 15%)**



Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities

BRIC

- **Annual, national competition for all-hazards**
 - **New in 2020**
- **FFY24: \$750 million**
- **State set-aside: Wisconsin gets \$2 million for highest priority projects**
 - **\$1.5 million must be used for hazard mitigation plans and project scoping (studies)**
 - **Additional \$2 million for building code plus-up**



Flood Mitigation Assistance

FMA

- Annual, national competition
- FFY24: \$600 million
- Flood mitigation only
- Mitigation to NFIP insured structures
- Planning (\$25,000 maximum for local plan)





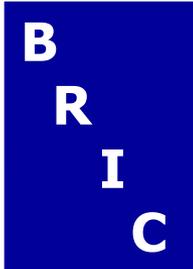
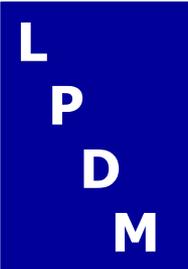
Congressionally Directed Spending

LPDM (Legislative PDM)

- Annual(?), congressional appropriation
- All hazards pre-disaster mitigation program
- FY22: 2 WI projects selected
 - Village of Mt. Pleasant
 - City of Elroy
- FY23: 2 WI project selected
 - Ashland County
 - Douglas County



Eligible Sub-Applicants

| Entity | Program Name | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| State Agencies | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Tribal Governments | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Local Governments | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Private Non-Profit Organizations (PNPs) | ✓ | | | |



Cost Share

| Programs | Mitigation Activity Grant (Percent of Federal/Non-Federal Share) | Management Costs | |
|---|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | Recipient (10%) | Subrecipient (5%) |
| HMGP | 75/25 | 100/0 | 100/0 |
| BRIC | 75/25 | 100/0 | 100/0 |
| BRIC – Sub-grantee is a small impoverished community | 90/10 | 100/0 | 100/0 |
| BRIC – Tribal grantee is small impoverished community | 90/10 | 100/0 | 100/0 |
| FMA | 75/25 | 75/25 | 75/25 |
| FMA – repetitive loss property | 90/10 | 90/10 | 90/10 |
| FMA – severe repetitive loss property | 100/0 | 100/0 | 100/0 |
| LPDM | 75/25 | 100/0 | 100/0 |
| LPDM – Sub-grantee is a small impoverished community | 90/10 | 100/0 | 100/0 |

The state contributes half of the non-federal share for HMGP!



Local Match

Can be provided by any source except federal funds or match for other federal funds

- **ICC (Increased Cost of Compliance) funds**
- **Property owners**
- **Volunteer and in-kind**
- **State programs (CDBG, DNR Municipal Flood Control)**
 - **CDBG is pass-through money and loses federal identity**



Requirements

- **Participating in the NFIP and in good standing**
- **Considered other alternatives**
- **Environmentally-sound**
- **Cost-effective**
- **Solves the problem**
- **Plan requirement**

Town of Clover, WI





Helpful Websites

- **WEM Hazard Mitigation:**
<https://wem.wi.gov/mitigation-resources/>
- **FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance:**
<https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation>
- **FEMA Hazard Mitigation Planning:**
<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/hazard-mitigation-planning>



Questions?



Contacts:

Heather Thole
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
heather.thole@widma.gov

Chad Atkinson
Mitigation Section Supervisor
Chad.atkinson@widma.gov

Email: DMAWEMHazardMitigation@wisconsin.gov

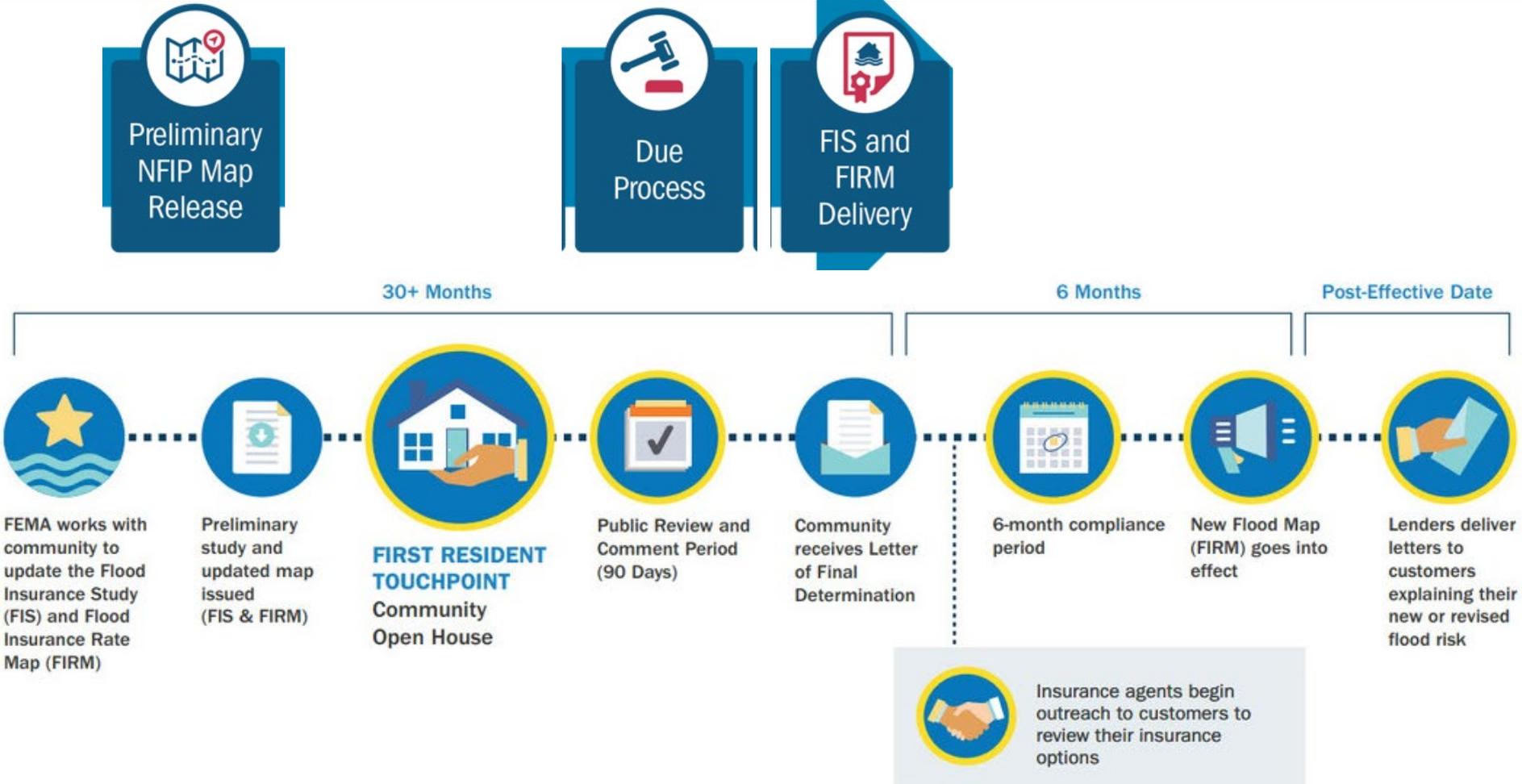
Letter of Map Change (LOMC)

- Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)
 - A letter from FEMA stating that an existing structure or parcel of land that has not been elevated by fill would not be inundated by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood.

- Letter of Map Revision (LOMR)
 - A letter from FEMA officially revising the effective FIRM to show changes to floodplains, floodways, or flood elevations.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|--|---|---|
| Page 1 of 5 | | Date: October 20, 2015 | Case No.: 15-05-7755A | LOMA | | | | |
|  Federal Emergency Management Agency Washington, D.C. 20472 | | | | | | | | |
| LETTER OF MAP AMENDMENT DETERMINATION DOCUMENT (REMOVAL) | | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNITY AND MAP PANEL INFORMATION | | | LEGAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION | | | | | |
| COMMUNITY | RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN (Unincorporated Areas) | | Lots 1 and 2, Block 9, Wallace, Green & Daley's Addition, as described in the Warranty Deed recorded as Document No. 265048 in Volume 440, Page 225, in the Office of the Register of Deeds, Richland County, Wisconsin | | | | | |
| | COMMUNITY NO: 550356 | | | | | | | |
| AFFECTED MAP PANEL | NUMBER: 5503560225B | | | | | | | |
| | DATE: 9/27/1991 | | | | | | | |
| FLOODING SOURCE: WISCONSIN RIVER | | | APPROXIMATE LATITUDE & LONGITUDE OF PROPERTY: 43.212182, -90.299433 SOURCE OF LAT & LONG: GOOGLE EARTH DATUM: WGS 84 | | | | | |
| DETERMINATION | | | | | | | | |
| LOT | BLOCK/SECTION | SUBDIVISION | STREET | OUTCOME WHAT IS REMOVED FROM THE SFHA | FLOOD ZONE | 1% ANNUAL CHANGE FLOOD ELEVATION (NAVD 88) | LOWEST ADJACENT GRADE ELEVATION (NAVD 88) | LOWEST LOT ELEVATION (NAVD 88) |
| 1 - 2 | 9 | Wallace, Green & Daley's Addition | 33578 Grove Street | Structure | X (unshaded) | -- | 696.3 feet | -- |
| Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) - The SFHA is an area that would be inundated by the flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (base flood). | | | | | | | | |
| ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS (Please refer to the appropriate section on Attachment 1 for the additional considerations listed below.) | | | | | | | | |
| LEGAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION | | STUDY UNDERWAY | COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCE SYSTEM | | | | | |
| eLOMA DETERMINATION | | EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION | | | | | | |
| PORTIONS REMAIN IN THE SFHA | | GREAT LAKES | | | | | | |
| PORTIONS REMAIN IN THE FLOODWAY | | STATE LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS | | | | | | |
| This document provides the Federal Emergency Management Agency's determination regarding a request for a Letter of Map Amendment for the property described above. Using the information submitted and the effective National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) map, we have determined that the structure(s) on the property(ies) is/are not located in the SFHA, an area inundated by the flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (base flood). This document amends the effective NFIP map to remove the subject property from the SFHA located on the effective NFIP map; therefore, the Federal mandatory flood insurance requirement does not apply. However, the lender has the option to continue the flood insurance requirement to protect its financial risk on the loan. A Preferred Risk Policy (PRP) is available for buildings located outside the SFHA. Information about the PRP and how one can apply is enclosed. | | | | | | | | |
| This determination is based on the flood data presently available. If there are any errors on this eLOMA Determination Letter that cause FEMA to rescind and/or nullify the determination the property owner should consult the Licensed Professional that submitted this eLOMA. The enclosed documents provide additional information regarding this determination. If you have any questions about this document, please contact the FEMA Map Assistance Center toll free at (877) 336-2627 (877-FEMA MAP) or by letter addressed to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Attn: North Wind Resource Partners (NWRP) eLOMA Coordinator, 3601 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22304-4605, Fax: 703-751-7415. | | | | | | | | |
|  Luis Rodriguez, P.E., Chief Engineering Management Branch Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | eLOMA | | | | |

Next Steps



Due Process Phase

Proposed Flood Hazard Determination
published in Federal Register

Community CEO notified via certified letter of upcoming
newspaper notice and Appeal Start

Proposed Flood Hazard Determination
published in local newspaper

90-day appeal/comment period opens

Resolve appeal/comments

90-Day Appeal Period

- Community (or individuals via their community) may appeal areas:
 - Areas showing new or revised BFEs
 - Areas where there is a change in the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA)
 - Areas showing new or revised SFHA (increase or decrease)
 - Areas showing new or revised regulatory Floodway boundaries (increase or decrease)

Requirements for Appeal

- Data believed to be better than those used in original analysis
 - Documentation for source of new data
 - Proof that new topo data meets FEMA accuracy standards
- Explanation of the error or misapplication of methodology
- Revised hydrologic and/or hydraulic analysis
- Revised flood profiles, floodway data tables and Summary of Discharges table
- Revised floodplain and floodway

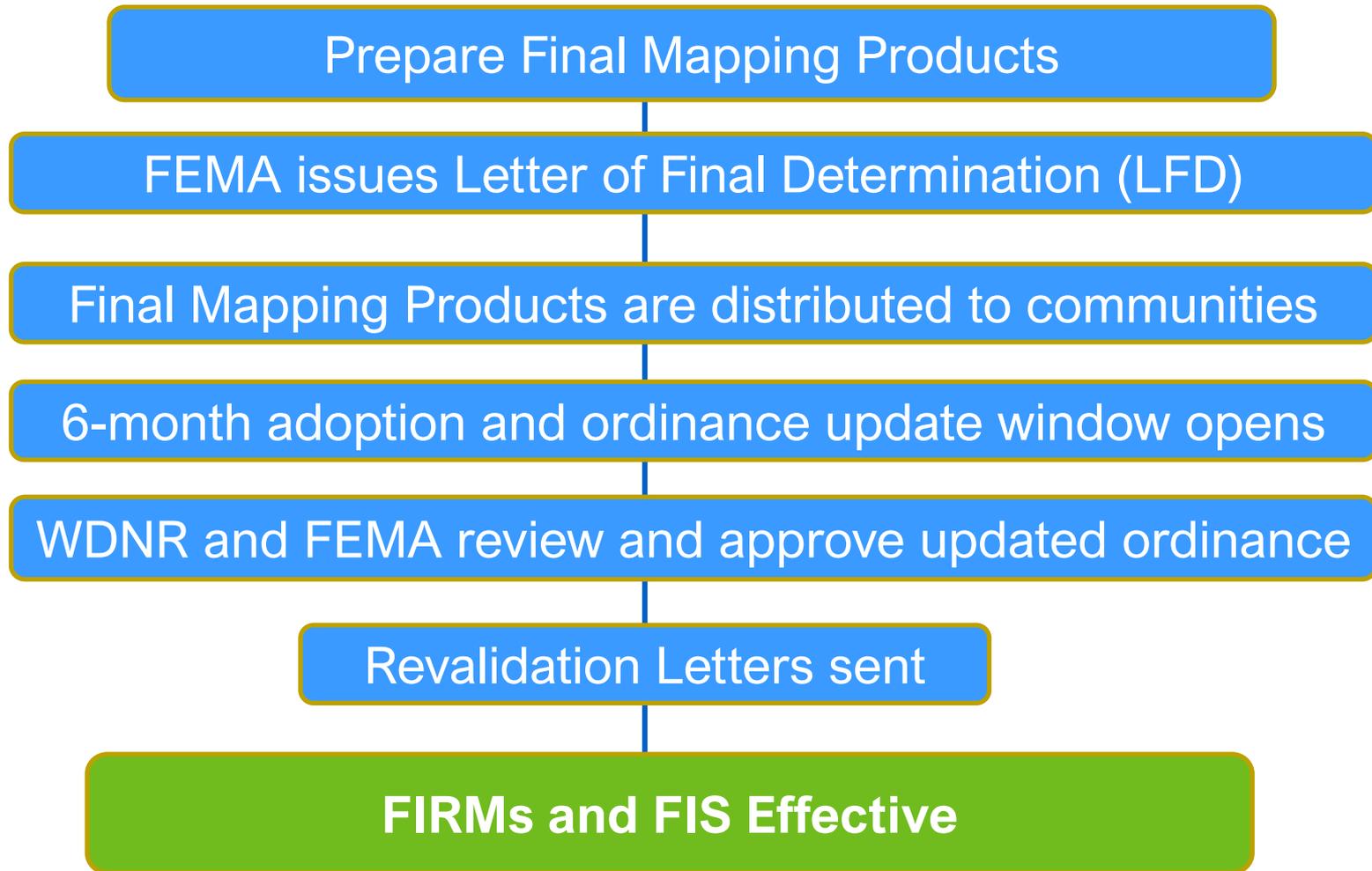
Comments

- All other challenges to the maps are considered comments.
 - Corporate limit revisions;
 - Road name errors and revisions;
 - Requests that changes effected by a LOMA, LOMR-F, or LOMR be incorporated; and
 - Other possible omissions or potential improvements to the mapping.

Comment Flow Chart



Final Delivery and Adoption



Letter of Final Determination

- Sent to CEO of Community
- Establishes effective date of FIS and FIRM
- Formal notification to community of need to update floodplain management regulations by the effective date
- Followed by two additional reminder letters

Adoption by Community

- Every community may have a different process to adopt ordinances or modify existing ordinances
- May require public notice and comment period
- May require a sub-committee approval prior to full board adoption
- May require two or more readings at board meetings prior to formal adoption

Ordinance Adoption

Wisconsin Model Floodplain Ordinance

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MODEL FLOODPLAIN ORDINANCE

FOR

WISCONSIN COMMUNITIES

Effective March 10, 2022

A cooperative effort
of
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource
and
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Blue highlights are instructional for the ordinance writer and can be deleted once the item is completed
Yellow highlights are places where the ordinance needs to be filled in with community specific information
Grey highlights are ordinance additions for communities that choose to implement Act 175
Red highlights are ordinance additions for communities that have existing Cranberry Farms (FA-C) (when applicable)
Green highlights are ordinance additions for communities that have adopted a Flood Storage District (when applicable)
Pink highlights are ordinance additions for communities that have adopted a Coastal Floodplain District (CFD) (Great Lakes when applicable)

Please replace this page with, "Floodplain Ordinance for (Name of your Community)
Effective: Insert date ordinance was adopted by the community."

dnr.wisconsin.gov
Search "Model Ordinance"

Adoption Step by Step Guide

Adopting an Ordinance: A Step-By-Step Guide

Adopting an Ordinance

1. Proposal to Governing Body
2. Notice of Public Hearing
 - Two consecutive weeks at least a week before hearing.
3. Public Hearing
4. Decision by Governing Body
5. Ordinance Publication
6. Prepare for DNR Approval:
 - Affidavit of Publication of Notice
 - Certified Copy of Final Ordinance Text
 - Affidavit of Publication of Enacted Ordinance
7. Approval by DNR
 - This is the last step, but to speed the approval process up, submit the draft proposal to DNR before starting the ordinance adoption process.

1. Ordinance/Amendment Proposal

Generally, ordinance proposals are drafted by the zoning administrator, planning and zoning staff, corporation counsel or a regional planning commission at the request of the local governing body.

Notice of public hearing (a Class 2 notice under ch. 985, Stats.) must appear in a newspaper on two consecutive weeks, the last publication at least seven days prior to the hearing date.

| Calendar | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| S | M | T | W | Th | F | Sa |
| | | | | | NI | |
| 4 | | | | | NI | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |

2. Notice of Public Hearing

Communities must provide notice of the public hearing to be conducted on the proposed ordinance/ amendment. Publication of the notice of public hearing must meet the Class 2 legal requirements (under Ch. 985, Stats.) in order for the zoning ordinance or amendment to be valid. Posting notice of public hearing is permitted in lieu of publication only if the municipality is not required to have an official newspaper.

3. Public Hearing

In cities and villages, the hearing may be held before the designated planning and zoning committee or before the municipal governing body. In counties, hearings on proposed zoning ordinances or amendments are held by the county zoning committee before consideration of an ordinance or amendment by the county board.

4. Decision of the Governing Body

In cities, two thirds of the members of the municipal governing body constitute a quorum except in cities with less than five aldermen, where a majority constitutes a quorum. In villages, a majority of the members constitute a quorum. In counties, a majority of the supervisors constitute a quorum and must be present for a legal vote on proposed zoning ordinances or amendments.

5. Publication of Adopted Ordinance Text

An adopted zoning ordinance or amendment must be published once in the municipality's official newspaper as a Class I Notice Posting. Posting is an option

if the municipality is not required to have an official newspaper published in the municipality that meets the requirements.

6. Ordinance/Amendment Approval

For the DNR to approve an adopted ordinance, the community must submit the following documentation:

- An affidavit of publication from the newspaper and a copy of the published notice. This verifies that the notice of public hearing was published or posted correctly. If the notice was posted, a notarized affidavit by the local official (i.e. clerk) stating that the notice of public hearing was posted in three public places (with date and location) is sufficient proof.
- A certified copy of the adopted ordinance passed by the governing body. A notarized statement by the local official (i.e. clerk) affixed to the ordinance stating that the ordinance is a true and correct copy of what was adopted by the municipality.
- An affidavit of publication from the newspaper and a copy of the notice of the enacted ordinance. If the enacted ordinance (or where to view enacted ordinance) was posted, a notarized affidavit by the local official (i.e. clerk) stating that it was posted in three public places (with date and location) is sufficient proof.

7. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The DNR reviews ordinances for compliance with the minimum state standards. Both the ordinance and adoption procedures are reviewed. When it is determined that all the requirements are met, a formal approval letter is sent to the adopting community.

Floodplain zoning ordinances and amendments do not become effective until approved by the DNR; thus formal approvals are issued each time the ordinance is amended. DNR approvals are required by FEMA for a community to maintain their flood insurance.

To minimize the time and expense associated with ordinance revisions, communities should submit a draft of the proposed language to DNRFLOODPLAIN@wi.gov. Once the DNR has reviewed the draft and the community has made any needed revisions, please follow the complete adoption process outlined in this guide. If you have questions regarding floodplain ordinance adoption, please contact DNR Floodplain staff at DNRFLOODPLAIN@wi.gov or 608-220-5633.

January 2019



FEMA

RiskMAP

Increasing Resilience Together

Websites & Questions

- Preliminary Maps are located online at hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload/ or on the FEMA Viewer: *Search “FEMA preliminary map viewer”*
- FEMA Map Changes Viewer
 - <https://msc.fema.gov/fmcv>
- DNR Floodplain Management and Mapping website
 - <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/FloodPlains>
- Individual Questions
 - Maps
 - Floodplain Management
 - Insurance
 - Map Adoption