BARAGA COUNTY COMMUNITY CONSULTATION OFFICERS (CCO) MEETING

March 9, 2023

FEMA

Introductions

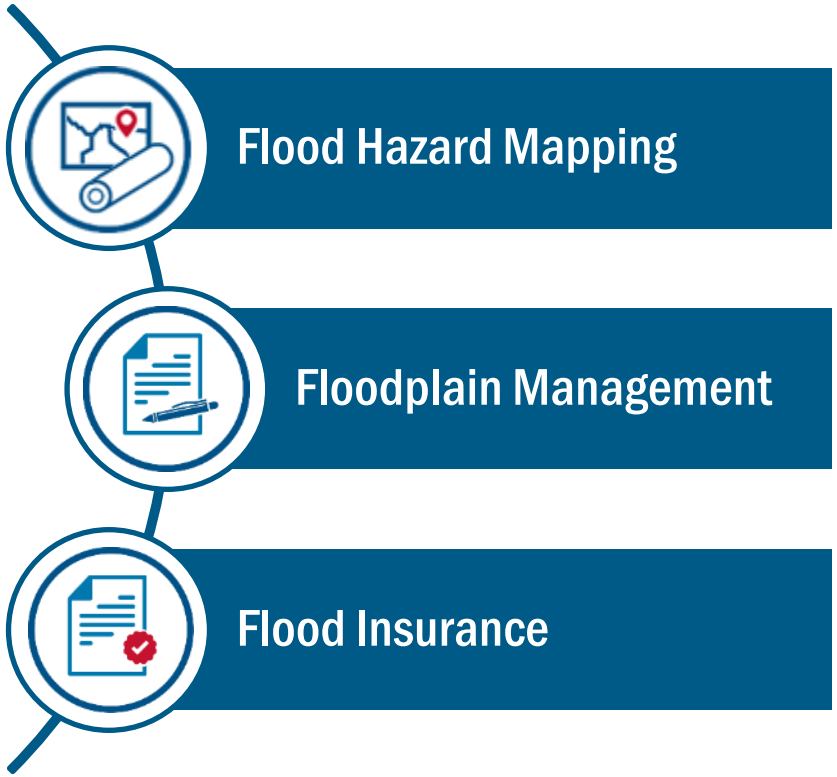
- **Risk MAP Project Team**
  - John Wethington – FEMA Acting Risk Analysis Branch Chief
  - Ken Hinterlong – FEMA Regional Engineer, Great Lakes
  - Brian Killen, FEMA Floodplain Management Specialist
  - James Sink– FEMA Regional Flood Insurance Liaison
  - Rachel Buvala – FEMA Outreach Coordinator
  - Catrina Covino, FEMA Contractor, Regional Support Liaison
  - Andrew MacDonald– STARR II Project Manager
  - Nicole Metzger - STARR II Coastal Engineer
- **Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)**
  - Matthew Occhipinti – State NFIP Coordinator
  - Linda Hansen – Upper Peninsula NFIP Coordinator / Marquette District Engineer

TODAY'S AGENDA

- Reviewing the Updated Flood Risk Data for Your County/Tribal Nation
- Next Steps in the Map Adoption Process
- Understanding Floodplain Management Ordinance Requirements
- Understanding Flood Insurance
- Hazard Mitigation Planning

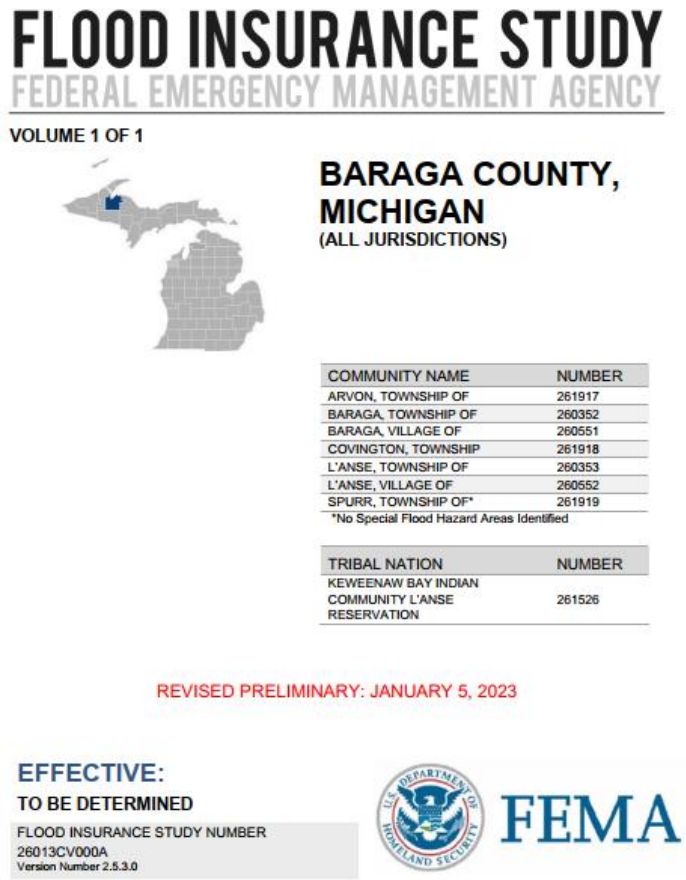
The National Flood Insurance Program

The National Flood Insurance Program, or NFIP, balances three related areas that must support each other.



National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) - Participation Status

- **Participating in the NFIP. Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) have been identified:**
  - Township of Baraga (260352)
  - Township of L'Anse (260353)
  - Village of Baraga (260551)
  - Village of L'Anse (260552)
  - Township of Arvon (261917)
  - Township of Covington (261918)
  - Township of Spurr (261919)


FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
VOLUME 1 OF 1
BARAGA COUNTY, MICHIGAN
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)

COMMUNITY NAME	NUMBER
ARVON, TOWNSHIP OF	261917
BARAGA, TOWNSHIP OF	260352
BARAGA, VILLAGE OF	260551
COVINGTON, TOWNSHIP	261918
L'ANSE, TOWNSHIP OF	260353
L'ANSE, VILLAGE OF	260552
SPURR, TOWNSHIP OF*	261919

*No Special Flood Hazard Areas Identified

TRIBAL NATION	NUMBER
KEWEENAW BAY INDIAN COMMUNITY L'ANSE RESERVATION	261526

REVISED PRELIMINARY: JANUARY 5, 2023

EFFECTIVE:
TO BE DETERMINED
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER
26013CV000A
Version Number 2.5.3.0
FEMA

The Status of this Study

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RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together

Reviewing the Updated Flood Risk Data for your County

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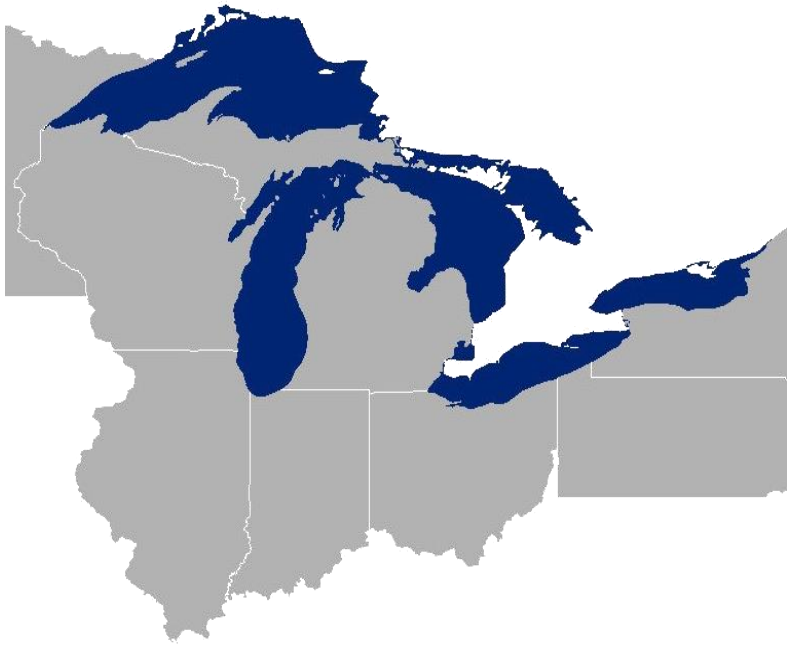
Why is FEMA Updating Your Flood Maps?

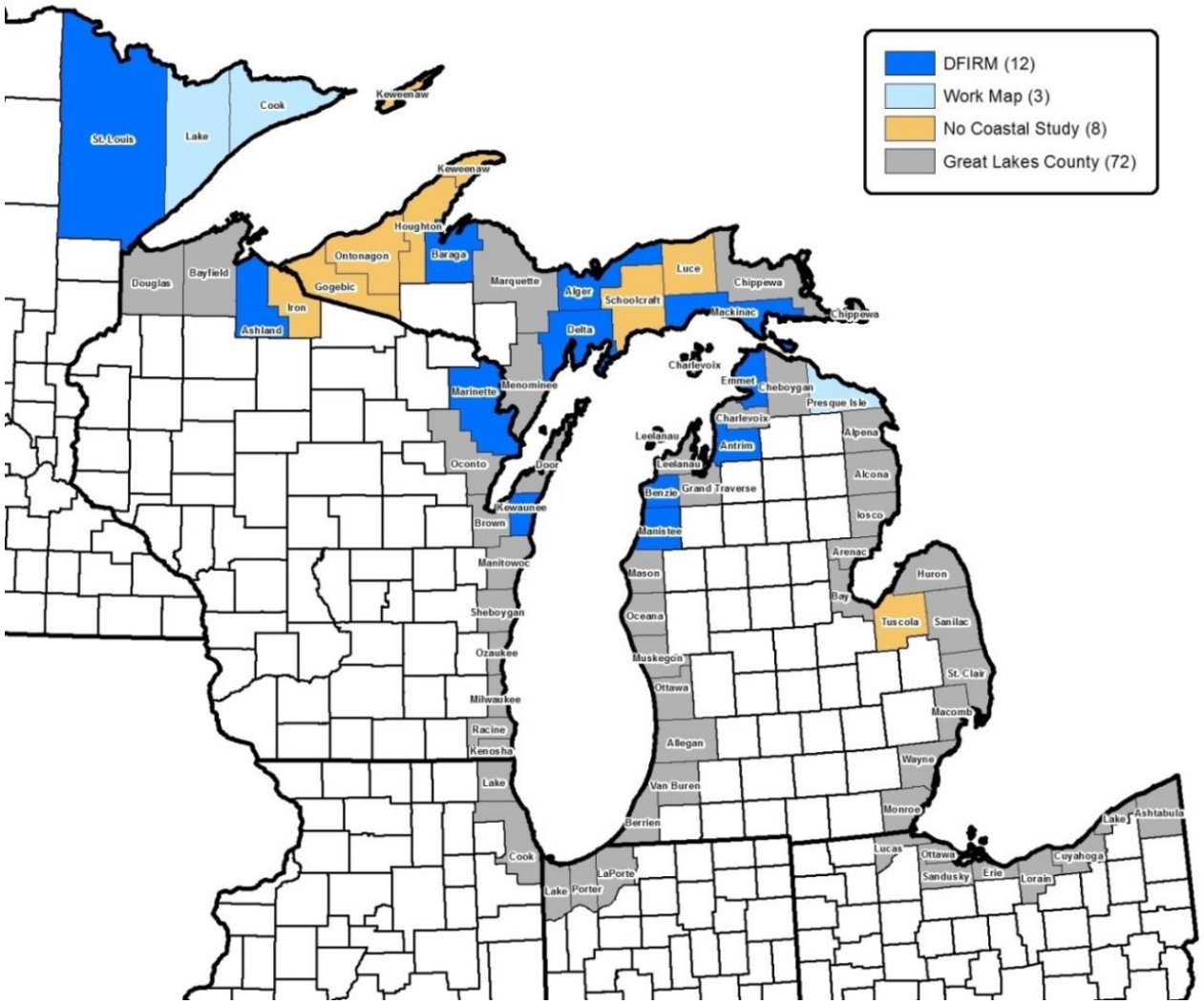
The Great Lakes Coastal Flood Study provides updated flood risk information for areas around each of the Great Lakes using uniform methodology, updated terrain data, and modern wave modeling techniques.

Many factors contribute to flood map revisions:

- Population growth & increased development
- Movement in rivers & shorelines
- Changing technology and improved modeling techniques and data



Program Goals and Status



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Baraga County Flood Risk

Scope of Work

- New Coastal Analysis and Mapping (Zone AE/VE/AH/AO)
- 71 shoreline miles
- 64 Riverine miles
- 39 Panels Printed
- 66 Total Panels
- 8 Coastal-Riverine Tie-ins

Image from Marinas.com

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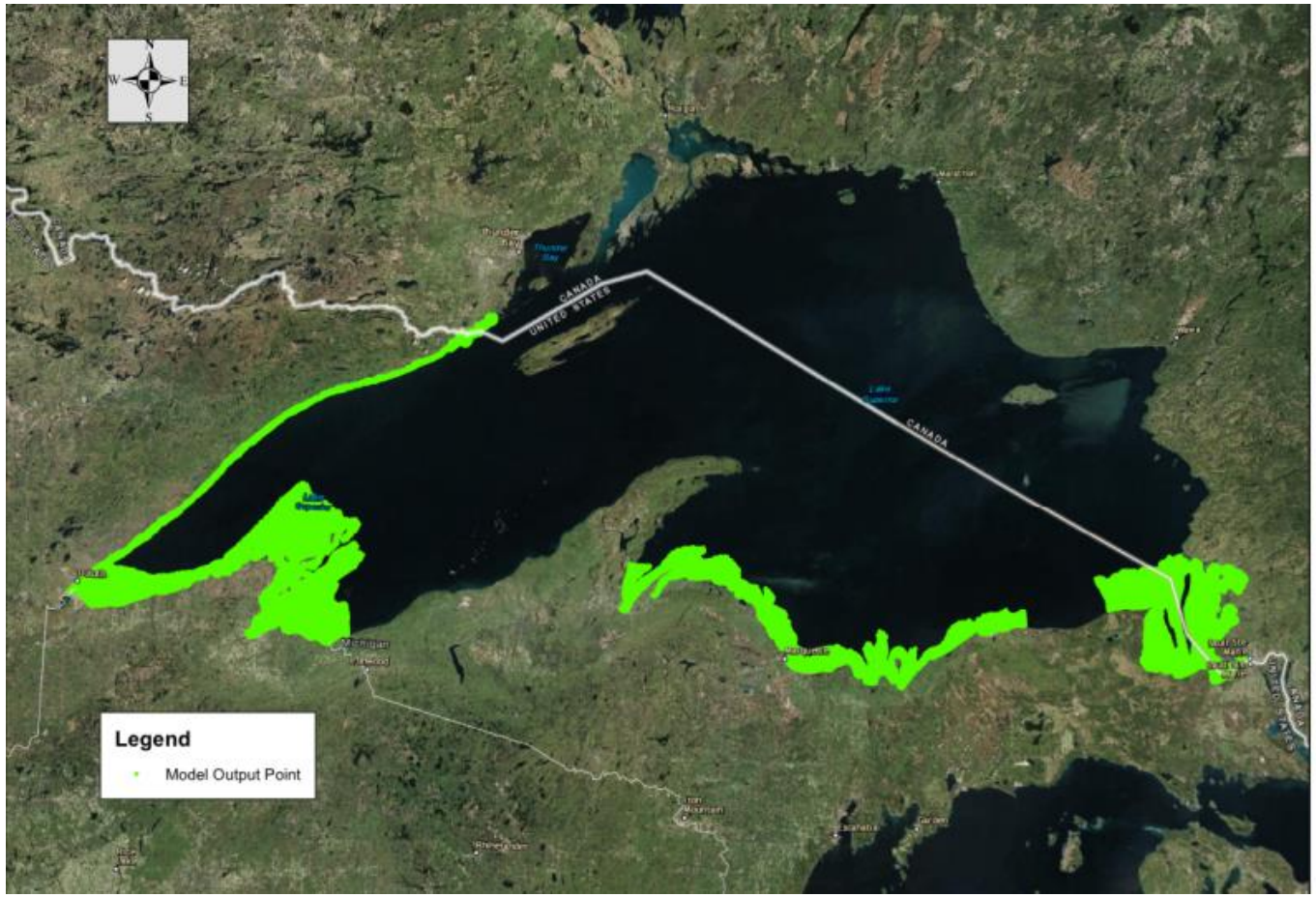
The Great Lakes Coastal Flood Study Approach

Regional Study Approach

- Lake-wide water level and wave analysis
  - 150 storms from 1960 to 2009
  - ADCIRC-SWAN modeling conducted by STARR in 2016

Local/County-Level Activities

- Nearshore analysis (completed by STARR in 2018)
  - Nearshore wave transformations
  - Wave setup and runup
  - Wave overtopping
  - Stillwater inundation
  - Episodic erosion
- Mapping tasks performed at the county level



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The Great Lakes Coastal Flood Study in Baraga County

Baraga County Coastal Flood Hazard Analysis:

- 71 miles of coastline
- 30 coastal transects
- Transects placed at representative shoreline reaches based on:
  - Topography
  - Wave Exposure
  - Shoreline material
  - Upland development
- Integration of riverine and coastal Special Flood Hazard Areas
- Topography

  LiDAR collected in 2015, 2016, and 2018

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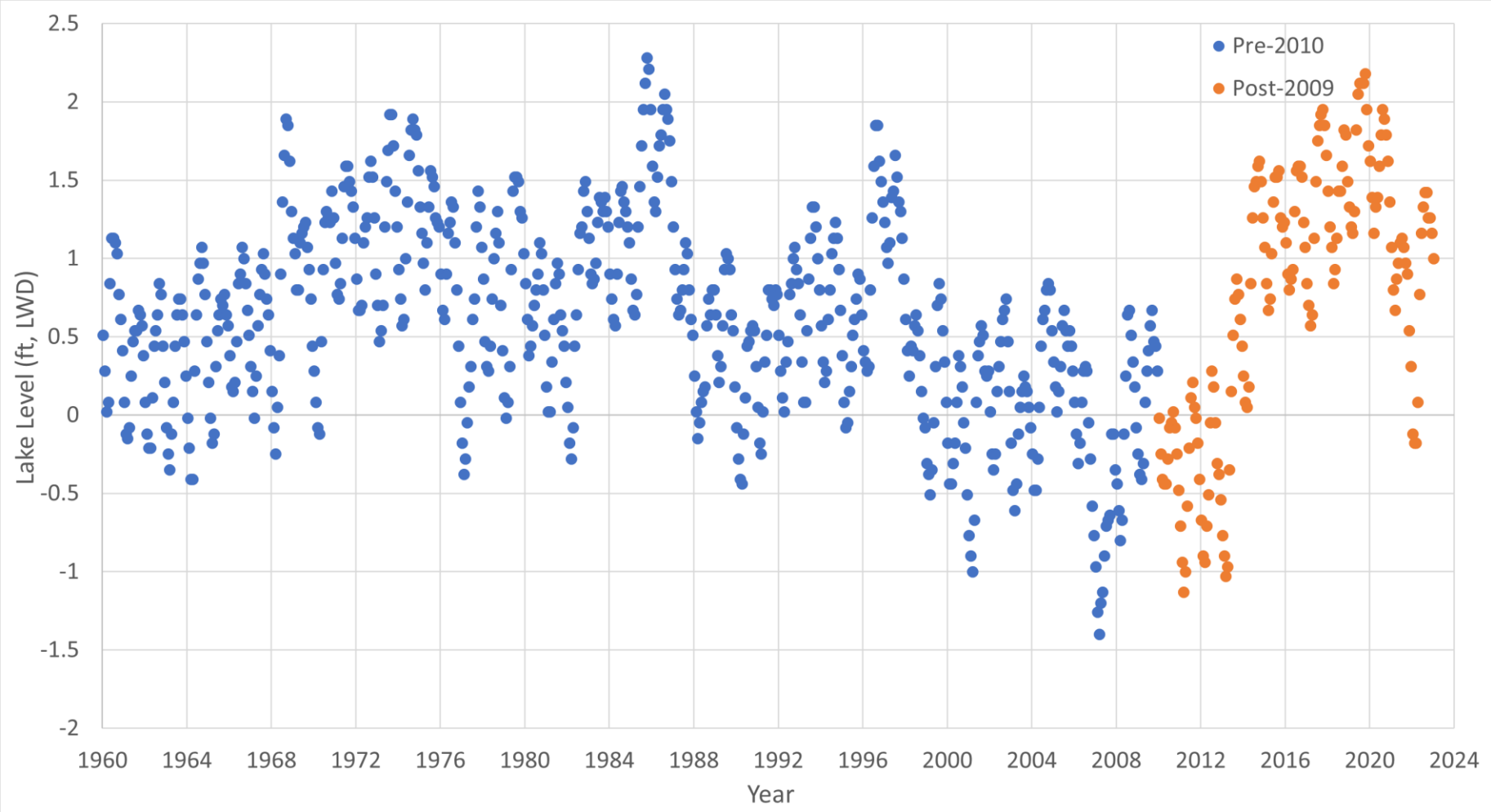
Lake Superior Water Levels



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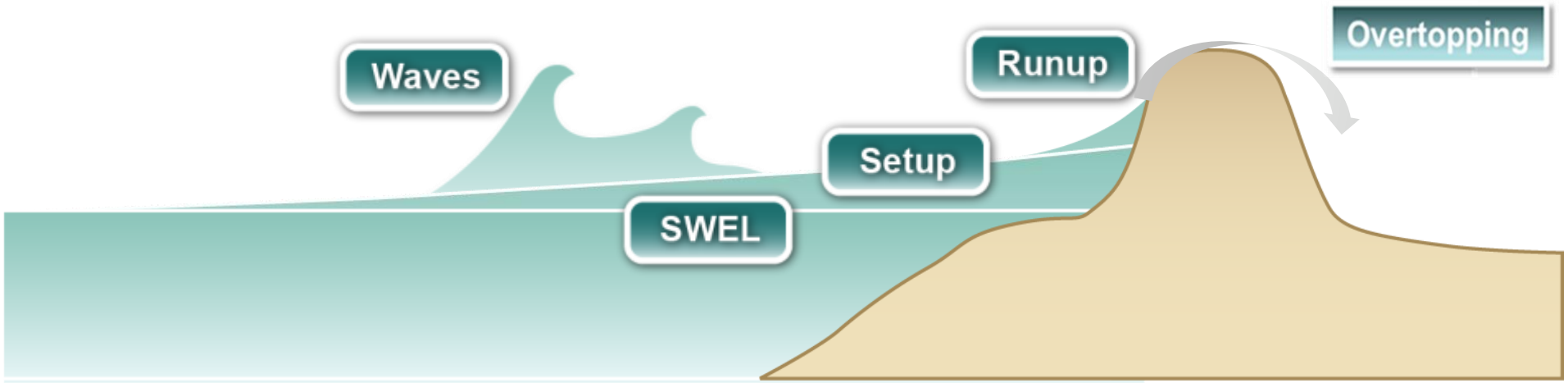
Measuring Coastal Base Flood Elevation



SWEL = Stillwater Elevation (storm surge level)
TWEL = Total Water Elevation (SWEL + wave effects)

FEMA FIRMs are referenced to NAVD88

Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) - Coastal

Zone VE

- Coastal high-hazard zone, where wave action and/or high-velocity water can cause structural damage during the 1-percent-annual-chance flood
- Wave heights or wave runup >= 3 feet
- Subdivided into elevation zones, and BFEs are assigned

Zone AE

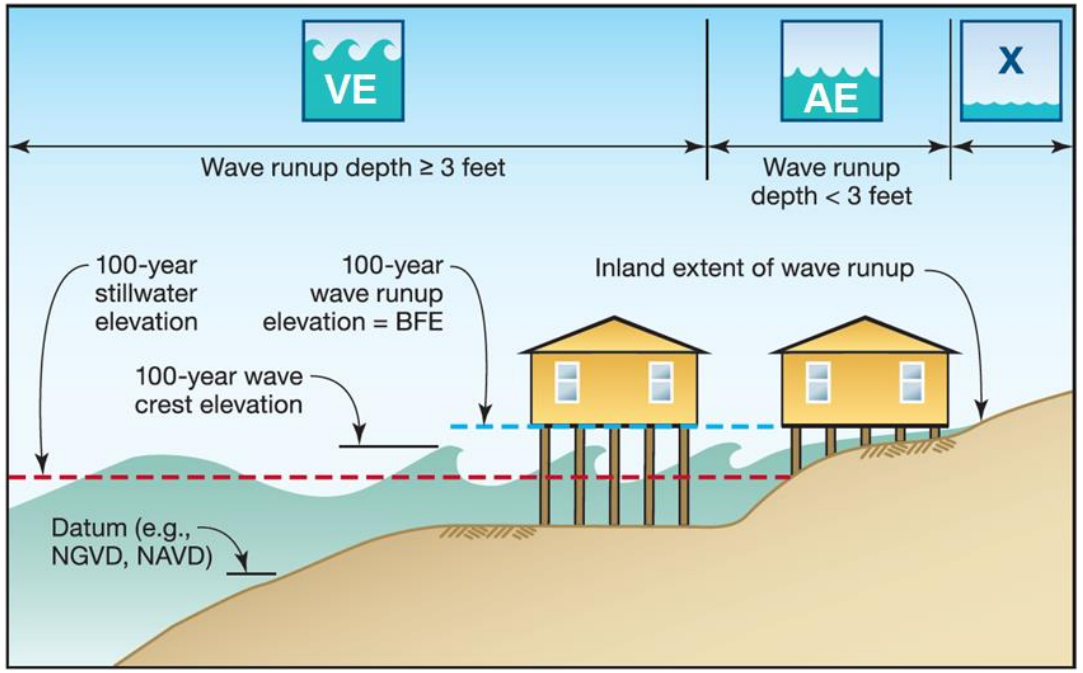
- Applied in areas subject to lower wave energy or inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood
- Wave heights or wave runup < 3 feet
- Subdivided into elevation zones, and BFEs are assigned

Zone AO

- Applied in areas of sheet-flow and shallow flooding
- Given an associated depth instead of a BFE

Zone AH

- Applied in areas of ponding
- Assigned a BFE



Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) - Riverine

Zone AE

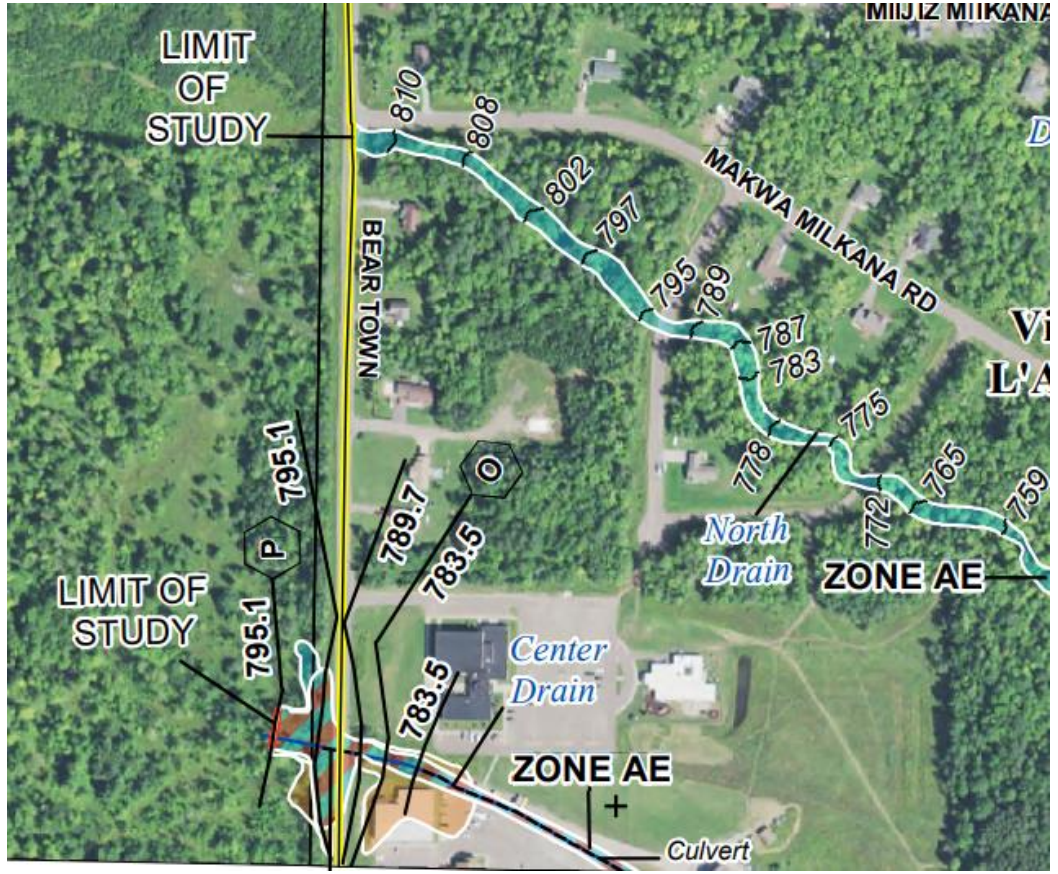
- Applied in areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood
- Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) are listed on the maps at cross-sections, at BFE lines, or under Zone AE Labels

Zone A

- Applied in areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood
- BFEs are not listed on the maps

Zone X

- Applied in areas subject to inundation by the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood
- Areas of minimal flood hazard



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Wave Runup Mapping

- Wave runup is very sensitive to shoreline characteristics, especially slope
- Single Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
- Zone breaks or “gutters” are perpendicular to the shore divide the zones with different BFEs
- Runup is mapped to the elevation associated with the BFE, unless overtopping occurs
- VE transitions to AE where wave heights decrease to less than 3 feet or the runup elevation (BFE) is less than 3 feet above SWEL

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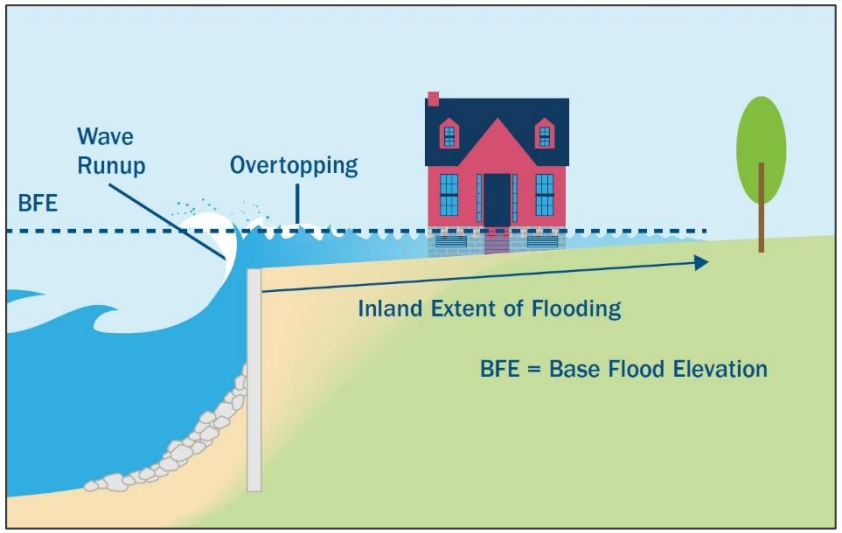
Wave Overtopping



- Wave overtopping occurs when the wave runup elevation exceeds the barrier's crest elevation
- When overtopping occurs, the zone behind the barrier is designated as:
  - AE if the landward slope is positive
    - BFE established based on runup elevation
  - AO if the landward slope is negative
    - Sheet flow depth established
  - AH if the landward slope is negative and flow is trapped behind a barrier
    - BFE established
- The overtopping rate determines VE splash zones and sheet flow depths

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Photo: Green, M. Spencer. AP Photo. 2012.

http://journalstar.com/ap/business/two-story-waves-on-great-lakes-halt-shipping/article_bcf2bb34-b528-52f5-8cd4-0c57e7ea8922.html

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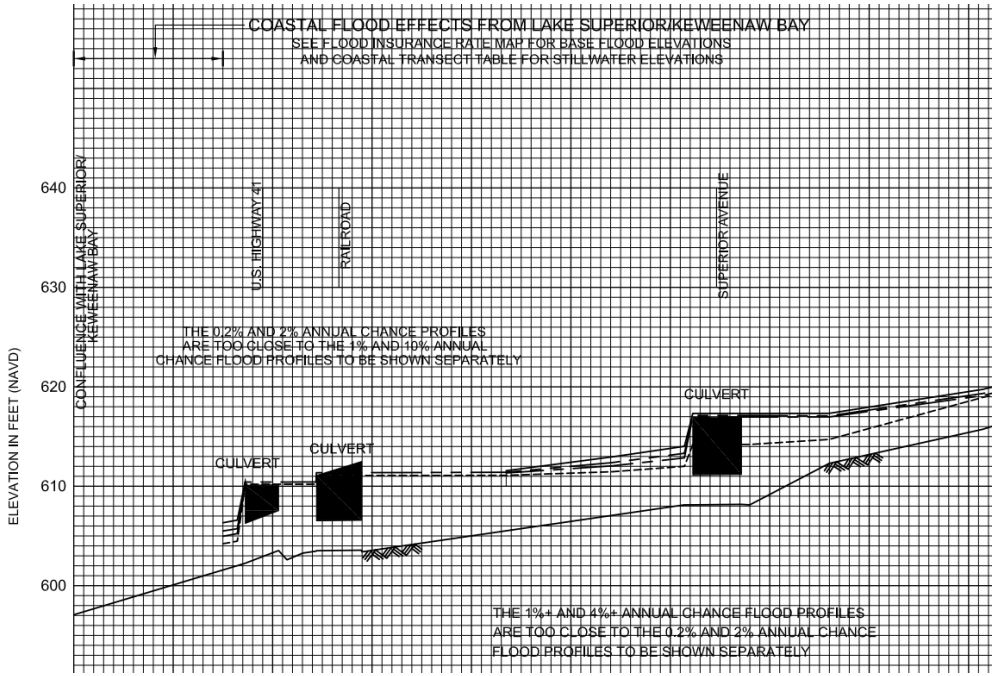
Scope of Work: Riverine-Coastal SFHA Integration



- **Detailed Zone AE (using HEC-RAS 5.0.5)**
  - Voss Drain (2019)
  - Center Drain (2019)

- **Zone A (using HEC-4.1.0)**
  - Falls River (2017)
  - Little Silver Creek (2017)
  - Silver River East (2017)
  - Linden Creek (2017)
  - *Linden Creek Tributaries 1-4 (2017)**
  - *Sturgeon River (2017)**
  - *Sturgeon River Tributary 6 (2017)**
  - The downstream portion of Linden Creek was mapped using data from LOMR 08-05-4678P

- **Redelineated from Flood Hazard Boundary Maps using new Topographic Data**
  - North Drain (1990)
  - Diversion Drain (1990)
  - *Tributary to Voss Drain (1990)**

**Not Impacted by Coastal SFHA*

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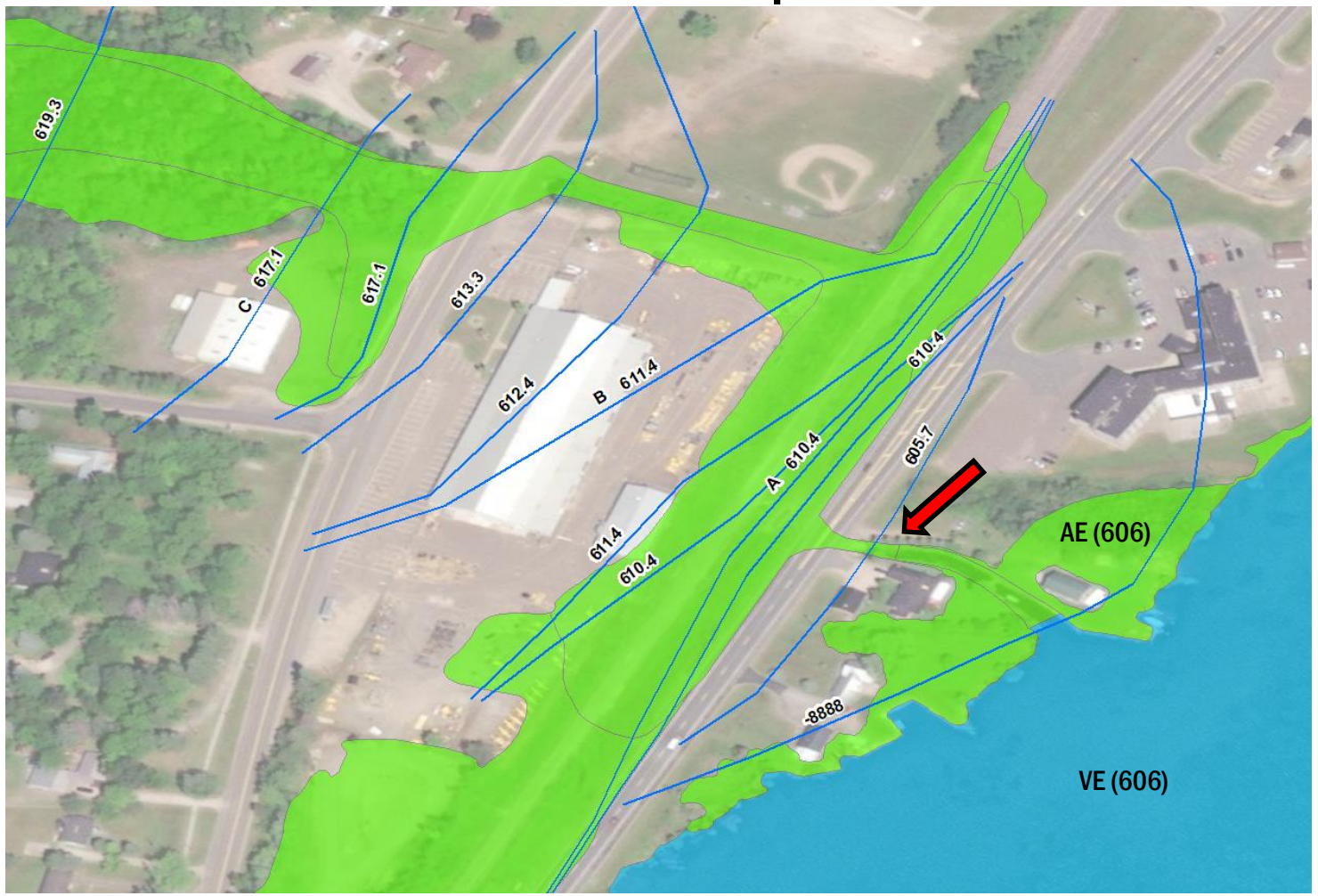
Scope of Work: Integrating Riverine and Coastal Data

Voss Drain - detailed model-backed Zone AE example



- *Coastal TWEL = 605.6'*
- *Riverine XS-A WSEL = 610.4'*
- *-8888 for XS WSELs that are superseded by coastal BFEs*
- *Zone Subtype in FIRM DB is "riverine floodway in combined riverine and coastal zone"*
- *Floodway Data Tables*
- *Flood profiles will show extent of coastal influence*

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Limit of coastal flood effects from Lake Superior

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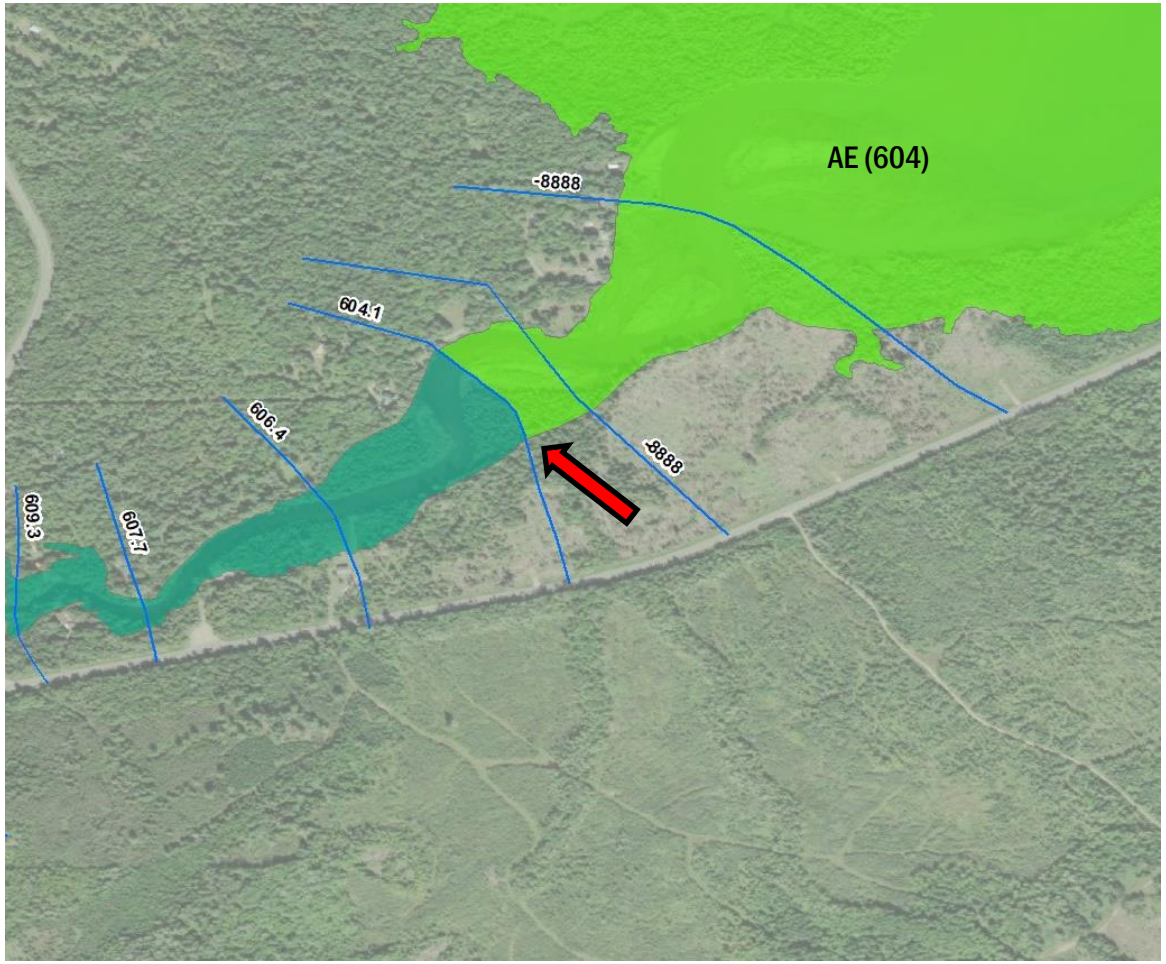
Scope of Work: Integrating Riverine and Coastal Data

Silver River – model-backed Zone A example



- *Coastal SWEL = 603.5'*
- *Riverine WSEL at third XS = 604.1'*
- *Coastal SFHA is mapped upstream until riverine WSEL > coastal SWEL*
- *-8888 for XS WSELs that are superseded by coastal BFEs*
- *Zone Subtype in FIRM DB is "riverine floodway in combined riverine and coastal zone"*
- *No Floodway Data Tables for Zone A streams*
- *No Flood Profiles for Zone A streams*

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Limit of coastal flood effects from Lake Superior

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Summary of Letters of Map Change (LOMCs) for Baraga County

SOMA-1

PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF MAP ACTIONS

To assist your community in maintaining the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), we have summarized below the effect of the enclosed revised FIRM panel(s) on previously issued Letter of Map Change (LOMC) actions (i.e., Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs), Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-Fs), and Letters of Map Amendment (LOMAs)).

2A. LOMCs on Revised Panels

LOMC	Case No.	Date Issued	Project Identifier	Original Panel	Current Panel
LOMA	15-05-1369A	01/13/2015	150 HEMLOCK STREET	2605510001B	26013C0186C
LOMA	16-05-5464A	08/17/2016	SECTION 33, T51N, R33W -- 900 US 41 SOUTH	2605510001B	26013C0188C
LOMA	18-05-5618A	09/17/2018	SECTION 33, T51N, R33W -- 900 US 41 SOUTH (BOAT HOUSE)	2605510001B	26013C0188C
LOMA	19-05-2619A	05/06/2019	900 US 41 South	2605510001B	26013C0188C
LOMA	22-05-2207A	06/16/2022	PLAT OF VILLAGE OF BARAGA, BLOCK H -- 430 US-41	2605510001B	26013C0188C

All LOMCs were addressed in the preliminary Summary of Map Actions (SOMA) and placed into one of four categories:

1. Incorporated: 1
2. Not Incorporated (validated)
   - LOMCs on Revised Panels: 17
   - LOMCs on Unrevised Panels: 0
3. Superseded: 4
4. To be redetermined: 0

Be sure to review the preliminary SOMA for completeness

If you notice a LOMC is missing from the list, submit the omission with your comments

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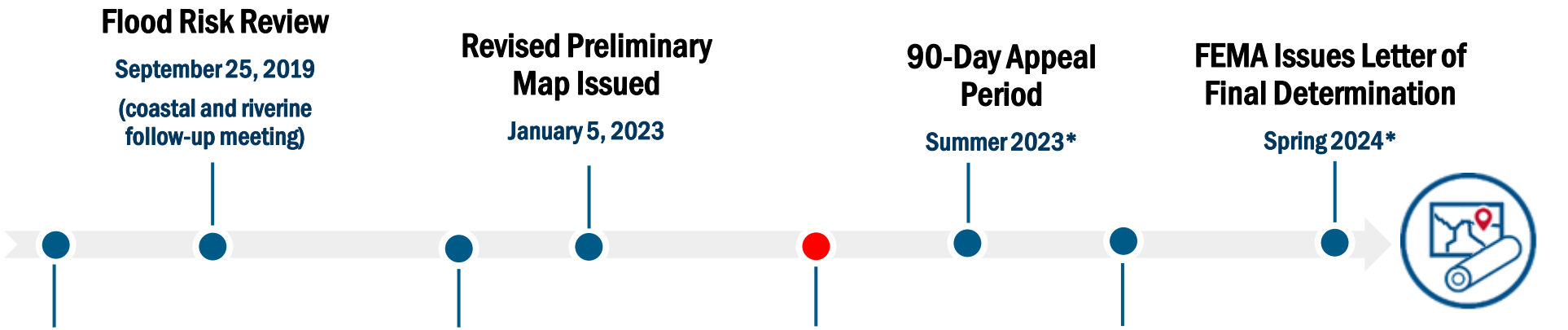
Next Steps in the Map Adoption Process

Timeline for Baraga Coastal Update



* estimate

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4-Step Pre-Adoption Process

Inform the Community

Gather Comments and Additional Data

Appeal Process

LFD Issued

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NEXT: Inform the Community – Open House

- Experts and local officials on-hand for personalized Q&A
- Opportunity to review map changes and discuss insurance options with property owners
- Collect input from attendees
- Community partner participation

IN-PERSON Open House will take place tonight at the Cafetorium at L'Anse High School from 6-8 p.m. EST

Gather Community Comments

- Homeowners may choose to submit comments through community officials
- Tribal nations can submit comments directly to FEMA through John Wethington
- FEMA requests that community officials forward the initial round of comments to FEMA no later than April 15, 2023

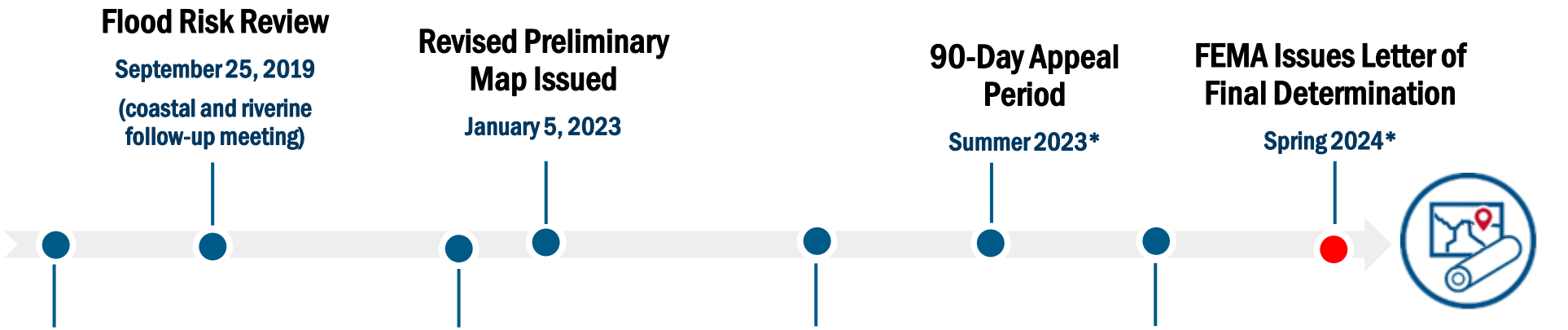
Appeal Process

- **Appeal Period is 90 days**
- **Publication of notice in the Federal Register**
  - Notification to communities by letter
  - Two (2) local newspaper publications
- **All are welcome to submit information**
  - FEMA recommends directing comments through local community officials to provide a consolidated picture
- **Appeals should be submitted to STARR II or FEMA Region 5**
  - Additional instructions will be provided to community CEOs
- **FEMA will evaluate all appeals and comments for resolution after the appeal period**

The Appeal Period: Appeals vs. Comments

- **To be considered an appeal, a submission must:**
  - Be received during the statutory 90-day appeal period
  - Relate to new or modified BFEs, base flood depths, SFHA boundaries, SFHA zone designations, or floodways
  - Be based on data that show the new or modified BFEs, base flood depths, SFHA boundaries, SFHA zone designations, or floodways to be scientifically or technically incorrect
  - Be accompanied by all data, including H&H if necessary and/or other supporting technical data, that FEMA needs to revise the preliminary version of the FIS report and FIRMs
  - Be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer or Licensed Land Surveyor, as appropriate
- **The term comment is used for any submission that does not meet the requirements for an appeal as outlined above**

Issuing the Letter of Final Determination



* estimate

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Understanding Floodplain Management Ordinance Requirements

Ordinance Adoption During Map Updates

- **Timeline Prior to Effective Date:**
  - 6 months prior: FEMA 6-month LFD Letter
  - 4 months prior: Draft Ordinance (suggested)
  - 3 months prior: FEMA 90-day Reminder Letter
  - 1 month prior: FEMA 30-day Reminder Letter

- **Ordinance needs to be compliant prior to effective date of FIRM & FIS (or community may be suspended from NFIP)**
- **EGLE will assist communities to update local Floodplain Management Regulations**

Where to Find Minimum NFIP Requirements

- NFIP Minimum Floodplain Management Standards are found in Part 60 of Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations

- FEMA establishes the minimum requirements; however, FEMA encourages States and local communities to adopt higher safety standards, such as building structures with freeboard above the BFE. When these higher standards are in place, they take precedence over the minimums.

- Zone AE Building Requirements:
  - The lowest enclosed area, including the basement, must be at or above the BFE.
  - Non-residential buildings may be floodproofed.
  - No development that would raise the BFE in the regulatory floodway is permitted.

Where to Find Minimum NFIP Requirements

- NFIP Minimum Floodplain Management Standards are found in Part 60 of Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations
- Coastal-specific standards are found in Part 60.3(e)
- In Michigan, pursuant to the Stille-DeRosset-Hale Single State Construction Code Act of 1972, the Michigan State Building Code applies throughout the state.
- With the community ordinance referencing the applicable FIRM and FIS, the Michigan Building Code meets NFIP minimum floodplain standards.
  - 2015 I-Codes checklist: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/fema_nfip-2015-i-codes-asce-24-checklist.pdf
  - 2018 I-Codes checklist: https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1516284132591-af5c54ba83e6a5e0d36aeaee2c45f8d0/NFIP_Checklist_2018_I-Code_Dec2017.pdf

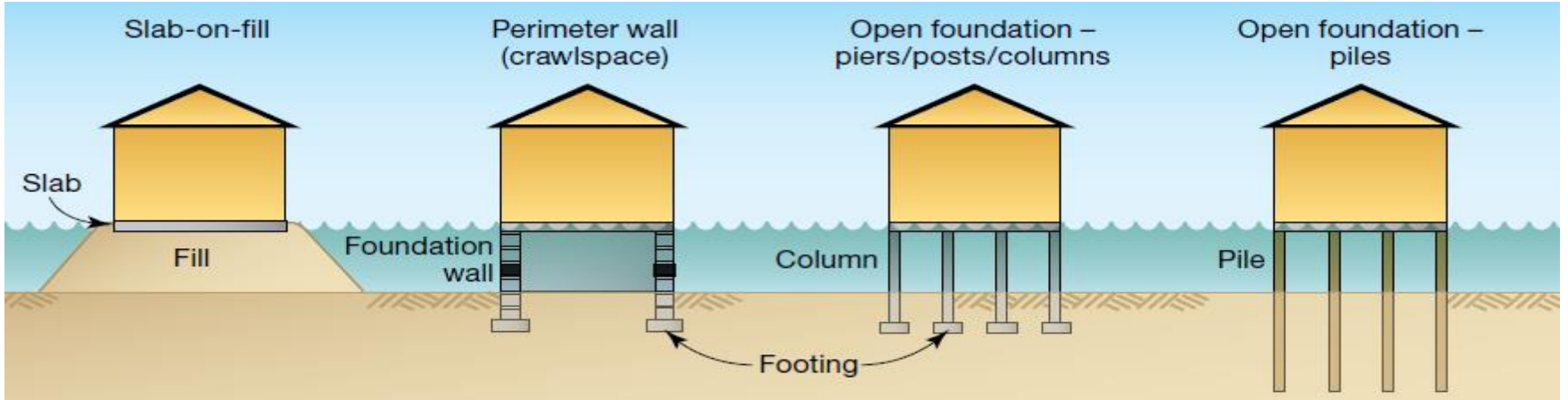
Differences in Development Requirements

A Zones

- Fill is allowed outside the floodway, or if it can be shown not to cause a rise in the BFE.
- Fully enclosed foundation walls (flood openings required) are allowed.
- The lowest floor must be elevated to or above the BFE.
- An as-built lowest floor elevation is required to be on file with the permit records.

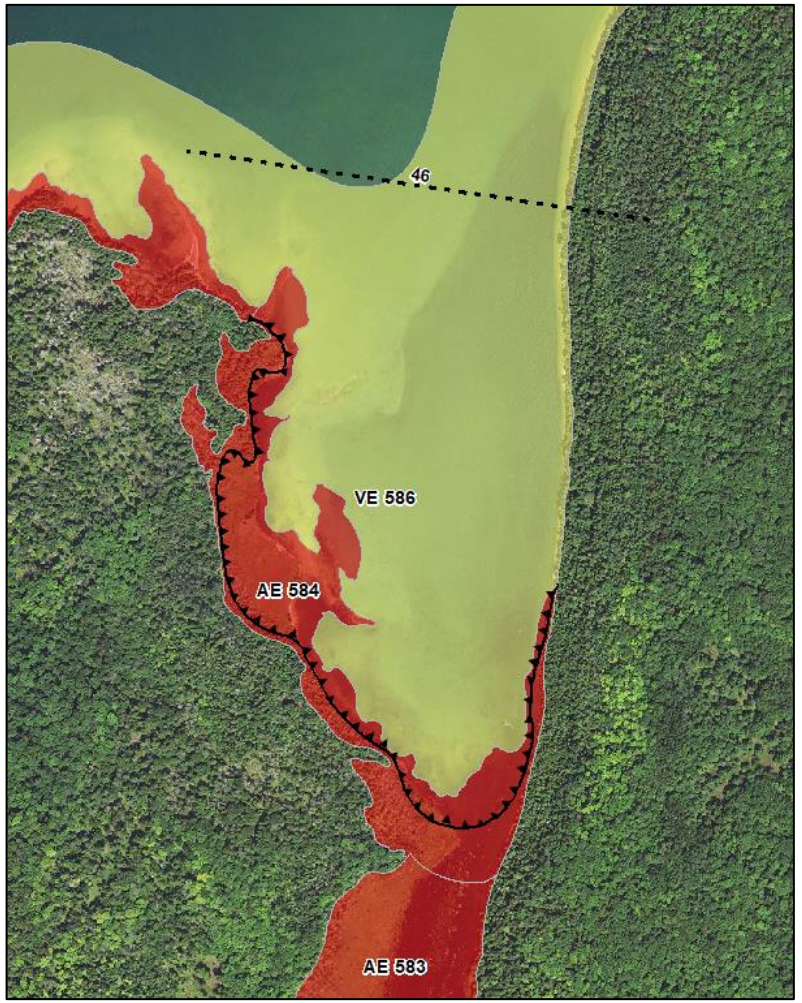
VE Zones (and AE Zones on the water side of a LiMWA)

- Fill is not allowed for structural support of buildings.
- Only open foundations on columns or piles, free of obstructions, or breakaway walls are allowed below the BFE.
- Bottom of lowest horizontal structural member to or above BFE, with an as-built elevation on file.
- A Professional Engineer or Architect shall certify the design of the structure, including wind loading, and that must be on file with the permit records.



LiMWA (Limit of Moderate Wave Action) on the Map

- The Community Rating System (CRS) benefits communities requiring VE zone construction standards in areas defined by the LiMWA or areas subject to waves greater than 1.5 feet.
- Requirement to use 60.3(e) coastal high-hazard standards applies to lakeward of LiMWA line under the Michigan State Building Code through its reference to ASCE 24-14.



Flood Insurance and Map Changes

James Sink| Regional Flood Insurance Liaison, FEMA Region 5

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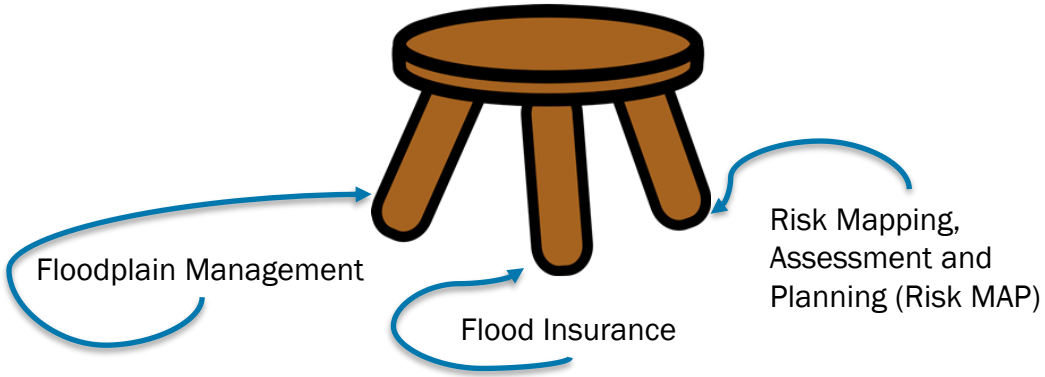
National Flood Insurance Program

- Created by Congress in 1968 to reduce the loss of property and life by lessening the impact of disasters.
- The NFIP is a voluntary program.
  - Federally-backed flood insurance is available to residents in communities that enforce minimum floodplain regulations
- The NFIP is often described as a three-legged stool:



Anyone in a Participating Community Can Purchase Flood Insurance through the NFIP

https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/work-with-nfip/community-status-book

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Federal Emergency Management Agency

Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP) Limits

Dwelling Form

- $250,000 building
- $100,000 contents
- $30,000 Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC)
- Vacation/secondary homes **are** eligible for coverage
- Contents-only or rental policies are available

General Property

- $500,000 building
- $500,000 contents
- $30,000 ICC

RCBAP

- Building insured up to:
  - 100% of the replacement cost of the building *or*
  - The total number of units times $250,000 (whichever is less)
- Contents insured up to $100,000 per building
  - Contents must be commonly-owned
- Co-insurance may apply
- $30,000 ICC

Special Conditions Apply to Group Flood Insurance Policies (GFIPs)

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Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP): Coverages

- Coverage A: Building Property
- Coverage B: Personal Property
- Coverage C: Other Coverages
  - Debris removal
  - Loss Avoidance Measures
  - Property Moved to Safety
  - Condominium Loss Assessment
- Coverage D: Increased Cost of Compliance

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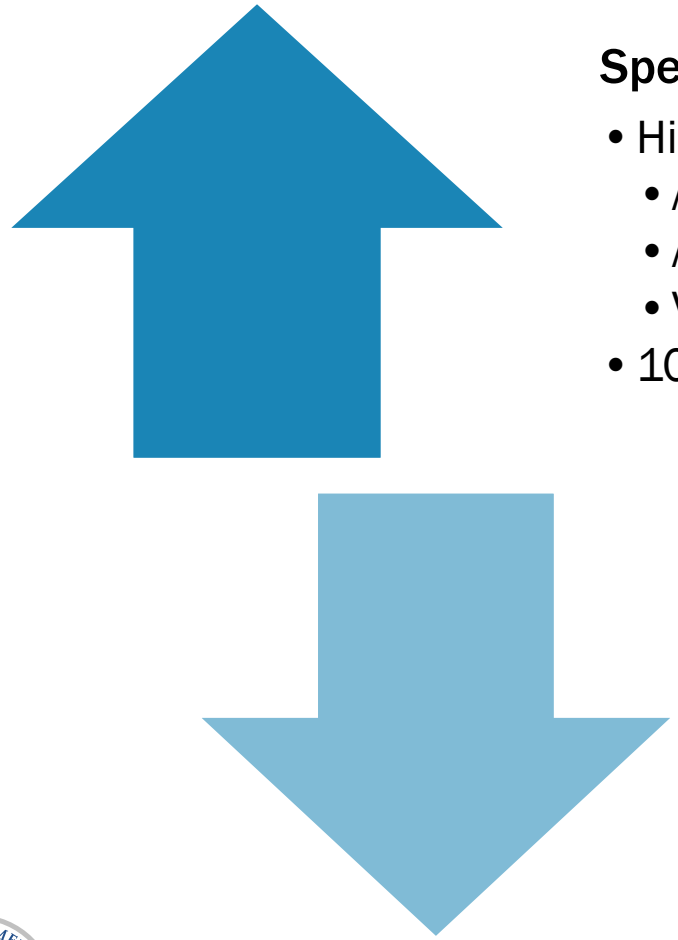
Federal Emergency Management Agency

First, What Are Flood Zones?



Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs)

- Higher risk zones
  - AE (replaces A1-A30)
  - A, AH, AO, A99, AR
  - VE (replaces V1-30), V, VO
- 100-year floodplain = 1% annual chance flood

Non-Special Flood Hazard Areas

- Lower-to-Moderate Risk Zones
  - B, C, X
  - D

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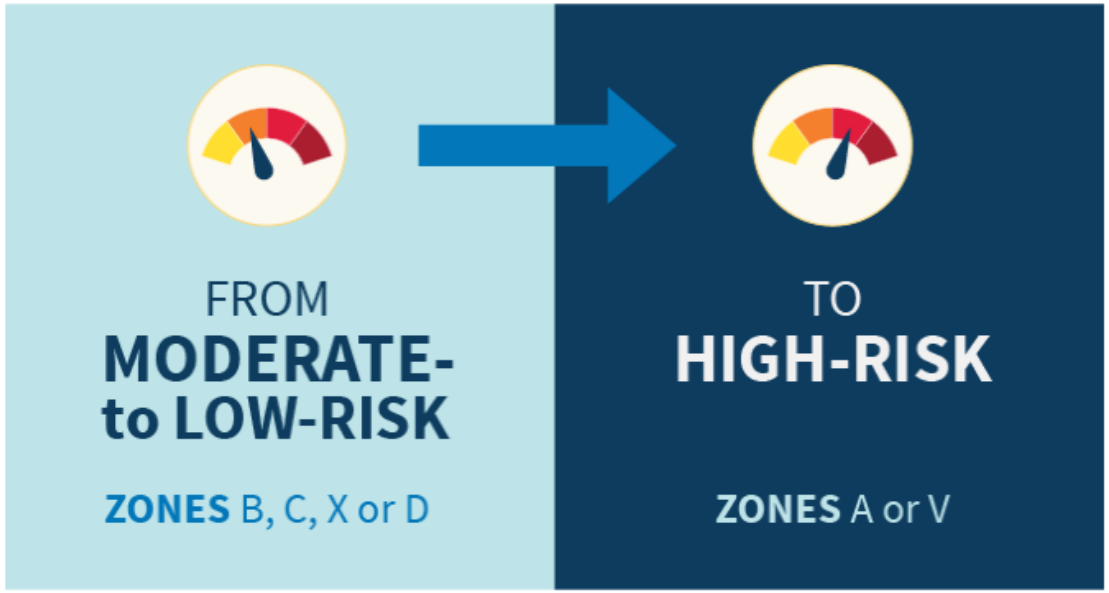
Moving from Lower-Risk to Higher-Risk: What Does This Mean for Me?

- If your risk is going up…
  - You may be required to have flood insurance if you have a federally-backed loan
  - Even if you don't have a federally-backed loan, flood insurance is strongly encouraged
  - The Newly Mapped Discount may offer cost-savings for structures newly mapped into the Special Flood Hazard Area.
    - To be eligible, the structure must be newly mapped into the SFHA for the first time;
    - This must not be the community's initial FIRM; and,
    - Flood insurance must be purchased within 12 months of the effective date of the new map.
      - If your lender notifies you of a flood insurance requirement within 24-months of the effective date, you may be eligible for an exception to the 12-month window.



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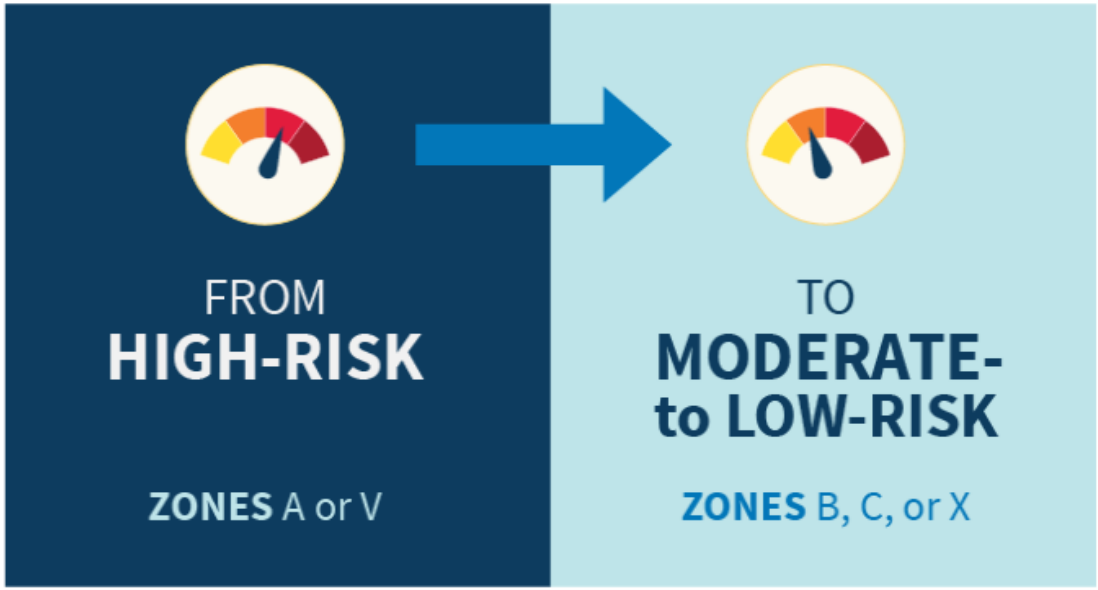
Moving from Higher-Risk to Lower-Risk: What Does This Mean for Me?

- If your risk is going down…
  - The mandatory purchase requirement no longer applies to federally-backed loans
  - Low risk does not mean no risk
  - Talk to your insurance agent about your options



FEMA

What Else Can I Do to Reduce My Flood Insurance Costs?

- Lower Your Flood Risk
  - Elevate utilities
  - Install flood openings
  - Talk to your local floodplain manager or the Ohio Department of Natural Resources for more information and other options
- Choose a higher deductible or different coverage amounts
- Provide an elevation certificate

Did You Know?

• The Community Rating System rewards communities for outstanding floodplain management practices and exceeding the minimum NFIP standards.
• Starting October 1, 2021, CRS discount became available throughout CRS communities regardless of flood zone.
• Increasing CRS rating leads to further discounts. In Class 1 communities, the discount can be as high as 45%.

State Role

- Establish development/building protection standards and promulgate state regulations
- Provide technical assistance
- Assist with update and adoption of local flood damage prevention regulations

Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)

Michigan National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator

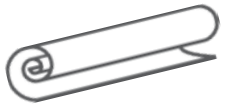
Matthew Occhipinti

OcchipintiM@michigan.gov

(616) 204-1708

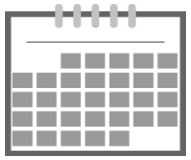
Your Role in this Process

As local officials, floodplain administrators, and staff, you can:



Provide technical reviews of preliminary data

Submit questions and comments to FEMA



Share new flood risk information with property owners and stakeholders

Identify mitigation needs and priorities

Update local plans, codes, and ordinances

FEMA

Resources for Insurance

FloodSmart

- Buying a Policy
- Flood Mapping Change Information
- For general inquiries about the National Flood Insurance Program, contact the FEMA Mapping and Insurance eXchange (FMIX) center at 877-336-2627 or FloodSmart@FEMA.DHS.gov

- When your community's flood map is updated to reflect the current risks where you live, requirements for flood insurance coverage and the cost of your policy can change. https://www.floodsmart.gov/flood-map-zone/map-changes

FEMA

- James Sink, Regional Flood Insurance Liaison
  (312) 408-4421
  James.Sink@fema.dhs.gov

- Brian Killen, NFIP Specialist
  (202)-803-3757
  brian.killen@fema.dhs.gov

Michigan EGLE

- Matthew Occhipinti, State NFIP Coordinator
  (616) 204-1708
  OcchipintiM@michigan.gov

NFIP Floodplain Management and Insurance

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Matt Occhipinti
Michigan NFIP Coordinator
Michigan EGLE
616-204-1708
occhipintim@michigan.gov

FEMA Engineering Library Data Requests

- Requests must be sent in writing to:

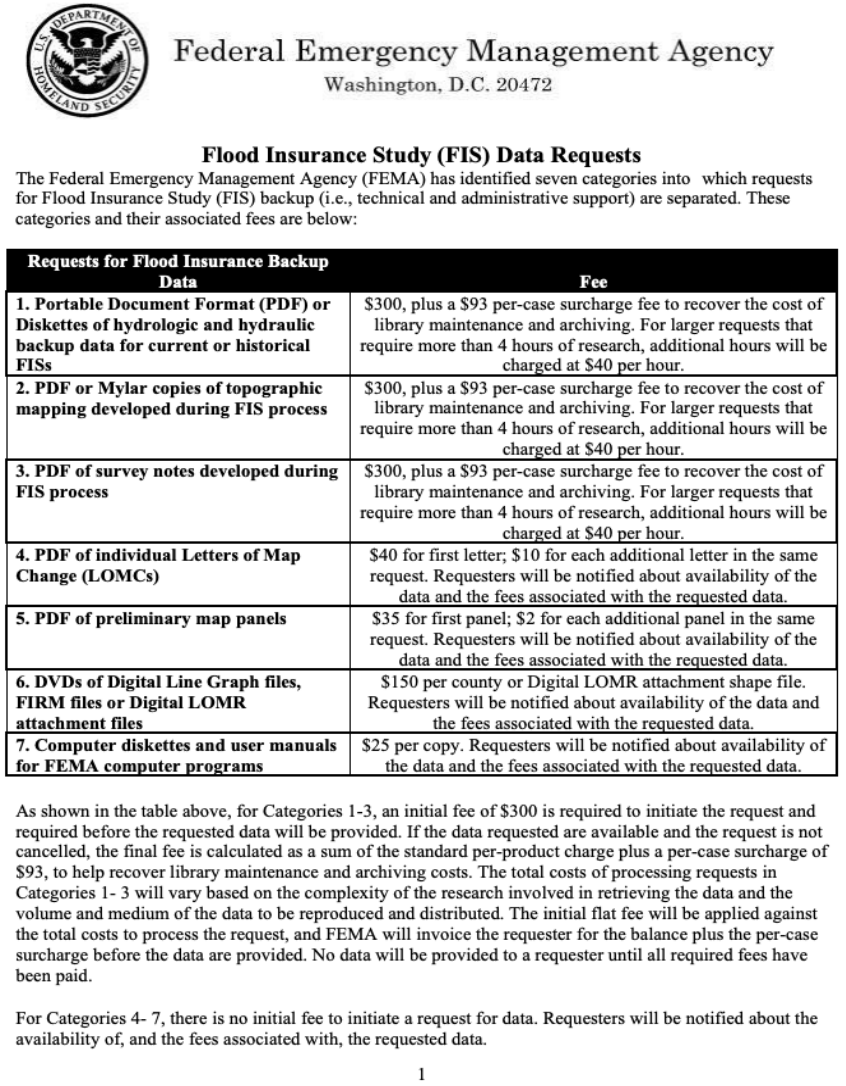
  FEMA Engineering Library
  3601 Eisenhower Ave. Suite 500
  Alexandria, VA 22304-6426
  E-mail: FEMA-EngineeringLibrary@fema.dhs.gov
  Fax: (703) 202-4090
  Phone: 1-877-336-2627

- Request must include:

  FIS Data Request Form
  (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_flood-insurance-study-data-request-form.pdf)
  Applicable Fees
  (https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/change-your-flood-zone/status/flood-map-related-fees)
  Payment Information Form
  (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_flood-maps-payment-information-form.pdf)

- Once the research has been completed, an information specialist will contact you to discuss the path forward.

FEMA



Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20472

Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Data Requests

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has identified seven categories into which requests for Flood Insurance Study (FIS) backup (i.e., technical and administrative support) are separated. These categories and their associated fees are below:

Requests for Flood Insurance Backup Data	Fee
1. Portable Document Format (PDF) or Diskettes of hydrologic and hydraulic backup data for current or historical FISs	$300, plus a $93 per-case surcharge fee to recover the cost of library maintenance and archiving. For larger requests that require more than 4 hours of research, additional hours will be charged at $40 per hour.
2. PDF or Mylar copies of topographic mapping developed during FIS process	$300, plus a $93 per-case surcharge fee to recover the cost of library maintenance and archiving. For larger requests that require more than 4 hours of research, additional hours will be charged at $40 per hour.
3. PDF of survey notes developed during FIS process	$300, plus a $93 per-case surcharge fee to recover the cost of library maintenance and archiving. For larger requests that require more than 4 hours of research, additional hours will be charged at $40 per hour.
4. PDF of individual Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)	$40 for first letter; $10 for each additional letter in the same request. Requesters will be notified about availability of the data and the fees associated with the requested data.
5. PDF of preliminary map panels	$35 for first panel; $2 for each additional panel in the same request. Requesters will be notified about availability of the data and the fees associated with the requested data.
6. DVDs of Digital Line Graph files, FIRM files or Digital LOMR attachment files	$150 per county or Digital LOMR attachment shape file. Requesters will be notified about availability of the data and the fees associated with the requested data.
7. Computer diskettes and user manuals for FEMA computer programs	$25 per copy. Requesters will be notified about availability of the data and the fees associated with the requested data.

As shown in the table above, for Categories 1-3, an initial fee of $300 is required to initiate the request and required before the requested data will be provided. If the data requested are available and the request is not cancelled, the final fee is calculated as a sum of the standard per-product charge plus a per-case surcharge of $93, to help recover library maintenance and archiving costs. The total costs of processing requests in Categories 1- 3 will vary based on the complexity of the research involved in retrieving the data and the volume and medium of the data to be reproduced and distributed. The initial flat fee will be applied against the total costs to process the request, and FEMA will invoice the requester for the balance plus the per-case surcharge before the data are provided. No data will be provided to a requester until all required fees have been paid.

For Categories 4- 7, there is no initial fee to initiate a request for data. Requesters will be notified about the availability of, and the fees associated with, the requested data.

1

EMHSD Mitigation Contacts and More

Web: https://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,4643,7-123-72297_60152---,00.html
Phone: (517) 284-3745

Matt Schnepp
State Hazard Mitigation Officer
(517) 284-3950
schneppm1@Michigan.gov

Mike Sobocinski
State Hazard Mitigation Planner
(517) 881-2512
SobocinskiM@Michigan.gov

Want More Information?

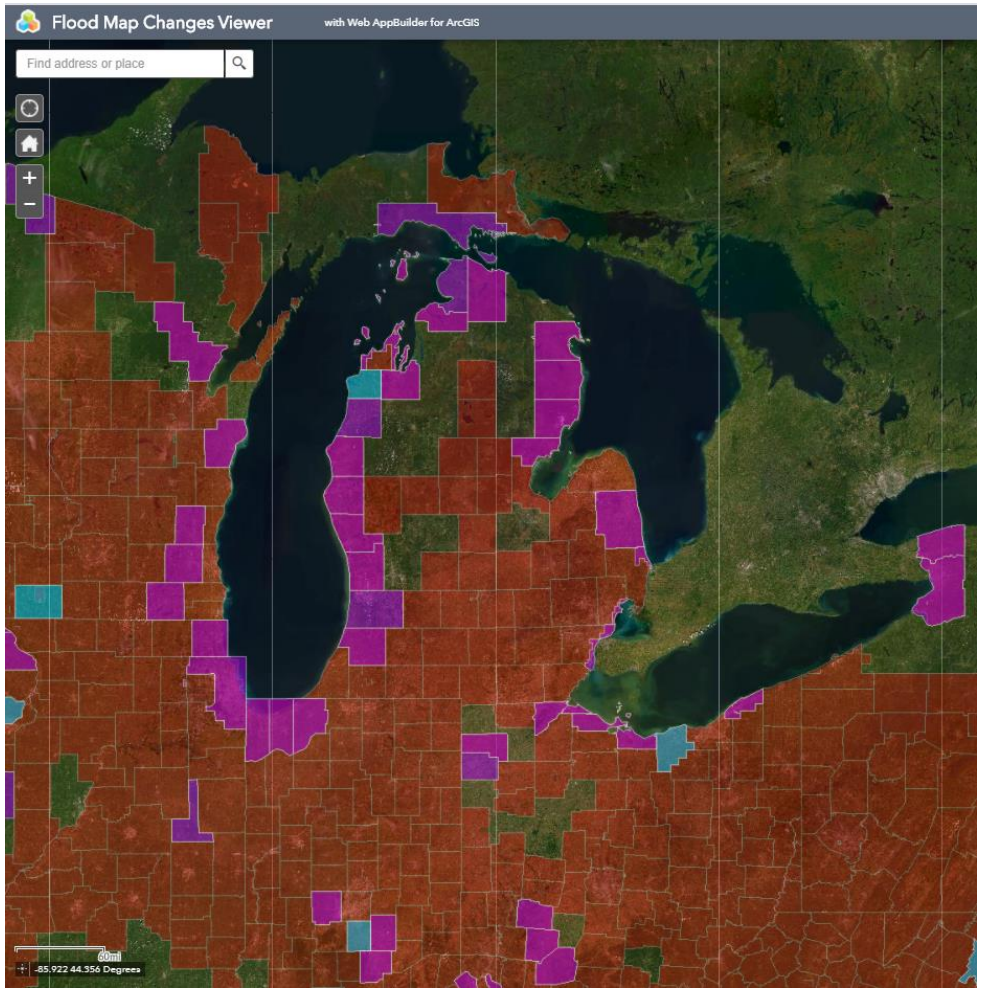
Hazard Mitigation Planning: https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning

Hazard Mitigation Assistance: https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-assistance

Mitigation Planning Resources: https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning-resources

Mapping Resources

- FEMA Flood Map Changes Viewer
  - msc.fema.gov/fmcv
- Preliminary Flood Hazard Data
  - www.fema.gov/view-your-communitys-preliminary-flood-hazard-data
- Steady State Program
  - msc.fema.gov



Questions and Additional Information

Visit:

www.greatlakescoast.org

www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata

FEMA Region 5

FEMA Acting Risk Analysis Branch Chief

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NFIP Region 5 BSA Manager

Catrina Covino

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STARR II (Production Technical Support)

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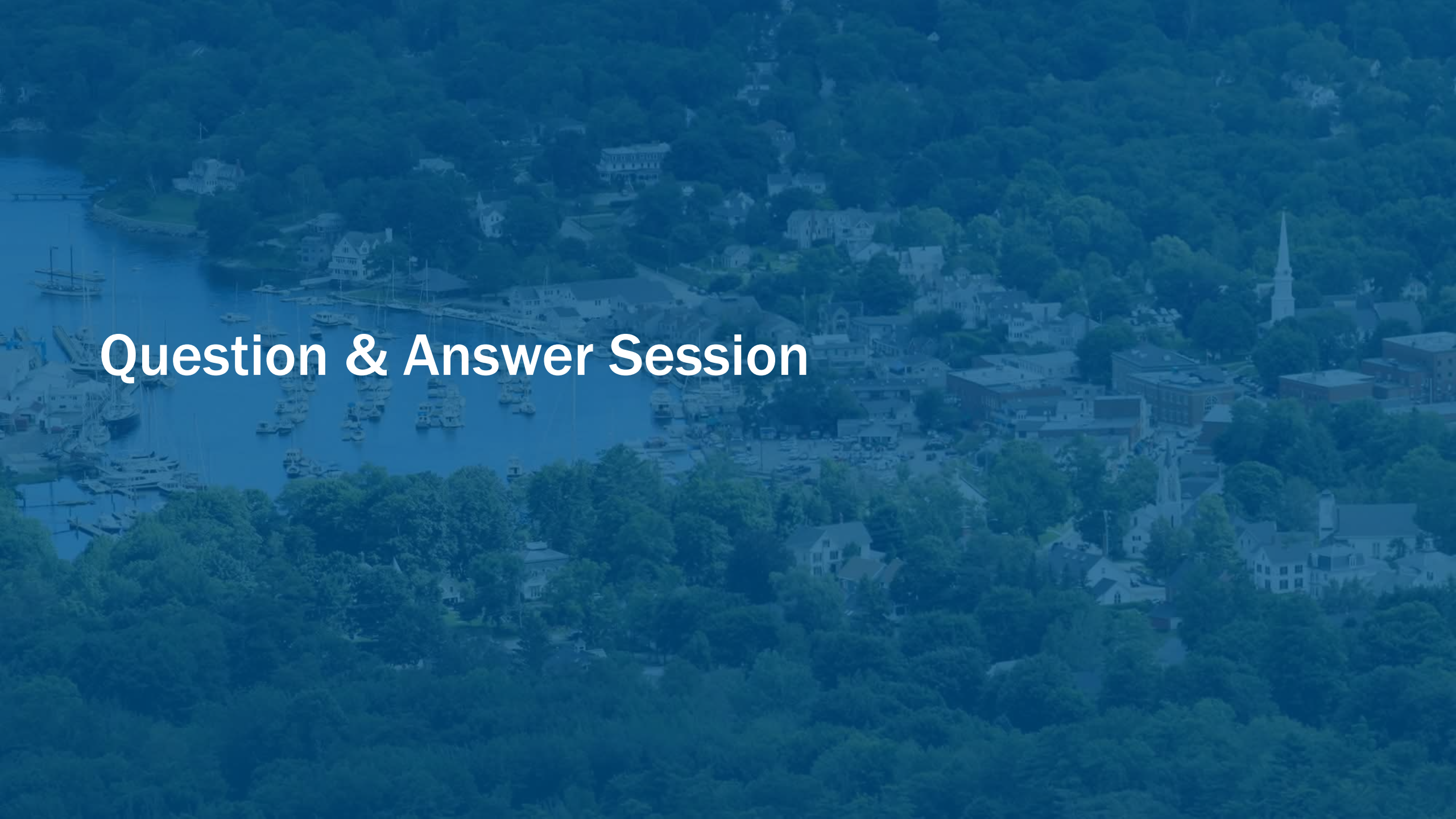
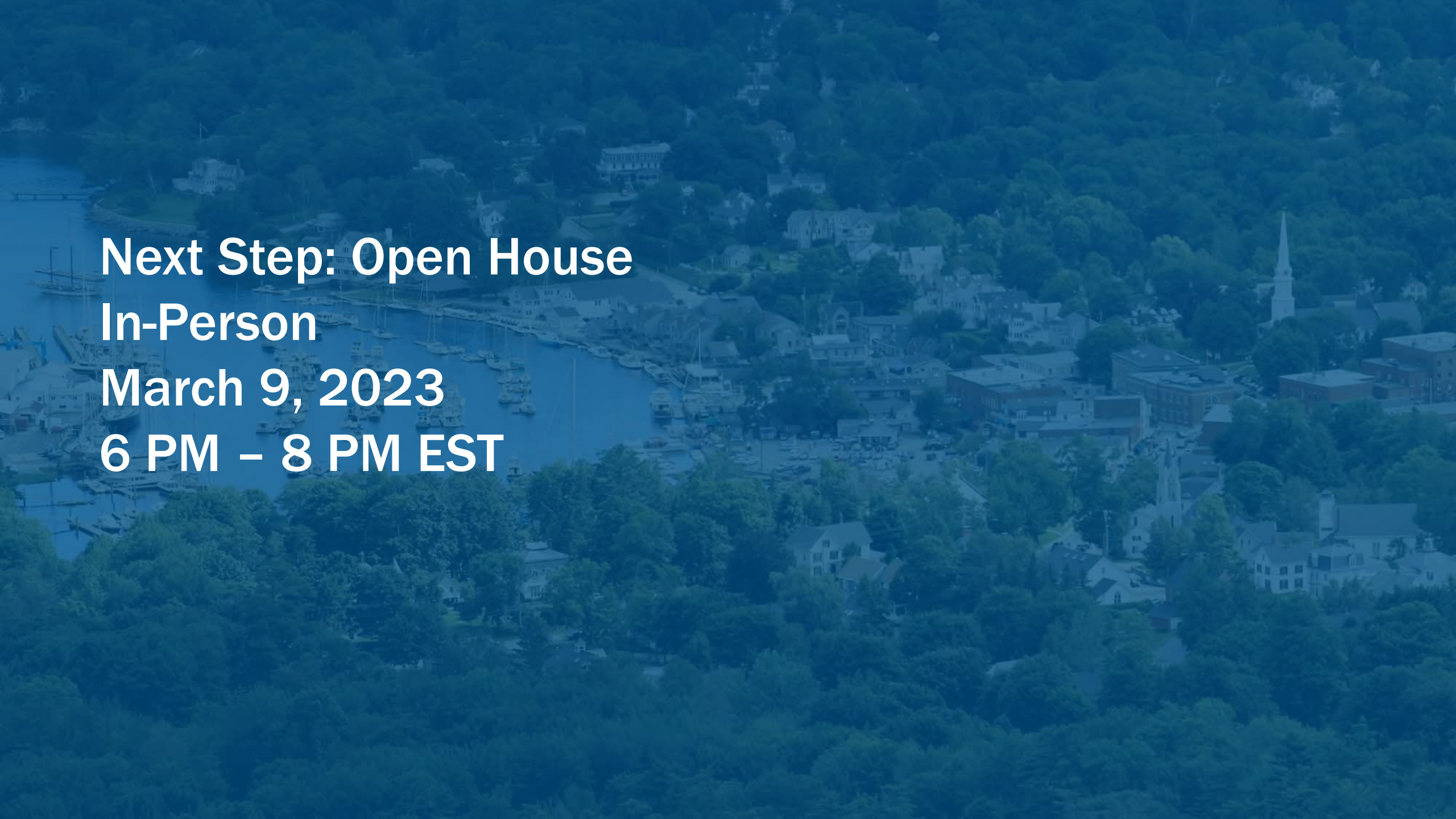


Question & Answer Session



Next Step: Open House

In-Person

March 9, 2023

6 PM – 8 PM EST