

# KEWAUNEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN COMMUNITY CONSULTATION OFFICERS (CCO) MEETING

April 19, 2022



FEMA

# Introductions

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- **Risk MAP Project Team**

- Munib Ahmad – FEMA Regional Engineer
- Ken Hinterlong – FEMA Regional Engineer
- Frank Shockey – FEMA NFIP Specialist
- Cadence Peterson – FEMA Planning Specialist
- Fred Knight– STARR II Study Manager

- **Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)**

- Brian Cunningham – State NFIP Coordinator
- Chris Olds – Floodplain Engineer







## Today's Agenda

- The Value of Updated Flood Maps for Your Community
- Reviewing the Updated Flood Risk Data for Your County
- Next Steps in the Map Adoption Process
- Understanding Floodplain Management Ordinance Requirements
- Hazard Mitigation Planning
- Answer Your Questions



An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and a dense forest of green trees surrounding the built-up areas. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text "The Value of Updated Flood Maps for Your Community" is centered in white, bold, sans-serif font.

# The Value of Updated Flood Maps for Your Community

# Flood Maps Are Used to Make Important Decisions

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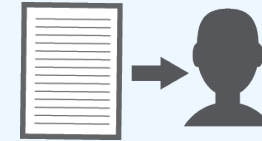
**To Identify  
and Assess  
Flood Risk**



**To Establish  
Rates for Flood  
Insurance**



**To Guide  
Local Land  
Use Decisions**



**To Inform  
Engineers  
and  
Developers**

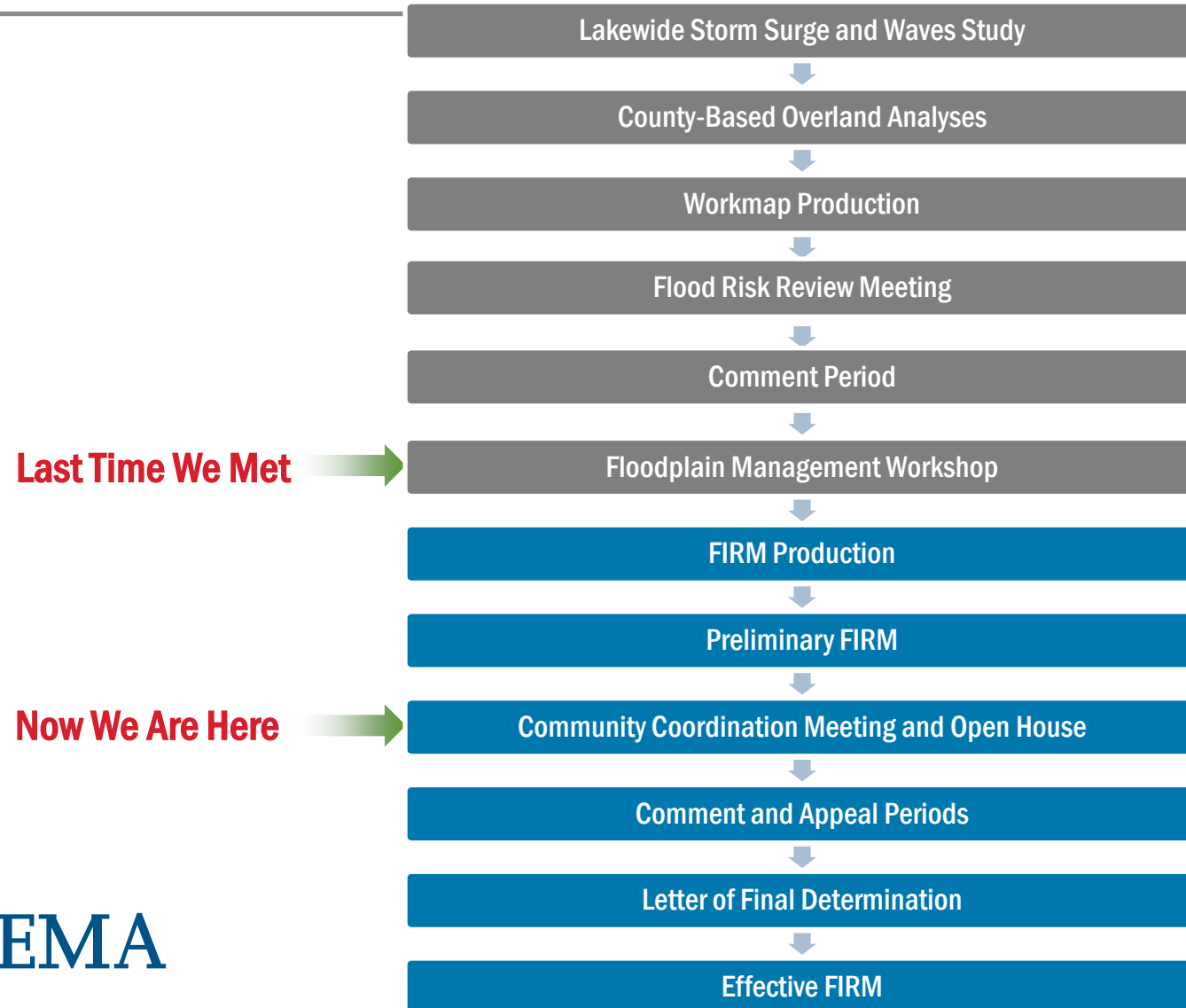


**To Prepare  
Emergency  
Managers**



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# The Status of this Study



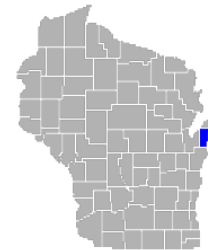
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# National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) - Participation Status

- **Participating in the NFIP. Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) have been identified:**
  - Kewaunee County (Unincorporated Areas) (550212)
  - Village of Casco (550214)
  - Village of Luxemburg (550216)
  - City of Algoma (550213)
  - City of Kewaunee (550215)

## FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

VOLUME 1 OF 1



### KEWAUNEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN AND INCORPORATED AREAS

COMMUNITY NAME	NUMBER
ALGOMA, CITY OF	550213
CASCO, VILLAGE OF	550214
KEWAUNEE, CITY OF	550215
KEWAUNEE COUNTY, UNINCORPORATED AREAS	550212
LUXEBURG, VILLAGE OF	550216



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EFFECTIVE

TBD

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER  
55061CV001A  
Version Number 2.0.2.0

PRELIMINARY

January 13, 2022



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An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and yachts. The town is nestled between dense green forests and the water. Several buildings are visible, including a prominent church with a tall steeple on the right side. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

# Reviewing the Updated Flood Risk Data for Your County



# Why is FEMA Updating Your Flood Maps?

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**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:

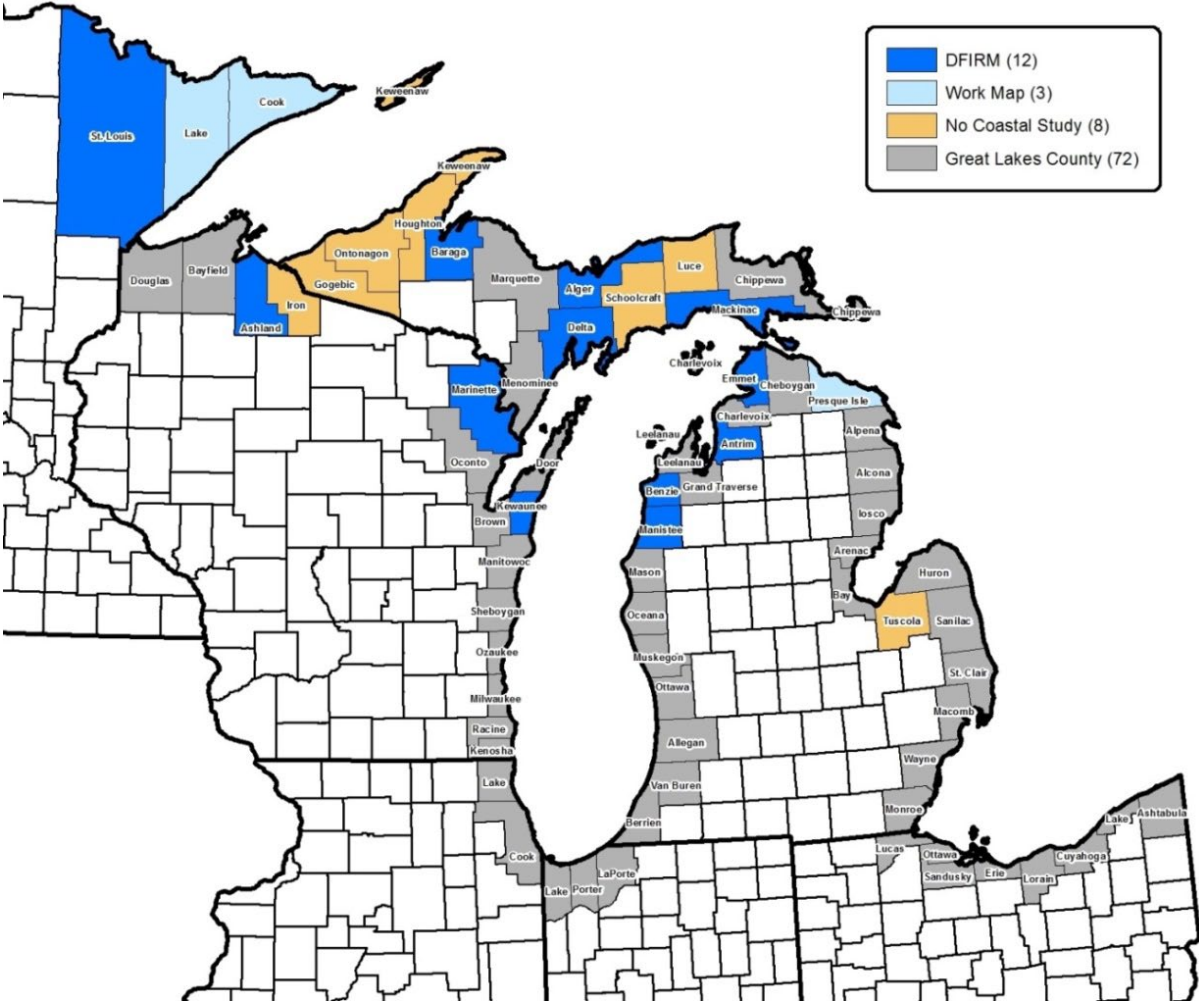
- Population growth & increased development
- Movement in rivers & shorelines
- Changing technology and improved modeling techniques and data



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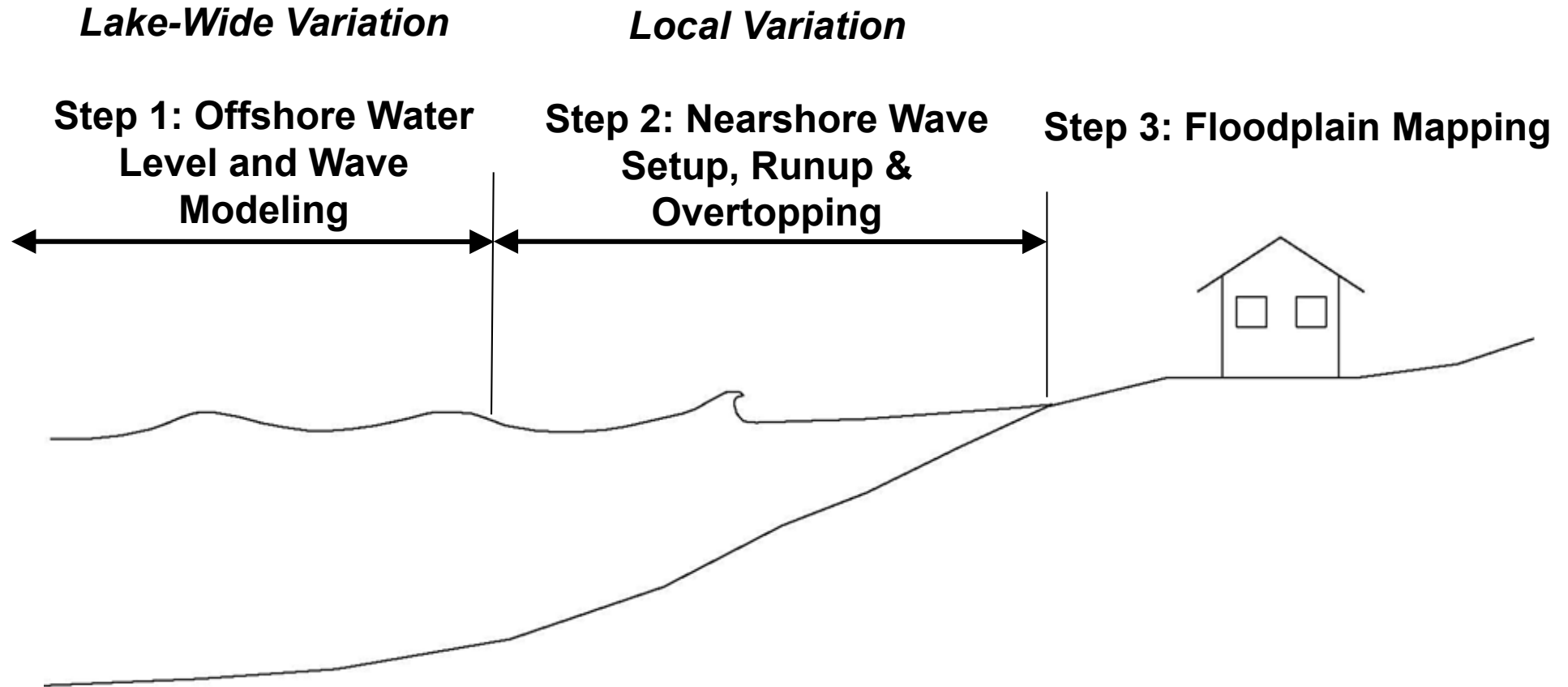
# Program Goals and Status



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# Coastal Flood Hazard Modeling Overview

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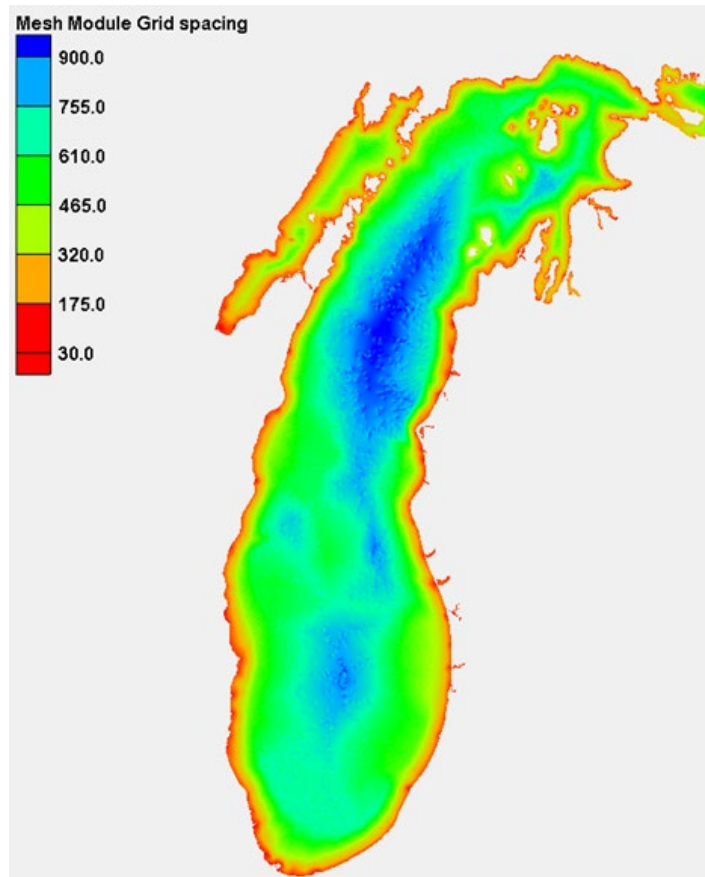
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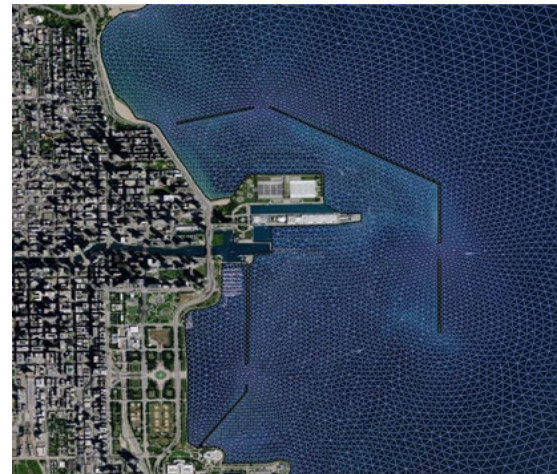


# Offshore Water Level and Wave Modeling

## ADCIRC+SWAN Mesh



- Resolution as Fine as 10 m Along Complex Shoreline Features including Jetties, Breakwaters, Inlets, and Natural Shoals



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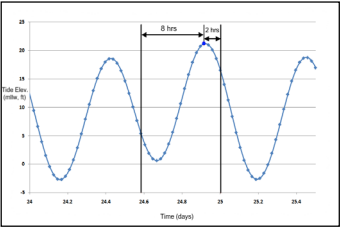
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# Offshore Water Level and Wave Modeling

Data inputs for lake-wide surface grid

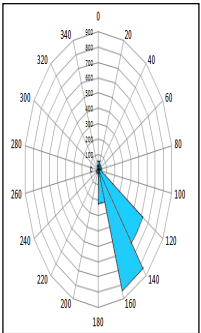
Baseline

Water Level

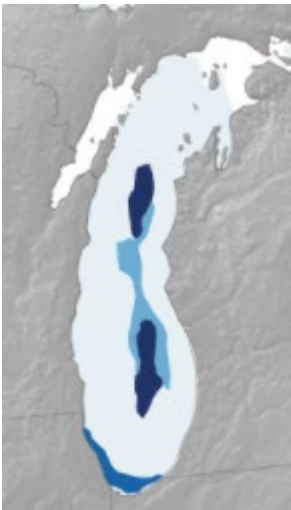


Meteorological  
Forcing

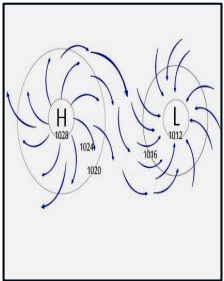
Wind



Ice

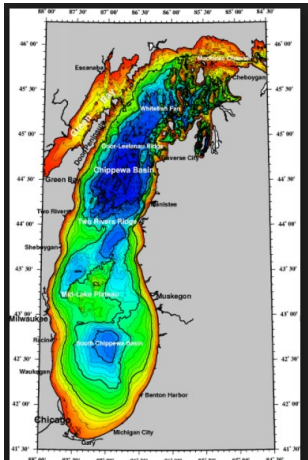


Pressure

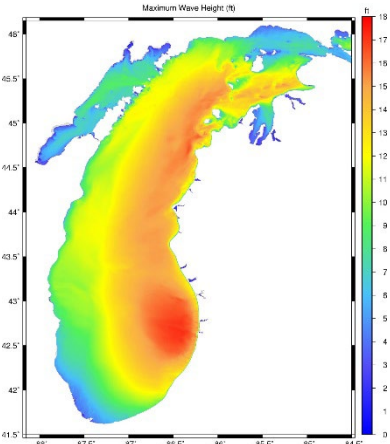


Physical Setting

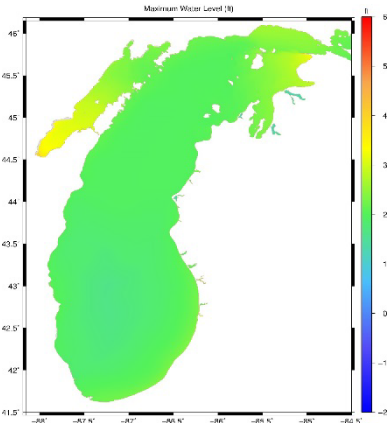
Bathymetry



Waves



Still Water  
Elevations



Total of 150 events between 1960-2009



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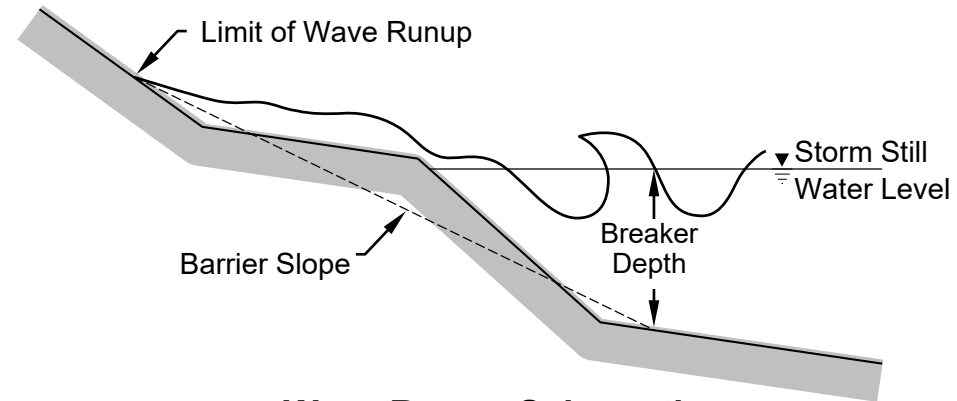
# The Great Lakes Coastal Flood Study Approach

## Regional Study Approach

- Lakewide water level and wave analysis
  - 150 storms from 1960 to 2009
  - Modeling conducted by STARR in 2016
- Greater consistency in assumptions
- Reduces number of boundary conditions



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**Wave Runup Schematic**

*from FEMA Great Lakes Coastal Guidelines "D.3" Update*

## Local/County-Level Activities

- Mapping tasks performed at the county level
- Nearshore wave transformations
- Episodic erosion
- Wave setup
- Runup and overtopping
- Overland wave propagation

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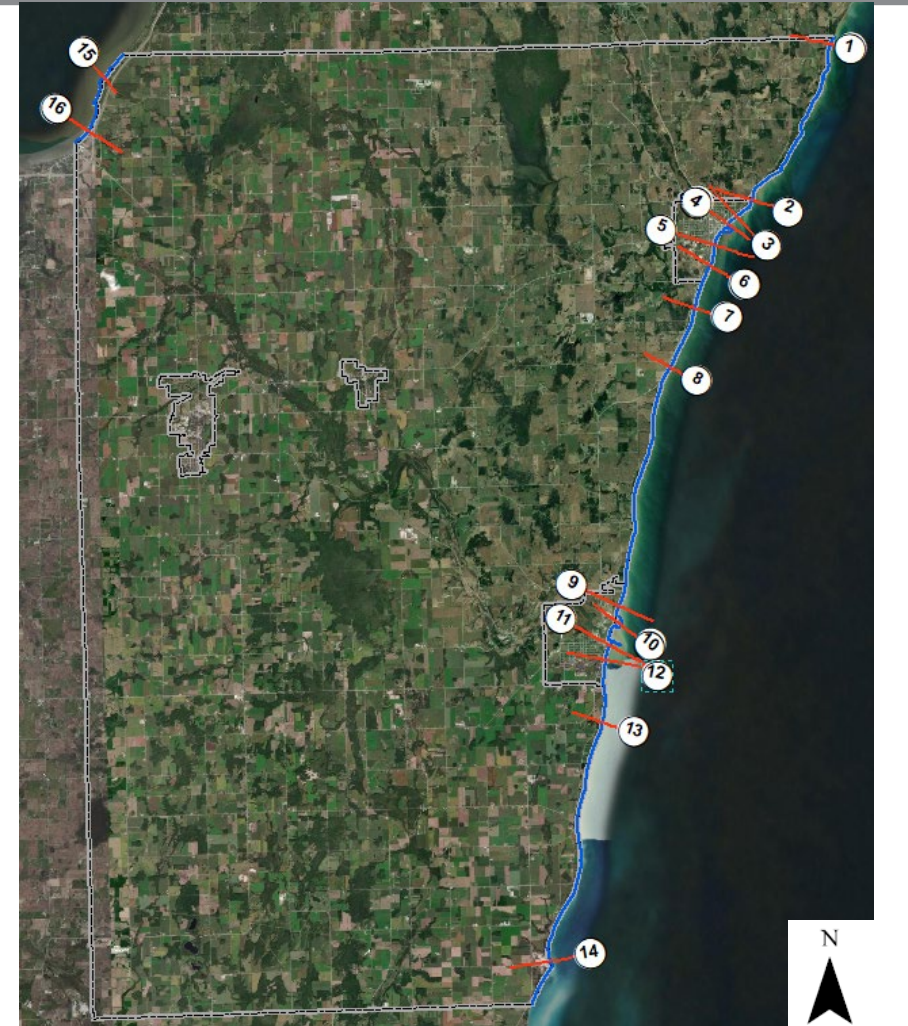
# The Great Lakes Coastal Flood Study in Your County

## Coastal Flood Hazard Analysis:

- 30 miles of coastline
- 16 coastal transects
- Transects placed at representative shoreline reaches based on:
  - Topography
  - Exposure
  - Shoreline material
  - Upland development
- Integration of riverine and coastal Special Flood Hazard Areas
- Topography
  - USACE JALBTCX LiDAR (2013)
  - Supplemental NOAA LiDAR (2018)

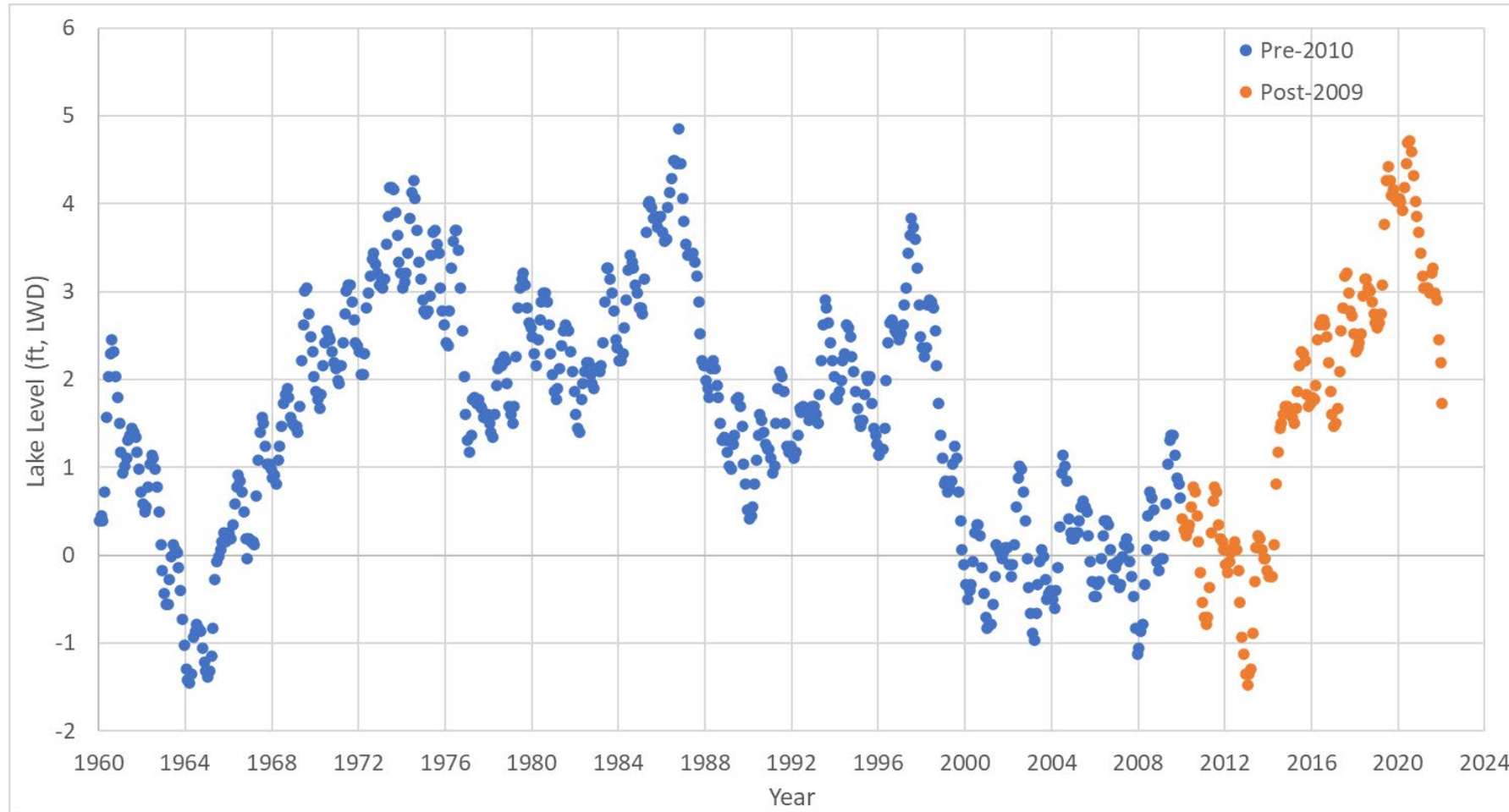


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# Lake Michigan Water Levels

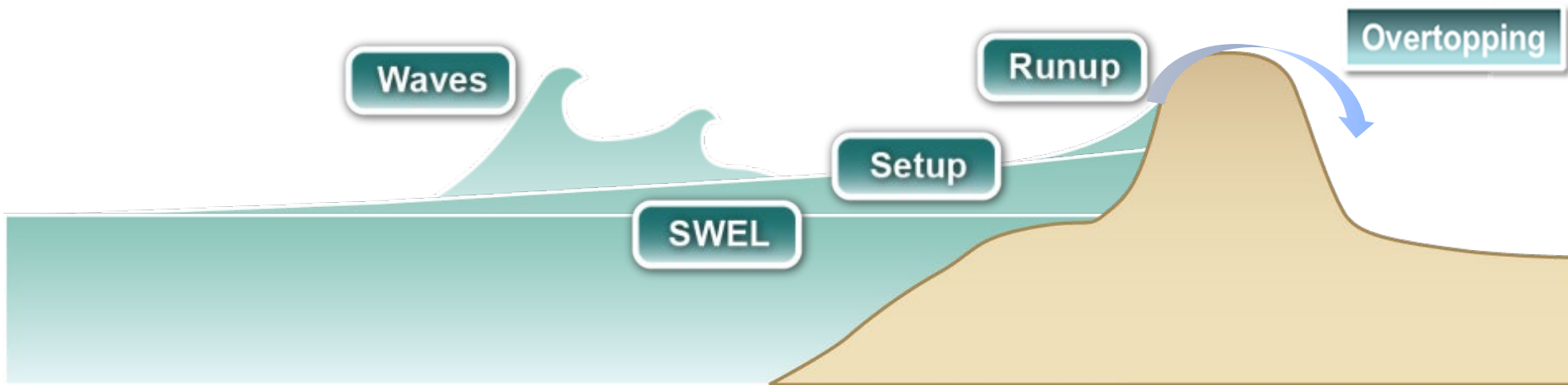


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# Measuring Coastal Base Flood Elevation

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SWEL = Stillwater Elevation (storm surge level)

TWEL = Total Water Elevation (SWEL + wave effects)



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# 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  $\geq 3$  feet
- Subdivided into elevation zones, and BFEs are assigned

## Zone AE

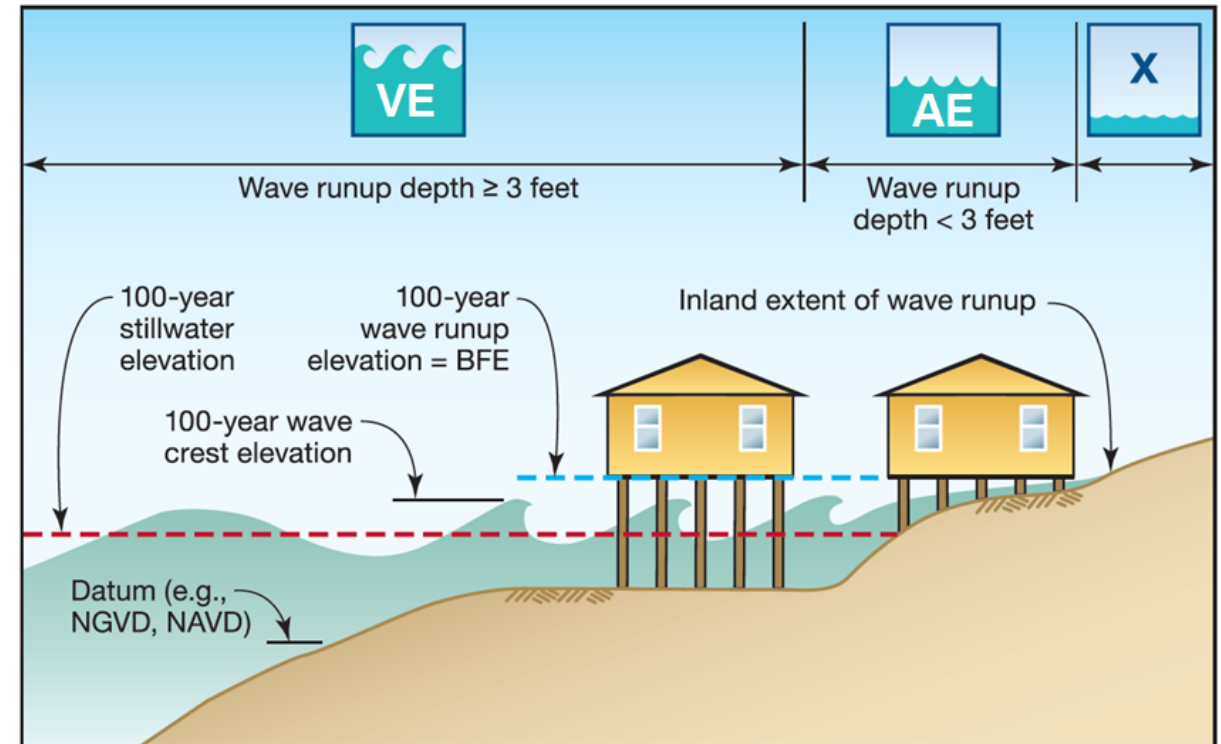
- Applied in areas subject to lower wave energy or inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood
- Wave heights or wave runup  $< 3$  feet
- Subdivided into elevation zones, and BFEs are assigned

## 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



# Wave Runup Mapping

- Wave runup is very sensitive to shoreline characteristics, especially slope
- Single Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
- Gutters perpendicular to the shore divide the BFEs
- Runup is mapped to elevation associated with BFE, unless overtopping occurs
- VE transitions to AE where runup elevation (BFE) is less than 3 feet above ground elevations



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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

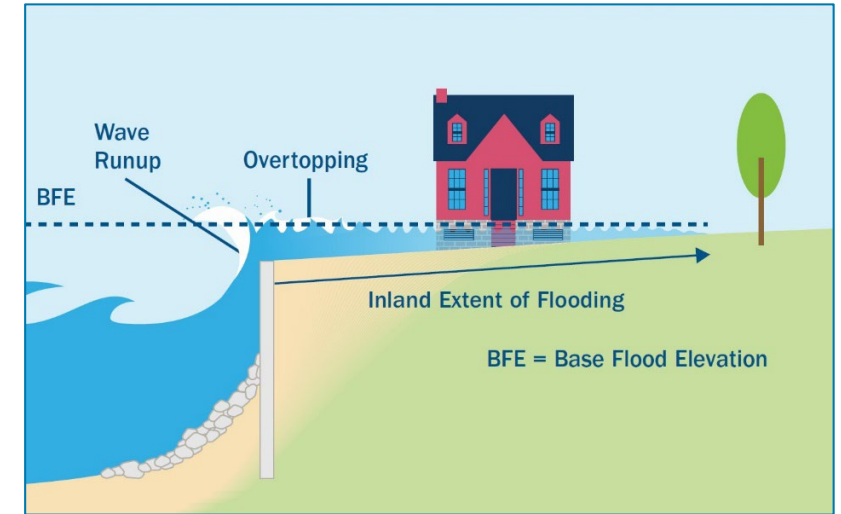


Photo: Green, M. Spencer. AP Photo. 2012.

[http://journalstar.com/ap/business/two-story-waves-on-great-lakes-halt-shipping/article\\_bcf2bb34-b528-52f5-8cd4-0c57e7ea8922.html](http://journalstar.com/ap/business/two-story-waves-on-great-lakes-halt-shipping/article_bcf2bb34-b528-52f5-8cd4-0c57e7ea8922.html)

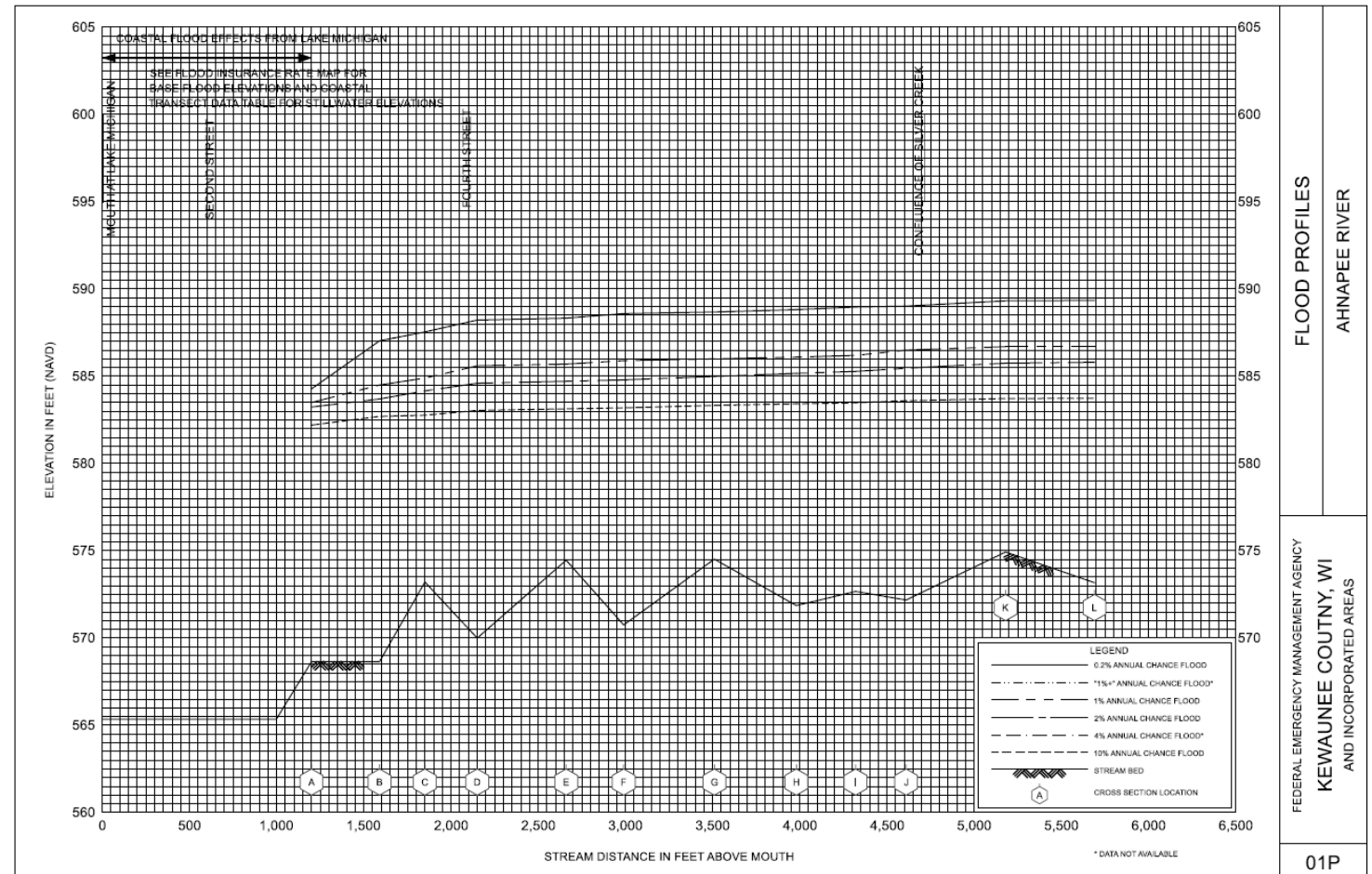


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# Riverine – Coastal SFHA Integration

## Riverine Confluences:

- Ahnapee River
- Kewaunee River

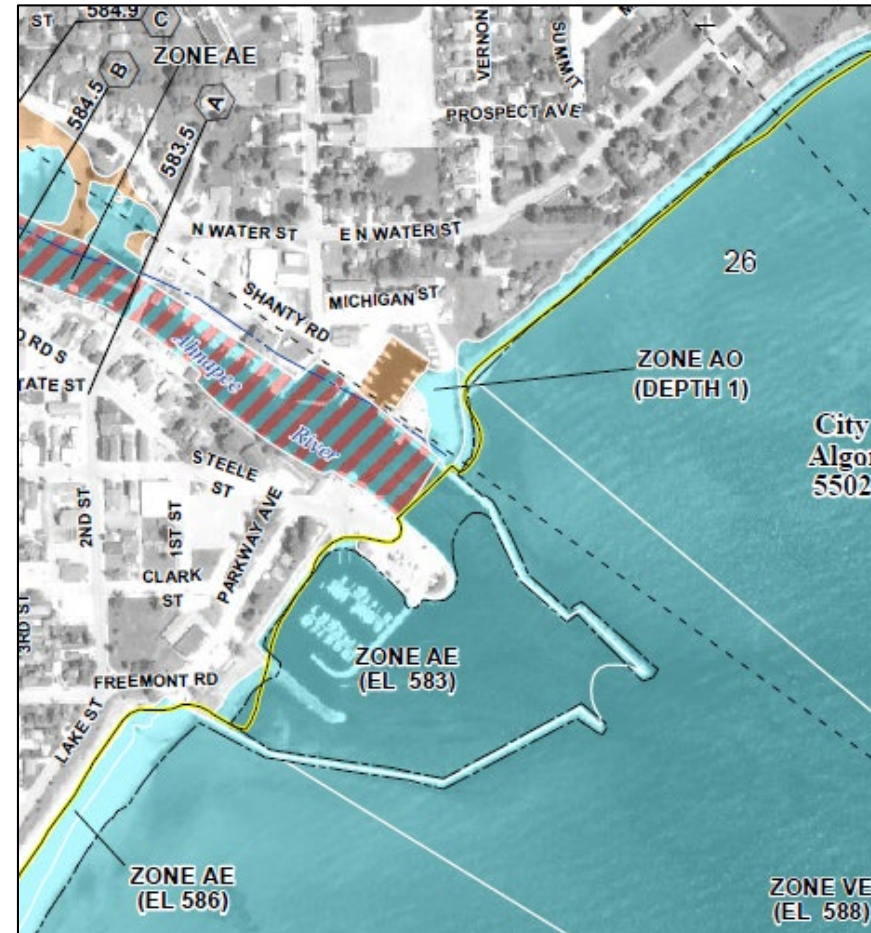


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# Riverine – Coastal SFHA Integration

## Confluence of Kewaunee River and Lake Michigan



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# Summary of Map Actions (SOMA)

SOMA-1

**PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF MAP ACTIONS**

Community: KEWAUNEE COUNTY

Community No: 550212

**2A.LOMCs on Revised Panels**

LOMC	Case No.	Date Issued	Project Identifier	Original Panel	Current Panel
LOMA	97-05-2322A	05/07/1997	ASSESSOR'S PLAT NO. 1, BLK. 5 - LOTS 10 & 11 - N9009 DEBAKER LANE	5502120025B	55061C0019C
LOMA	98-05-798A	04/22/1998	E 4745 PHEASANT ROAD	5502120050B	55061C0157C
LOMA	01-05-1208A	04/11/2001	4344 KAY ROAD	5502120125B	55061C0257C
LOMR-FW	07-05-4126A	06/26/2007	COUNTY TRUNK HIGHWAY A -- PORTION OF SECTION 34, T25N, R23E (WI)	5502120025B	55061C0129C
LOMR-FW	07-05-6016A	12/18/2007	E3304 COUNTY ROAD S -- PORTION OF SECTION 21, T25N, R24E	5502120050B	55061C0155C
LOMA	08-05-2678A	04/08/2008	ASSESSOR'S PLAT NO. 1, BLOCK 1, LOT 29 -- N9599 BAY SHORE LANE	5502120025B	55061C0038C
LOMA	09-05-5784A	11/05/2009	North 4354 KAY ROAD Kewaunee County, Wisconsin	5502120125B	55061C0257C
LOMA	10-05-1447A	03/18/2010	N7361 COUNTY ROAD A	5502120025B	55061C0129C
LOMR-FW	10-05-3405A	04/22/2010	LOT 4, CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP NO. 1069 -- SMITHWICK COURT	5502120125B	55061C0155C 55061C0161C
LOMA	10-05-5364A	08/02/2010	Lot 1, Block 28 - E3309 County Road S	5502120050B	55061C0155C
LOMR-FW	10-05-6478A	11/23/2010	NORTH 7826 WILLOW DRIVE	5502120050B	55061C0176C
LOMA	12-05-6313A	06/07/2012	Lot 7 - N5534 Henry Court	5502120100B	55061C0144C
LOMA	13-05-3627A	03/21/2013	ASSESSOR'S PLAT NO. 1, BLOCK 5, LOT 6 -- N8025 DEBAKER LANE	5502120025B	55061C0019C
LOMR-FW	13-05-5351A	08/20/2013	A PORTION OF LOT 1, CSM 961 -- E2645 ROCK LEDGE ROAD	5502120100B	55061C0142C
LOMA	13-05-6871A	07/25/2013	N9598 ELDER DRIVE	5502120050B	55061C0088C
LOMR-FW	14-05-1628A	01/14/2014	TRACT 2, CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP -- N7883 WILLOW DRIVE	5502120050B	55061C0176C

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Page 2 of 4

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

1. Incorporated
2. Not Incorporated (validated)
  - 2A - LOMCs on Revised Panels
  - 2B - LOMCs on Unrevised Panels
3. Superseded
4. To be Re-determined
  - Be sure to review the prelim SOMA for completeness
  - If you note a LOMC missing from the list, submit the omission with your comments



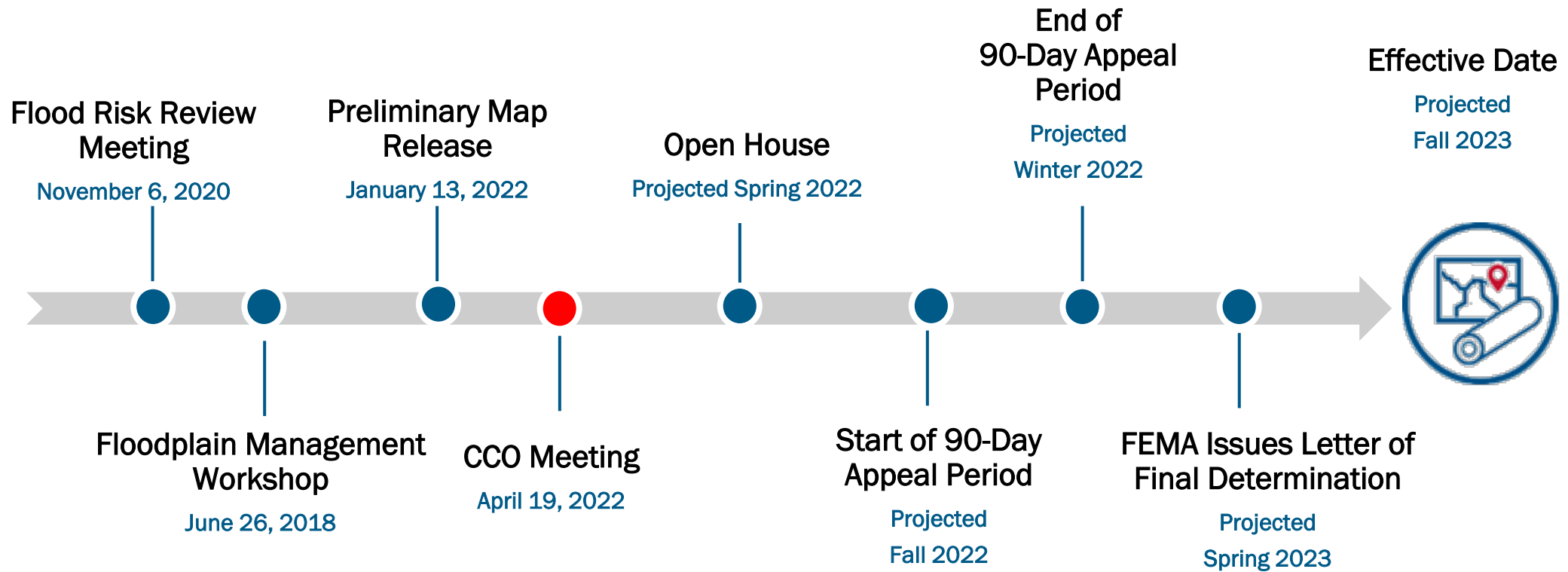
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An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and a dense forest surrounding the built-up areas. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text "Next Steps in the Map Adoption Process" is centered in white, bold, sans-serif font.

# Next Steps in the Map Adoption Process

# Timeline for Kewaunee County



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# Final Steps

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Gather  
Comments and  
Additional Data



Appeal  
Process



LFD Issued



Maps  
become  
effective



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# #1: Inform the Community – Virtual Open Houses

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- Experts and local officials on-hand
- Screen-sharing map viewer in breakouts
- Opportunity to share map information with residents a
- Provide input to the project team



**Two Open Houses are planned June 7 & 9, 2022 (5-7 p.m.)**



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## #2: Gather Community Comments

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- Homeowners may choose to submit comments through community officials
- FEMA requests that community officials forward the initial round of comments to FEMA no later than May 19, 2022



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# #3: Appeal Process

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- **Appeal Period is 90 days**
- **Publication of notice in Federal Register**
  - Notification to communities by letter, including 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**



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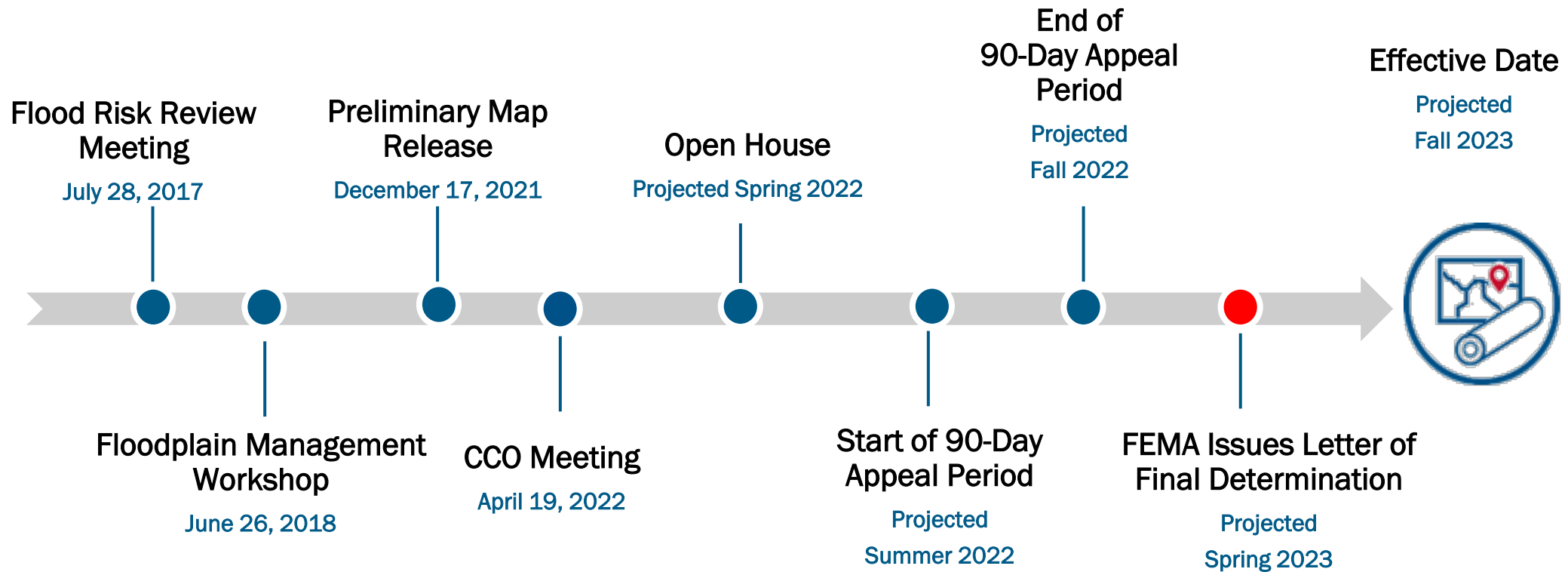
# The Appeals Period: Appeals vs. Comments

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- To be considered an **appeal**, a submittal 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 submittal that does not meet the requirements for an appeal as outlined above



# Issuing the Letter of Final Determination



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An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and a dense forest surrounding the built-up areas. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text "Understanding Floodplain Management Ordinance Requirements" is centered in white, bold, sans-serif font.

# Understanding Floodplain Management Ordinance Requirements

# Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program

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- The NFIP is a voluntary program.
- Participation requires that communities adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations.
- The floodplain management regulations need to be based on the risk data provided by FEMA (the FIRM and FIS report).
- Participation in the NFIP makes federal flood insurance available to insure buildings and personal property inside buildings within your communities.
- Federally regulated lenders require flood insurance coverage for buildings in the SFHA that secure loans; insurance is also required as a condition of receiving Federal financial assistance to purchase, repair, improve, or rehabilitate buildings within the SFHA.
- Most disaster assistance is in the form of a loan through the Small Business Administration (SBA)





# Ordinance Adoption During Map Updates

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- **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)**
- **WDNR will assist communities to update local Floodplain Management Regulations**



# Where to Find Minimum NFIP Requirements

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- 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)
- NFIP minimum standards have been incorporated into the Wisconsin DNR model floodplain ordinance for use by affected communities.
- FEMA and Wisconsin DNR will offer additional coastal floodplain management training sessions to Wisconsin's Lake Michigan coastal communities later in the spring of 2022.



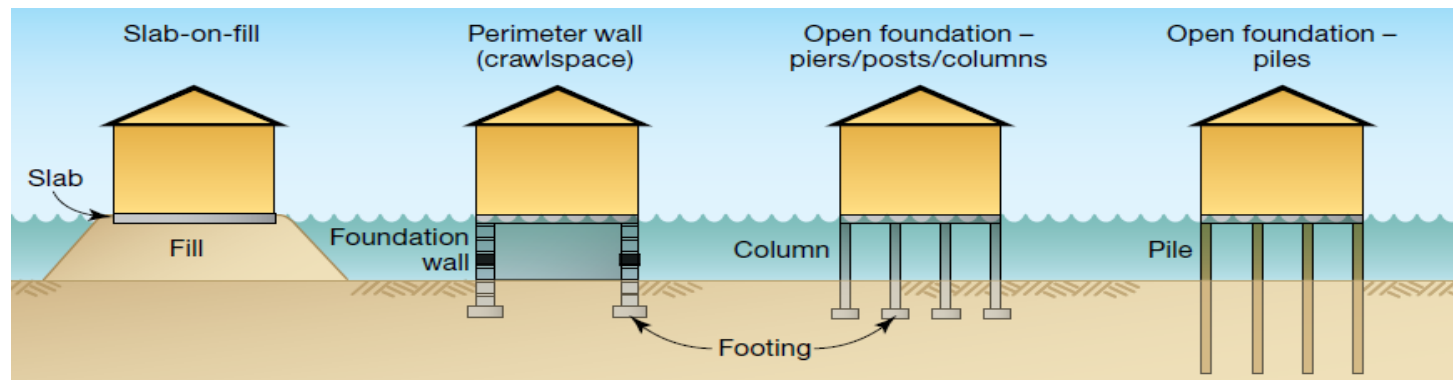
# Differences in Development Requirements

## 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.



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An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and a dense forest of green trees surrounding the built-up areas. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

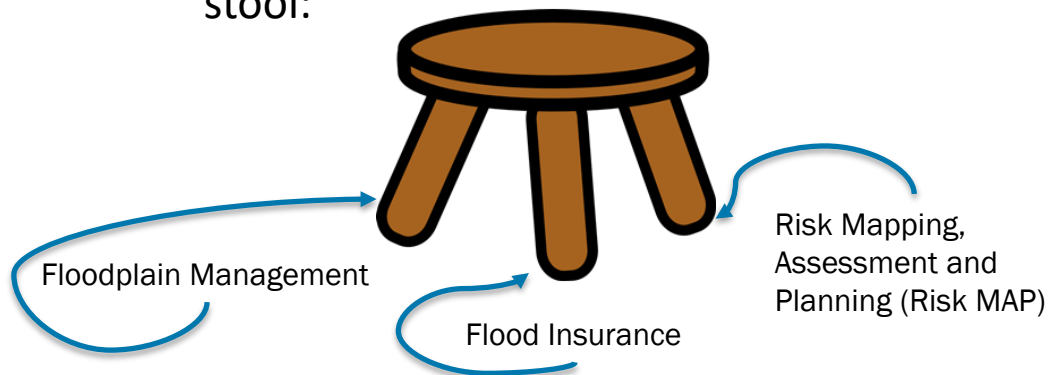
# Flood Insurance and Map Changes

JAMES SINK | Regional Flood Insurance Liaison, FEMA Region 5



# 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:



**GET FLOOD INSURANCE**



**FEMA**







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

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



# Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP) Limits

- \$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

## Dwelling Form



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

## General Property



- 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

## RCBAP



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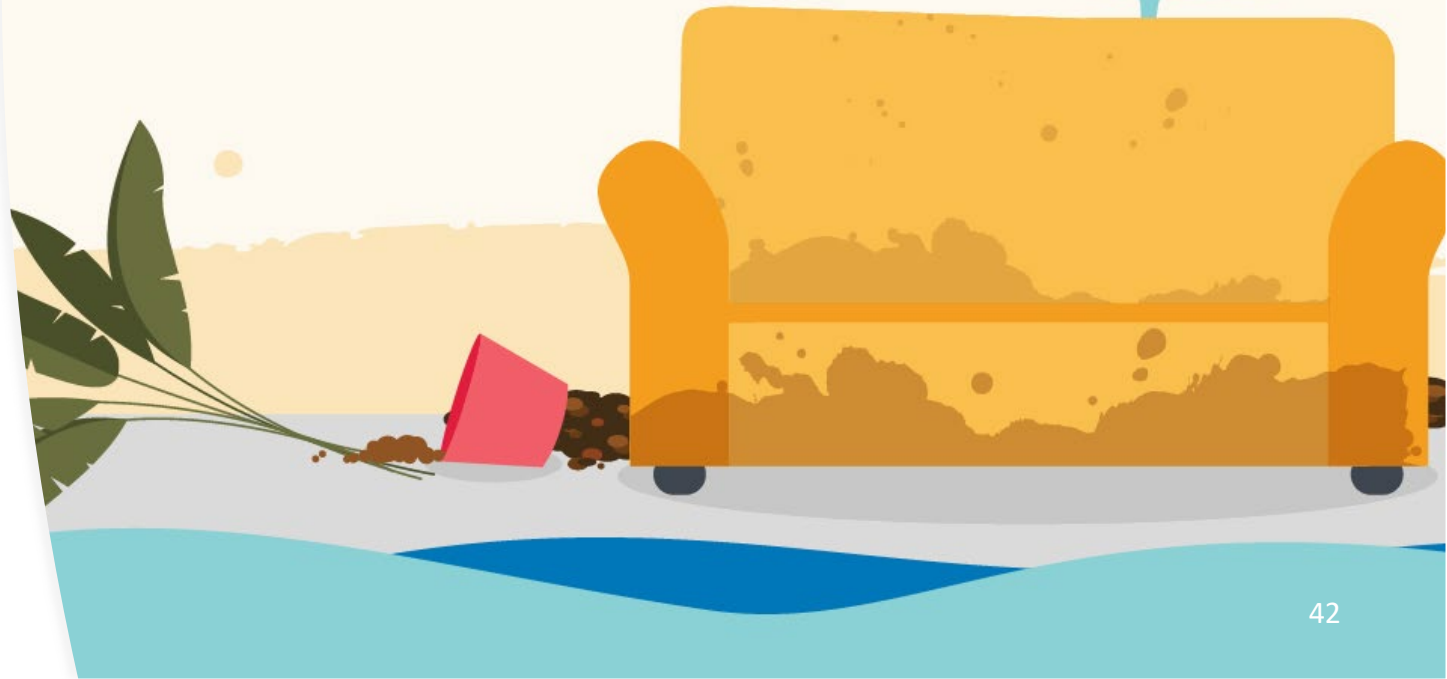
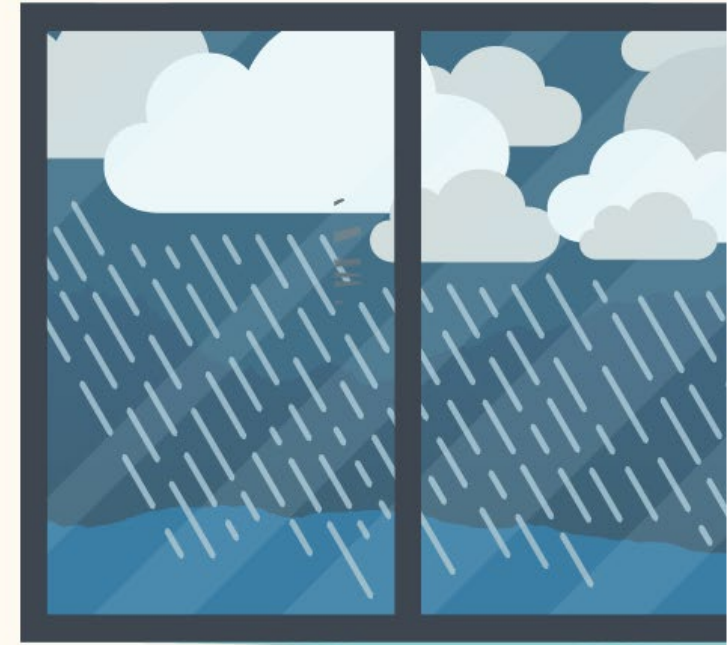
***Special Conditions Apply to Group Flood Insurance Policies (GFIPs)***

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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

# Flood insurance has you covered.





# First, What Are Flood Zones?

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## 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
- Over the last 10 years, more than 35% of flood insurance claims in Wisconsin come from outside of identified high-risk flood zones.



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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
  - You may be eligible for cost savings through the Newly Mapped Discount



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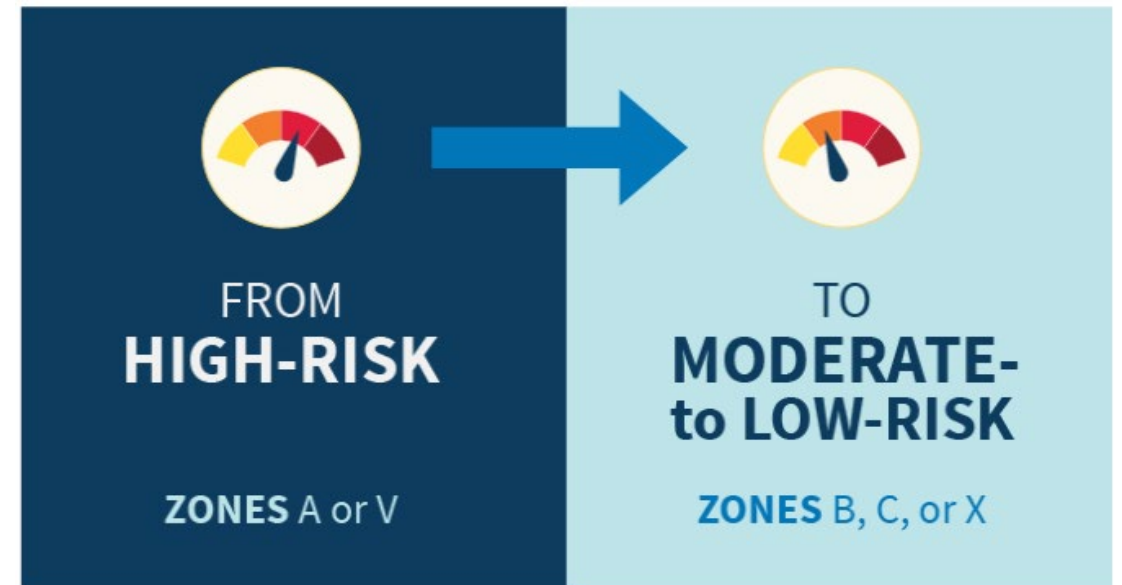
# What is the Newly Mapped Discount?

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- A property may be eligible for the Newly Mapped discount if...
  - Previously designated in a Zone B, C, or X on the previous flood map and newly mapped into an SFHA
  - Previously designated in a Zone D, A99, or AR and newly mapped into a different SFHA zone
- And...
  - The policy effective date is within 12 months of the effective FIRM revision date; or
  - The policyholder applied for the policy within 45 days of initial lender notification, if the notification occurred within 24 months of the effective FIRM revision date
- The Newly Mapped Discount is not available in emergency program communities or if it is the community's initial FIRM
- The Newly Mapped Discount offers policyholders newly mapped in to the SFHA 70% off the full-risk premium for the first \$35,000 of building coverage and a glidepath towards their full-risk rate
  - The glidepath cannot exceed 15%. The exact percentage is announced annually by FEMA.

# 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
    - More than 35% of all flood insurance claims in Wisconsin occur OUTSIDE of the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain!
- The map change by itself no longer directly influence premiums. Policyholders likely will not see a change in their premium as a result of the map change alone.
- To learn more about the NFIP's new pricing methodology, e-mail [james.sink@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:james.sink@fema.dhs.gov) for training invitations.





# State Role

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

**Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)**

Brian Cunningham, (608) 220-5633

[brian.cunningham@wisconsin.gov](mailto:brian.cunningham@wisconsin.gov)

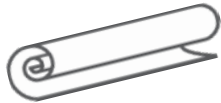


**FEMA**

# Your Role in this Process

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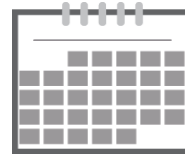
**As local officials, floodplain administrators, and staff, you can:**



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

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## 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](mailto: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](mailto:James.Sink@fema.dhs.gov)

Frank Shockey, NFIP Specialist  
312-408-5321

[Frank.Shockey@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:Frank.Shockey@fema.dhs.gov)

## Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

Brian Cunningham, State NFIP Coordinator  
(608) 220-5633

[brian.cunningham@wisconsin.gov](mailto:brian.cunningham@wisconsin.gov)



**FEMA**



# Hazard Mitigation Planning



# Hazard Mitigation and Mitigation Planning

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**Any sustained action taken to reduce long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects**

## **Benefits of Mitigation Planning:**

- Increases public awareness and understanding of risk areas and vulnerabilities by engaging the whole community
- Provides eligibility for certain FEMA programs
- Builds partnerships with diverse stakeholders
- Identifies potential risk reduction measures
- Improves communication and sharing of risk data and related products at all levels of government and with the public



# Hazard Mitigation Planning and Flood Risk Products

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## Flood Risk Products

- Provide credible data to help communities take action
- Help identify and prioritize areas for risk reduction action
- Help support education and outreach
- Visualize flood risk



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# Mitigation Planning and Grants

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FEMA ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	IS A LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REQUIRED?
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project grant	Yes
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) project grant	Yes
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) project grant	Yes
Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) Grant Program	Yes



# WEM Mitigation Contacts and More

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Web: <https://dma.wi.gov/DMA/wem/mitigation/hazard-mitigation>

Phone: (608) 242-3000

Gwen Drewes

State Hazard Mitigation Officer

(608) 957-5715

[guenevere.drewes@wisconsin.gov](mailto:guenevere.drewes@wisconsin.gov)

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## 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>



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An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and a dense forest of green trees surrounding the built-up areas. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

# Encouraging Open House Turnout

Community Outreach by Local Officials

# Why Open House Engagement is Important

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- Address map concerns and community impact
- Answer questions and provide local insight
- Experts and local officials offer one-on-one time
- Screen-sharing of maps in individual breakout rooms
- You're a trusted source of information

**Virtual Open  
House Events:  
June 7 & 9  
5 - 7 p.m.**



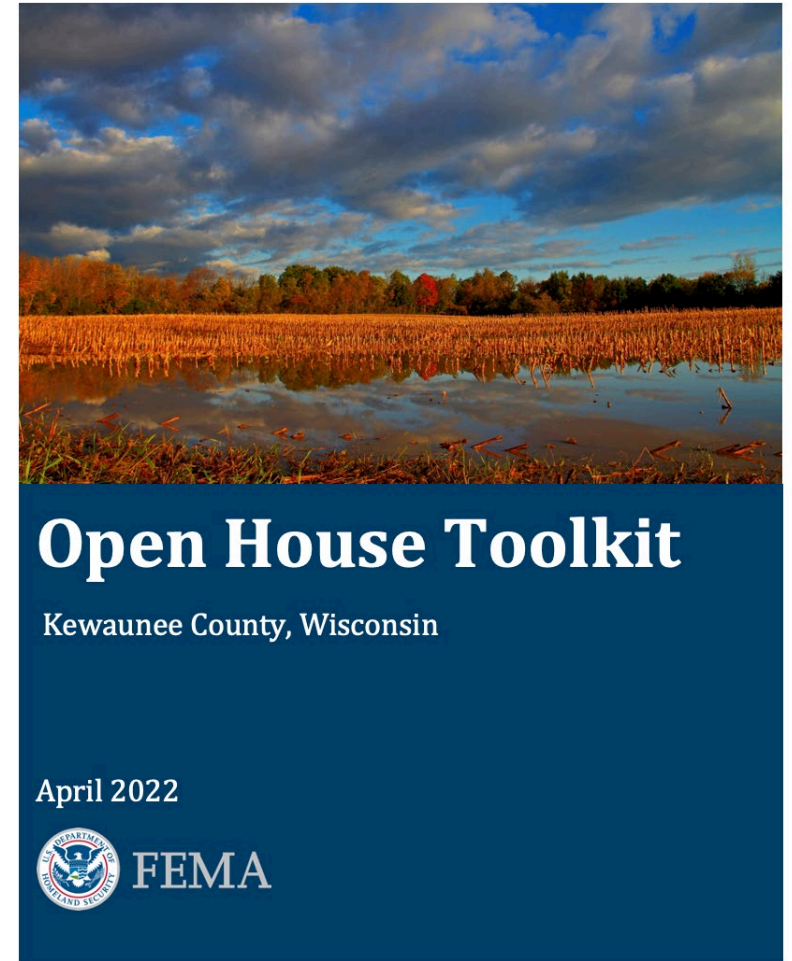
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# Encouraging Open House Turnout

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- Ensures inclusive and effective engagement
- Incorporate historical context
- Groups or leaders who should be included in outreach
- How else we can help
  - Toolkit
  - Additional communications support for your community



Federal Emergency Management Agency



# 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](mailto: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](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](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.



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.



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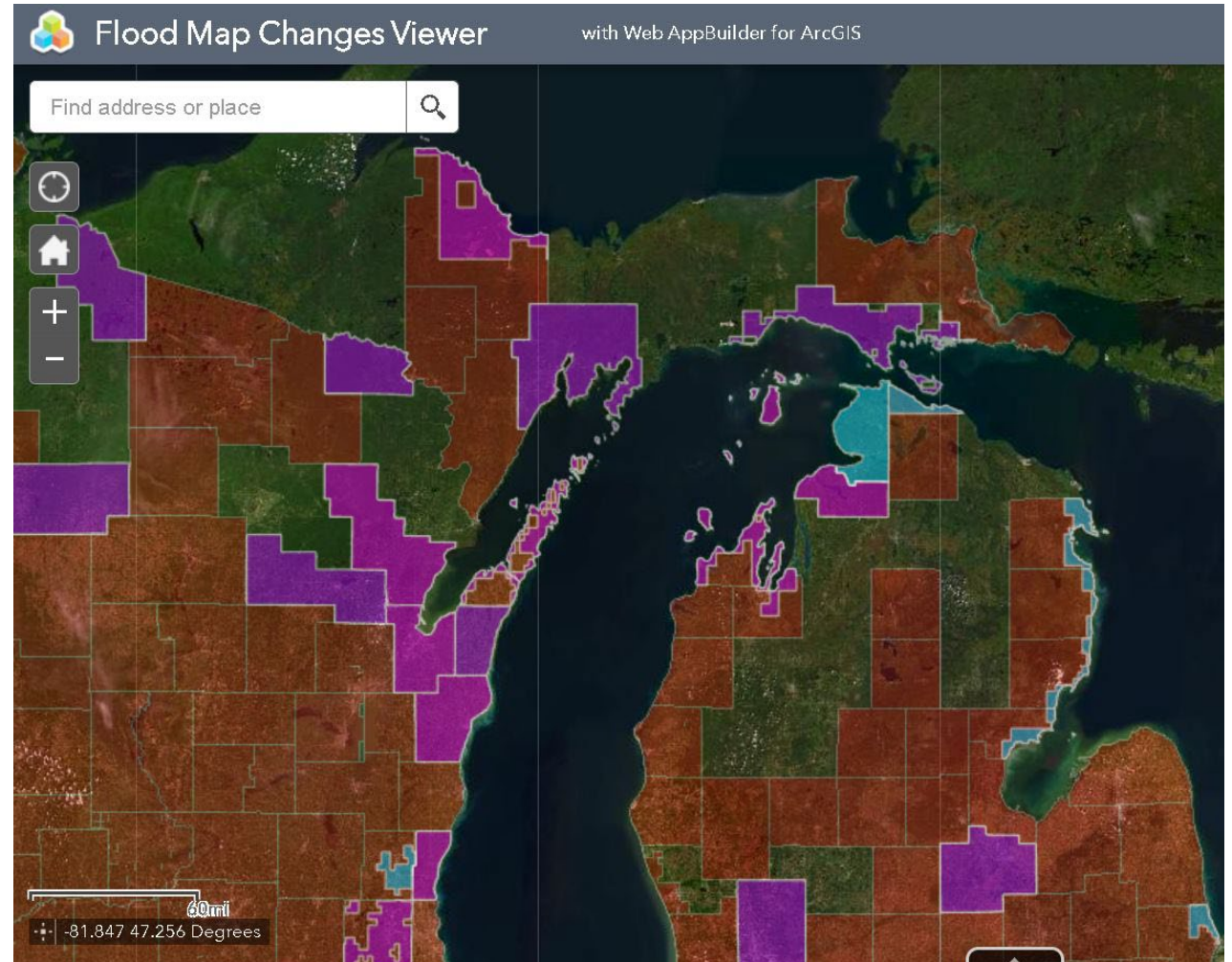


# Mapping Resources

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



FEMA



# Questions and Additional Information

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Visit:

[www.greatlakescoast.org](http://www.greatlakescoast.org)

[www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata](http://www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata)

FEMA Region 5

Regional Engineer, Wisconsin

Munib Ahmad

312-408-2207

[munib.ahmad@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:munib.ahmad@fema.dhs.gov)

STARR II (Contractor)

Fred Knight

703-849-0305

[fknight@dewberry.com](mailto:fknight@dewberry.com)

FEMA Region 5

Regional Engineer, Great Lakes

Ken Hinterlong

(312) 485-0954

[ken.hinterlong@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:ken.hinterlong@fema.dhs.gov)



FEMA



An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, featuring a harbor filled with numerous sailboats and a dense forest of green trees surrounding the built-up areas. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text "Question & Answer Session" is centered in the middle of the image in a white, sans-serif font.

# Question & Answer Session