STATE OF WISCONSIN )
COUNTY OF DUNN ) SS.

I, Julie A. Wathke, County Clerk in and for the County of Dunn, State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the attached copy of Resolution No. 2018-30 is a true and correct copy of the original ordinance duly adopted by the Dunn County Board of Supervisors at a meeting held on March 21, 2018.

Given under my hand and seal in the City of Menomonie this 22nd day of March, 2018.

[Signature]
Julie A. Wathke
Dunn County Clerk
In Opposition to Senate Bill 601 and Assembly Bill 713

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Dunn County Board of Supervisors goes on record as expressing opposition to Senate Bill 601 and Assembly Bill 713 and urges the Senate and the Assembly not to adopt these bills.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded by the County Clerk to Dunn County’s representatives in the Wisconsin State Senate and Assembly and Governor Walker.

Offered this 21st day of March, 2018, at Menomonie, Wisconsin.

Adopted on: March 21, 2018

Offered by the Executive Committee:

Steven Rasmussen, Chair

ATTEST:

Julie A. Wathke, County Clerk

Approved as to Form and Execution:

Nicholas P. Lange, Corporation Counsel

Budget Impact: Approval of this Resolution will have no impact on the 2018 budget.

Background Information: For the purpose of administering the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) identifies and maps flood hazard areas nationwide by conducting flood hazard studies and publishing Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). These flood hazard areas, referred to as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), are based on a flood having a 1-percent probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also referred to as the 100-year flood or Base Flood).

A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) is an official revision to a FIRM that can reflect changes to the floodplains, Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), or regulatory floodways depicted on a FIRM. LOMR’s most frequently reflect changes to topography.

A Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) is a letter that provides an official determination on the relation of a property or structure to the SFHA. LOMAs are most frequently issued when a property has been mapped within a floodplain, but the property or a part of the property is on naturally high ground. A LOMA results in a change to the designation of a property but does not result in physical change to a FIRM.

LOMAs are primarily used to relieve a homeowner from mandatory purchase of flood insurance. They do not require any hydrological analysis of the effect of a storm event to properties upstream or downstream. Instead, it can be granted entirely on a landowner’s submission and based on a self-reported comparison of the BFE to the lowest grade elevation.
Under current law, a person is prohibited from placing or maintaining any structure, building, fill, or development within any floodplain in violation of a floodplain zoning ordinance adopted by a county, city, or village or by a Department of Natural Resources order or determination. In addition, a county, city, or village may only amend a floodplain map if it also amends its water surface profiles and floodplain zoning ordinance and submits these amendments to DNR for approval.

This legislation removes the distinction between a LOMA and a LOMR, and would require counties to remove parcels or parts of parcels from floodplain ordinance regulation if they are subject to a LOMA. In essence, counties would be required to accept a non-technical document (LOMA) and treat it were the same as a LOMR which requires data submitted and hydrological analysis be performed under the direction of a licensed professional (Engineer or Surveyor).

The Planning, Resources and Development Committee has brought this Resolution forward, and it has been recommended by the Executive Committee.