



(EMAP Accredited) May 21, 2024 **Eryn Futral, AICP, CFM, CZO** NFIP Eastern Branch Planner

NC Emergency Management, Hazard Mitigation Support Program



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- Identifies & maps flood hazard areas
- Provides a framework for floodplain management regulations
- Makes flood insurance available in Communities that participate in the NFIP







# **NFIP Goals**

Goals

- Reduce loss of life & property
- Reduce rising disaster relief costs
- •Increase importance of hazard mitigation (flood resistant construction, guide future development, & prohibit development in floodplains that would increase flood levels)
- Decrease taxpayer-funded disaster costs
- Make Federally backed insurance coverage available to property owners
- •Restore & protect natural resources & functions of floodplains



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# **Community Participation in the NFIP**

A **VOLUNTARY** program based on a mutual agreement between the Federal government and the local community:

In exchange for adopting, implementing and enforcing a Floodplain Management Ordinance

- Federally-backed flood insurance is made available to property owners throughout the community.
- Federal disaster assistance and mitigation grant programs made available.



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#### **Role of NFIP Participating Community**

- Review floodplain development permit applications and issue/deny floodplain development permits
- Inspect ALL <u>development</u> to ensure compliance with local ordinances
- · Maintain floodplain development records
- Assist in preparation & revision of floodplain maps
- Help citizens obtain information on flood hazards, floodplain map data, flood insurance, & proper construction measures





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#### **Elevation Certificate Form**

- Verify Regulatory Compliance
- Supporting documentation for map revision & amendment applications
- Provide better/recent data to insurance companies to see if a better rate is available
- NOTE: Data collected on this form is for the construction & utility service to a single <u>STRUCTURE</u> only – not the lot or other improvements.



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# The Community's EC Review

Community Officials <u>MUST review</u> Elevation Certificate's (ECs) before accepting them to ensure:

- Completeness
- Reasonableness/Accuracy
  - Compliance

NFIP requires the Finished Construction EC for all:

- New Construction
  - Additions
- Substantial Improvements

To structures located in the Special Flood Hazard Area.



# Question???????

A property owner needs a copy of the elevation certificate for their structure.





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# Answer...

- √ The local permitting jurisdiction
- ✓ Surveyor
- ✓ Previous/Current Owner
- ✓ Insurance Agent

State NFIP staff do NOT have a database of ECs.







#### **Online Resources**

FRIS - http://fris.nc.gov

ReadyNC - <a href="http://readync.org">http://readync.org</a>

Flood.NC.gov – <a href="http://flood.nc.gov">http://flood.nc.gov</a>

FIMAN – <a href="http://fiman.nc.gov">http://fiman.nc.gov</a>

FloodSmart - <a href="http://floodsmart.gov">http://floodsmart.gov</a>

FEMA - http://fema.gov



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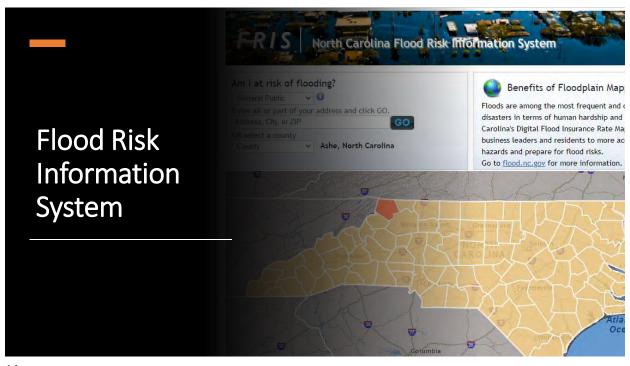


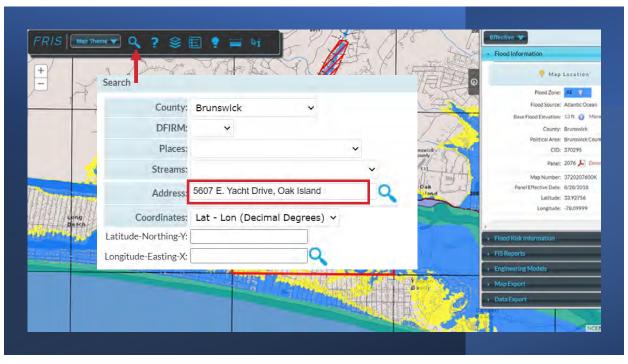
If you need flood zone/risk information for a property, where do you personally go to find that information?

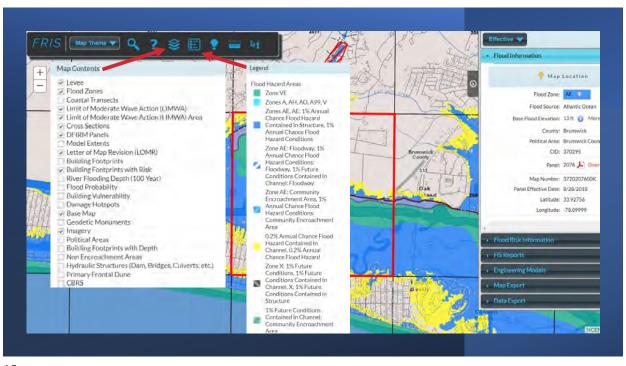
















FRIS Symbology and What it means for Development

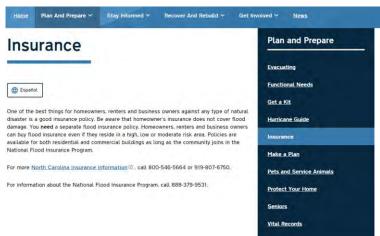
- AE Non-encroachment Area (NEA) = No-Rise Analysis by Engineer
- AE Floodway = No-Rise Analysis by Engineer
- Required for ALL development including fill, grading, storage of materials, etc.



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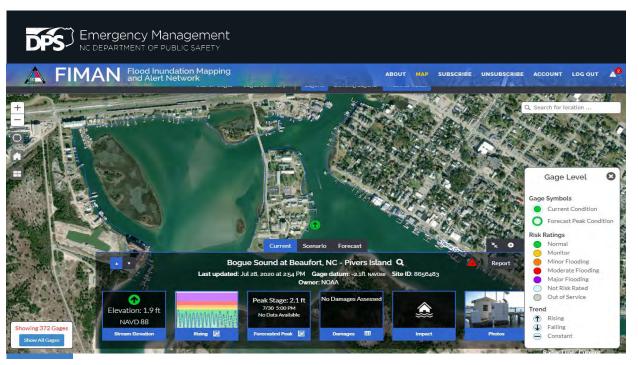


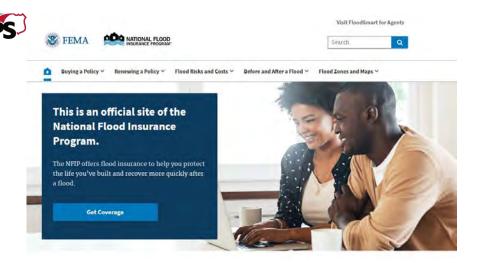


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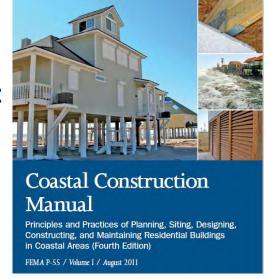
### FloodSmart.gov



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# Development Standards



# Mitigation Measures







# Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation (RFPE)

- ➤ Base Flood Elevation PLUS Freeboard (BFE + Freeboard)
- ➤ Freeboard the elevation required by a local jurisdiction above the base flood elevation
- ➤ Higher standard adopted by the local jurisdiction
  - · Higher level of protection for structures
  - Community Rating System (CRS) Points = increased flood insurance discounts (in the SFHA and out)

EMAP Accredited Example: BFE of 9' + 2' local freeboard = RFPE of 11'

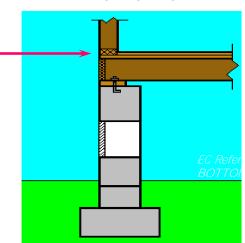


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#### Lowest Floor in ZONE A, AE, AH, & AO

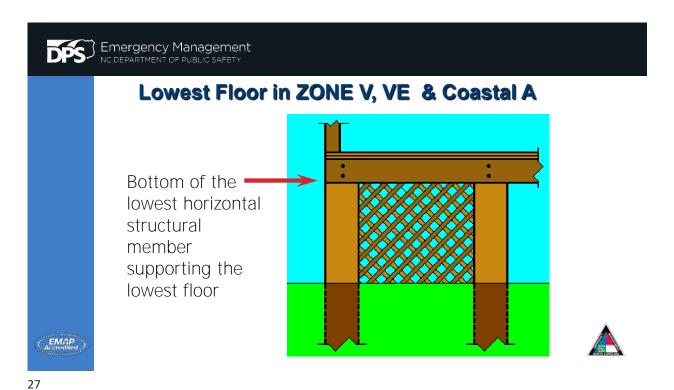
The lowest floor is measured at the top of the sub-floor, slab or grade for regulatory & flood insurance purposes





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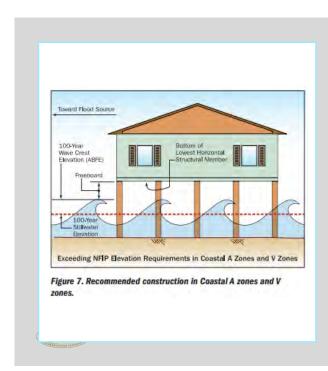


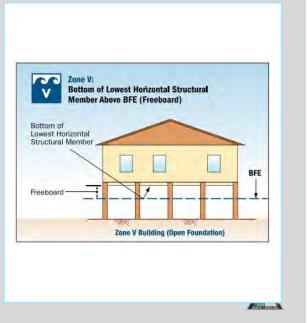




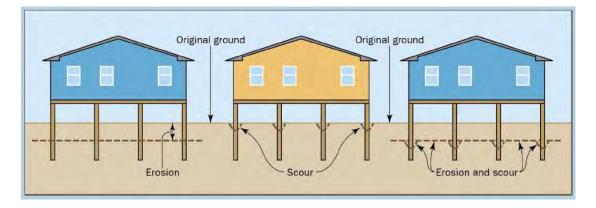














#### **Scour and Erosion**



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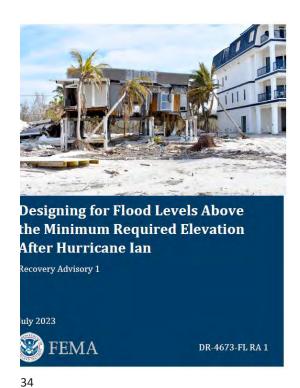
# Bolivar Peninsula, TX 2008



Figure 2. Bolivar Peninsula, TX, V-zone house constructed with the lowest floor (bottom of floor beam) at the BFE (dashed line). The estimated wave crest level during like (solid line) was 3 to 4' above the BFE at this location.







#### **BUT WAIT.....**

Where do the regulations and guidance come from?

- Research following past events
- Field investigations post event
- Collaboration among engineers, researchers, home builders, Institute for Business and Home Safety, International Code Council, National Association of Home Builders, US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, local community officials, etc.



# **Protecting Existing Structures**



#### Purchase Flood Insurance Lower Your Flood Risk

✓Elevate utilities (include duct work)

✓Install flood openings

✓Elevate building

✓Flood proof (non-residential only)

✓Relocate







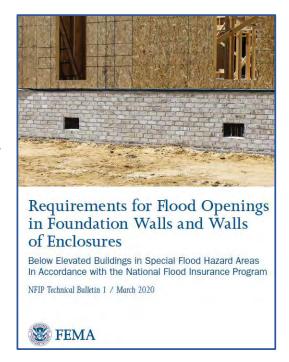


# **Flood Openings**

Permanent Opening in a Wall that Allows the Free Passage of Water in Both Directions, AUTOMATICALLY, without Human Intervention.

A Window, a Door, or a Garage Door is **NOT** Considered an Opening.

Vents MAY be installed into a door or garage door.



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#### Minimum Requirements for Foundation Openings

- Minimum of <u>two openings</u> on different sides of EACH enclosed area.
- ➤ The total net area of all openings must be at least one (1) square inch for each square foot of enclosed area.
- ➤ The bottom of all required openings shall be no higher than one foot above the adjacent grade at each opening.
- ➤ Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other <u>"automatic"</u> coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in **both directions**.







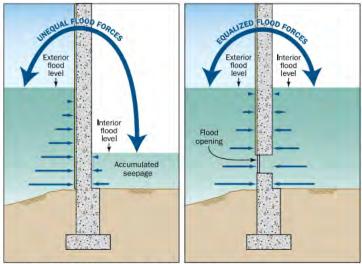




Figure 1: Equalizing flood forces (hydrostatic loads) on exterior walls







# Is the Standard Air Vent acceptable to be used as a flood opening or flood vent?





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# Standard Air Vent



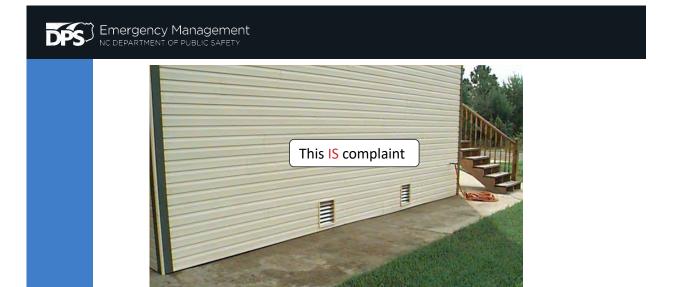
Figure 17: Standard air vent that is unacceptable as a flood opening because it is not disabled in the open position

- × Can be closed manually
- Does not allow the automatic entry and exist of water
- Not acceptable as a flood opening UNLESS <u>disabled</u> in the OPEN position





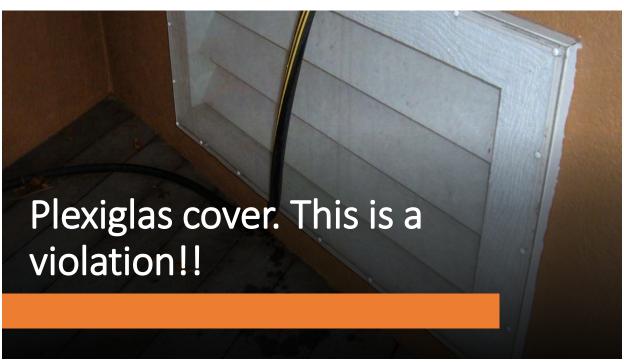
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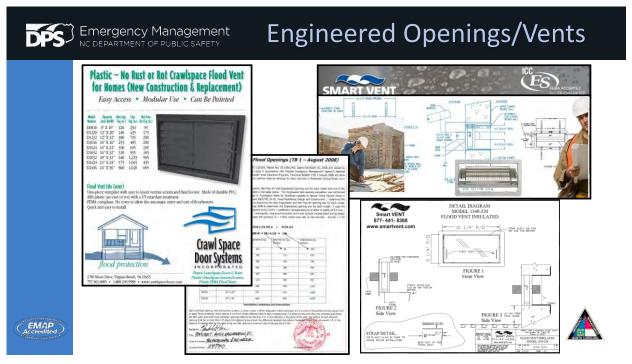
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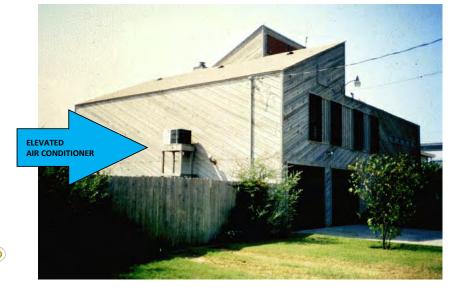






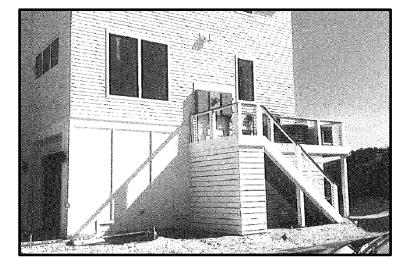






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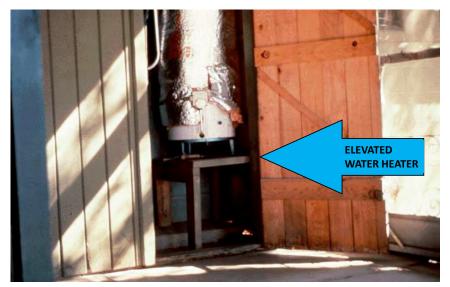




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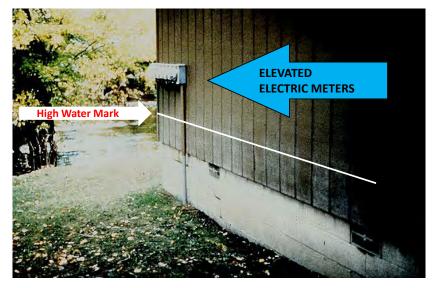




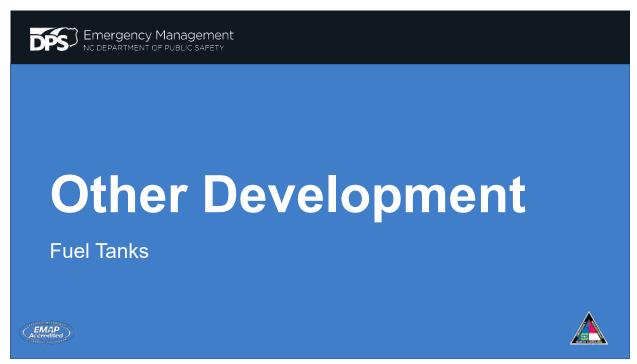


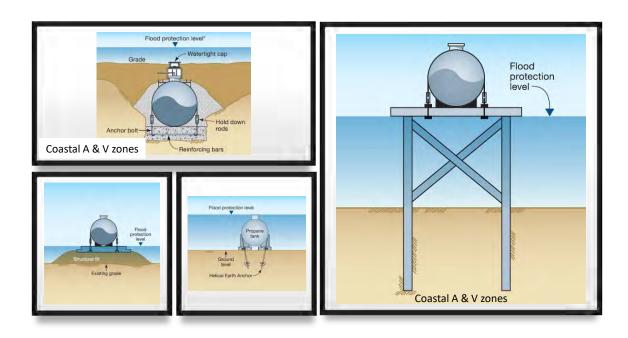


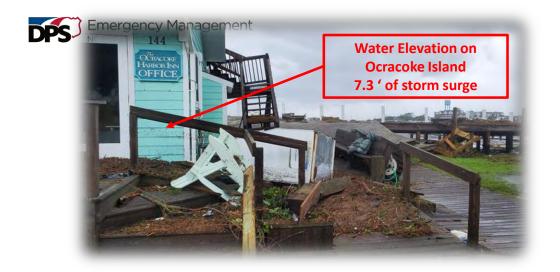














### **Hurricane Dorian - 2019**



#### **NC NFIP Contact Information**

Steve Garrett
NC NFIP Coordinator
(919) 825-2316
Steve.Garrett@ncdps.gov

Milton Carpenter
Community Development Planner
(919)825-2302
Milton.carpenter@ncdps.gov

Stacey Fuller, CFM
Community Development Planner
(919) 825-2315
Stacey.fuller@ncdps.gov

Eryn Futral
Eastern Branch NFIP Planner
(919) 819-1734
Eryn.futral@ncdps.gov

Matthew Stillwagon Central Branch NFIP Planner (919) 825-2289 Matthew.Stillwagon@ncdps.gov

Terry Foxx Western Branch NFIP Planner (828) 228-8526 Terry.foxx@ncdps.gov

Jintao Wen NFIP Engineer (919) 825-2317 Jintao.Wen@ncdps.gov



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Questions?
Thank You for having me!





