

### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



Iowa Department of Natural Resources

May 2014









### Floodplain Management Workshop Program Schedule

10:00AM WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

10:10AM INTRODUCTION TO FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

10:20AM FLOODPLAIN MAPS AND STUDIES

10:50AM BREAK

11:00AM REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS: MAPS AND PERMITS

11:30AM REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS: FLOODWAYS

12:00PM LUNCH BREAK

1:00PM REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS: NEW BUILDINGS

1:40PM REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS: EXISTING BUILDINGS

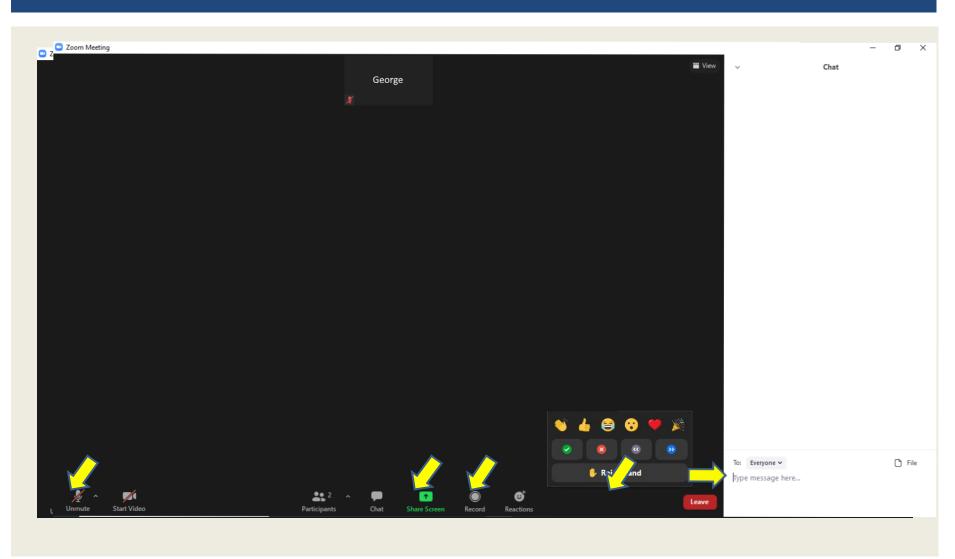
2:20PM BREAK

2:30PM ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTIONS

2:50PM WRAP UP

3:00PM ADJOURN







### **Webinar Logistics**

- All lines will be automatically muted
- Use "Chat" window in control panel to submit questions or comments to the webinar organizer.
- Select questions will be read to the presenter and answered.



#### **Continuing Education Credits**

- Certified Floodplain Managers are eligible for 4 CECs for participation.
- Eligibility for CEC is dependent on your participation in poll questions and time spent viewing the webinar.
- You must have registered individually in order to be eligible for CEC. Attending the webinar in a group setting or viewing the recording is NOT eligible for CEC.



### **Organizers and Presenters**

- Ken Bouma IDNR
- Jason Conn IDNR
- Adrienne Ricehill IDNR



### **OBJECTIVES**

REVIEW THE BASIC RULES OF ADMINISTERING A LOCAL FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT DESK REFERENCE



### Workshop Materials

- Presentation Notes
- 2014 Floodplain Management Desk Reference

### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



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May 2014

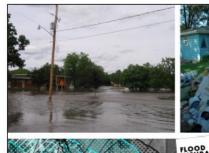




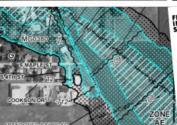


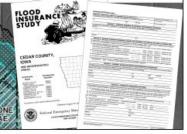


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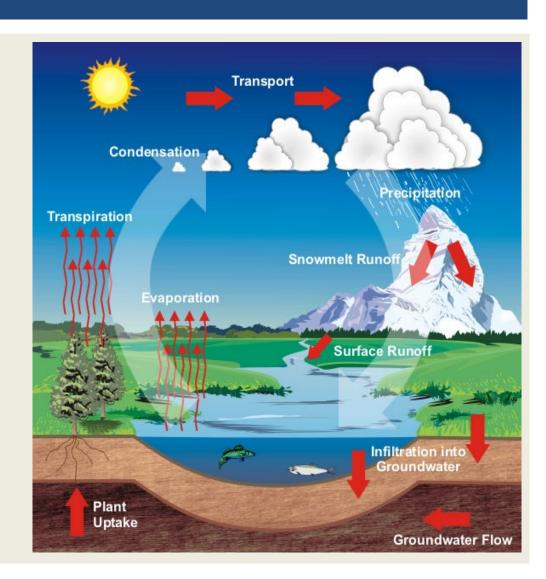
#### Section 1

Flooding and Floodplain Dynamics

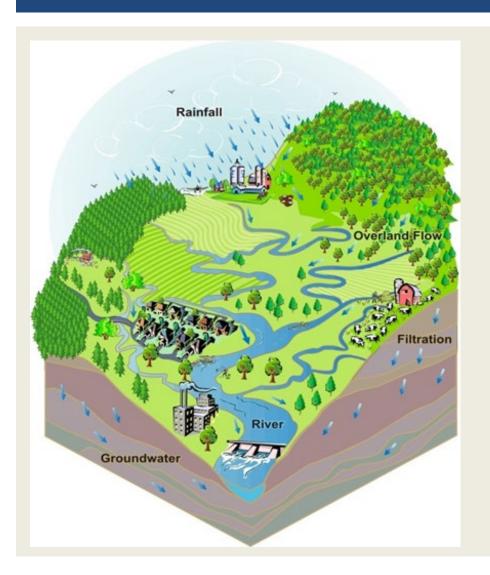


#### INTRODUCTION TO FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

Flooding is a natural process







# Flood problems are caused by people





# Flooding of developed areas creates safety hazards





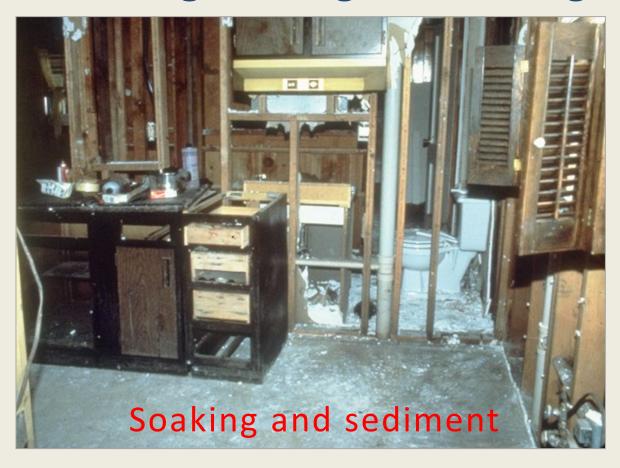
# Flooding of developed areas creates health hazards







### Flooding damages buildings



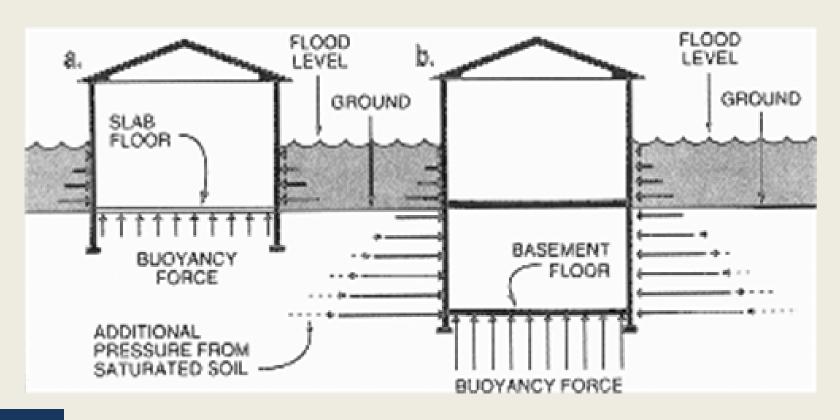


Flooding damages buildings

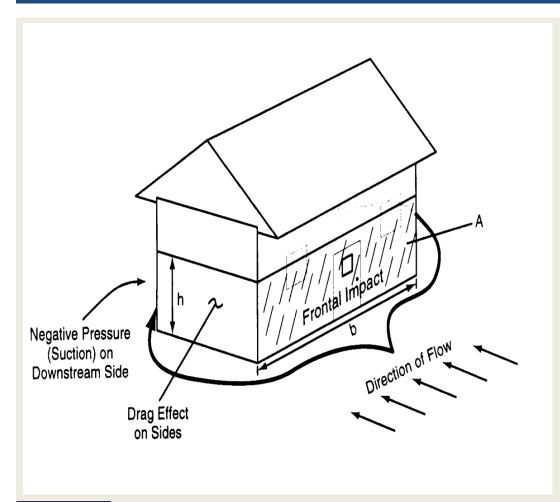




#### **Hydrostatic Forces**







### Hydrodynamic forces

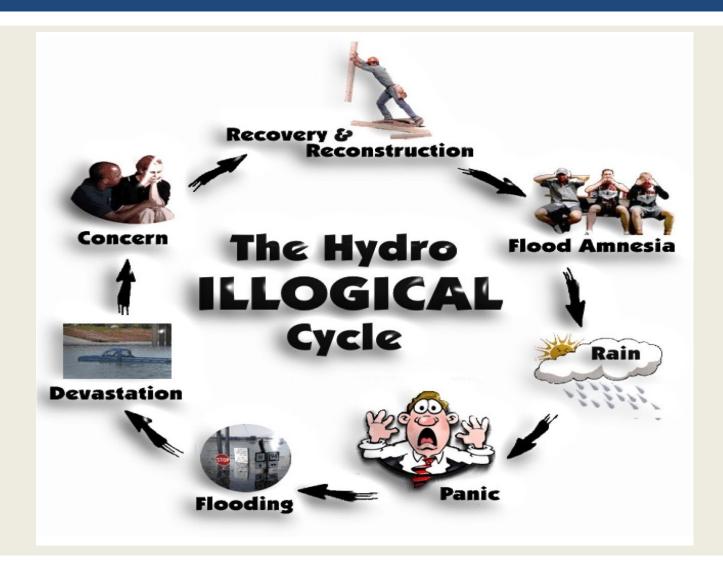
Moving water creates a hydrodynamic force that can damage a building's walls



#### **Debris Impact**

- •Floodwaters can and will pick up anything that will float—logs, lumber, ice, even propane and farm chemical tanks and vehicles.
- Moving water will also drag or roll objects that don't float.
- Debris acts as battering rams that can knock holes in walls and demolish foundations.









**BFE:** Base Flood Elevation

**CFR:** Code of Federal Regulations

**CRS:** Community Rating System

**DNR:** Iowa Department of Natural Resources

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FIRM: Flood Insurance Rate Map

FIS: Flood Insurance Study

LOMA: Letter of Map Amendment

LOMR: Letter of Map Revision

NFIP: National Flood Insurance Program

SFHA: Special Flood Hazard Area



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#### **Section 2**

The National Flood Insurance Program



### National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

- Transfer costs from taxpayer to floodplain property owner
- Provide assistance after any flood
- Guide development away from floodplains
- Require protection of buildings



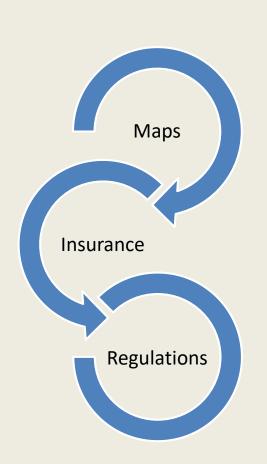


#### Three parts of the NFIP

Floodplain maps

Flood insurance - Rates based on flood risk

Floodplain management regulations - Rules based on floodplain maps





#### **NFIP Profile as of June 2023**

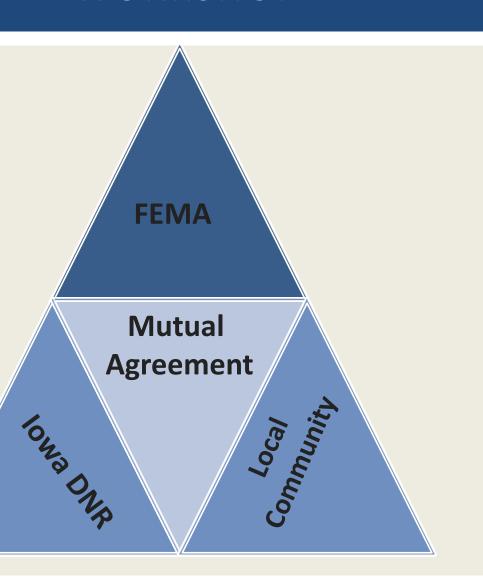
> 22,500 communities participate nationwide

711 Iowa communities participate

- > 3.9 million flood insurance policies are in effect nationwide
- ~ 8,600 flood insurance policies are in effect in Iowa



NFIP Roles and Responsibilities





#### NFIP roles and responsibilities

- Federal FEMA
  - Maps
  - Insurance
  - Community compliance
- State DNR
  - Administer state regulations
  - Help communities



#### NFIP roles and responsibilities

- Community cities and counties
  - Enforce the ordinance
  - Help keep maps updated
  - Help residents with maps and construction questions



#### Lack of enforcement

New construction subject to flood damage

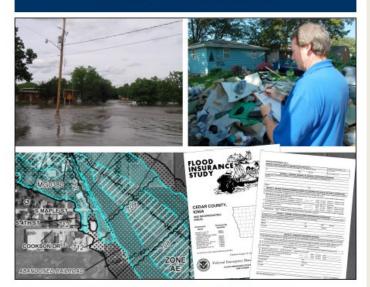
Probation - \$50 premium surcharge

Suspension – sanctions

- No flood insurance
- No federal aid for floodplain buildings
   VA, FHA, EPA, HUD, FEMA, etc.
- Lender notice to loan recipient



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#### **Section 3**

How maps are prepared

**Section 4** 

NFIP maps

**Section 5** 

Using maps and data



### Section 3 - How maps are prepared

Technical background to mapping



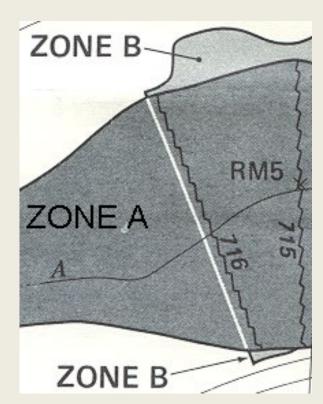
### Flood study terminology

- 100-year flood
- = 1% chance flood
- = Base flood



### Flood study terminology

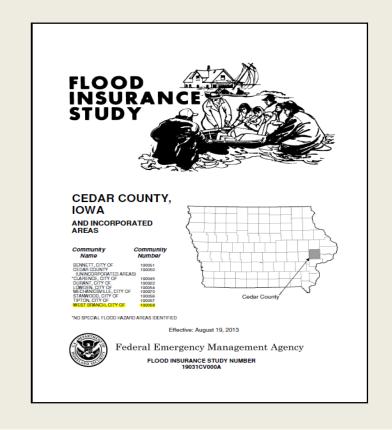
- 100-year floodplain
- = Special Flood Hazard Area
- = Zone A, AE, A#, AH and AO





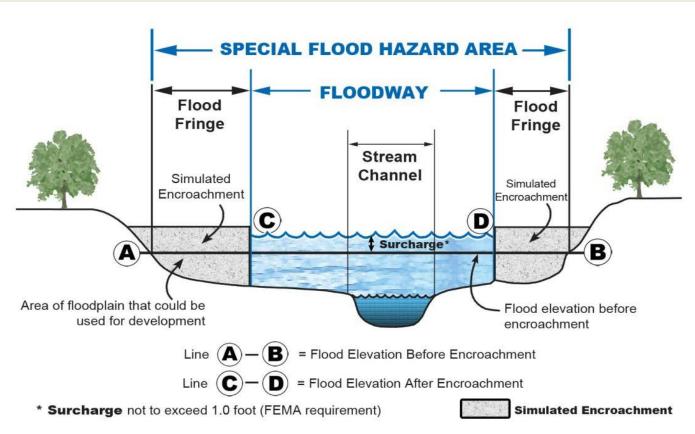
### Flood Insurance Study

- Text and maps
- How study was done
- Data tables
- Flood profiles
- Page 26-9



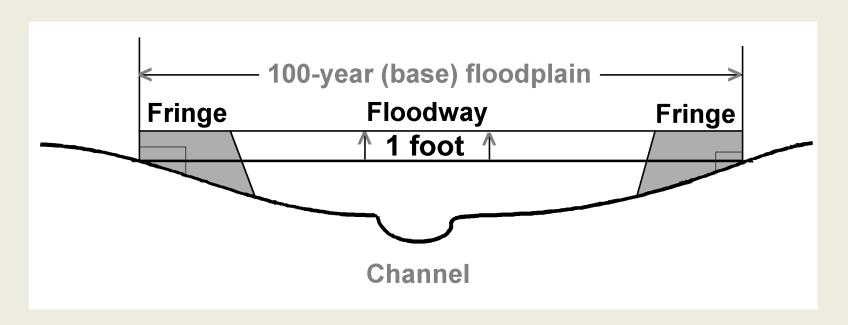


Floodway





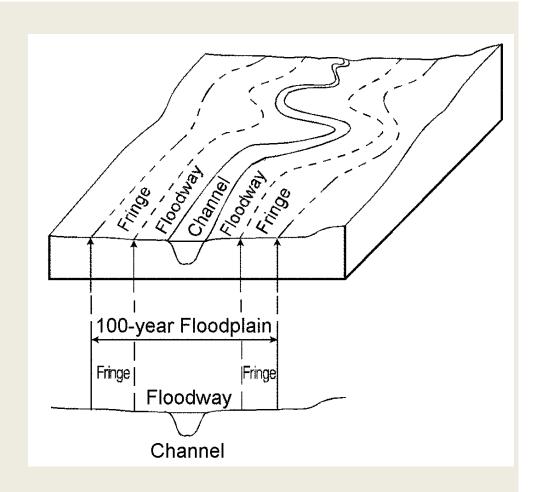
### Concept of the Floodway



Boundaries determined by horizontal distance



### Floodway Map





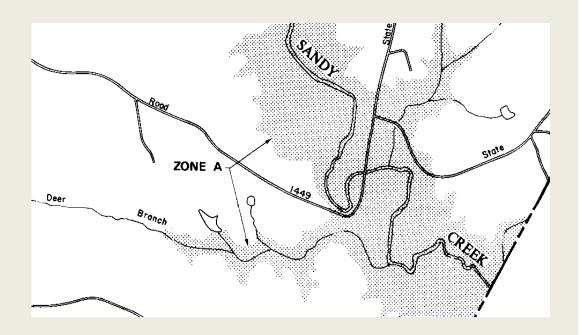
#### **Section 4 - NFIP maps**

FEMA map formats



### Flood Hazard Boundary Map

- First map from FEMA
- A Zone
- No elevations





### Flood Hazard Boundary Map

 Special Conversion Letters (page 4-3)



#### Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

IA-RA-TO:198

THIS IS A SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING THE CONVERSION FROM THE EMERGENCY TO THE REGULAR PROGRAM, WHICH SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO THE MAP FOR:

190085 Volga Clayton IA
Community Number Community Name County Name State

1/9/76A8/1/86BFlood HazardOldRegular Program Entry and IntialNewBoundary Map DateSuffixFlood Insurance Rate Map DateSuffix

This community will be converted to the Regular Program of the National Flood Insurance Program, effective as indicated above. This action has the effect of converting the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHEM), which is referenced above, to a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The Federal Insurance Administration does not intend to republish the FHEM as a FIRM at this time. Therefore, for insurance application and rating purposes please note that the map suffix has been advanced from that shown on the FHEM to the next letter shown above. Also note that the Special Flood Hazard Area, which is the shaded area on the map, is designated Zone A and all other areas are Zone X. The conversion of a community to the Regular Program affords additional limits of insurance coverage. If the above is unclear, please call (800) 638-6620 for more details.

YOU ARE ONLY BEING SENT ONE COPY OF THE NOTICE TO SAVE PRINTING, DISTRIBUTION AND POSTAGE. YOU MAY REPRODUCE THE NOTICE AS NEEDED.

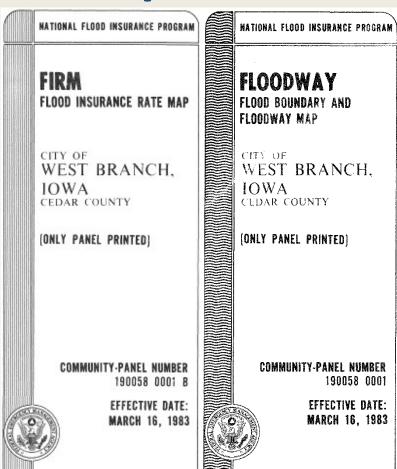
FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE, PLEASE PERMANENTLY MARK YOUR COPY OR COPIES OF THE APPLICABLE FHBM AS A FIRM WITH THE NEW EFFECTIVE DATE AND SUFFIX.



### Flood Insurance Rate Map

#### Map Index

- If >1 map panel
- If panel not printed no SFHA



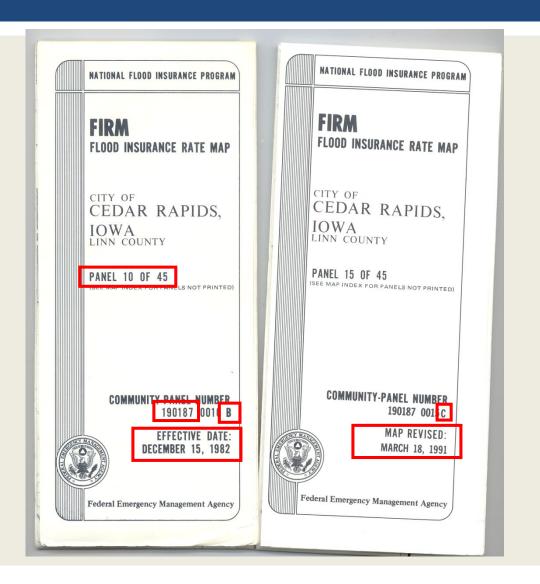
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Emergency Management Agency



#### Title box

Older Generation FIRM



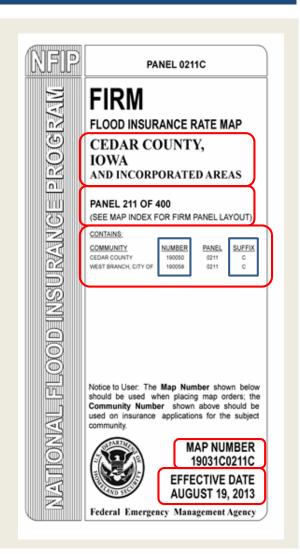


#### Title block

#### **Newer Generation FIRM**

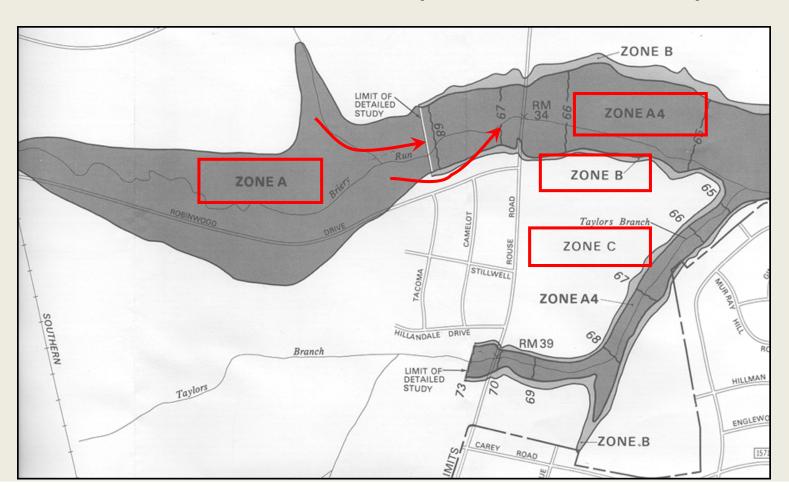
The title block is located in the lower right portion of each unopened Index and FIRM panel. Included in the title block are:

- The community name (in this case the county);
- The Map Panel number;
- The names of the individual communities shown on this Panel;
- The six-digit community identification numbers (CID) for the communities shown on the;
- Map Panel suffix a letter, e.g., B, C;
- Map number (for a countywide FIRM the sixth digit is always a "C");
- Map effective or map revision date



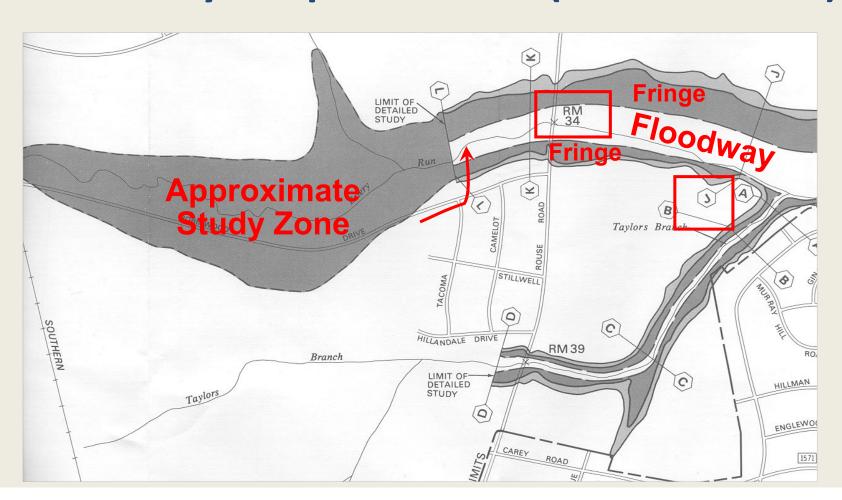


#### FIRM Features (before 1986)



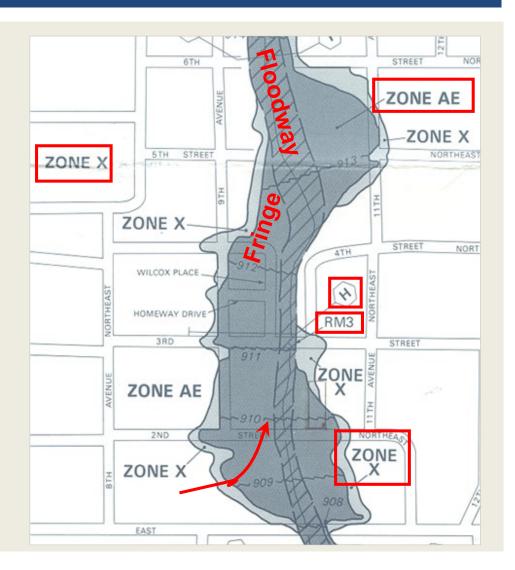


#### Floodway Map Features (before 1986)





# FIRM Features (after 1986)



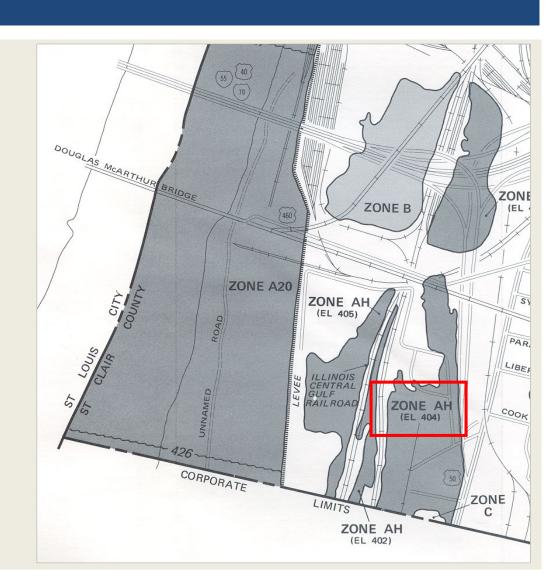


#### FIRM Features (Shallow flooding)





### FIRM Features (Shallow flooding)



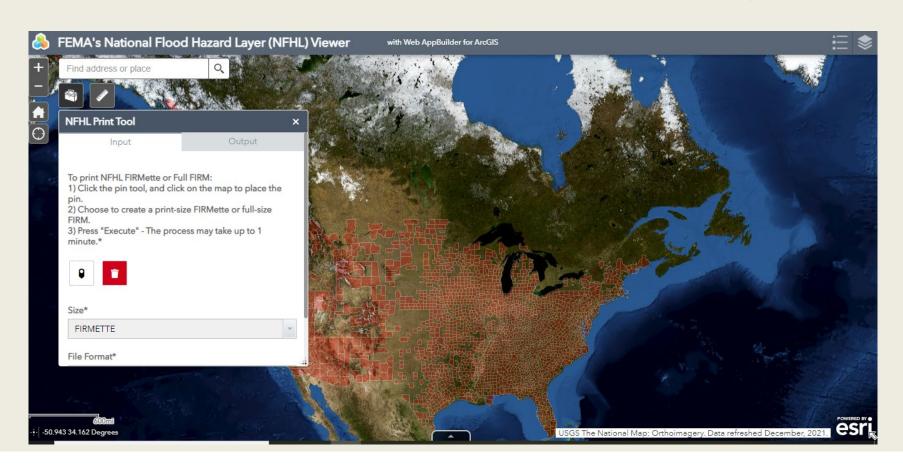


# Countywide FIRM



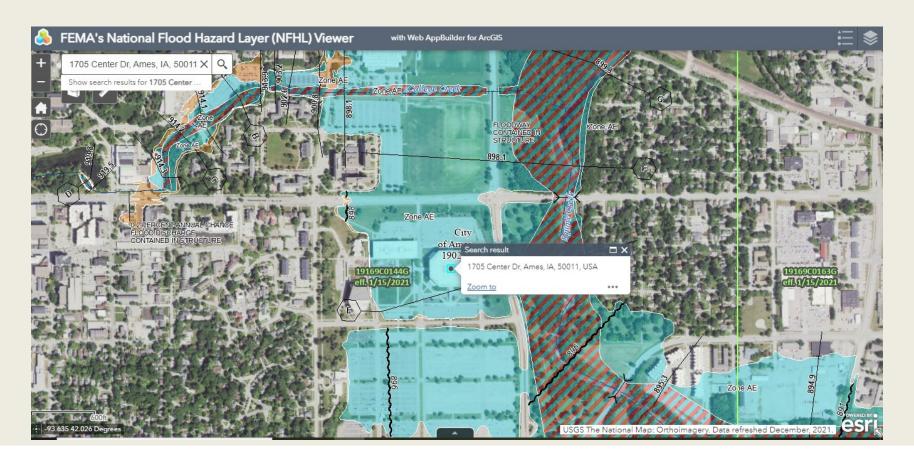


### **National Flood Hazard Layer**



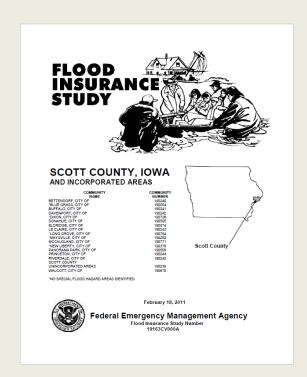


### **National Flood Hazard Layer**



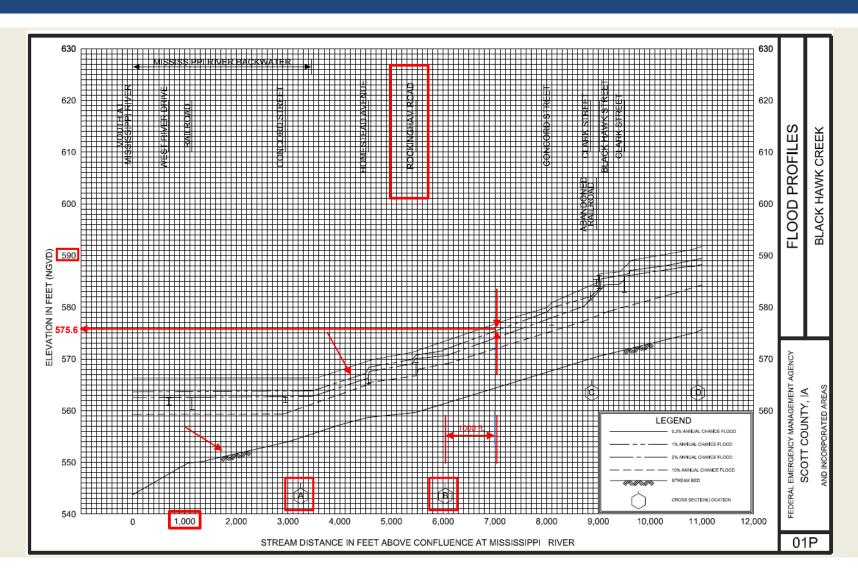


#### **Flood Insurance Study**

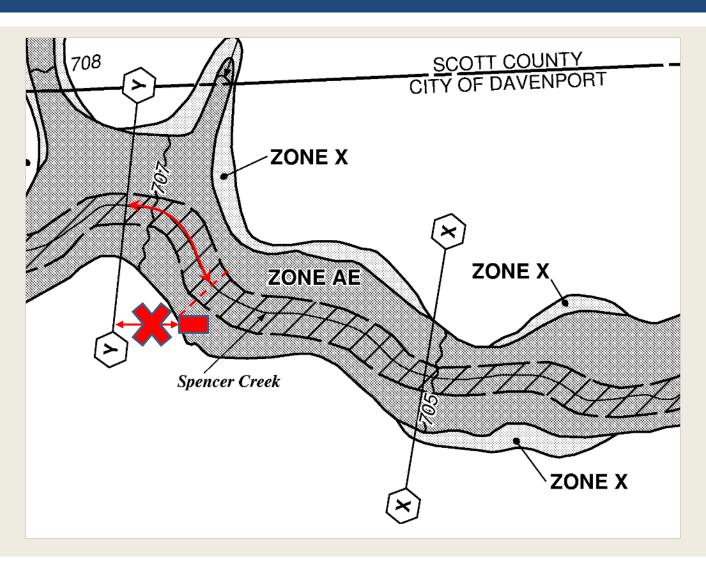


	FLOODING SOU	FLOODWAY			1-PERCENT-ANNUAL-CHANCE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION					
	CROSS SCTION	DISTANCE (1)	WIDTH (FT.)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FT.)	MEAN VELOCITY (F.P.S)	REGULATORY (NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (NGVD)	INCREASE (FT.)	
	BLACK HAWK CREEK  A B C D E F G H I J K L M		200 100 100 90 90 65 120 140 90 90 100 262 38	690 505 580 850 860 585 890 695 760 495 520 1,544 391	7.11 9.68 8.43 5.25 5.19 7.62 5.01 6.42 5.00 6.63 5.48 2.52 9.97	563.6 <sup>4</sup> 571.5 582.2 589.1 598.0 610.0 617.4 623.9 633.3 647.9 661.4 671.3 671.8	563.6 <sup>2</sup> 571.5 582.2 589.1 598.0 610.0 617.4 623.9 633.3 647.9 661.4 671.3	564.3 571.7 582.2 589.3 598.3 611.0 618.4 624.5 633.8 648.1 662.1 672.3 671.8	0.7 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.3 1.0 0.6 0.5 0.2 0.7 1.0 0.0	
TAE	<sup>2</sup> Elevations without considerin	ICY MANAGEMENT A	GENCY	FLOODWAY DATA						
TABLE 8	SCOTT AND INCOR	BLACK HAWK CREEK								











### **Poll Question #1**

What is the first flood map that most communities received in the 1970's?



### Poll Question #2

What change to floodplain maps did FEMA make in the late 1980's?



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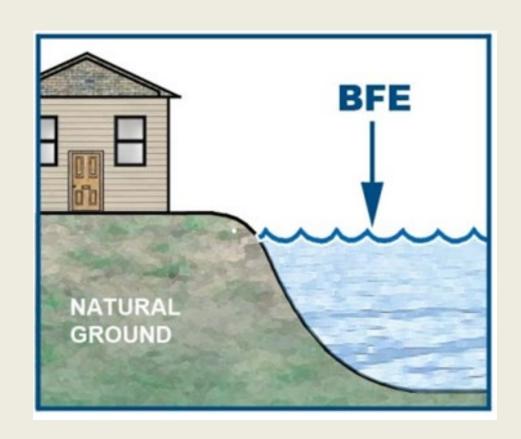
#### Section 6

Revising NFIP Maps
Using Letters of
Map Change
(LOMC)



### Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)

A LOMA can be requested if it can be shown that a structure or property (or portion of a property) is on natural high ground that is at or above the BFE.





Page 1 d	of 2			Date: August 22,	2013 Ca	se No.: 13-07-2	166A	LOM	
			Federal E	mergency Washingto	Manago n, D.C. 20472		gency		
				OF MAP AN					
			TERMINATIO	N DOCUM					
COMMUNITY			ELINFORMATION BRANCH, CEDAR TY, IOWA	LEGAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION  Lot 7, Pedersen Valley, Part Two, as described in the Warranty Deed, recorded as Document No. 1208, in Book 487, Page 57, in the Office of the Recorder, Cedar County, Iowa					
		COMMUNITY NO.: 1	90058	1					
AFFECTED MAP PANEL		NUMBER: 19031C0	211C	1					
		DATE: 8/19/2013		-					
		URCE: LOCAL FLOC	DING	APPROXIMATE LATITUDE & LONGITUDE OF PROPERTY: 41.675, -91.354 SOURCE OF LAT & LONG: ARCGIS 10.1 DATUM: NAD 83					
				DETERMINATION	ON				
LOT	BLOC SECTI		STREET	OUTCOME WHAT IS REMOVED FROM THE SFHA	FLOOD ZONE	1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD ELEVATION (NAVD 88)	LOWEST ADJACENT GRADE ELEVATION (NAVD 88)	LOWEST LOT ELEVATION (NAVD 88)	
2	-	Pedersen Valley, Part Two	208 Scott Drive	Structure	X (unshaded)	719.5 feet	721.8 feet	-	
		Hazard Area (SFF	A) - The SFHA is an	area that would be	inundated by	the flood havin	ig a 1-percent o	chance of being	
			Please refer to the appropri	ate section on Attachm	ent 1 for the add	itional consideration	ns listed below.)		
ZONE A STUDY L	JNDER		Emergency Managemer	nt Avenuele determin	ation rewarding	a request for a	Letter of Mon	Amendment fo	
the prop- determine being equal the SFHA lender has available to This determina (877-FEM	erty do d that ualed o A loca as the for build erminat tion. It	escribed above. Using the structure(s) on to or exceeded in any sted on the effective option to continue dings located outside the tion is based on the gould have any que	g the information subme property(es) is/are no movement of the property (es) is/are no movement of the property (es) is/are no movement of the flood insurance requires SFHA. Information about the flood data presently stions about this docum tressed to the Federal	nitted and the effect tocated in the SFH This document amer the Federal mandato rement to protect its the PRP and how one available. The en- ent, please contact	tive National I A, an area inu ids the effectiv ry flood insura infinancial risk can apply is end closed docume the FEMA Ma	Flood Insurance ndated by the flo e NFIP map to r nce requirement on the loan. A losed. Ints provide addi p Assistance Cer	Program (NFIP) od having a 1-pe remove the subject does not apply. Preferred Risk itional information nter toll free at	map, we have reent chance of the property from However, the Policy (PRP) is regarding this (877) 336-2627	
				Luis Rodriguez, P.E., I	-				

#### LOMA

A LOMA can be requested if it can be shown that a structure or property (or portion of a property) is on natural high ground that is at or above the BFE.



### Map changes

#### Letter of Map Revision (LOMR)

New flood study

#### New fill (LOMR-F)

- New fill, properly compacted
- Reasonably Safe From Flooding (TB 10-10)

#### **Conditional letters**

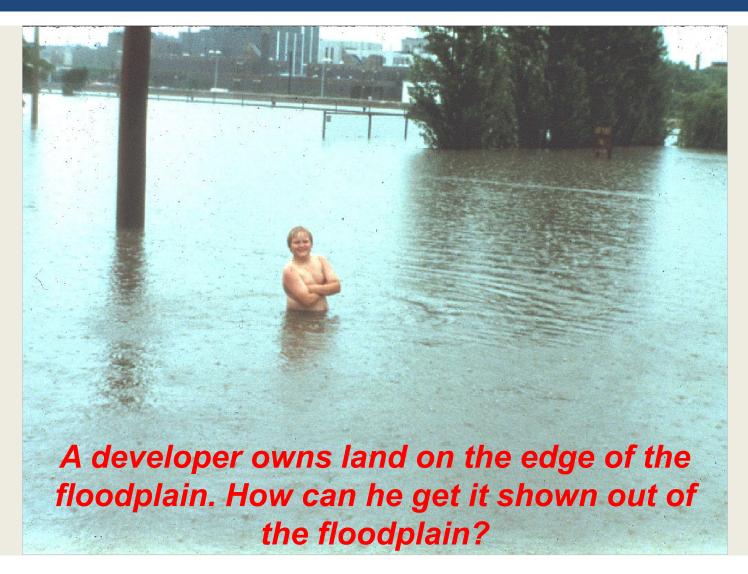
(CLOMA, CLOMR)



### Map changes

- Usually submitted by owner
- FEMA MT forms
  - MT-EZ (single lot LOMA)
  - MT-1 (LOMR-F)
  - MT-2 (LOMR)
  - Download from web site (Section 27)



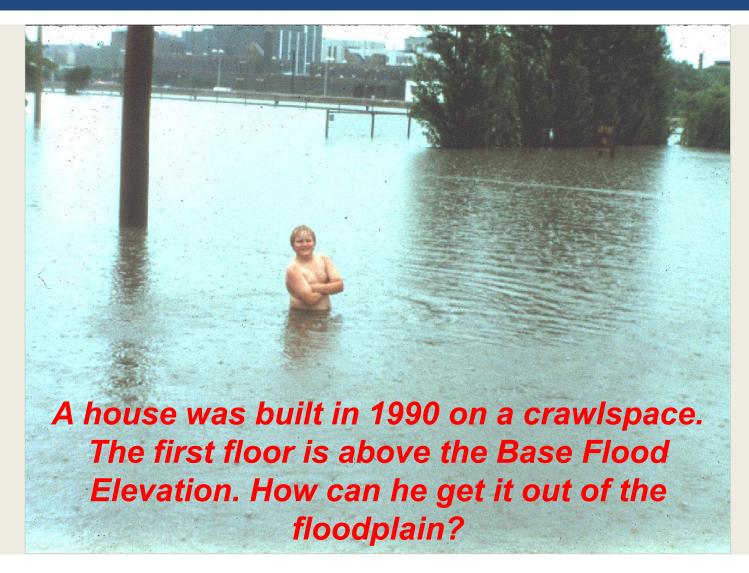




### Get a map change

- If the ground is higher than BFE: LOMA
- Fill the site and get a LOMR-F
- Do a new flood study and get a LOMR







### Get a map change

- If the ground is higher than BFE: LOMA
- If only the floor is higher, but the lowest adjacent grade is not, no LOMA
- Do a new flood study and get a LOMR



### **Poll Question #3**

In order for a building to be removed from the SFHA by LOMA, which of the following must be at/above the BFE?



### Break



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#### **Section 7**

Regulatory Framework



#### Statutory Authority

- 335.2 Farms exempt. Except to the extent required to implement section 335.27, no ordinance adopted under this chapter applies to land, farm houses, farm barns, farm outbuildings or other buildings or structures which are primarily adapted, by reason of nature and area, for use for agricultural purposes, while so used. However, the ordinances may apply to any structure, building, dam, obstruction, deposit or excavation in or on the flood plains of any river or stream. (Italics added)
- Activities beyond local legal authority still need a permit from DNR.



#### The Ordinance

#### Delegated communities

- Detailed flood data and maps
- Ordinance approved by DNR
- Issue permits without waiting for DNR
- Ordinance changes need DNR approval

#### Non delegated communities

- Wait for DNR floodplain permit
- Ordinance changes needs DNR review



### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



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#### **Section 8**

Regulatory
Requirements:
Maps and Data





You must use the effective maps and flood data published by FEMA.



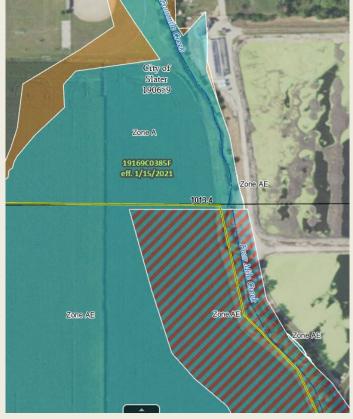
### **Exceptions to Using Current Map**

- Ground elevations conflict
  - Ground>BFE and FIRM says in
    - Need a permit, unless LOMA
  - Ground<BFE and FIRM says out</li>
    - It's out, but need a DNR permit
- FEMA has provided more restrictive draft or preliminary data
- FEMA has issued more restrictive advisory flood hazard data after a flood



### Approximate A Zones







### **Approximate A Zones**

DNR has jurisdiction over:

- Incorporated areas with drainage areas 2 square miles or greater
- Unincorporated areas with drainage areas 10 square miles or greater



### Within DNR Jurisdiction

- Applicants must provide DNR the data necessary to calculate the Base Flood Elevation.
  - DNR provides BFE information to delegated communities to use for local permitting
  - Non-delegated communities use BFE information contained in DNR Floodplain Permit for local permitting



### **Outside DNR Jurisdiction**

 Submit request to DNR for a Base Flood Elevation and/or floodway determination



### **Poll Question #4**

Which of the following is an acceptable reason to use something other than the effective FEMA FIRM?



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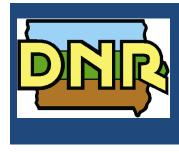






### **Section 9**

Regulatory
Requirements:
What needs a permit?



Rule

A permit is required for all development w/in the Special Flood Hazard Area shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.



### **Development:**

Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to:

- New buildings & structures
- Additions or remodeling
- Fencing
- Filling, grading, excavation, dredging
- Paving, including state highways
- Storage of materials or equipment



# Permits required for development

- Throughout the mapped
   SFHA
- More than just building permits
- Public projects must be regulated

44 CFR 60.3(a)(1) ["60.3(a) communities" that do not have a FIRM must] Require permits for all proposed construction or other development in the community, including the placement of manufactured homes, so that it may determine whether such construction or other development is proposed within flood-prone areas.



### Small project exemptions

- Gardening
- Farming
- Resurfacing roads
- Routine Maintenance
- Mailboxes, flagpoles, etc.



### Minor Projects & Routine Maintenance

"Development" does not include "minor projects" or "routine maintenance of existing buildings and facilities" as defined in this section. It also does not include gardening, plowing, and similar practices that do not involve filling or grading.



### **Minor Projects**

Small development activities (except for filling, grading and excavating) valued at less than \$500.



### **Routine Maintenance**

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

— Repairs necessary to keep a structure in a safe and habitable condition that do not trigger a building permit, provided they are not associated with a general improvement of the structure

- or repair of a damaged structure. Such repairs include:
  - Normal maintenance of structures such as re-roofing, replacing roofing tiles and replacing siding;
  - Exterior and interior painting, papering, tiling, carpeting, cabinets, counter tops and similar finish work;
  - Basement sealing;
  - Repairing or replacing damaged or broken window panes;
  - Repairing plumbing systems, electrical systems, heating or air conditioning systems and repairing wells or septic systems.

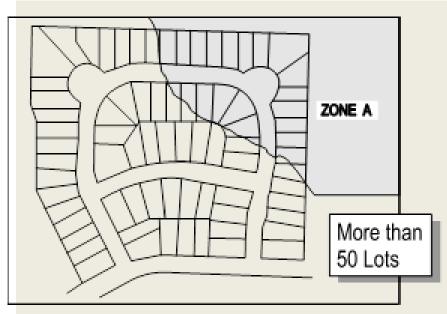


### Subdivisions

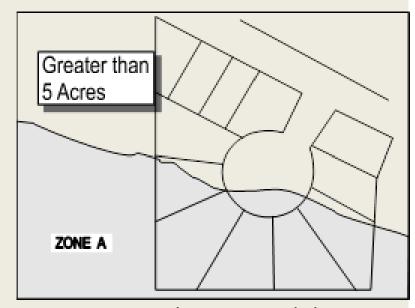
Large and Small Developments

44 CFR 60.3(b)(3): [Communities must] Require that all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, include within such proposals BFE data.

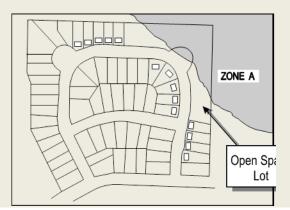




Proposed 76-lot subdivision



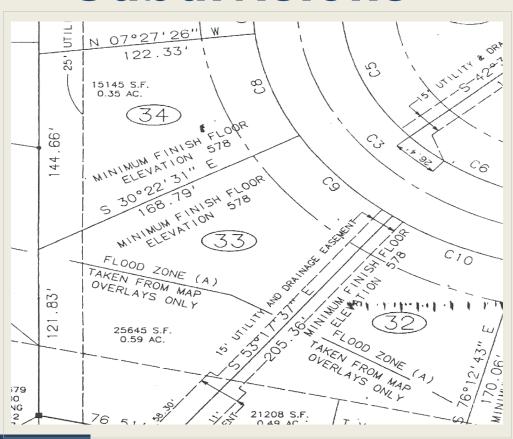
Proposed 6.7-acre subdivision



Zone A left as open space.



### **Subdivisions**

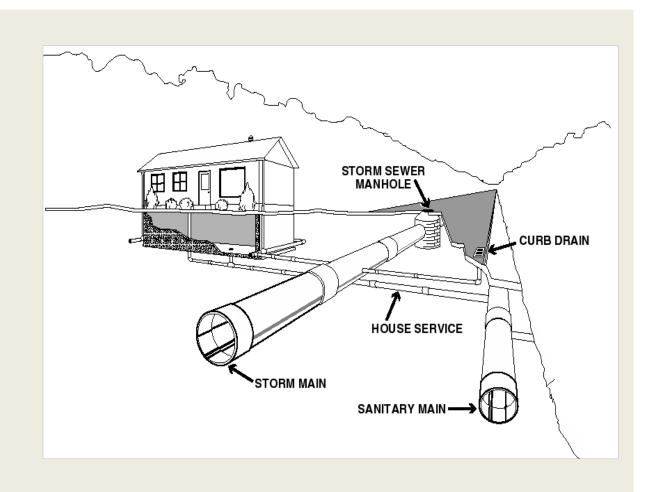


- Use the floodplain for open space
- Locate building lots on highest ground
- Locate utilities to minimize flood hazard
- Provide adequate drainage
- Final plat shows the SFHA [Optional]



# Water and Sewer Systems

- Minimize or eliminate flood water infiltration
  - Elevated manholes
  - Water tight seals







Septic systems should be outside the floodplain or be designed to prevent backflow and buoyancy.



### **Hazardous Materials**

- Prohibit hazardous material storage in the floodplain unless elevated one foot above the BFE.
- Consider prohibiting extremely hazardous materials completely from the floodplain.





### **Other Permits**

Coordinate with other local offices

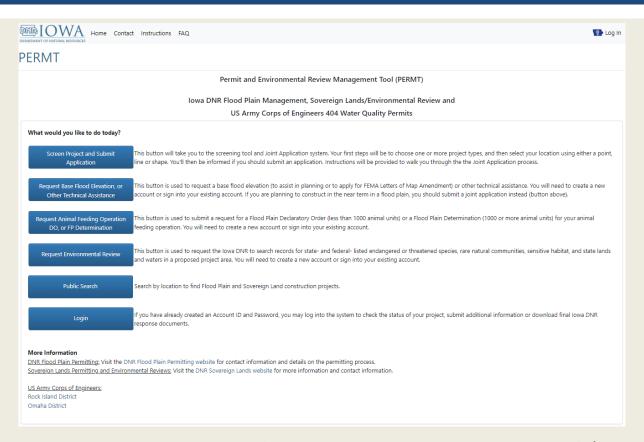
- Planning, zoning, building, etc.
- Engineer
- Sanitation department
- Fire marshal
- County
- Drainage District
- Soil and water conservation district



### **Other Permits**

- DNR Floodplain Construction Permit
- DNR Sovereign Lands Permit
- Dam Safety
- Wetlands
  - DNR Water Quality Certification
  - Corps 404



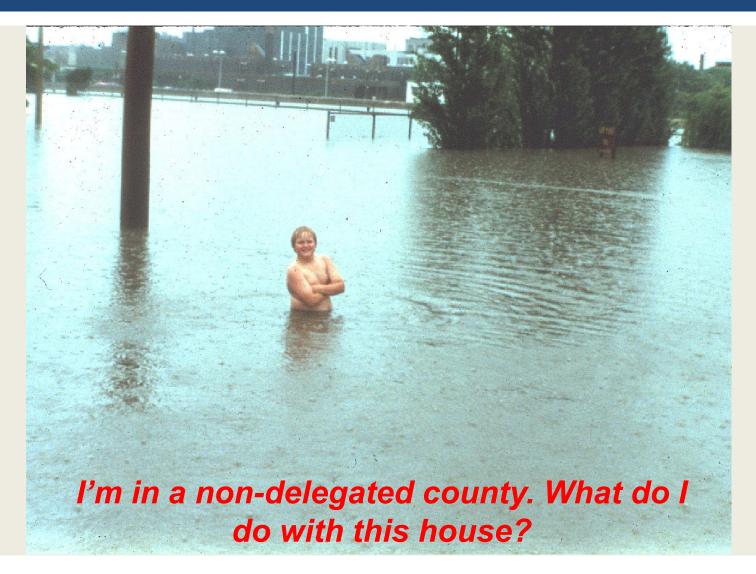


Permit and Environmental Review Management Tool (PERMT) https://programs.iowadnr.gov/permt/



	Incorporated areas		Unincorporated areas					
Flood data and	Drainage area	Drainage area	Drainage area	Drainage area				
delegation status	$\geq$ 2 sq. miles	< 2 sq. miles	$\geq$ 10 sq. miles	< 10 sq. miles				
No detailed study (AO & approximate A Zones)								
No delegation of DNR	Permit	No DNR	Permit	No DNR				
floodplain authority	application	floodplain	application	floodplain				
	and flood	permit	and flood	permit				
	data needed	required	data needed	required				
DNR floodplain	DNR	No DNR	DNR	No DNR				
authority delegated to	approves	floodplain	approves	floodplain				
community	flood data	permit	flood data	permit				
		required		required				
Detailed data available (AE, AO, and AH Zones)								
No delegation of DNR	Permit	No DNR	Permit	No DNR				
floodplain authority	application	floodplain	application	floodplain				
	needed	permit	needed	permit				
		required		required				
DNR floodplain	Permit	No DNR	Permit	No DNR				
authority delegated to	needed only	floodplain	needed only	floodplain				
community	for bridges	permit	for bridges	permit				
	and flood	required	and flood	required				
	protection		protection					
	systems		systems					





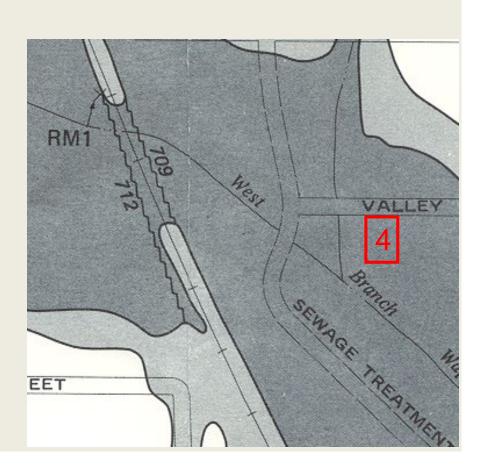


# A new house on site 4

Unincorporated area

Drainage area is greater than 10 mi<sup>2</sup>

- Need a local permit?
- A DNR permit?
- A Corps permit?





Flood data and	Incorporated areas		Unincorporated areas	
delegation status	≥ 2 sq. miles	< 2 sq. miles	≥ 10 sq. miles	< 10 sq. miles
No detailed study (AO & approximate A Zones)				
No delegation of DNR floodplain authority	Permit application and flood data needed	No DNR floodplain permit required	Permit application and flood data needed	No DNR floodplain permit required
DNR floodplain authority delegated to community	DNR approves flood data	No DNR floodplain permit required	DNR approves flood data	No DNR floodplain permit required
Detailed data available (AE, AO#, and AH Zones)		0		
No delegation of DNR floodplain authority	Permit application needed	No DNR floodplain permit required	Permit application needed	No DNR floodplain permit required
DNR floodplain authority delegated to community	Permit needed only for bridges and flood protection systems	No DNR floodplain permit required	Permit needed only for bridges and flood protection systems	No DNR floodplain permit required

#### Figure 9-2 DNR floodplain permit and flood data approval requirements

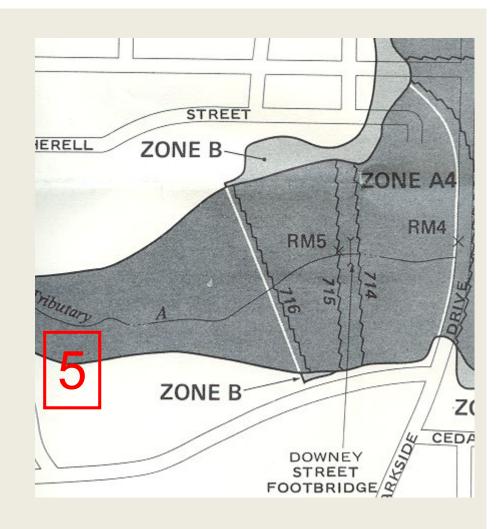
*Note:* While there may be no requirement for a DNR *floodplain* permit, other DNR, State and Federal Permits may be required.



# A church parking lot on site 5

Drainage area is less than 10 mi<sup>2</sup>

- Need a local permit?
- A DNR permit?
- A Corps permit?





Flood data and	Incorporated areas		Unincorporated areas	
delegation status	≥ 2 sq. miles	< 2 sq. miles	≥ 10 sq. miles	< 10 sq. miles
No detailed study (AO & approximate A Zones)				and the second
No delegation of DNR floodplain authority	Permit application and flood data needed	No DNR floodplain permit required	Permit application and flood data needed	No DNR floodplain permit required
DNR floodplain authority delegated to community	DNR approves flood data	No DNR floodplain permit required	DNR approves flood data	No DNR floodplain permit required
Detailed data available (AE, AO#, and AH Zones)		0		
No delegation of DNR floodplain authority	Permit application needed	No DNR floodplain permit required	Permit application needed	No DNR floodplain permit required
DNR floodplain authority delegated to community	Permit needed only for bridges and flood protection systems	No DNR floodplain permit required	Permit needed only for bridges and flood protection systems	No DNR floodplain permit required

#### Figure 9-2 DNR floodplain permit and flood data approval requirements

*Note:* While there may be no requirement for a DNR *floodplain* permit, other DNR, State and Federal Permits may be required.



# Single lot project, outside DNR Jurisdiction

 Submit request to DNR to determine Base Flood Elevation and/or floodway boundaries



### **Poll Question #5**

Which of the following activities in the SFHA is exempt from needing a floodplain development permit?



### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



Iowa Department of Natural Resources
May 2014





Dewberry

### Section 10

Regulatory Requirements: Floodways

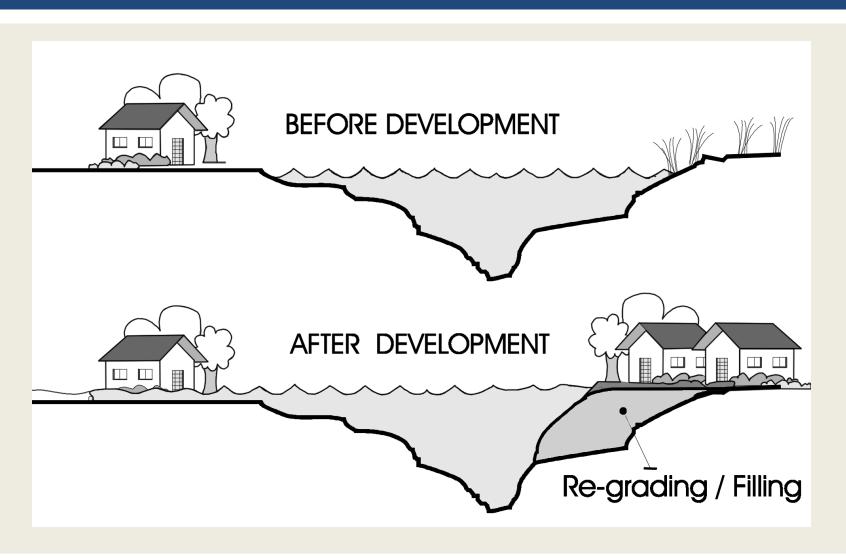


# PRIS

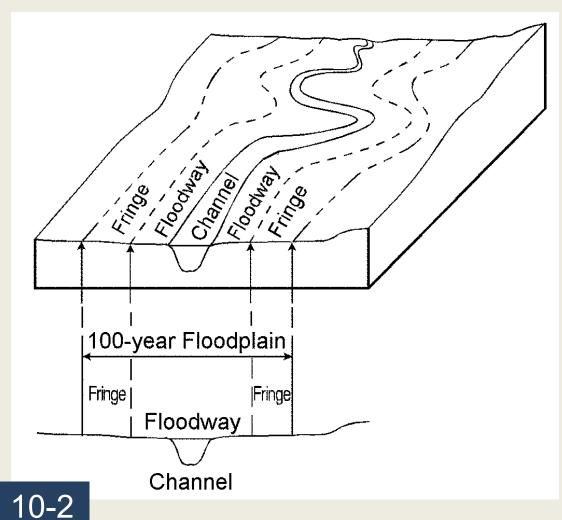
# FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

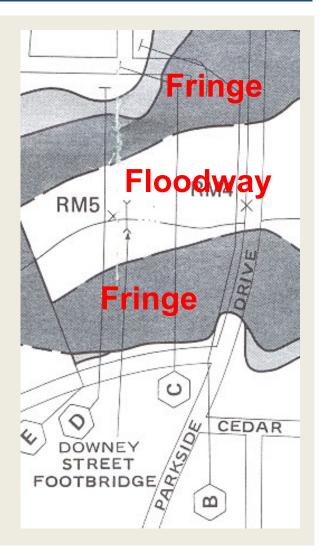
Development must not increase the flood hazard on other properties.





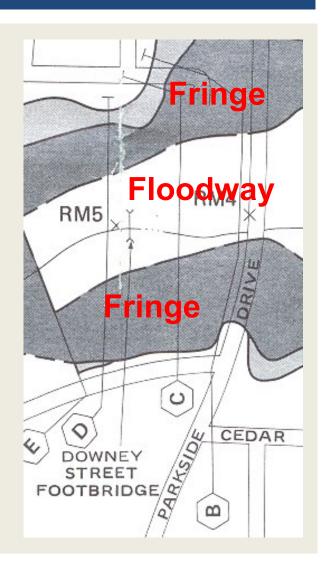








- Development in the fringe can be permitted.
- Development in the floodway needs a special review.
- If no floodway mapped:
   Request DNR to determine floodway





### **DNR floodway permits**

- Delegated communities: If floodway is not mapped, request that DNR determine floodway
- Non-delegated communities: Send applications to DNR
  - Projects in a mapped floodway
  - All projects where no floodway mapped

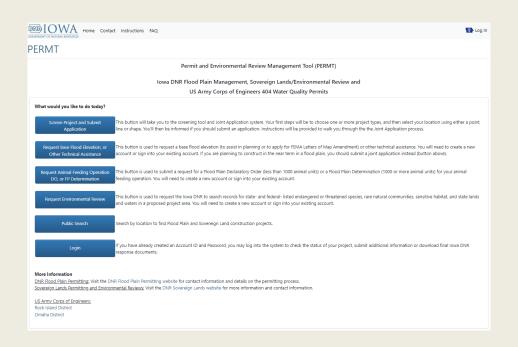


#### **Exemptions**

- Non-obstructions to flow:
  - Sign post, driveway at grade, etc.
- Buried pipeline crossings



#### **Use PERMT tool**



**Note**: DNR permit does NOT mean that all requirements of your ordinance have been met.



#### No-rise certification

- Engineer's certification that proposed development in floodway will result in "no-rise" in the Base Flood Elevation
- Requires hydraulic analysis
- Must be required for any proposed development in floodway
- Even in areas outside DNR's jurisdiction.



### Lunch Break



#### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



Iowa Department of Natural Resources
May 2014





Dewberry

#### **Section 11**

Regulatory
Requirements:
New Buildings



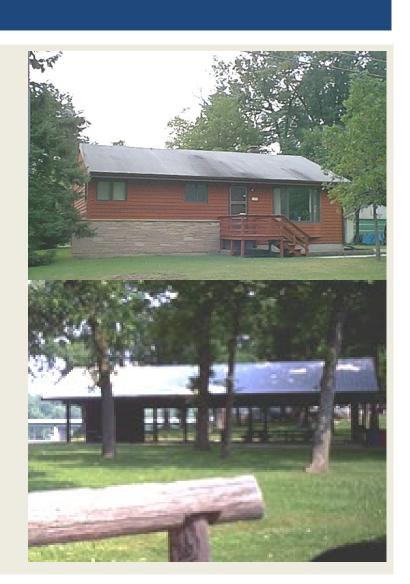


New buildings must be protected from damage caused by the base flood event.



#### "Building"

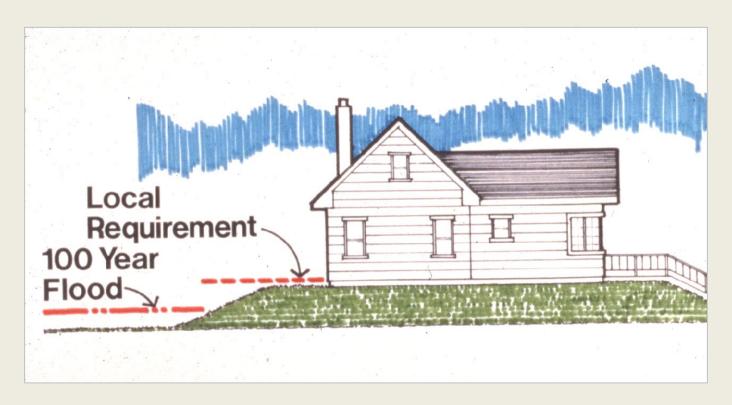
- A walled and roofed structure, with at least two rigid sides
- Principally above ground
- Gas or liquid storage tanks
- Factory built homes
- Grain Storage Bins





#### Flood Protection Elevation

Base Flood Elevation + freeboard





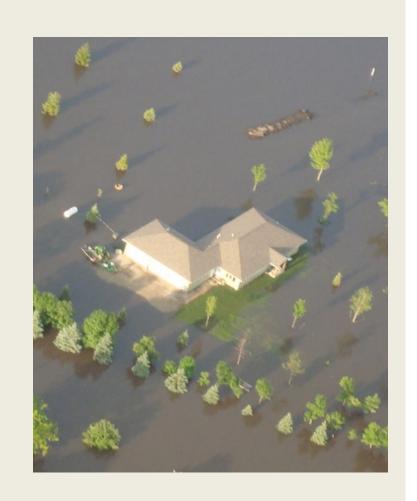
#### **Protection Methods**

- Elevation
  - On fill (where permissible)
  - On piles, posts or columns
  - On walls or a crawlspace
- Floodproofing



#### **Elevation on fill**

- Installed in layers and compacted
- Extend 18 feet beyond structure walls before sloping below FPE
- Slope properly to avoid erosion
- Go for LOMR-F?





#### Elevation on piers, posts or pilings





#### Elevation on piers, posts or pilings





#### Elevation on walls or crawlspace







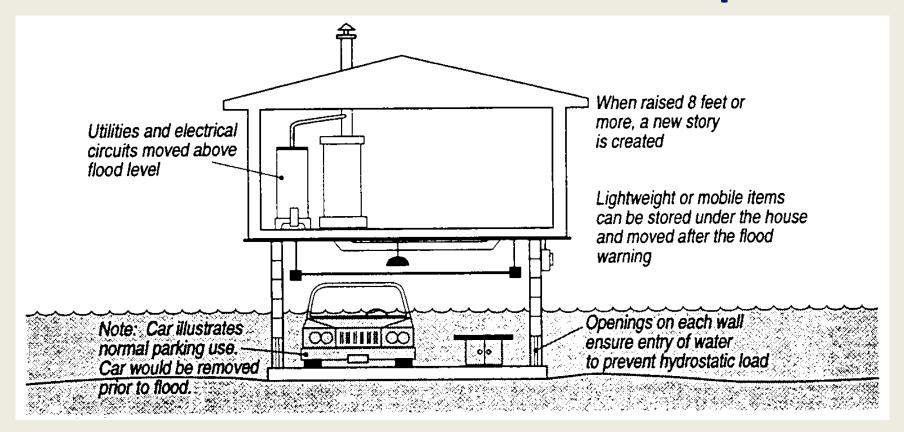


#### **Enclosures**

- Constructed using flood resistant materials
- Area must be allowed to flood using openings
- All utilities, furnaces, a/c and ductwork must be above the FPE
- Only used for:
  - Building access
  - Vehicle parking
  - Storage of materials that have low flood damage potential.
- Not a basement



#### Elevation on walls or crawlspace





#### Elevation on walls or crawlspace

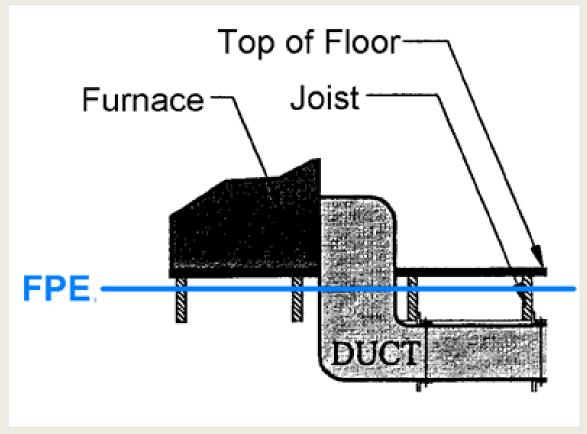




#### **Enclosures**







Just focusing on getting the lowest floor above the flood protection elevation (FPE) means that floor joists and ductwork may still be flooded.

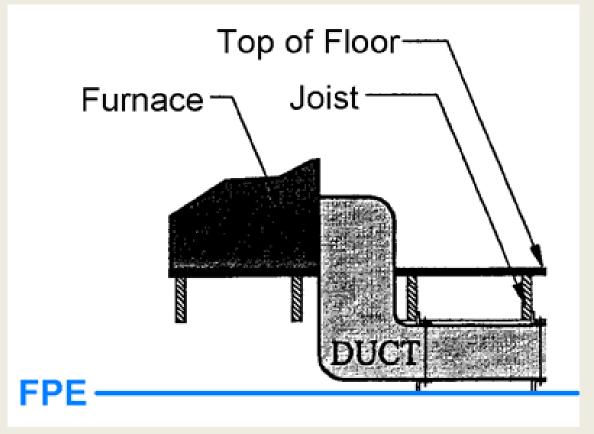












A properly elevated building has all damageable items, including floor joists, furnace, and ductwork, above the flood protection elevation (FPE).



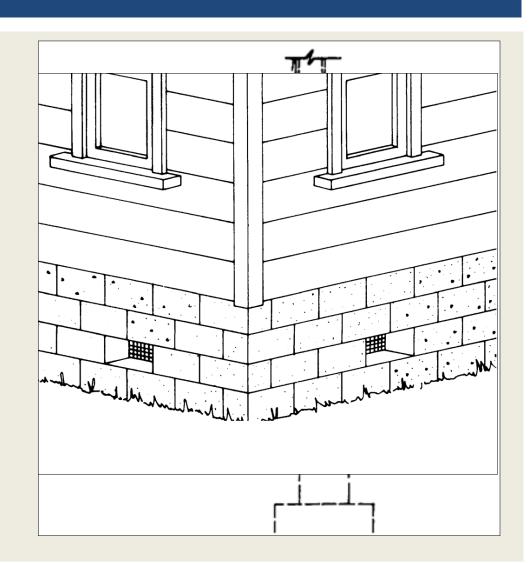
#### **Openings**

You can be sure the openings are adequate by using one of two methods.

- 1. The first method is to require the builder to have the design certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect.
- 2. The second method is to have the design meet or exceed three criteria.



- Bottom of the openings must be no higher than one foot above grade
- Openings should be installed on at least 2 walls of the enclosure to ensure floodwaters will enter and exit the enclosure.
- Provide a minimum of two openings having a net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area that is subject to flooding.













#### Are these buildings compliant?



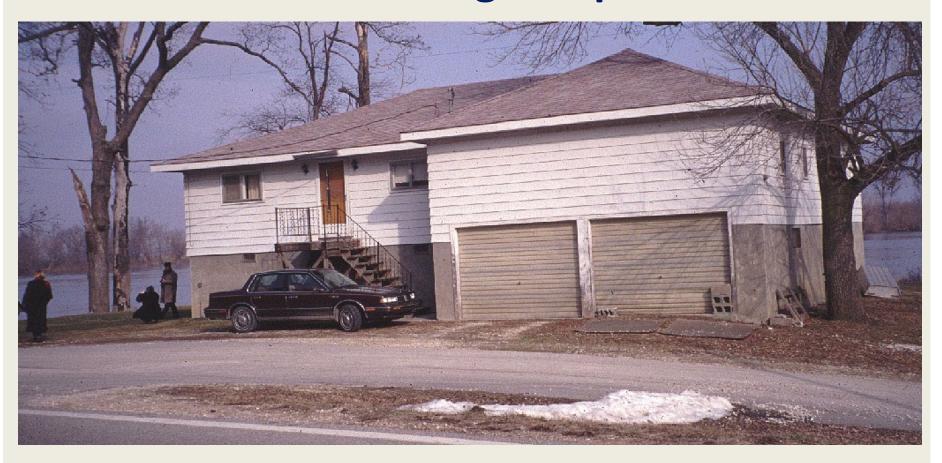




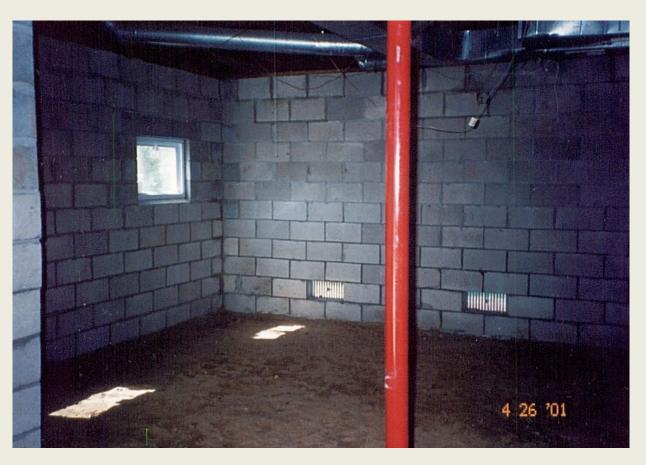




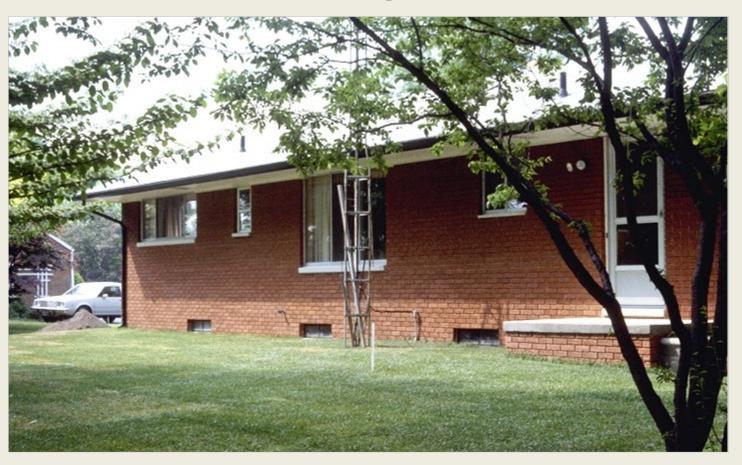














#### **ELEVATION CERTIFICATE**

Important: Follow the instructions on pages 1–9.

important. Follow the institutions on pages 1–3.									
Copy all pages of this Elevation Certificate and all attachments for (1) community official, (2) insurance agent/company, and (3) building owner.									
SECTION A – PROPERTY INFORMATION							FOR INSUF	FOR INSURANCE COMPANY USE	
A1.	A1. Building Owner's Name Policy							ber:	
	<ol> <li>Building Street Address (including Apt., Unit, Suite, and/or Bldg. No.) or P.O. Route and Box No.</li> </ol>							IAIC Number:	
(	City				State		ZIP Code		
A3.	A3. Property Description (Lot and Block Numbers, Tax Parcel Number, Legal Description, etc.)								
A4. Building Use (e.g., Residential, Non-Residential, Addition, Accessory, etc.)									
A5. I	Latitude/Longitude: Lat. Long. Horizontal D						Datum: NAD 1927 NAD 1983		
A6. Attach at least 2 photographs of the building if the Certificate is being used to obtain flood insurance.									
A/. Building Diagram Number									
A8. For a building with a crawlspace or enclosure(s):									
a) Square footage of crawlspace or enclosure(s) sq ft									
b) Number of permanent flood openings in the crawlspace or enclosure(s) within 1.0 foot above adjacent grade									
c) Total net area of flood openings in A8.b sq in									
d) Engineered flood openings?  Yes No									
A9. For a building with an attached garage:									
a) Square footage of attached garage sq ft									
b) Number of permanent flood openings in the attached garage within 1.0 foot above adjacent grade									
c) Total net area of flood openings in A9.b sq in									
d) Engineered flood openings?									
SECTION B - FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) INFORMATION									
B1. NFIP Community Name & Community Number					B2. County	Name		B3. State	
	B4. Map/Panel B5. Suffix B6. FIRM Index B7. FIR Effe Rev					B8. Flood Zone(s)	B9. Base Flood Elevation(s) (Zone AO, use Base Flood Depth)		

Completing & maintaining the Elevation Certificate is an important element of a floodplain management program.

A copy of the Elevation
Certificate can be found at
<a href="https://www.fema.gov/">https://www.fema.gov/</a> by
using the search function.



#### **Poll Question #6**

For buildings elevated on enclosures, the maximum allowable distance between the bottom of wall openings and natural grade is:



#### **Floodproofing**



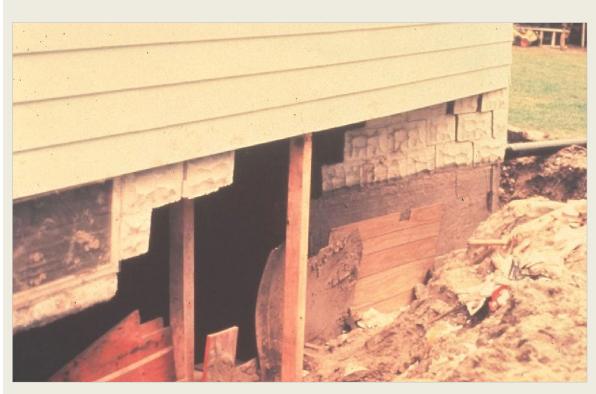


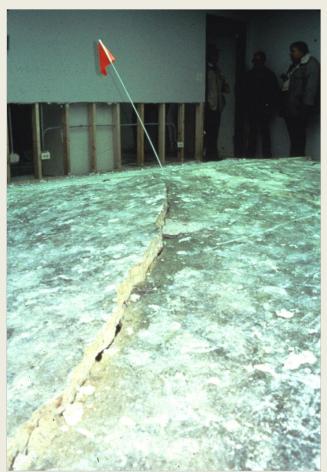
#### Floodproofing

- Only for nonresidential buildings
- Walls are watertight
- Designed to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and buoyancy
- Utilities are protected
- Where floodwaters < three feet deep</li>
- Discourage human intervention



## **Floodproofing**





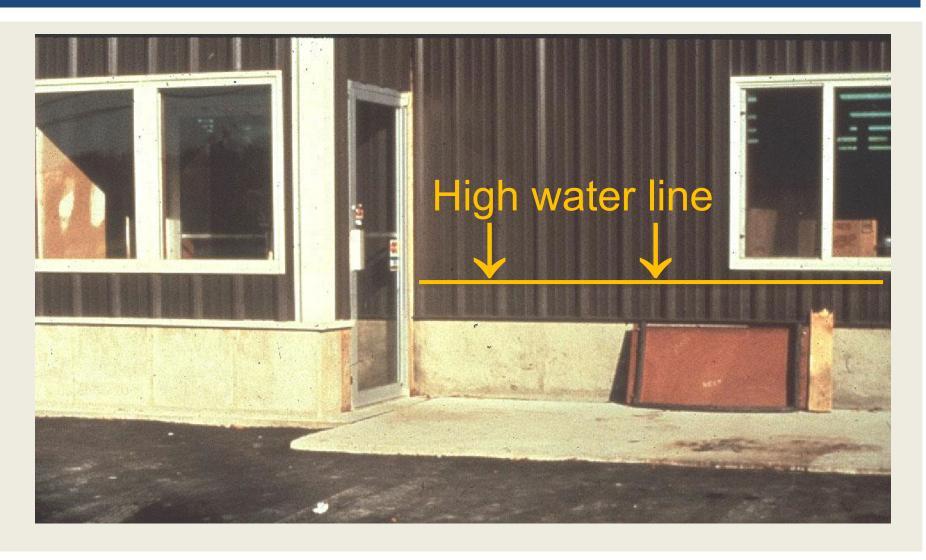


#### FLOODPROOFING CERTIFICATE FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The floodproofing of non-residential buildings may be permitted as an alternative to elevating to or above the Base Flood Elevation; however, a floodproofing design certification is required. This form is to be used for that certification. Floodproofing of a residential building does not alter a community's floodplain management elevation requirements or affect the insurance rating unless the community has been issued an exception by FEMA to allow floodproofed residential basements. The permitting of a floodproofed residential basement requires a separate certification specifying that the design complies with the local floodplain management ordinance.

issued an exception by FEMA to allow floodproofed residential basements. The permitting of a floodproofed residential basement requires a separate certification specifying that the design complies with the local floodplain management ordinance.							
BUILDING OWNER'S NAME						FOR INSURANCE COMPANY USE POLICY NUMBER	
STREET ADDRESS (Including Apt., Unit, Suite, and/or Bldg. Number) OR P.O. ROUTE AND BOX NUMBER							
OTHER DESCRIPTION (Lot and Block Numbers, etc.)					COM	COMPANY NAIC NUMBER	
CITY	ITY STATE				Zip Code		
SECTION I – FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) INFORMATION							
Provide the following from	the proper FIRM:						
COMMUNITY NUMBER	PANEL NUMBER	SUFFIX	DATE OF FIRM INDE	X FIRM Z	FIRM ZONE BASE FLOOD ELEVATIO (in AO Zones, Use Depth		
Indicate elevation datum used for Base Flood Elevation shown above: NGVD 1929 NAVD 1988 Other/Source:							
SECTION II – FLOODPROOFED ELEVATION CERTIFICATION (By a Registered Professional Land Surveyor, Engineer, or Architect)							
All elevations must be based on finished construction.							
Floodproofing Elevation Information:							
Building is floodproofed to an elevation of feet (In Puerto Rico only: meters).  NGVD 1929 NAVD 1988 Other/Source:							
(Elevation datum used must be the same as that used for the Base Flood Elevation.)							
Height of floodproofing on the building above the lowest adjacent grade is feet (In Puerto Rico only: meters).							
For Unnumbered A Zones Only:							
Highest adjacent (finished) grade next to the building (HAG) feet (In Puerto Rico only: meters).  NGVD 1929 NAVD 1988 Other/Source:							
(NOTE: For insurance rating purposes, the building's floodproofed design elevation must be at least 1 foot above the Base Flood Elevation to receive rating credit. If the building is floodproofed only to the Base Flood Elevation, then the building's insurance rating will result in a higher premium. See the Instructions section for information on documentation that must accompany this certificate if being submitted for flood insurance rating purposes.)							

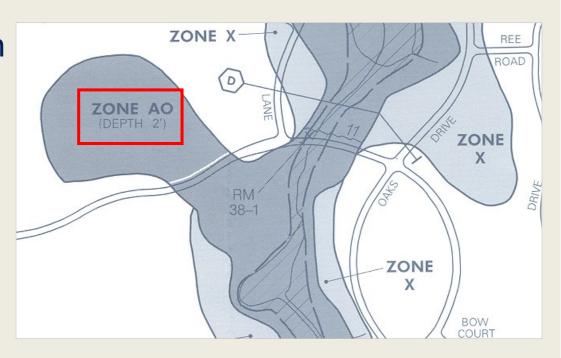






### **AO Zones**

- Protect to the depth shown on the FIRM
- Protect to at least two feet if no depth shown on the FIRM



All other rules are the same



### **Basements**





### **Basements**

- Any area of a building having its floor below grade on all sides
- Includes cellars and below-grade crawlspaces
- Does not include "walkout" basements
- Floodproofed basements exceptions



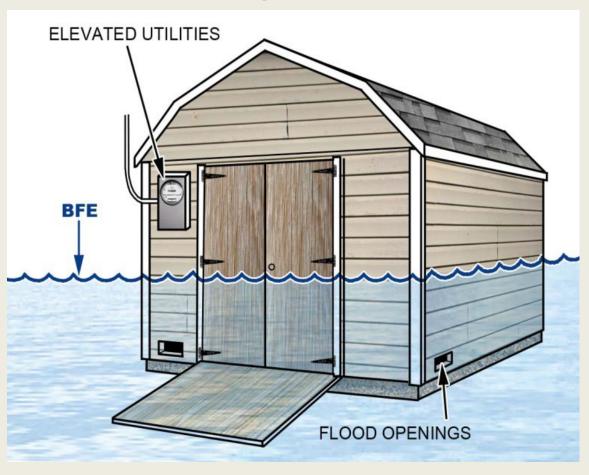
## **Anchoring**

Additional anchoring measures are required:

- Where base flood velocities exceed 5 feet per second;
- In areas subject to waves and high winds;
- Factory built home
- Engineer's certification



## **Accessory Structures**





### **Accessory Structures**

Accessory structures to residential uses may be exempted from the building protection standards

- Sheds
- Detached garages

Agriculture buildings (with a variance)



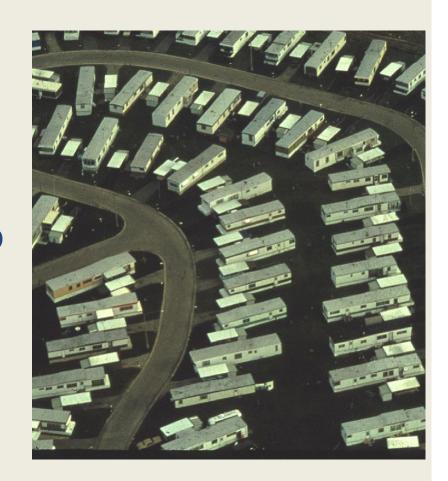
#### Residential Accessory Structures

- Not for human habitation
- Size limited to 600 sq feet.
- Used for vehicle parking and low flood damage potential storage
- Constructed using flood-resistant materials below FPE
- Elevate or floodproof utilities
- Be able to protect or elevate stored contents and equipment in event of a flood
- Provide wall openings
- Anchor structure to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement



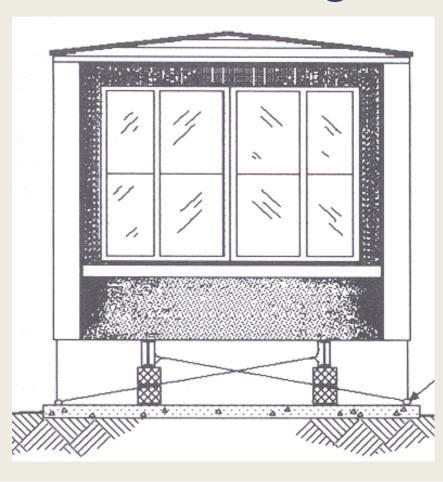
## **Factory built homes**

Must meet same flood protection requirements as a building, elevated to the FPE





### **Anchoring factory built homes**



- Permanent foundation with below-grade footing
- Tie-downs



### Recreational Vehicles

### If placed in the SFHA must:

 Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,



- Be fully licensed and ready for highway use.
- Otherwise treat as a factory-built home.





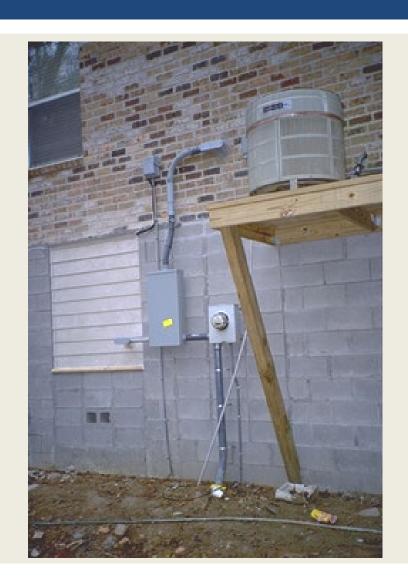


















## **Poll Question #7**

How many consecutive days is a Recreational Vehicle allowed to be onsite before it is considered to be a structure?



## Floodplain Management Desk Reference



Iowa Department of Natural Resources
May 2014







### Section 12

Regulatory
Requirements:
Existing Buildings –
Improvements and
Repairs





#### NFIP Rule:

 If the cost of improvements or the cost to repair damage > 50% of the "market value" of the building, it must be brought up to current floodplain development standards.

#### Iowa rule:

 This requirement also applies when the original floor area of a building is increased by 25%.

12-2



## Substantial Improvement

- Remodeling
- Rehabilitation
- Additions
- Repairs
- Multiple projects





### The formula

Cost of improvement project

> 50%

Market Value of the building

Example:

\$60,000 project \$100,000 building



## **Cost of Improvement**

### The structural costs including:

- "True" cost of all materials
- "True" cost of labor
- Built-in appliances
- Overhead & profit
- Repairs/other work done at the same time.



#### Items to be included:

- All structural elements, including:
- Spread or continuous foundation footings and pilings;
- Monolithic or other types of concrete slabs;
- Bearing walls, tie beams, and trusses;
- Floors and ceilings;
- Attached decks and porches;
- Interior partition walls;
- Exterior wall finishes (brick, stucco, siding) including painting and moldings;
- Windows and doors;
- Reshingling or retiling a roof; and
- · Hardware.
- All interior finishing elements, including:
- Tiling, linoleum, stone, or carpet over subflooring;
- Bathroom tiling and fixtures;
- Wall finishes (drywall, painting, stucco, plaster, paneling, marble, etc);

- Kitchen, utility, and bathroom cabinets;
- Built-in bookcases, cabinets, and furniture; and
- Hardware.
- All utility and service equipment, including:
- HVAC equipment;
- Plumbing and electrical services;
- Light fixtures and ceiling fans;
- Security systems;
- Built-in kitchen appliances;
- Central vacuum systems; and
- Water filtration, conditioning, or recirculation systems.
- Cost to demolish storm-damaged building components;
- Labor and other costs associated with moving or altering undamaged building components to accommodate improvements or additions; and
- Overhead and profits.

12-7



#### Items to be Excluded:

- Plans and specifications;
- Survey costs;
- Permit fees;
- Post-storm debris removal and clean up; and
- Outside improvements, including:
  - Landscaping;
  - Sidewalks;
  - Fences;
  - Yard lights;
  - Swimming pools;
  - Detached structures (including garages, sheds, and gazebos); and
  - Landscape irrigation systems.



### The formula

Cost of improvement project ≥ 50% → Market value of the building

**Example:** 

\$60,000 project \$100,000 building



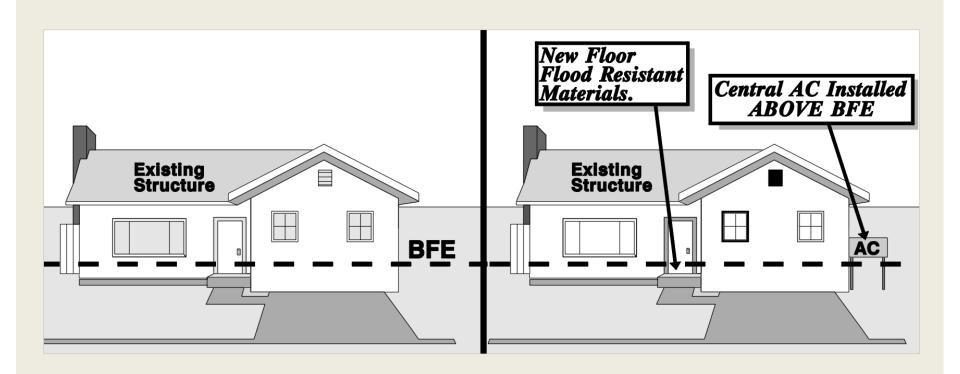
### Market value

What a willing buyer would pay for the building. Sources:

- Independent appraisal
- Adjusted tax assessments

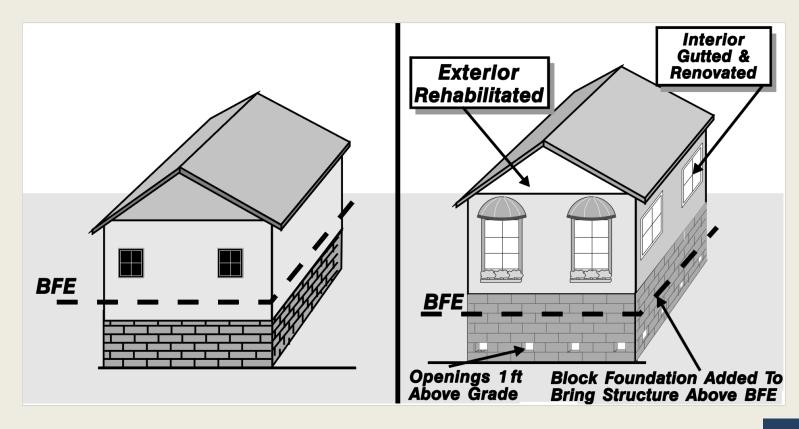


Minor Rehabilitation: < 50%





#### **Major Rehabilitation:** > 50%

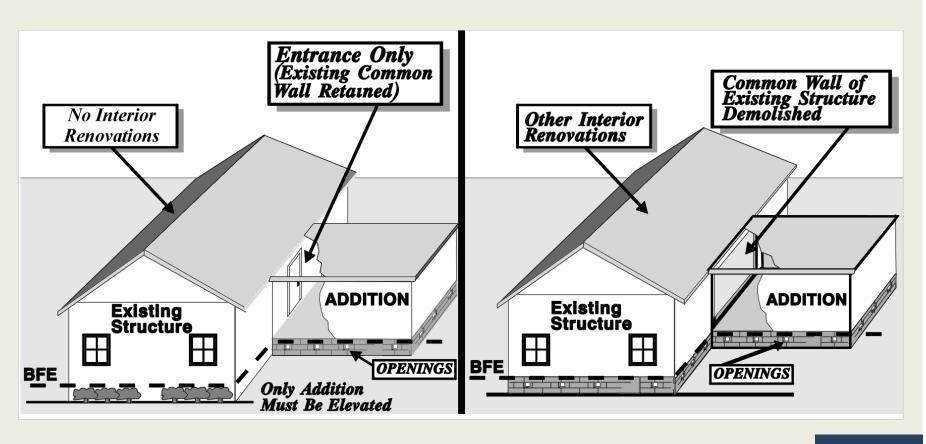








Additions: 50% Market Value OR 25% Increase in Footprint









### **Builder's cost estimates**

Architect's fees	<del>\$5,000</del>
Contractor	50,000
Contractor's profits	5,000
Cost to bring electrical up to new electrical code	10,000
Expansion of parking lot	10,000
New automatic garage doors for another part of the building	10,000
Total cost of the project	\$75,000



You talk to the County Assessor and you both agree that the existing building is worth \$140,000.

- Is the project a substantial improvement?
- What papers should you collect to document your decision?



### The formula

Cost of improvement project > 50% Market value of the building



#### Documents needed

- Builder's cost estimate
- Basis for market value
  - Assessor's notes, appraiser's report



# Substantial Damage

- Damage from any cause
- All buildings, regardless whether insured





#### The formula

Cost of repair

Pre-damage market value of the building > 50%

**Example:** 

\$60,000 project \$100,000 building



#### Cost to repair

- "True" cost to restore the building to its predamaged condition.
- Regardless whether the owner wants to restore or not.
- Get contractor's or construction estimator's estimate.
- Check against insurance claim.



#### **Exceptions**

- Non-construction expenses (surveying, permit fees, etc.)
- Demolition, emergency repairs
- Non-building work (driveway, etc.)
- Historic structures
- Code violations (see Section 4.4.8, FEMA P-758)



# Increased Cost of Compliance

- Building must have flood insurance
- Must have been damaged by a flood
- Must be determined to be substantially damaged by code official
- Up to \$30,000 to help comply

#### **USE THE ICC CLAIM TO:**



ELEVATE THE HOUSE ON YOUR LOT



DEMOLISH AND REBUILD THE HOUSE



MOVE THE HOUSE TO HIGH GROUND



FLOODPROOF A NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE





### Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) User Manual and Field Workbook

Using the SDE Tool to Perform Substantial Damage Determinations

FEMA P-784 / Tool Version 3.0 / August 2017





### Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) Software



### **Poll Question #8**

Which of the following costs are <u>not</u> included in the calculation for Substantial Improvement/Damage?



### Break



### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



Iowa Department of Natural Resources
May 2014





Dewberry

#### **Section 13**

Additional Regulatory Standards

Section 14
Permit Review



# A permit is needed for development

#### FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

Specify for what purpose the permit is issued— New construction, alterations, fill, excavation, other

ISSUED TO:\_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT ADDRESS:

(if different from permittee's address)

ISSUED BY:\_\_\_\_\_\_Floodriain Management Administrator

DATE:

ADDRESS:

(This permit expires 180 days from this date

THIS PERMIT MUST BE POSTED ON THE PREMISES IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE SO AS TO BE CLEARLY VISIBLE FROM THE STREET.

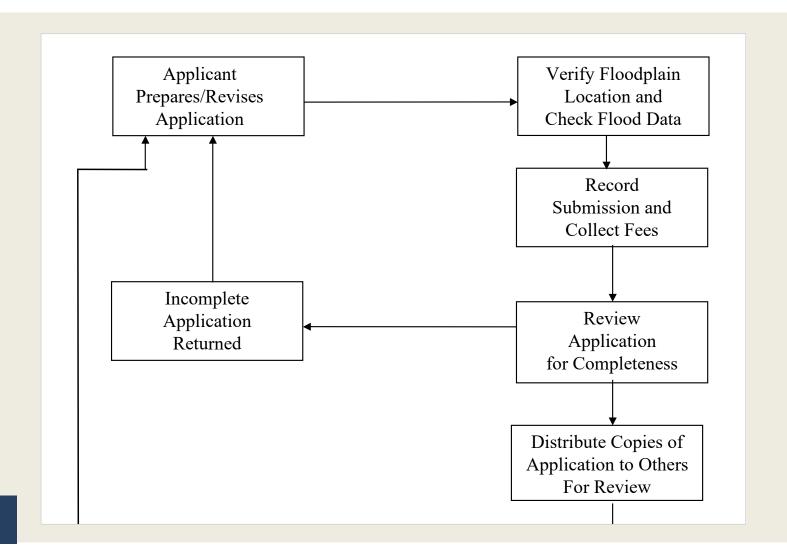




#### A permit is needed for development

- New buildings and structures
- Additions or remodeling
- Fencing
- Filling, grading, excavation, dredging
- Paving, including state highways
- Storage of materials or equipment







Flood Plain Development Application/Permit	
Application/Permit# Date	
TO THE ADMINISTRATOR: The undersigned hereby makes application for a Permit to develop in a flood plain. The work to be performed, including flood protection works, is as described below and in attachments hereto. The undersigned agrees that all such work shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the ( <u>Enter City/County Name</u> ) Flood Plain Management Ordinance and with all other applicable city/county ordinances and the laws and regulations of the State of Iowa.	
Owner/Agent:	
Street Address: Phone:	
City/State/Zip: Email:	
Builder:  Street Address:  Phone:	
City/State Zip: Email:	
Project Location: ¼	
Type(s) of Development    Filling	
Size of Site (ft x ft): Area of Site (sq. ft.): Estimated Cost (\$): Principal Use:	
Accessory Uses (Storage, parking, etc.):	
Addition or modification to non-conforming use: Yes No Assessed value of structure (\$):	



#### **Permit Review Process**

**Step 1 –** Review for Completeness

**Step 2 –** Review for Compliance

Step 3 - Application Approval or Denial



### Review for completeness

- Check all forms
- Check site plan
  - Property lines, set backs
  - Floodplain and floodway boundaries



#### Review for completeness

- Check building plans
  - Lowest floor elevation
  - Foundation plans
  - What will be in enclosures
- Check certifications
  - Floodproofing



#### Review for completeness

- Check for other needed permits
  - DNR
  - Corps
- Circulate to others for review



#### **Review for compliance**





#### Review for compliance

- Check the Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
- Check floodway boundaries
- Review building plans
- Review certifications



### Approve or deny the permit

- Keep a record.
- If denied:
  - Forget the project
  - Redesign and reapply
  - Appeal
  - Request a variance





### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



Iowa Department of Natural Resources
May 2014





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#### **Section 15**

Inspections



# Three Recommended Inspections

- Pre-construction inspection;
- Elevation inspection; and
- Final inspection.





	FLOODPLAIN INSPECTION REPORT	
Date:	Inspector:	
Permit #:	Applicant:	
Туре	of inspection: Pre-construction* Elevation Final	
Pre-Construction Inspection*		
Office Wo	ork	
□ R	eview permit file before going to the field	
□ A	sk permit reviewer any questions, if necessary	
□ C	heck for any necessary state or federal permits	
Field Work		
	heck building or development location. Measure distances from waterway or landarks. Locate floodplain and floodway boundaries.	



### Pre-construction inspection

- Location of the floodplain and floodway boundaries
- Setbacks from lot lines, channel banks
- Floodway encroachment, if applicable



### Elevation inspection

Check before slab or foundation is poured





### Elevation inspection

- Check fill for compaction, slope and protection measures
- Check building location
- Check crawlspace openings
- Floodway encroachments



#### Final inspection





### Final inspection

- Check if foundation has been altered
- Obtain as-built elevation certificate or floodproofing certificate
- Check enclosures for openings and use
- Check for elevated utilities
- Check for floodway encroachment
- Check factory built home's anchoring



### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



Iowa Department of Natural Resources
May 2014





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#### **Section 16**

Appeals and Variances



#### **Variances**

- Conditions are unique to the property
- Pertain to the land and not structure, its inhabitants, or property owners
- Need DNR approval
- Applicant must show
  - Good cause
  - Exceptional hardship



### **Hardship Test**

- The concept of unnecessary hardship is the cornerstone of all variance standards, whether or not the floodplain is involved.
- The applicant has the burden of proving unnecessary hardship.



#### Should you issue a floodplain variance?

A city or county is authorized to approve variances from the letter of your floodplain regulations "that will not be contrary to the public interest where, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the provisions of this Ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship."

The issuing of variances is guided strictly by the requirements of your local ordinance and state and federal regulations. Variations to your flood protection regulations should be avoided and only issued because of special situations.

#### When considering a variance application, ask the following 10 questions:

 Is the variance requested on land that is unique? Each variance request must be considered on a structure by structure and lot by lot basis. You must consider if the lot is unique. If it is not unique, then other similarly situated land would also be eligible for a variance for the same reasons.

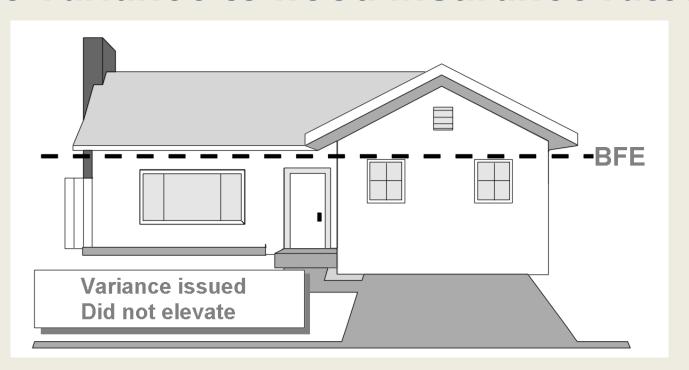


# **Examples of reasons NOT acceptable for a variance**

- House will look different from neighbors'
- Resident can't go up steps
- It will cost more to comply
- Affect on property values



#### No variance to flood insurance rates



Lowest Floor 1 ft. <u>above</u> BFE, premium =\$941/year Lowest Floor 1 ft. <u>below</u> BFE, premium =\$4336/year



#### **Historic Structures**





#### **Historic Structures**

- Structures listed on:
  - National Register of Historic Places
  - State Historical Society of Iowa Inventory
  - A Federally-certified local historic preservation board
- Can have a variance if it's the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character



### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



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May 2014







# Section 17 Enforcement



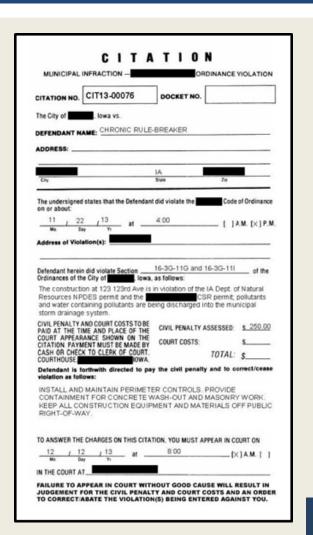
#### **Enforcement Steps**

- Contact property owner in person or by phone
- Follow up with written notice
- Talk to attorney
- Issue a stop work order
- Post violation notice on property



#### Legal Recourse

- Fines
- Record violation on the property deed
- Restraining order for active construction or grading activities
- Tickets
- DNR





#### Section 1316

- Section 1316 of the National Flood Insurance Act
- Denies flood insurance to property
- No Federal aid or disaster assistance
- Difficult to get a mortgage



#### **Poll Question #9**

True or False: A variance granted from the elevation requirements for a building will also apply to its flood insurance rates:



### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



Iowa Department of Natural Resources

May 2014





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#### **Section 18**

Records



#### Permit file

- Application forms and site plans
- All correspondence
- Engineering analyses
- Variance or appeals records
- As-built certifications

Keep all as-built records

Old FIRMs, LOMAs, LOMRs



## **Elevation Certificate**

- Best record to document that the structure complies with the ordinance
- Needed by owner to obtain flood insurance
- Needed for LOMAs
- Needed for Community Rating System



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FI EVATION CERTIFICATE

AND

INSTRUCTIONS

2012 EDITION

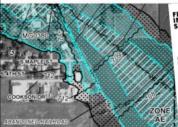
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A1.	Building Owner's Name	ocomon /				P	olicy Number		
A2.	Building Street Address (including Apt., Unit, Sc	uite, and/or Rid	ir. No.) or PO. Route	and Bo	t No.	- 0	ompany NAC	Number:	
	City	,,	State				Code		
	Property Description (Lot and Block Numbers,	Face Sharmed Millored	has I was Passainting	ato \					
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	or enclosure(s) within 1.0 foot above adjace	ent grade _			within 1.6	foot above a	idjacent gra	de	
	c) Total net area of flood openings in A8.b		sq in			area of flood			
	d) Engineered flood openings? Yes	□ No		6)	Engineen	ed flood open	ings?	Yes [	] No
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81.	NFIP Community Name & Community Number		B2. County Name	,				B3. State	•
84.	Mag/Panel Number 85, Suffix 86, FIR	M Index Date	87, FIRM Panel E Revised Date	Hective	/ B8. F	Good Zone(s)	89. Base	Flood Ele	vation(s) (Zon
			Prevised Date				~~	use come in	oos ospen
B10	Indicate the source of the Base Flood Devetion			ered in	Item B9:		-		
	☐ FIS Profile ☐ FIRM ☐ Community Det								
	Indicate elevation datum used for BFE in Item I . Is the building located in a Coastal Barrier Res		/D 1929 NAW			ther/Source:		7 min	
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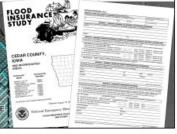


#### Floodplain Management Desk Reference









Iowa Department of Natural Resources
May 2014







#### **Sections**

- 19. Flood Insurance
- 20. The Community Rating System
- 21. Disaster Operations
- 22. Hazard Mitigation



### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



Iowa Department of Natural Resources
May 2014







#### **Sections**

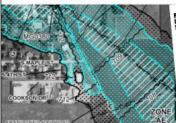
- 23. Executive Order 11988
- 24. Glossary of Terms
- 25. References
- 26. FIS and FIRM
- 27. FEMA Forms

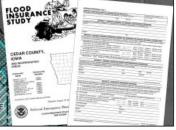


### Floodplain Management Desk Reference









Iowa Department of Natural Resources

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#### **Sections**

28. Contacts

Appendix 1 –RiskMAP

Index



#### 5 Basic Rules

- 1. Use the current effective maps
- 2. Get permits for all "development" in SFHA
- 3. Do not increase flood hazards onto others
- 4. Protect new structures from the Base Flood
- 5. Enforce substantial improvement/damage rules



### There is help

- Desk Reference and Ready Reference
- DNR and FEMA staff
- IFSMA
- Emergency Management Institute

### Floodplain Management Desk Reference



Iowa Department of Natural Resources

May 2014









# Going Above and Beyond

- Certified Floodplain Manager
  - ASFPM: www.floods.org
- Community Rating System
  - Eugene Kohls
     Insurance Services Office
     <u>EKohls@verisk.com</u>
     (305) 202-1780



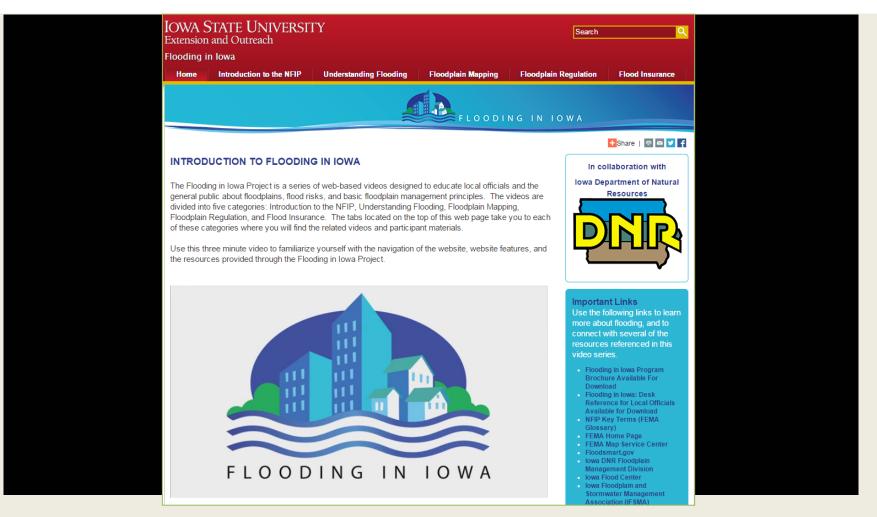


### Iowa Floodplain and Stormwater Management Association (IFSMA)



www.iowafloods.org











### Iowa DNR Floodplain and Dam Safety Program NFIP Coordination Staff

Ken Bouma (515) 725-8352 <u>Ken.Bouma@dnr.iowa.gov</u>
Jason Conn (515) 725-8333 <u>Jason.Conn@dnr.iowa.gov</u>

Adrienne Ricehill (515) 725-9320 <u>Adrienne.Ricehill@dnr.iowa.gov</u>

Iowa DNR Website: http://floodplain.iowadnr.gov

Flooding In Iowa Video Series: <a href="http://www.extension.iastate.edu/floodinginiowa">http://www.extension.iastate.edu/floodinginiowa</a>

FEMA Map Service Center: <a href="https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home">https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home</a>