



SOUTHERN TIER WEST

An Introduction to the National Flood Insurance Program

HOST: SOUTHERN TIER WEST

PRESENTER: BRIENNA WIRLEY, CFM

Zoom Housekeeping

Please stay muted at all times

Use the chat or Q&A in the bottom right corner of your screen

- Chat is for everyone to see
- Q&A only host can see

To practice using the chat box, please type your name, location, and/or title into the chat box

To Receive Code Credit (1 hour)

Login using a computer or tablet

Login no later than 15 minutes after the start time (1:00 pm)

Log out no earlier than the scheduled end time (2:00 pm) or the time the webinar ends

Respond to all polls during the webinar

Submit your full name and Training ID Number to
brienna.wirley@dec.ny.gov

Please allow at least 3 weeks for training to show up in your SLMS training history

Contact

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- Sustainability Planner
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Welcome to today's webinar

Presenter:

Brienna Wirley, Certified Floodplain Manager and Environmental Program Specialist with the Division of Water at the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

She assists communities within NYS to implement standards and requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program through technical assistance, community visits, and trainings. Brienna is the primary floodplain contact for communities in NYSDEC Regions 7, 8, and 9.





Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Introduction to the National Flood Insurance Program

1-hour

October 25, 2023

Course Information

This course has been approved by the Department of State for In-Service Training credit as follows:

- 1 hour, Topic 2 – Uniform Code

Course number: T02-07-2948

DEC Floodplain Coordinators

Central Office Floodplain Management Coordinators

Main Number, 518-402-8185

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Assisting with Regions 7-9

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Email us at floodplain@dec.ny.gov



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DEC Regional Floodplain Coordinators



Region 8: North
Avon
 Jonathan Tamargo
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Region 8: South
Elmira
 Brad Chaffee
 607-732-2214



Region 9: Buffalo
 Mandi Ohar
 716-851-7084



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Workshop Overview

- **NFIP Background & Goals**
- **Roles & Responsibilities**
- **Important Definitions**
- **FIRMs & FIS**
- **Development Requirements**
- **Flood Insurance**
- **Takeaways & Resources**
- **Wrap-up & Questions**



National Flood Insurance Program

Background & Goals

The National Flood Insurance Program

- Identify flood-prone areas within the U.S.
- Establish flood-risk zones within those areas.
- Require new and substantially improved buildings be constructed in ways that minimize flood damage.
- Transfer cost of private property flood losses from taxpayer to property owner.



Accomplishing NFIP Goals



Require

Require new construction and substantial improvements to be flood resistant

Guide

Guide future development away from flood hazard areas

Transfer

Transfer flood loss costs from taxpayers to floodplain property owners

Prohibit

Prohibit new development in designated floodways that would increase flood heights



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Roles & Responsibilities

Federal Government

- Risk Identification and mapping
- Flood insurance
- Assess community compliance
- Enforcement



FEMA



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

FDIC



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State Government

- Establish state regulatory requirements
- Provide technical assistance
- Assess community compliance
- Administers Hazard Mitigation Grants



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Department
of State



Homeland Security
and Emergency Services



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Local Municipality

- Adopts local flood damage prevention ordinance
- Ensures all development is compliant with state and NFIP



Brad Wenskoski | NYSDEC

Poll Question #1

True or False?

The NYSDEC Permit Unit considers local floodplain regulations and NFIP requirements during the review of **ALL** permit applications.

NOTE

If you are interested in obtaining code credits you must answer **EVERY** polling question



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Important Definitions

Definitions

Development

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)

Base Flood

Floodway

Lowest Floor

Basement

Substantial Damage

Substantial Improvement

Sources: 2020 BCNYS Section 202 and 44 CFR §59.1



Development

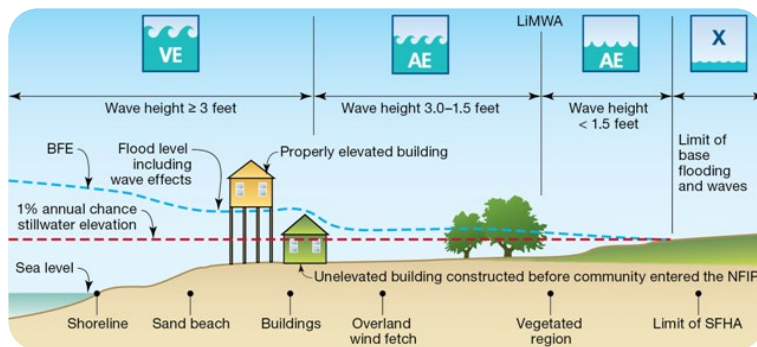
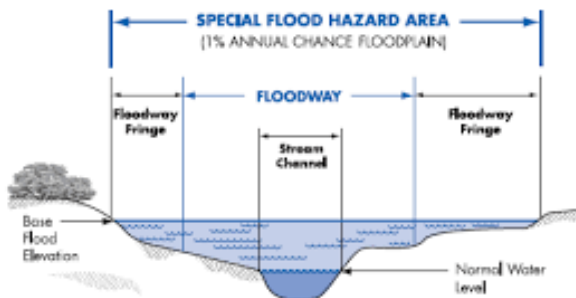
Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.



Special Flood Hazard Area

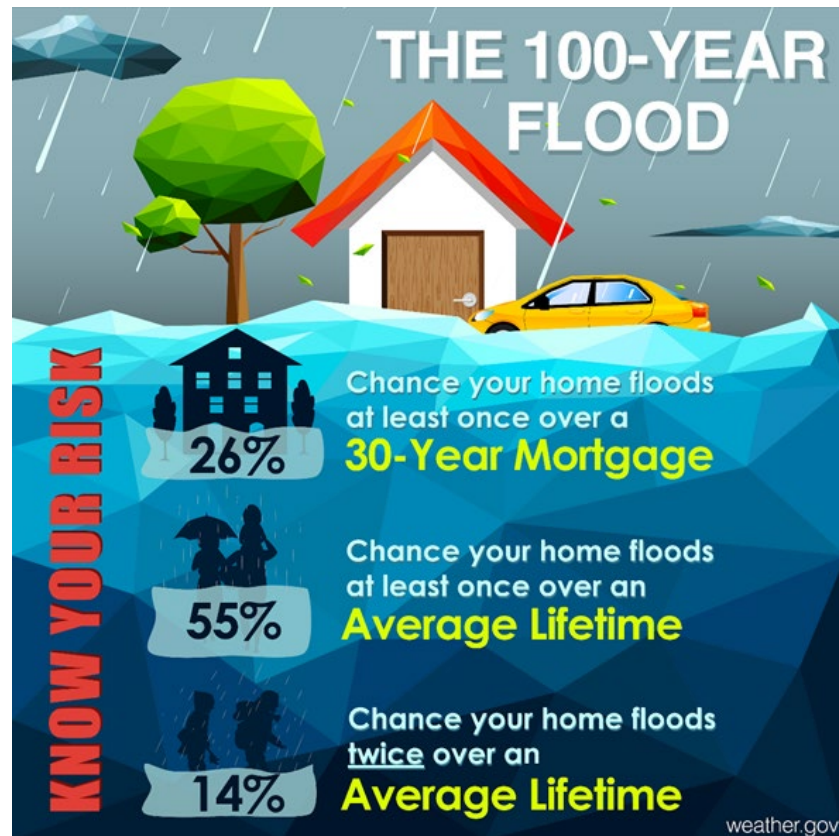
Is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, VO, or V1-30, VE, or V.

Understanding the Riverine Floodplain



Base Flood

The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

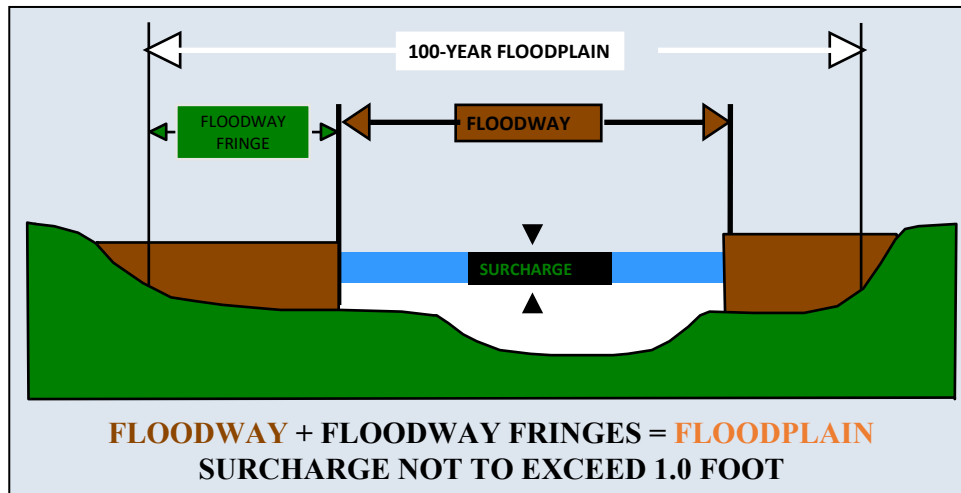


Floodway

The channel of the river, creek or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the *base flood* without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

Referred to as a **Regulatory Floodway** in 44 CFR Part 59.1

Floodway Schematic



Lowest Floor

Lowest Floor means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; *Provided*, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of §60.3.



Basement

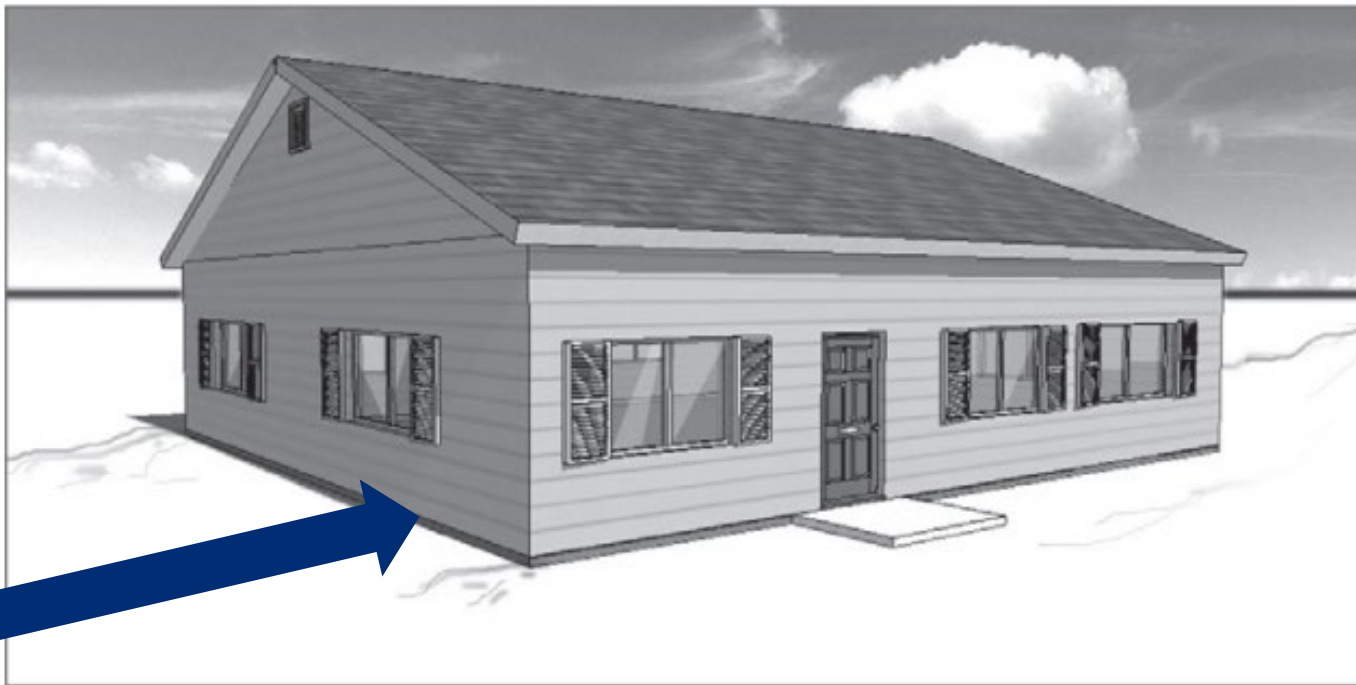
Basement or Cellar is that portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

A walkout basement is not a basement in the NFIP, provided that:

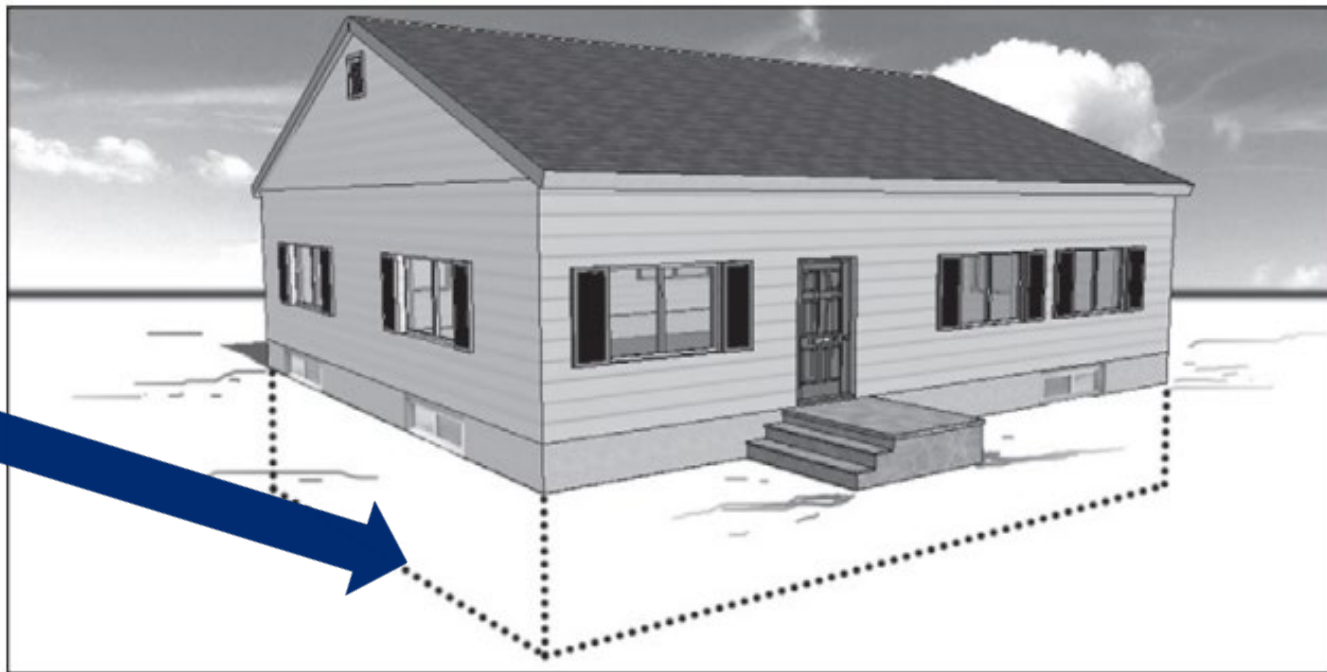
- One whole side of the “basement” is above ground.
- The basement is only used for storage and building access
- Utilities are raised above the BFE
- Flood resistant materials



Single Story Slab on Grade



Single Story with Basement

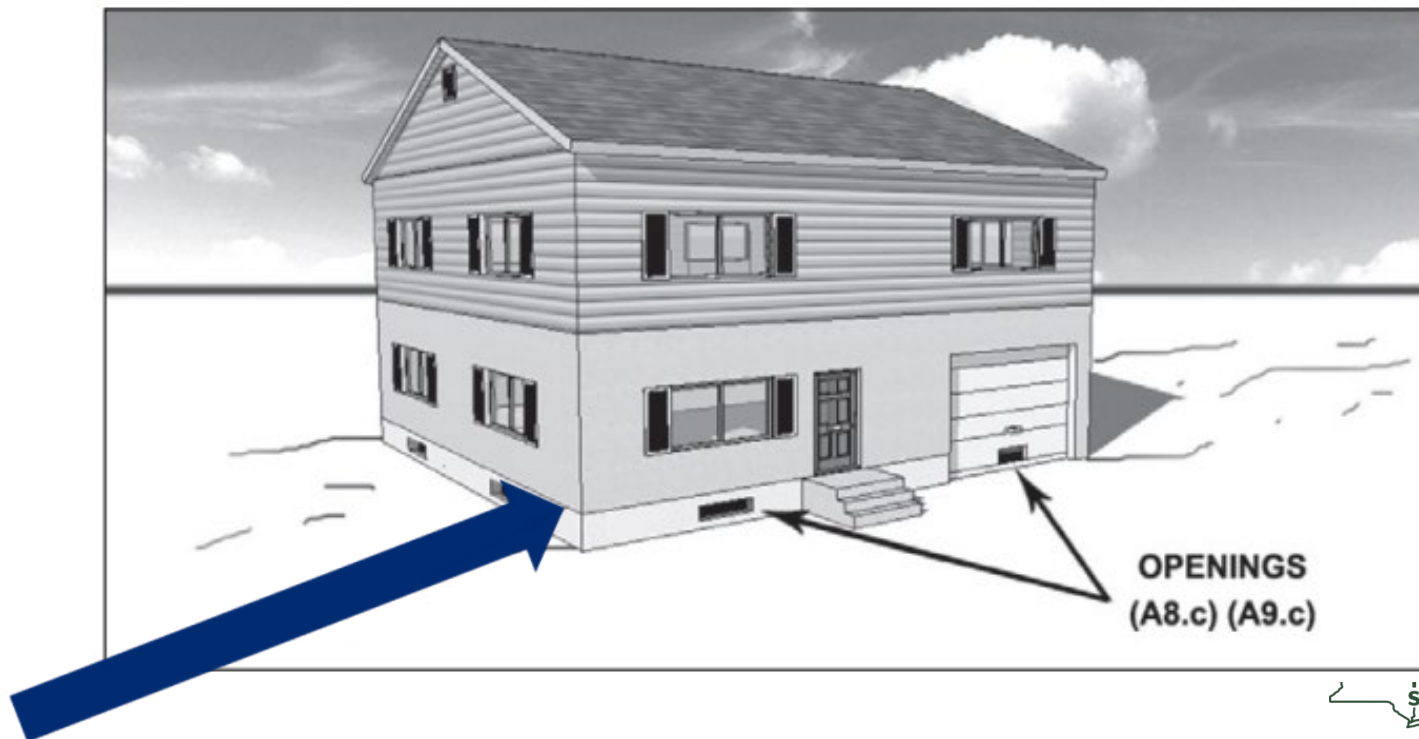


Mobile Home with Vinyl/Aluminum Skirting



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Two Story Elevated on Crawlspace



Elevated on Piers, Posts, Piles, or Columns



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Substantial Damage

Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial Improvement

Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed.



The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions or
2. Any alteration of a “historic structure”, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a “historic structure”.



Poll Question #2

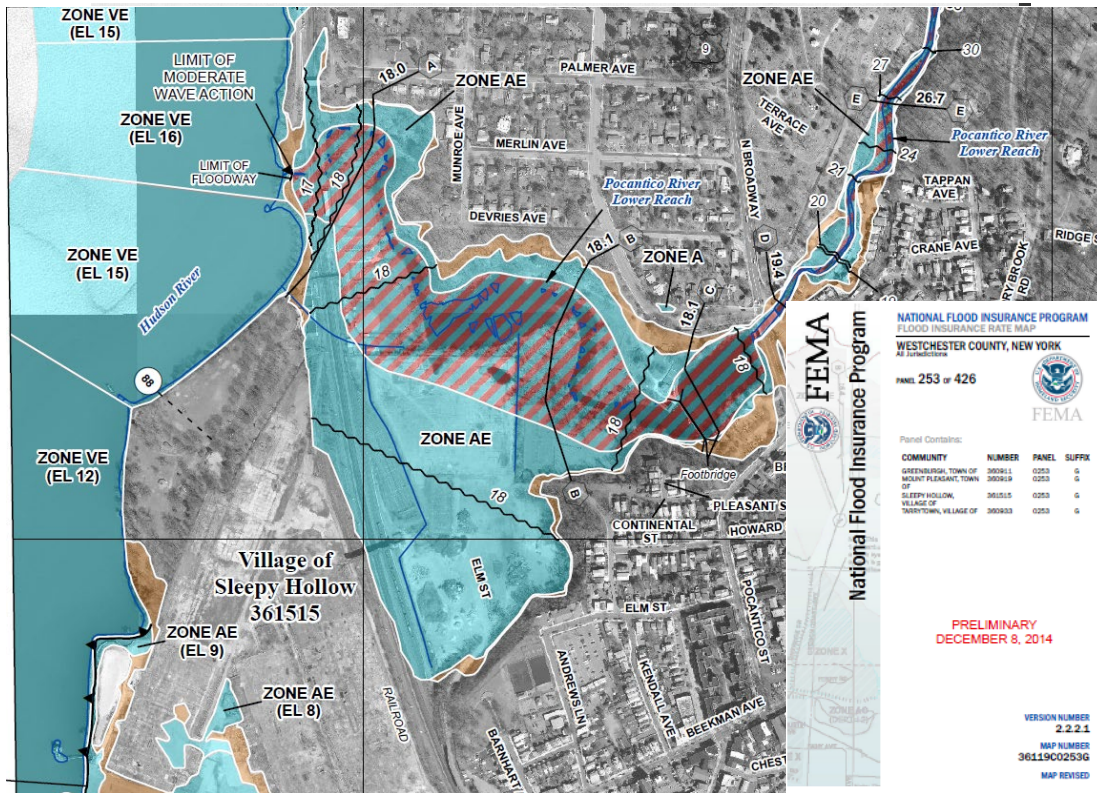
A structure could be considered substantially damaged due to a...

- A. Fire
- B. Flood
- C. Tree falling on the structure
- D. All of the above

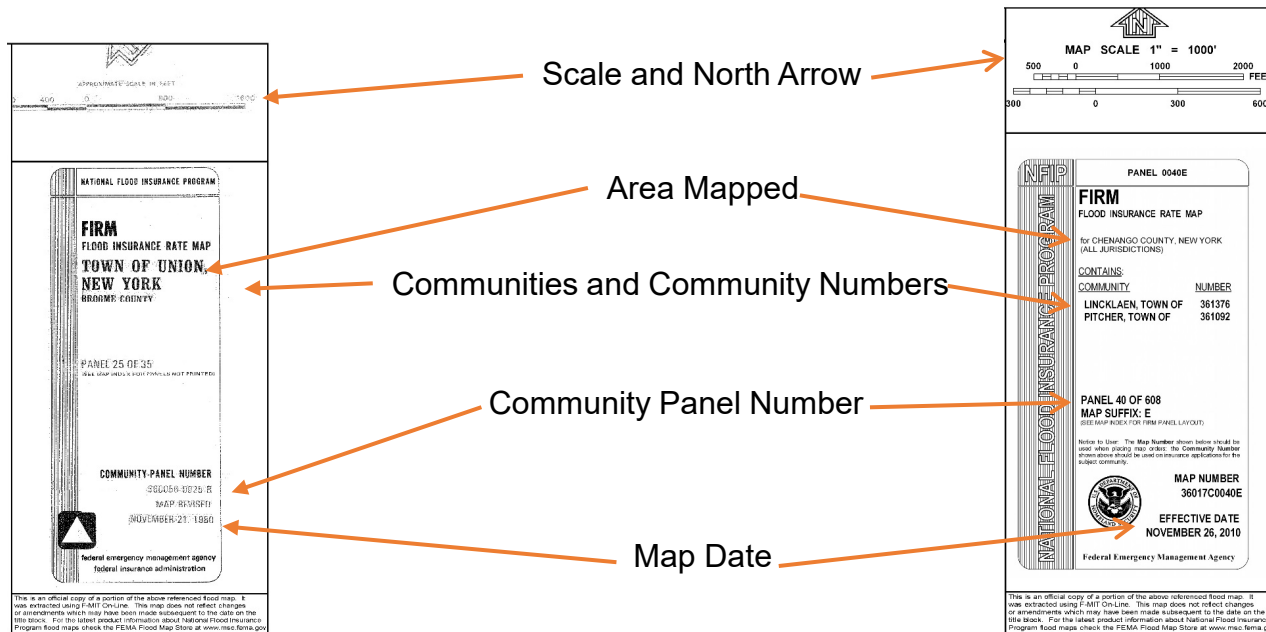
NOTE

If are you are interested in obtaining code credits you must answer EVERY polling question

Flood Insurance Studies and Maps

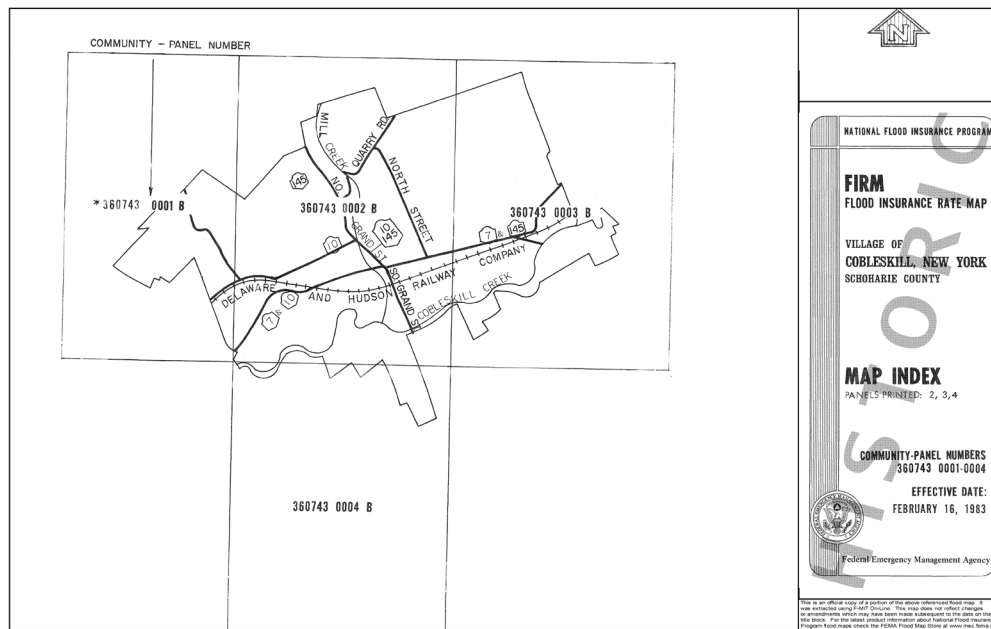


Map Panel Information

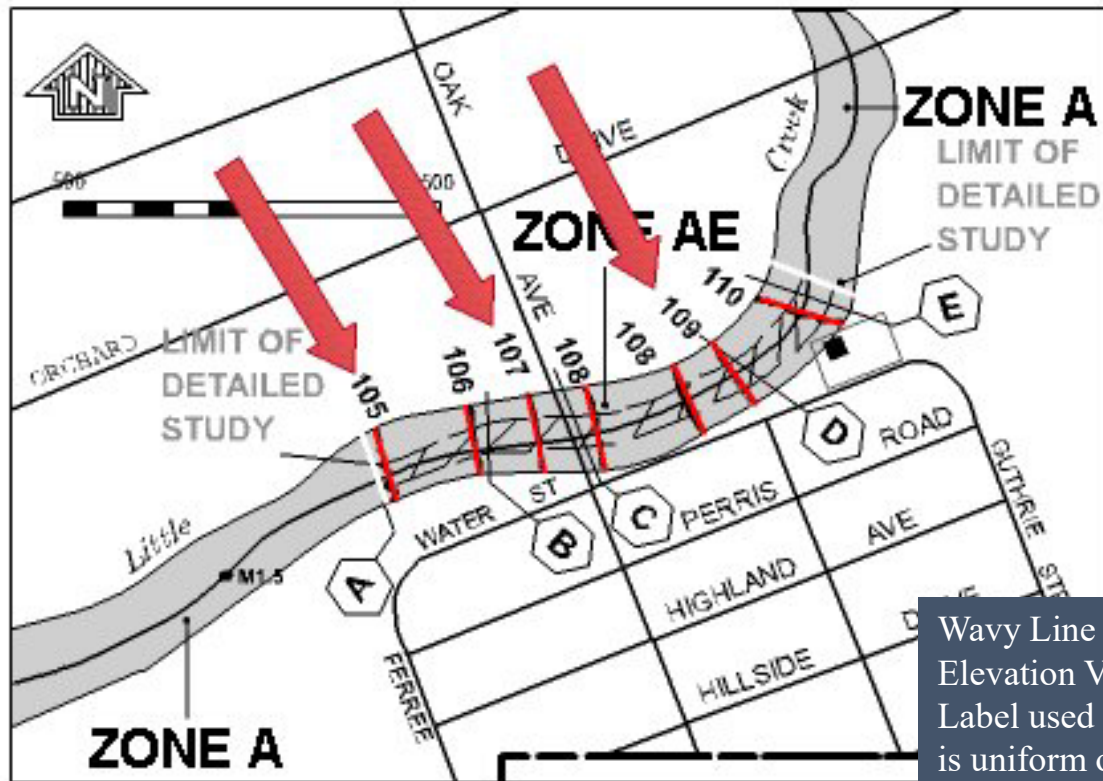


Reading a FIRM

Open Map Index and Find Panel




Some Map Features




Wavy Line used when Flood Elevation Varies along Watercourse; Label used when flood elevation is uniform over large area.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS)



FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY




**NASSAU COUNTY,
NEW YORK
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)**

COMMUNITY NAME	COMMUNITY NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	COMMUNITY NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	COMMUNITY NUMBER
ATLANTIC BEACH, VILLAGE OF	30408	ISLAND PARK, VILLAGE OF	30471	PLAUNOKE, VILLAGE OF	30488
BAKERS ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	30409	KENNESBURG, VILLAGE OF	30472	PLAUNOKE BEACH, VILLAGE OF	30489
BAVILE, VILLAGE OF	30408	KNISHTOWN, VILLAGE OF	30473	PLAUNOKE HARBOR, VILLAGE OF	30490
BEESBROOK, VILLAGE OF*	30410	LAKE SUCCESS, VILLAGE OF	30474	PORT WASHINGTON NORTH, VILLAGE OF	30491
BROOKVILLE, VILLAGE OF*	30412	LATHROTTOWN, VILLAGE OF	30475	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30492
COSENTINET, VILLAGE OF	30406	LAUREL HOLLOW, VILLAGE OF	30476	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30493
COURT ISLAND, VILLAGE OF	30481	LAWRENCE, VILLAGE OF	30477	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30494
CORP MEADOW, VILLAGE OF	30406	LONG BEACH CITY OF	30478	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30495
EAST HILLS, VILLAGE OF*	30407	LYNBROOK, VILLAGE OF	30479	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30496
EAST ROCKAWAY, VILLAGE OF	30402	MALDEN, VILLAGE OF	30480	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30497
EAST WILTON, VILLAGE OF*	30403	MARSHFIELD, VILLAGE OF	30481	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30498
FARMINGDALE, VILLAGE OF*	30404	MAYWOOD, VILLAGE OF	30482	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30499
FLEMING PARK, VILLAGE OF	30405	MEDFORD, VILLAGE OF	30483	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30500
FLOWER HILL, VILLAGE OF	30406	MILL NECK, VILLAGE OF	30484	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30501
FRIEBORT, VILLAGE OF	30407	MIRACLE, VILLAGE OF	30485	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30502
GARDEN CITY, VILLAGE OF	30408	MONTELEONE, VILLAGE OF	30486	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30503
GLEN COVE CITY OF	30409	MONEY PARK, VILLAGE OF	30487	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30504
GREAT NECK, VILLAGE OF	30410	MUTTONTOWN, VILLAGE OF	30488	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30505
GREAT NECK ESTATES, VILLAGE OF	30411	NORTH HEMPSTEAD, TOWN OF	30489	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30506
GREAT NECK PLAZA, VILLAGE OF	30412	NORTH HILLS, VILLAGE OF	30490	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30507
HEMPSTEAD, TOWN OF	30413	NEWRISE PARK, VILLAGE OF	30491	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30508
HEMPSTEAD, VILLAGE OF*	30414	OLD BROOKVILLE, VILLAGE OF	30492	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30509
HEWLETT BAY PARK, VILLAGE OF	30415	OLD WESTBURY, VILLAGE OF*	30493	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30510
HEWLETT HARBOR, VILLAGE OF	30416	OSTER BAY, TOWN OF	30494	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30511
HEWLETT NECK, VILLAGE OF	30417	OSTER BAY COVE, VILLAGE OF	30495	ROCKVILLE CENTRE, VILLAGE OF	30512

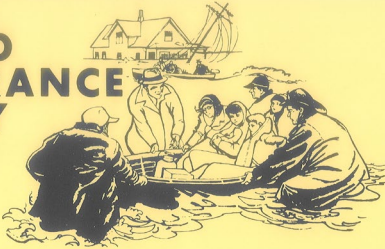
*Non-flood-prone community

REVISED:
SEPTEMBER 11, 2000

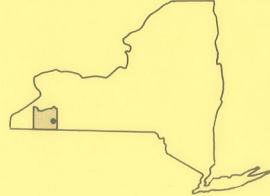


Federal Emergency Management Agency

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER
36059CV000A




FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY



**TOWN OF ISCHUA,
NEW YORK
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY**

FEBRUARY 1978

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION



NEW YORK STATE
Department of Environmental Conservation

FIS Stillwater Elevations

TABLE 5 - SUMMARY OF STILLWATER ELEVATIONS

<u>Flooding Source and Location</u>	<u>Elevation (feet)</u>			
	<u>10-Percent- Annual Chance</u>	<u>2-Percent- Annual Chance</u>	<u>1-Percent- Annual Chance</u>	<u>0.2-Percent- Annual Chance</u>
Cayuga Lake	384.1	385.4	385.8	386.8
Cross Lake	*	*	381.0	*
Lake Ontario	Not utilized	Not utilized	248.9	249.6
Owasco Lake	714.76	716.41	716.92	717.98

(Reference datum NAVD 88)

*Data not available



FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE (FEET)
ANGELICA CREEK								
A	19,460 ¹	94	386	11.6	1,375.9	1,375.9	1,375.9	0.0
B	21,600 ¹	106	402	11.1	1,402.9	1,402.9	1,402.9	0.0
C	27,400 ¹	89	365	11.5	1,433.8	1,433.8	1,433.8	0.0
TRIBUTARY A-1								
A	900 ²	60	126	6.4	1,451.4	1,451.4	1,451.4	0.0
B	2,600 ²	25	79	10.1	1,493.9	1,493.9	1,493.9	0.0

¹Feet above confluence with the Genesee River

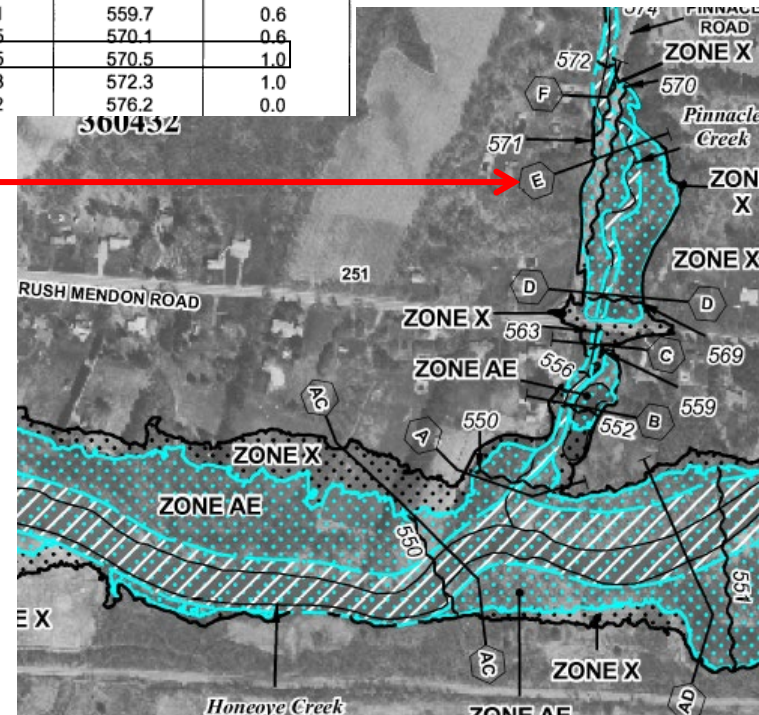
²Feet above confluence with Angelica Creek

TABLE 2	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY	FLOODWAY DATA
	VILLAGE OF ANGELICA, NY (ALLEGANY CO.)	



FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET NAVD)			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE ¹	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
Pinnacle Creek								
A	136	28	83	7.1	550.3	546.0 ²	547.0	1.0
B	476	28	66	8.9	552.4	552.4	552.8	0.4
C	704	19	63	9.4	559.1	559.1	559.7	0.6
D	879	26	246	2.4	569.5	569.5	570.1	0.6
E	1,419	26	168	3.5	569.5	569.5	570.5	1.0
F	1,647	50	179	3.3	571.3	571.3	572.3	1.0
G	2,207	33	81	7.3	576.2	576.2	576.2	0.0

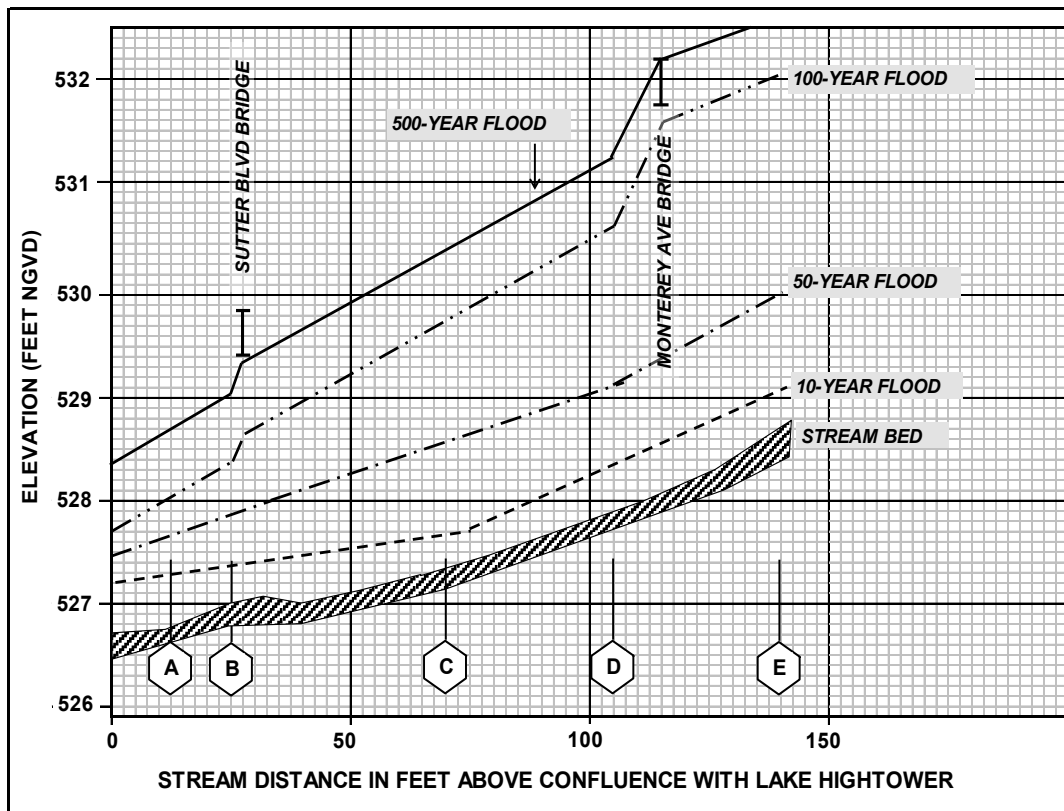
TABLE 9	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY	FLOODWAY DATA
	MONROE COUNTY, NY (ALL JURISDICTIONS)	PINNACLE CREEK

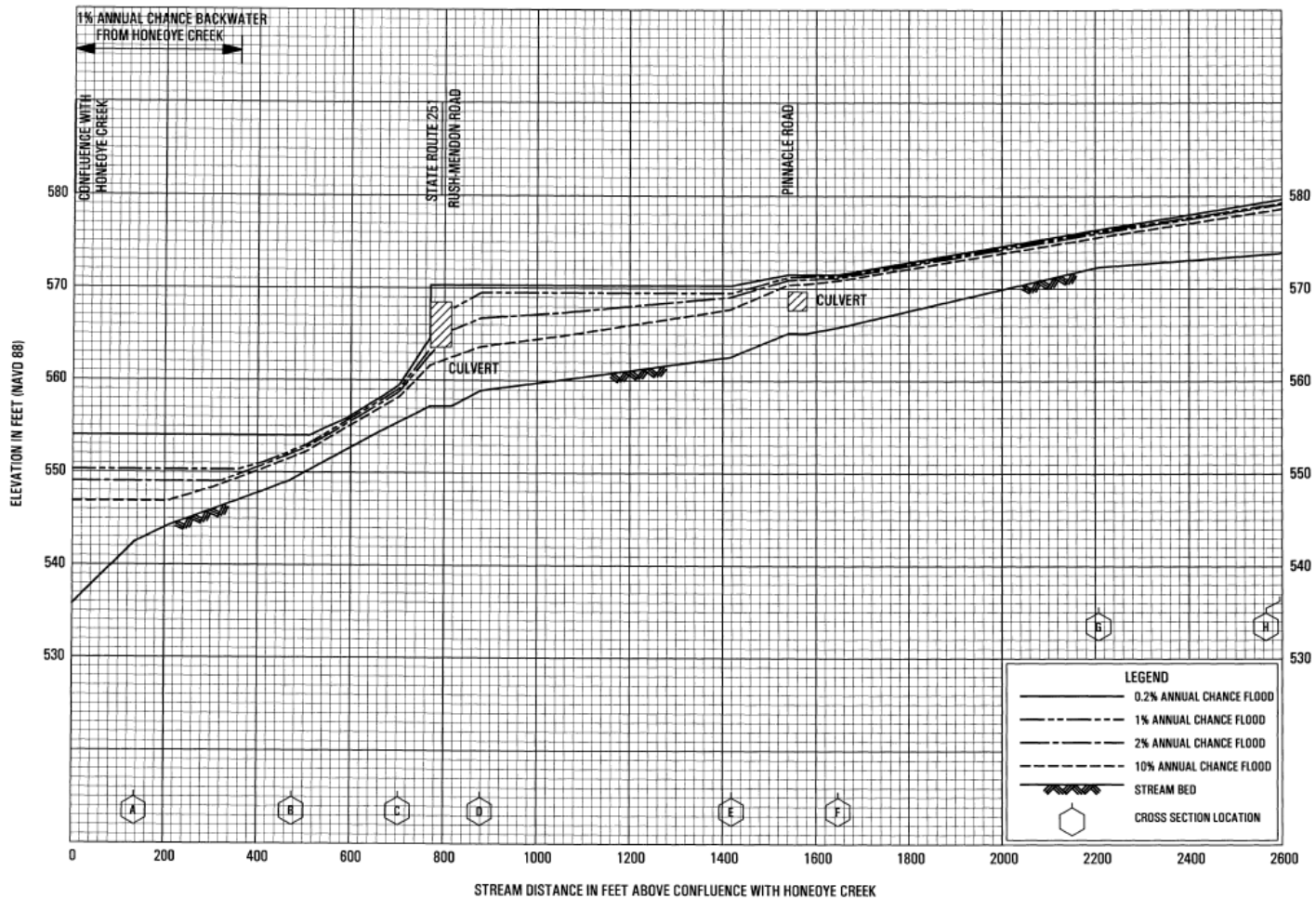


¹Feet above confluence with Honeoye Creek

²Elevation computed without consideration of backwater effects from Honeoye Creek

Flood Profile Example





FLOOD PROFILES

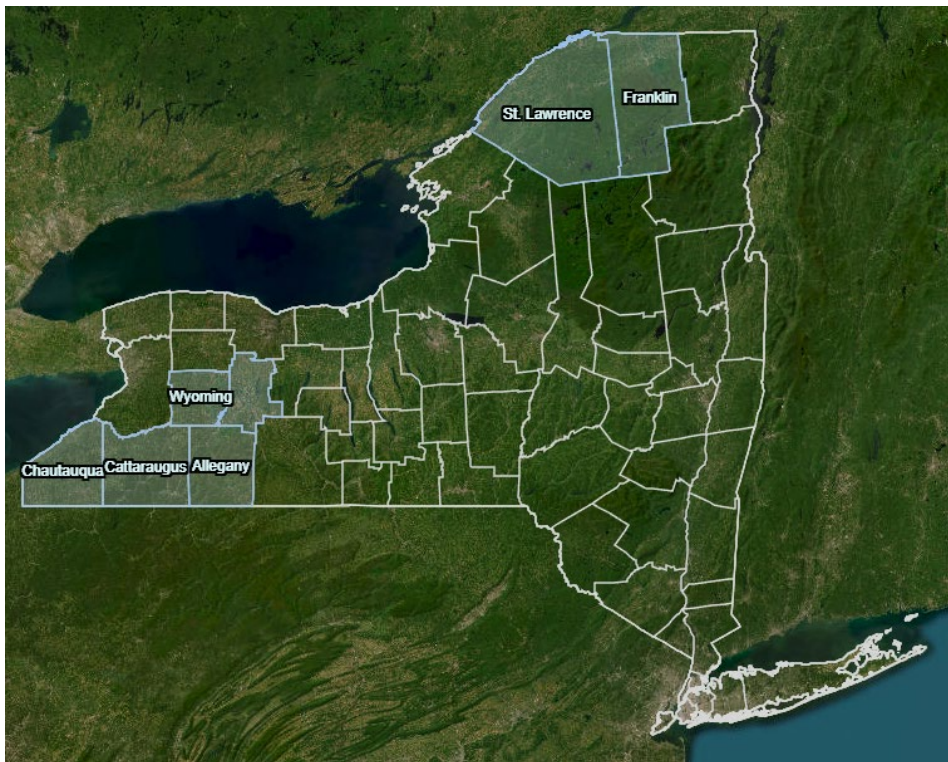
PINNACLE CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
MONROE COUNTY, NY
 (ALL JURISDICTIONS)

177P

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Base Level Engineering (BLE)



[Base Level Engineering \(BLE\) in Region 2 | Region II Mitigation Portal \(arcgis.com\)](#)

What is BLE?

- BLE is an engineering method that combines high-resolution ground elevation data and the latest modeling software to generate watershed-wide flood hazard information
- As part of the BLE output, peak discharges and flood hazard data for the 50%, 10%, 4%, 2%, 1%, 1%+, 1%-, and 0.2% flood events were produced
- This data does not replace a community's FIRM and will not affect flood insurance rates or the federal requirement to purchase flood insurance in designated areas.



How can BLE be used?

- As best available information in areas where BFEs have not been determined
- To support an application for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA), Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F) in Zone A
- Hazard Mitigation Planning
- Community Planning, Land Use, and Zoning
- Emergency Management
- Risk Communication

Where to Find Map Products

- Online: Google “FEMA Map Service Center.” or <http://www.msc.fema.gov>
- Contact a Map Specialist at 1-877-336-2627
- View at:
 - Local Government Offices
 - County and Regional Planning Offices
 - DEC HQ and Regional Offices



Poll Question #3

Where do you get the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) to the nearest tenth of a foot in a riverine floodplain?

- A. The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
- B. The flood profile in the back of the Flood Insurance Study(FIS)
- C. The Summary of Stillwater Elevations Table
- D. USGS river gauges

NOTE

If are you are interested in obtaining code credits you must answer EVERY polling question



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Development Requirements

Who Must Get Local Floodplain Development Permits

- Private Developers
- Counties
- Cities, Towns or Villages
- School Districts
- Public Improvement Districts

Established by Section 36-0107 of
Environmental Conservation Law



Elevation Requirements - Residential

- All new construction and substantial improvement shall have the Lowest Floor, including basement, elevated to or above the BFE plus 2 feet of freeboard.
- Obtain and reasonably use data available from a federal, state or other source and add 2 feet, of freeboard.
- Determine the design flood elevation in accordance with accepted hydrologic and hydraulic engineering practices to define special flood hazard areas and add 2 feet of freeboard.
- For subdivisions or other developments over 50 lots or 5 acres, applicant must provide flood elevation data and build accordingly

Elevation Options

- Open foundation (posts, piles, columns, or piers)
- Stem wall
- Full-story foundation walls
- Crawlspace
- Fill pad



Technical Bulletin

Crawlspace Construction

for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas
National Flood Insurance Program Interim

FEMATB-11 / November 2001



Reasonably Safe from Flooding Requirement for Building on Filled Land

Removed From the Special Flood Hazard Area
in Accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program

NFIP Technical Bulletin 10 / March 2023



Requirements for Flood Openings in Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures

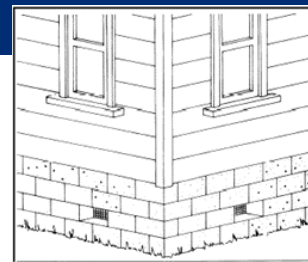
Below Elevated Buildings in Special Flood Hazard Areas
In Accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program

NFIP Technical Bulletin 1 / March 2020



WORK
STATE

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Openings in Crawlspace

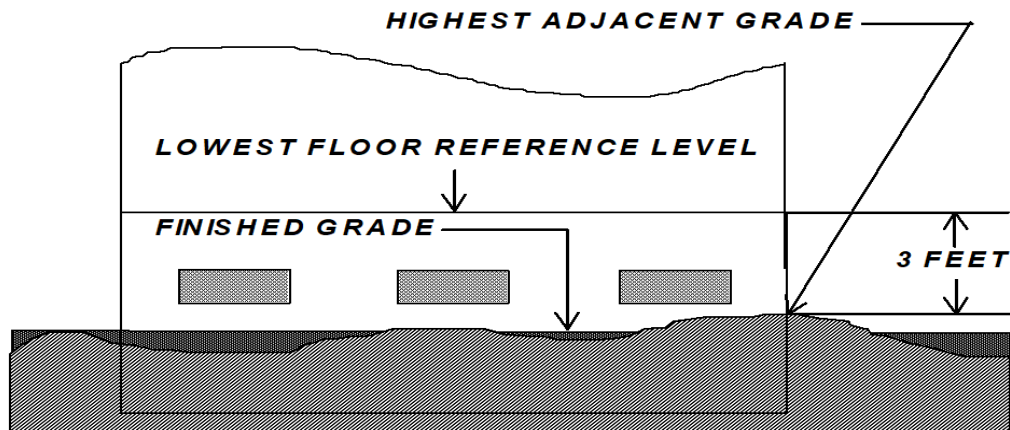
- Nonengineered Openings: Min 1 square inch per 1 square foot of enclosed floor space; measured along exterior of the enclosure walls
- Louvers, blades, or screens shall allow automatic flow of floodwater and shall be accounted for in the determination of the net open area
- At least two openings on two different sides
- The bottom of each opening shall not be more than 12 in. above grade (interior or exterior whichever is higher)



Elevation Requirements - Non-Residential

- All new construction or substantial improvement, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the design flood elevation plus freeboard
 - Exception: at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- For subdivisions or other development over 50 lots or 5 acres, applicant must provide flood elevation data and build accordingly.

Unnumbered A ZONE REFERENCE LEVELS (DEPTH 3 FEET)



**HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE - HIGHEST NATURAL GRADE
ADJACENT TO THE FOOTPRINT OF THE BUILDING PRIOR
TO CONSTRUCTION.**



Non-Residential Floodproofing

Require that all new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures within Zones A1-30, AE and AH zones on the community's FIRM

- (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the base flood level or,
- (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy**



NFIP Technical Bulletin #3

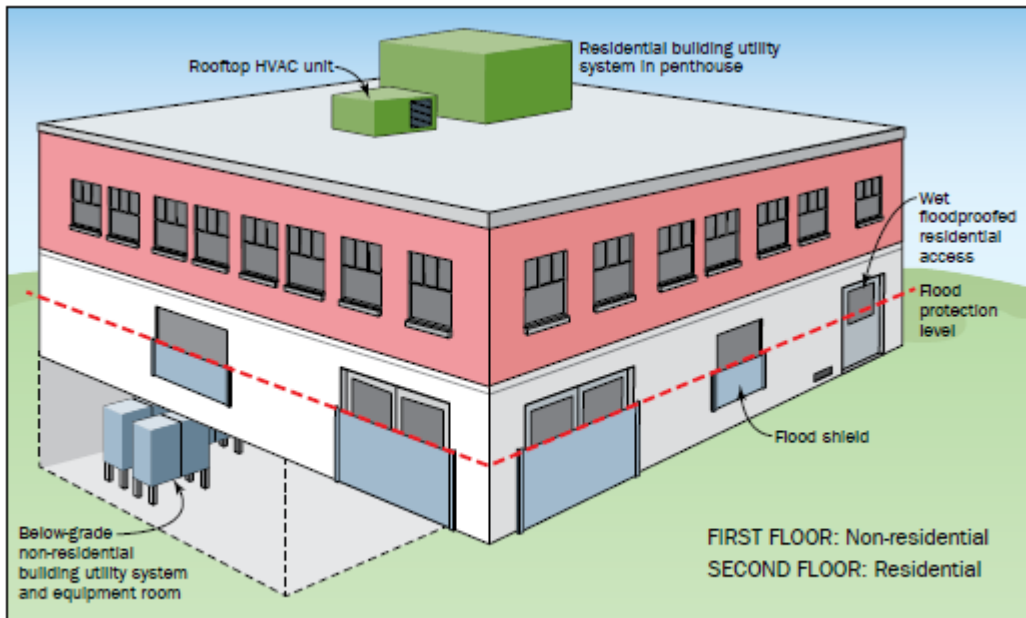


Figure 5: Mixed-use building with non-residential building utility systems and equipment in a dry floodproofed below-grade equipment room and elevated systems that serve the residential uses



Requirements for the Design and Certification of Dry Floodproofed Non-Residential and Mixed-Use Buildings

Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas
in Accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program

NFIP Technical Bulletin 3 / January 2021



FEMA



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Conservation

Utilities

Elevate 2 feet above the BFE, or:

- Designed and installed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components and resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads including effects of buoyancy
- Electrical wiring below the 2 feet elevation must conform to provisions for electrical code for wet locations
- Elevate or waterproof electric meters standards apply to replacement components only when new construction or substantial improvement
- Can not be mounted on or penetrate breakaway walls



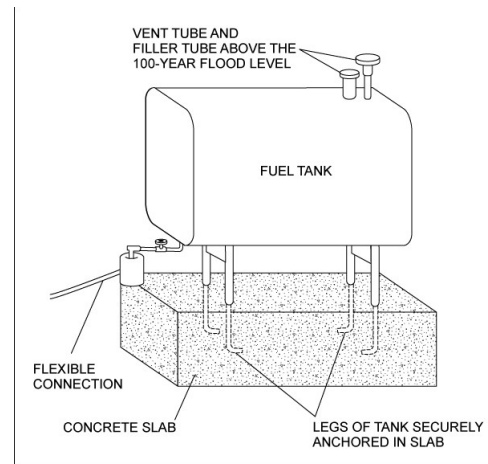
Storage Tanks

Underground Tanks:

- Anchor against flotation, collapse and lateral movement

Above-Ground Tanks

- Install at or above BFE plus freeboard
- Anchor



Anchored Propane Tank



Accessory Structures

Garages and Accessory Structures

- Shall be constructed in accordance with ASCE 24
- Structures generally used for storage or parking of vehicles
- Detached garages
- Storage buildings
- Certain agricultural buildings
- Functionally dependent use

Check Local Law for Flood Damage Prevention and also FEMA TB-1, TB-2, and TB-7



Manufactured Homes

- Bottom of the frame elevated 2 feet above the BFE
- Anchor and tie down requirements
- Flood vents if solid foundation below unit
- Floodway encroachment analysis required if in floodway

FEMA P-85 Protecting Manufactured Homes from Floods and Other Hazards



Protecting Manufactured Homes from Floods and Other Hazards

A Multi-Hazard Foundation and Installation Guide

FEMA P-85, Second Edition / November 2009



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Recreational Vehicles

If in Zones AE, A1-30, or AH Requirements:

- On site for fewer than 180 days,
- Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
- Be elevated and anchored as a manufactured home
- For bullets 1 and 2 above: No permanently attached porches or additions, must have quick disconnect utilities



Technical Bulletins

Guide-01 User's Guide to Technical Bulletins
1/1/2021

TB-1: Requirements for Flood Openings in
Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures 3/25/2020

TB-2: Flood-Resistant Materials Requirements
8/1/2008

TB-3: Non-Residential Floodproofing 1/1/2021

TB-4: Elevator Installation 6/8/2019

TB-5: Free-of-Obstruction Requirements 3/23/2020

TB-6: Below-Grade Parking Requirements 1/1/2021

TB-7: Wet Floodproofing Requirements 5/10/2022

TB-8: Corrosion Protection for Metal Connectors in
Coastal Areas 8/8/2019

TB-9: Design and Construction Guidance for
Breakaway Walls Below Elevated Coastal Buildings
9/30/2021

TB-10: Ensuring that Structures Built on Fill In or
Near Special Flood Hazard Areas are Reasonably
Safe From Flooding 3/7/2023

TB-11: Crawlspace Construction for Buildings
Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas 11/1/2001

Poll Question #4

True or False?

Non-residential structures have the option to dry-floodproof instead of elevating.

NOTE

If you are interested in obtaining code credits you must answer EVERY polling question

Flood Insurance

Risk Rating 2.0-Equity in Action

Became effective for all policies on April 1, 2022.

Important take-aways:

- FIRMs and BFEs will still be used to determine mandatory purchase requirement and for floodplain management
- Elevation certificates will no longer be required for insurance rating, but they are still required for floodplain management
- Mitigation discounts are available for:
 - Elevated machinery and equipment above first floor
 - Proper flood openings
 - Elevating on posts, piles, or piers



Flood Insurance Resources

[FloodSmart | The National Flood Insurance Program](#)

Information included:

- How to buy flood insurance
- What is covered
- How to find a provider

Floods are becoming more frequent and severe.



Keeping your flood insurance policy active is now more important than ever.

FEMA's new flood insurance pricing system better informs all policyholders about the reality of increasing flood risk, so you can protect the home and life you've built.



Speak with your insurance provider today to understand how this change might affect your policy, and if your property qualifies for any premium discounts.



ICC Coverage

Provides additional funding to either...



Elevate above the flood level required by your community



Relocate to a new site, preferably out of the floodplain



Demolish the building



Dry floodproof the building (primarily non-residential)

Eligibility for ICC Claim

A building is eligible for an ICC claim if it is in an A or V zone and the community makes the following determination:

- Substantially Damaged by flood;
or
- Repetitively damaged structure in a community that has passed a repetitive damage clause within its local law.



Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC)



Poll Question #5

Residential structures **cannot** use ICC funds to...

- A. Elevate
- B. Relocate
- C. Dry-floodproof
- D. Demolish

NOTE

If are you are interested in obtaining code credits you must answer **EVERY** polling question



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Takeaways & Resources

Benefits of Proper Enforcement

- Safer, more resilient community
- Safer Public
- Decreased flood damages
- Lower flood insurance rates
- Maintain property values
- Maintain NFIP status and access to Federal funds

Potential Funding Opportunities

- Learning how to be successful at securing and managing grants is critical.
- Check out DEC's new [Funding Finder Tool](#) to simplify the process
- Learn strategies and methods from peers on this webinar [Navigating Grant Funding: Municipal Success Stories](#)

The screenshot shows the DEC Funding Finder Tool interface with the following sections and highlighted options:

- Eligible Applicants:** Academic Institutions, Any agency of New York Stat..., Any organization/partnership, Citizen of the United States, **Government Entity**, Non-profit 501(c)(3) organiza..., Tribal governments and org..., Water Authority, Agriculture Producer, Land Trusts, Landowners, Nassau County Residents, Other, Private entities, Publicly Owned Treatment..., Regional water pollution co..., Soil and Water Conservatio..., State coastal zone managem..., Suffolk County Residents.
- Project Type:** Acquisition, Aquatic Connectivity, Buffer Restoration, **Capacity Building**, Cesspool..., Climate Ad..., Community Development, **Compliance**, Conservation, Conservation Easements, Control, Culverts.
- Project Phase:** Construction and implemen..., **Planning and Design**, Monitoring and Research, Operations and Maintenance.
- Regional Coverage:** **New York State**, United States, Long Island, Nassau County.



Resources

Overall resources

- [FEMA 480 Floodplain Managers Desk Reference](#)
- [Legal Papers from ASFPM](#)
- [FEMA P-758, Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage](#)
- [VERTCON - North American Vertical Datum Conversion \(noaa.gov\)](#)

Additional Training

- [Floodplain Management Training Resources - NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation](#)
- [Training - New York State Floodplain and Stormwater Managers \(nyfloods.org\)](#)
- [FEMA - Emergency Management Institute \(EMI\) Home Page](#)
- [NFIP101 \(floods.org\)](#)

Floodplain Management Requirements

- [44 CFR Part 60 CRITERIA FOR LAND MANAGEMENT AND USE](#)
- [NFIP Technical Bulletins \(Links to all 11 NFIP TB's\)](#)
- [Reducing Flood Losses through the International Code Series \(sample permit/site plan checklists and a crosswalk between the IBC/IRC and the 44 CFR 60.3 standards are in the appendices\)](#)
- [ICC Building Code resources for floodplain managers](#)
- [FEMA 348, Protecting Building Utilities from Flood Damage \(1999\)](#)



Thank You!

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