Jastal SC CRS User Group The Community Rating System (CRS) Mandy Todd, AICP, CFM Coastal Communities ISO/CRS Specialist

February 2017



CRS Updates





Upcoming CRS Cycles

Folly Beach Beaufort County Charleston County North Myrtle Beach Myrtle Beach City of Beaufort Berkeley County Edisto Beach City of Georgetown North Charleston Seabrook Island



Program Data Table

- 1. Area of SFHA (acres)
 - Delete Federal Lands
 - Delete Large Bodies of Water
- 2. Number of Buildings in SFHA
 - Insurable Structures
 - No pools, garages, accessory structures

PDT starts with first cycle under 2013/2017 Manual and is updated at following recertifications



310 Elevation Certificates

CRS Credit Criteria:

- 1. Maintain completed "Finished Construction" ECs:
 - for all new buildings
 - and substantial improvements/substantial damage
 - in the SFHA

 Review for correctness: See Correction Checklist (Coordinator's Manual pages 310-7 & 8)
 Make copies of ECs available to public





ELEVATION CERTIFICATES Activity 310 Cycle Visit – list of permits for previous 5 years Random selection of 30 ECs to submit Annual Recertification – copies of all ECs

Include v-zone certifications and Engineered Flood Opening Certifications



310 Elevation Certificates

CRS Credit Criteria:

At least 90% of the community's certificates must be correct.

If less than 90% of the certificates pass the community must correct them to stay in the CRS.

The credit for EC is based on the review of certificates submitted for the verification visit.

It will not change after the community makes the needed corrections.

[Community letterhead]

Memo of Review for Accuracy and Completion

The attached FEMA Elevation Certificate has been reviewed by this office. The items noted below are not correct on the attached form and should read as entered on this page.

SECTION A – PROPERTY INFORMATION							FOR INSURANCE COMPANY USE			
A1.	1. Building Owner's Name						Policy Number:			
A2.	Building Street Address (including Apt.	and Box	No. C	Company NAIC Number:						
	City	State	State ZIP C			Code				
A3.	Property Description (Lot and Block Nu	mbers, Tax Parcel Numbe	er, Legal Descriptio	n, etc.)						
A4.	Building Use (e.g., Residential, Non-Re	sidential, Addition, Acces	sory, etc.)							
A5.	Latitude/Longitude: Lat.	Long	g		Horizontal Datum: NAD 1927 NAD 1983					
A6.	/ - MARINE 2019년 1월 2019년									
A7.	. Building Diagram Number									
A8. For a building with a crawlspace or enclosure(s): A9. For a building with an attached garage:						9:				
	a) Square footage of crawlspace or en	nclosure(s)	sq ft		Square footage of atta					
	b) No. of permanent flood openings in enclosure(s) within 1.0 foot above a	the crawlspace or		 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 a	A8.b	sq in			al net area of flood openings in A9.b sq in				
	d) Engineered flood openings?				openings? Yes No					
	SECTION B – FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) INFORMATION									
В1.	NFIP Community Name & Community N	B2. County Name			B3. State					
B4.	Map/Panel Number B5. Suffix	B6. FIRM Index Date				e Flood Elevation(s) (Zone use base flood depth)				
B10	B10. Indicate the source of the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data or base flood depth entered in Item B9:									
B11	Indicate elevation datum used for BEE	in Item B9: INGVD	1929 TINAV	D 1988	Other/Source:					

320 Map Information Service

320 MAP INFORMATION SERVICE—Summary

Maximum credit: 90 points

322 Elements

- a. Basic FIRM information (MI1): 30 points for providing basic information found on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that is needed to accurately rate a flood insurance policy.
- Additional FIRM information (MI2): 20 points for providing information that is shown on most FIRMs, such as protected coastal barriers, floodways, or lines demarcating wave action.
- c. Problems not shown on the FIRM (MI3): Up to 20 points for providing information about flood problems other than those shown on the FIRM.
- Flood depth data (MI4): Up to 20 points for providing information about flood depths.
- e. Special flood-related hazards (MI5): Up to 20 points for providing information about special flood-related hazards, such as erosion, ice jams, or tsunamis.
- f. Historical flood information (MI6): Up to 20 points for providing information about past flooding at or near the site in question.
- g. Natural floodplain functions (MI7): Up to 20 points for providing information about areas that should be protected because of their natural floodplain functions.



320 Map Information Service

Log of Walk-in and Telephone Map Information Inquiries

					l	nsurance	Coastal	F	Past flood	or
Date	Type	Address	Panel	Zone	BFE	nformation Given	A Zone or CBRS	Depth of BFE	Rep loss Area?	Sensitive or wetland
2 3	20	201 W. Main	00018	AE	734	74	no	4.5	No	yes .
2/4	7	309 W. Mumford	00018	x	MA	MA	no	MA	no	no .
2 4	7	907 S. Basey	00028	AE	727	V	no	2.0'	no	no .
2 5	1	408 E. Marion	00018	A	MA	74	no	nA	Yes	no .
2 5	21	3rd & State	00028	AE	730	74	No	<1'	No	Yes .
Codes	s: W-	- walk in	T - telephone request		quest	t L – letter or written request				
		gave handout RS – Coastal Ba	V - told verbally rier Resources System			N/A - not applicable				

NOTE: If all of the map information comes from the same FIRM, the community number is not logged. The community in this example has only one FIRM based upon NAVD, so the FIRM date and datum are not included in the log. Also, the panel number logged includes the suffix. The community has all of the data needed to document MI 1, MI 2, MI 4, MI 6, and MI 7 in this log.

Figure 320-1 A sample log for a map information service.

(Page 320-5)

Example of required

If you want to know if a property is in the Special Flood Hazard Area, check our website at www.______.org/flood/mapinfo. You'll find a wealth of information about the City's Flood Insurance Rate Map, coastal high hazard areas, flood depths at your property, natural conservation areas and wetlands, flood insurance, special rules for building in the floodplain, and ideas for protecting your property from flood damage. Or you can call the Building Department with all of your floodplain questions at 555/123-4567. We also have copies of FEMA Elevation Certificates on all buildings constructed or substantially improved in the floodplain since January 1995.



320 Map Information Service

About the Mandatory Purchase of Flood Insurance

The NFIP: The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase flood insurance on eligible buildings and contents, whether they are in or out of a floodplain. This community participates in the NFIP, making federally backed flood insurance available to its property owners.

The NFIP insures most walled and roofed buildings that are principally above ground on a permanent foundation, including mobile homes, and buildings in the course of construction. Property owners can purchase building and contents coverage from any local property and casualty insurance agent. To find a local insurance agent that writes flood insurance in your area visit www.floodsmart.gov.

Mandatory Purchase Requirement: Pursuant to the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, the purchase of flood insurance is mandatory for all federal or federally related financial assistance for the acquisition and/or construction of buildings in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). An SFHA is defined as any A or V flood zone on a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

The mandatory purchase requirement also applies to secured loans from such financial institutions as commercial lenders, savings and loan associations, savings banks, and credit unions that are regulated, supervised, or insured by federal agencies, such as the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of Currency, the Farm Credit Administration, the Office of Thrift Supervision, and the National Credit Union Administration. It further applies to all loans purchased by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac in the secondary mortgage market.

Federal financial assistance programs affected by the laws include loans and grants from agencies such as the Department of Veterans Affairs, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Small Business Administration, and FEMA disaster assistance.

How it Works: When making, increasing, renewing, or extending any type of federally backed loan, lenders are required to conduct a flood zone determination using the most current FEMA FIRM to determine if any part of the building is located in an SFHA. If the building is in an SFHA, the federal agency or lender is required by law to provide written notification to the borrower that flood insurance is mandatory as a condition of the loan. Even though a portion of real property on which a building is located may lie within an SFHA, the purchase and notification requirements do not apply unless the building itself, or some part of the building, is in the SFHA. However, lenders, on their own initiative, may require the purchase of flood insurance even if a building is located outside an SFHA. Up to 25% of all NFIP flood losses arise from outside SFHAs (B, C, and X Zones).

Under federal regulations, the required coverage must equal the amount of the loan (excluding appraised value of the land) or the maximum amount of insurance available from the NFIP, whichever is less. The maximum amount of coverage available for a single-family residence is \$250,000 and for non-residential (commercial) buildings is \$500,000. Federal agencies and regulators, including government-sponsored enterprises, such as Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, may have stricter requirements.

Figure 320-3 A handout about the mandatory purchase of flood insurance.

[Communit	y Letterhead]
Date:	
RE: Flood Hazard Information	
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:	
The property located at:[legal description	, also known as
Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The following inform	
Community ID or NFIP number:	123456
The property is located on panel number: The date of the FIRM index:	May 15, 2005.
The property is located in FIRM zone:	
The main building on the property:	
condition of a federally backed grant or loa	hat a flood zone determination be done as a n to determine if the structure is in an SFHA and to be considered a flood zone determination. It i
local drainage problems or other unmapped	Area. However, the property may still be subject d flood hazard. Flood insurance from the Nationa le at non-floodplain rates. A flood insurance poli
A decision about the building's exact location is attached for your information.	on cannot be made on the FIRM. A copy of the I
Flood insurance from the NFIP is available for at insurance is attached. This office has copies of F constructed in the SFHA since 1990. Questions management program are welcome at this office	EMA Elevation Certificates for all buildings about this letter or about the City's floodplain
NOTE: This information is based on the Flood Ir imply that the referenced property will or will not Special Flood Hazard Area may be damaged by from a local drainage problem not shown on the	be free from flooding or damage. A property not a flood greater than that predicted on the FIRM
Building Official	
Figure 320-2. A sample may	o information record for MI1.



Messages

Clearly state what the audience should do

"Get a floodplain permit from..."

"Buy flood insurance contents coverage"

"Turn Around Don't Drown"

"Keep debris and trash out of streams and ditches"

"Your property is subject to flooding. Check with the City to find out your flood zone"

"No pollutants down the storm drains; they drain to the bay"



Without PPI Outreach Projects – OP – Distributed Every Year Max credit 200 points

Informational Material – 1 pt per topic
 Brochures at permit office
 Handouts
 General Outreach – 2 pts per topic
 Presentations to civic groups
 Newspaper inserts
 Signs – "Don't dump"

6 Topics

- Know your Flood Hazard
 Insure your property (Min. 1 project)
 - Protect people from hazard
 - Protect property from hazard
 Build responsibly
- Protect natural floodplain functions



330 Outreach Summary

OP#	1
Type:	Targeted to RL Properties
Descrip	ption: RL outreach sent to all properties in RL areas annually
Distrib	ution: Sent annually in August
OP#	2
Type:	General
Descrip	ption: Map Information service publicity sent to all Realtors, Lenders and Insurance Agents
Distrib	ution: Sent annually in January to all Realtors, Lenders and Insurance Agents in town
OP#	3 / / DS Sec.
Type:	General
Descri	ption: Catch basin message "Dump no waste! Flows to the river"
Distrib	ution: On all catch basins in town
OP#	4
Type:	General
Descrip	otion: Man hole cover message "dump no waste – drains to waterways"
Distrib	ution: On all manhole covers in town
OP#	5
Type:	Informational
Descrip	ption: City of Jacksonville Flood Zones Booklet
Distrib	ution: In brochure racks at the entrance to City Hall and by the Planning and Permitting
Depart	
OP#	6
Type:	General
Descrip	ption: City of Jacksonville Flood Zones Booklet
Distrib	ution: Booklet handed out to visitors at annual Hurricane and Severe Weather Expo









Informational Outreach Project – 1 point per topic25 Brochures – minimum 25 pointsBrochure Rack at 5 locations (max)25 x 5 = 125 points



Without PPI **Outreach Projects – OP – Distributed Every Year** Max credit 200 points

Targeted Outreach - 6 pts per topic must reach entire targeted audience must clearly explain that the recipient
 Insure your property (min 1 Project) is receiving the information because they are a part of the targeted audience

6 Topics

- Know your Flood Hazard Protect people from hazard Protect property from hazard Build responsibly
- Protect natural floodplain functions

Targeted Audiences

Rep Loss Area Residents SFHS Residents Residents protected by Levee Residents protect by upstream dam Residents affected by a Special Flood-Related Hazard



FRP – Flood Response Preparations – max 50 points

EXAMPLES Media kit with information for reporters Radio public service announcements Door hangers for flooded homes Handouts on grant programs Handouts on permit procedures, site clean-up, etc.

SUBMITTAL

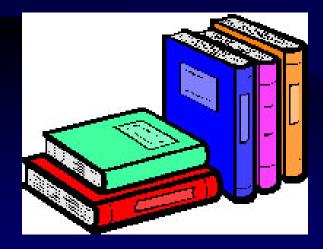
- Copy of masters for handouts, news releases, projects
- Written procedures that explain how projects are disseminated
- Documentation that materials are reviewed annually to determine if they are still current and appropriate



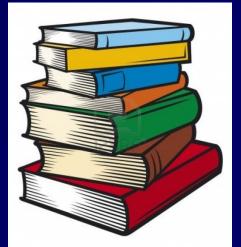
350 Flood Protection Information

LIB – 10 Listed Library Books

LPD – 10 Locally Pertinent Documents



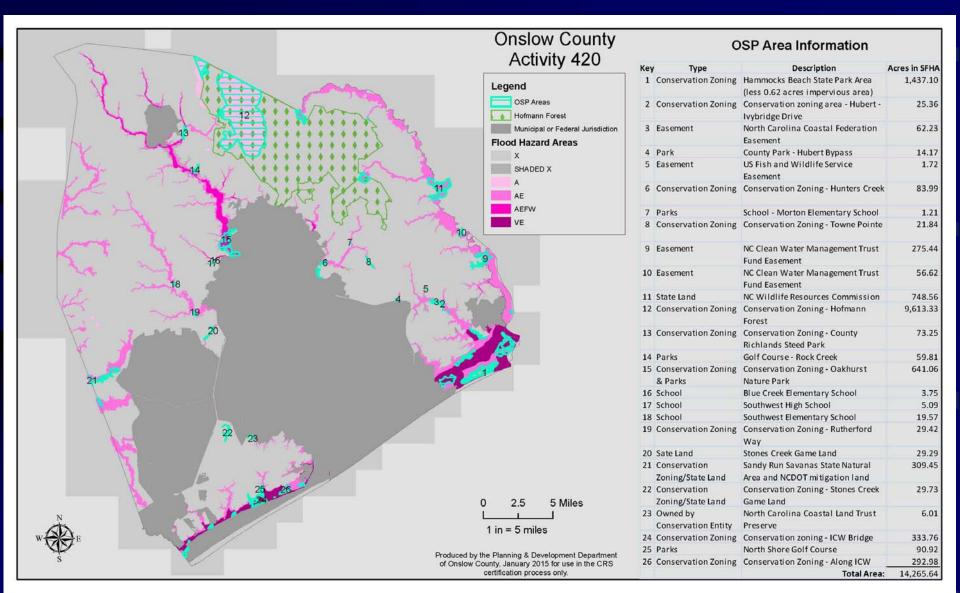
Ordinances Hazard Mitigation Plan Hurricane Information Flood Maps FIS





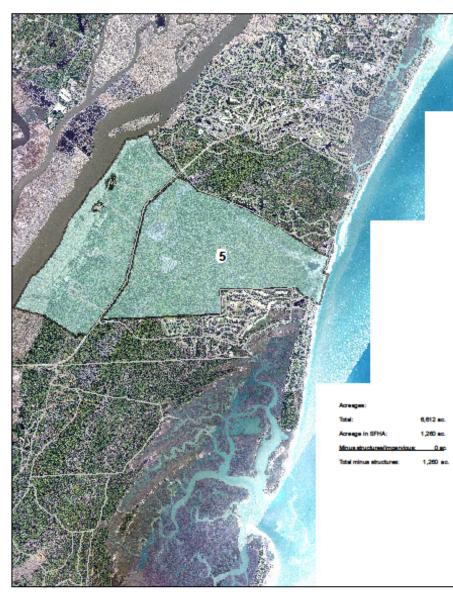
DOCUMENTATION

- Area of SFHA
- Map showing open space parcels in SFHA
- Master list of OS parcels with a description of the parcel and the acreage in SFHA
- Aerial views of the 10 largest properties



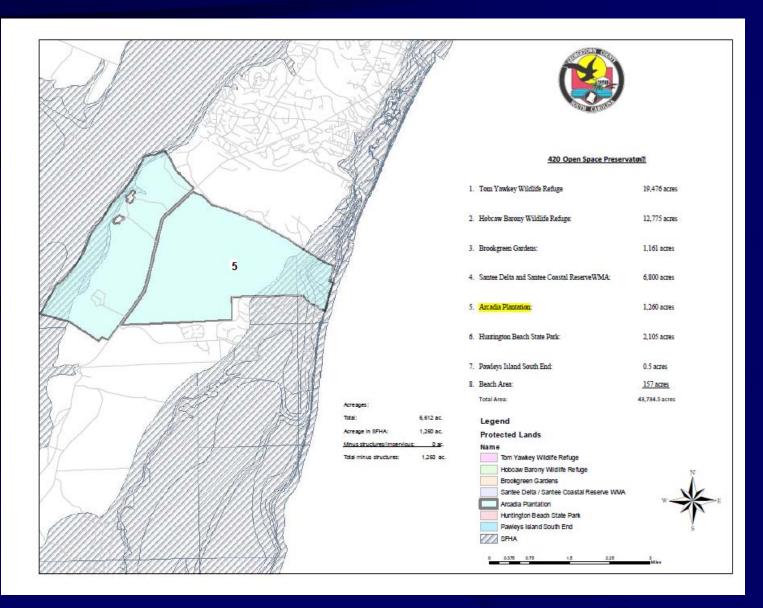








1.	Tom Yawkey Wildlife Refuge	19,476 acres
2.	Hobcaw Barony Wildlife Refage:	12,775 acres
3.	Brookgreen Gardens:	1,161 acres
4.	Santee Delta and Santee Coastal ReserveWMA:	6,800 acres
5.	Arcadia Plantation:	1,260 acres
6.	Huntington Beach State Park:	2,105 acres
7.	Pawleys Island South End:	0.5 acres
8.	Beach Area:	157 acres
	Total Area:	43,734.5 acres
	Legend Protected Lands	
	Name	
	Tom Yawkey Wildlife Refuge Hobcaw Barony Wildlife Refuge	
	Brookgreen Gardens	
	Santee Delta / Santee Coastal Reserve WMA	w
	Arcadia Plantation	4
	Huntington Beach State Park	
	Pawleys Island South End	





430 Higher Regulatory Standards

Consider Ordinance Updates when adopting New flood maps





Repetitive Loss Worksheet

- a. Description of the cause(s) of repetitive flooding
- b. Map identifying repetitive loss <u>AREA(S)</u>
- c. Address list of all properties in the RL area(s) with insurable buildings on them
- d. The number of buildings in the repetitive loss area(s)



Repetitive Loss Outreach Project

e. Annual outreach project that

(a) Tells recipient of the flood hazard
(b) Explains property protection measures
(c) Covers sources of financial assistance
(d) Includes basic facts about flood insurance

Send to all properties in the rep loss <u>AREAS</u>
(HINT – include all 6 topics for max credit for targeted outreach – 36 points)





To receive any 610 credit the community must receive some credit for FTR - Flood Treat Recognition, EWD - Early Warning Dissemination, FRO - Flood Response Operations and CFP - Critical Facilities Planning

The community must have a description of its flood hazard (HMP)
There must be a flood inundation map – 3 levels (SLOSH)
There must be an adopted flood warning and response plan
There must be one or more outreach projects on the warning and safety precautions
There must be an annual exercise of the plan with a lessons-learned report (AAR)
Must provide a list of critical facilities operational during a flood event with contact information

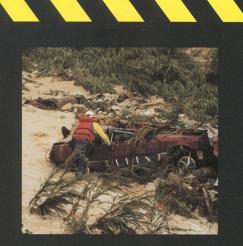


610 Flood Warning

Prerequisite:

Outreach to residents and businesses on how they will be warned and safety measures they should take

- Outreach sent to everyone in community
- Outreach sent to everyone in SFHA
- PPI designated appropriate approach



Don't get swept away.

Flash Floods Kill!

Important information on flooding, flood insurance and flood control projects from the Clark County Regional Flood Control District.

REGIONAL FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT



Flash Flood Safety Facts

Flash floods in Clark County most often result from high intensity, short duration storms, typically in middle to late summer. Although flooding has been experienced in every month of the year, May through September is considered flash flood season throughout Southern Nevada.

Localized storm activity can cause severe flooding in very limited areas. The desert's unique weather and soil conditions increase the chances for flooding, and unseen rainfall in the mountains may take hours or even days to reach our valley's washes or floodways.

The majority of flood-related deaths in Clark County have resulted from attempts to cross flooded wash areas or streets. Children have died in dry washes from collapsing dirt. Even walking through shallow fast-moving flood water can prove fatal. Flood waters are always dangerous and should always be avoided.





QUESTIONS?

