## National Flood Insurance Program Overview

Maine Floodplain Management Program

Sue Baker, State NFIP Coordinator (207) 287-8063

sue.baker@maine.gov



**Janet Parker, Planner II** (207) 287-9981

janet.parker@maine.gov





## Agenda

Overview of the National Flood Insurance Program

• 3 Parts:

Mapping – Local regulations – Flood Insurance

Hazard Mitigation Grant Funding – MEMA



## NFIP Goal: Break the Cycle





## **NFIP Overview**

- Flood Insurance Rate Maps
  - FEMA maps the 1% annual chance flood
  - Foundation for local permitting
- Regulations
  - Via local ordinance adoption
  - Minimum standards for floodplain development
- Flood Insurance
  - Federally backed
  - Can be purchased in participating communities
  - It can be found in private market ... likely expensive!





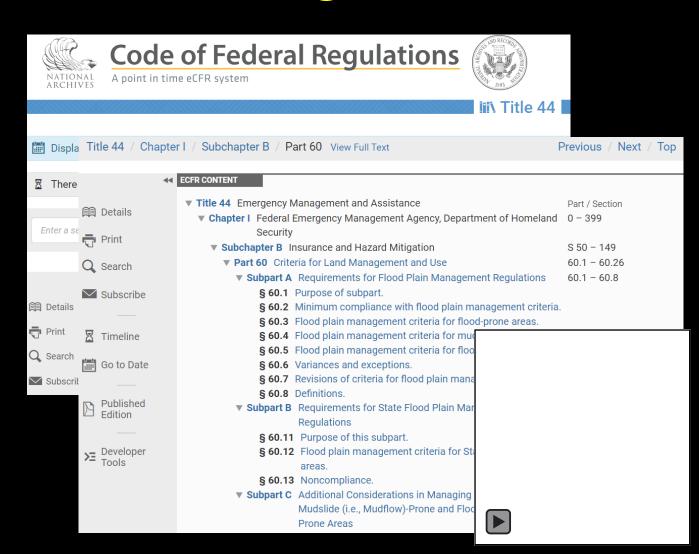
## National Flood Insurance Program Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations

Federal regulations set requirements and standards.

44 CFR 60 – Criteria for Land Management and Use

44 CFR 60 Subpart A –
Requirements for Flood Plain
Management Regulations

44 CFR 60.3 – Floodplain Criteria for floodprone areas

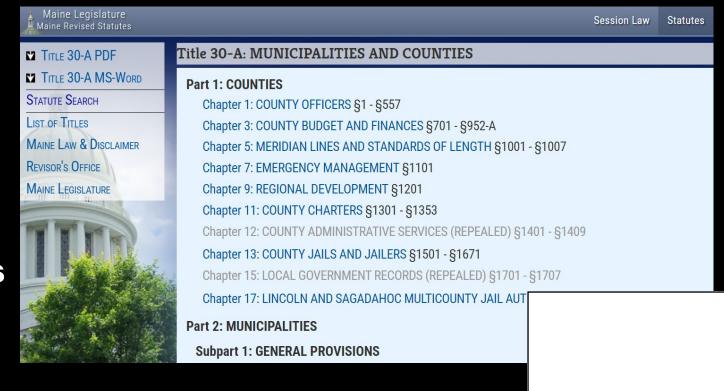


### **Maine Statutes**

- Title 30-A MRSA
  - Sections: 3001-3007, 4352, 4401-4407
- Title 38 MRSA
  - Section 440

Maine statute follows Federal rules.

More restrictive 1 foot freeboard.



## Flood Mapping

- FEMA has developed and mapped flood hazards for most communities.
- Flood maps are the basis for regulating development in flood prone areas.
- Insurance agents no longer use the maps only to rate policies.
- Lenders/federal agencies use the maps to determine where flood insurance is mandatory as a condition for a loan or financial assistance.

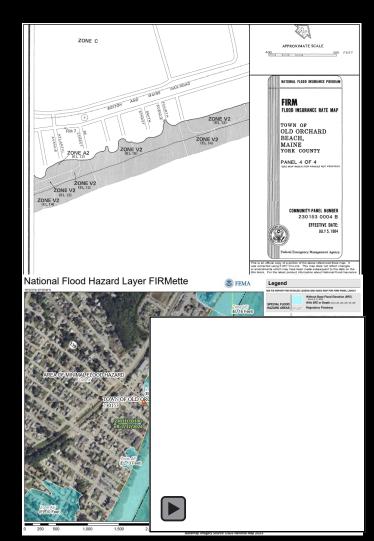


## What changed on the FIRM when it was converted to DFIRM?

- New coastal and inland flood hazard analysis
- Model backed Zone A
- Re-delineation of flood hazard boundary lines to 2 foot topography
- Zone designation changes:

$$A1-30 = AE$$
  $V1-30 = VE$ 

- Datum change: NGVD to NAVD
- New paneling scheme/panel numbers
- Aerial photo base map



## **Flood Zones**

A AE AO AH

VE





## Two Online Mapping Resources

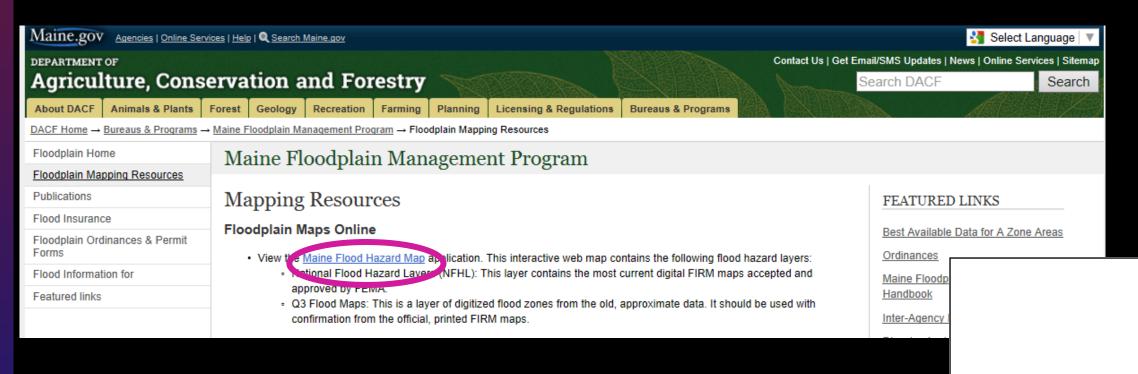
► Maine Floodplain Management Program's Flood Hazard Map <a href="http://www.maine.gov/dacf/flood/mapping.shtml">http://www.maine.gov/dacf/flood/mapping.shtml</a>

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



## Maine Flood Hazard Mapper

http://www.maine.gov/dacf/flood/mapping.shtml





## Maine Flood Hazard Mapper

The Maine Flood Hazard Map is a <u>representation</u> of the flood zones. It does not replace the official effective FIRM. For all regulatory uses, the currently effective <u>official</u> FIRM <u>must</u> be used.

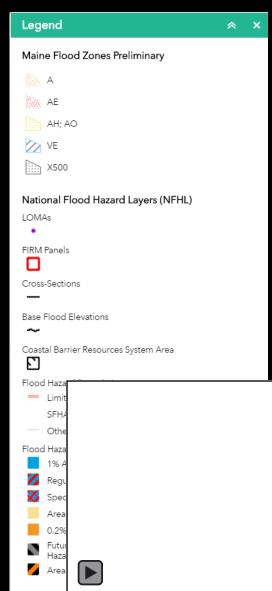
> <u>ALWAYS</u> CONFIRM DATA MATCHES THE OFFICIAL FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP



## **Maine Flood Hazard Mapper**

Type in the address See what is available





## **Additional Layers**

### Tax Parcels





## **FEMA Map Service Center**

https://msc.fema.gov/portal

The FEMA Map Service Center allows the FREE download of:

- Flood Insurance Rate Maps FIRM
- Flood Insurance Studies FIS
- National Flood Hazard Layer NFHL GIS database
- Preliminary Products (where applicable)
- Historic Products
- Letters of Map Change LOMC: LOMA, LOMR

See instructions for "Navigating the FEMA Map Service Center"

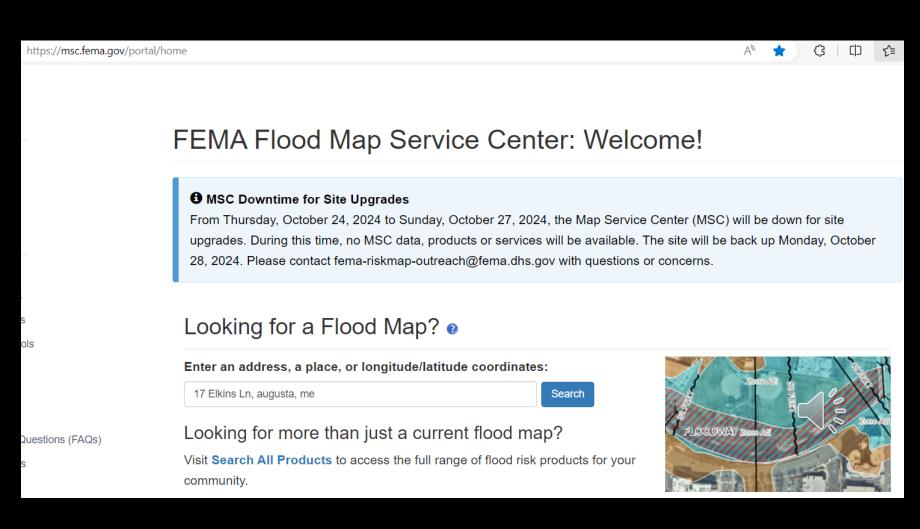


## Web address: msc.fema.gov/portal/home

Enter street address, not case sensitive

Enter coordinates in decimal degrees

**Click Search** 

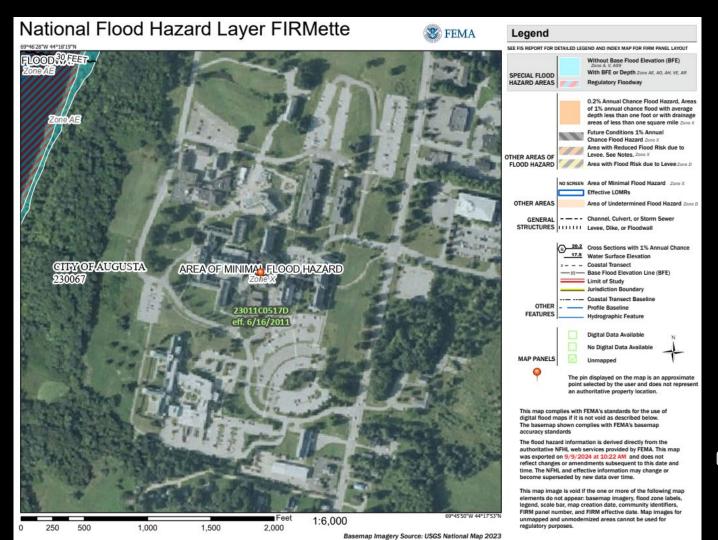


## **Effective FIRM**

Official FIRM that must be used for a flood zone determination

FIRMette opens in a new window

**Use browser tools** to save or print





## **Ups and Downs**



• There are some changes to the flood zones and base flood elevations.

• Because of the improved elevation data, there will be properties newly mapped in and newly mapped out, even in areas where the base flood elevation remains the same.

• The overall upside is that the new maps will much more accurately reflect which properties should be in and out of the SFHA.

## **Local Regulations**

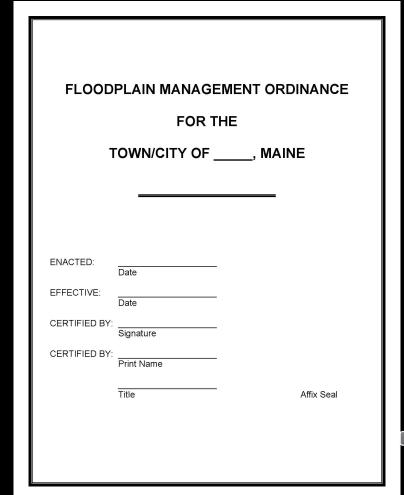
- NFIP underwrites flood insurance in communities that adopt and enforce compliant flood regulations.
- Regulations ensure buildings and other development will be protected from the 1% annual chance flood levels shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).
- Over time, exposure to hazards should be reduced as Pre-FIRM is replaced with Post-FIRM and substantially improved structures.





## **Ordinance**

- The ordinance is based on 44 CFR language.
- We have a model ordinance and can customize it for a community.
- Ordinance type is determined by the flood zones in the community.





## **Permitting**

- Permits are required for development in the floodplain.
- "Development" is any man made change to improved or unimproved real estate.
- Floodplain definition of development is more restrictive than other programs.
- Local responsibility
- We have model permits

Flood Hazard Development Permit Application & Permit Forms

For Communities with Coastal Velocity Zones [60.3(e)]

#### CONTENTS

- Cover Letter
- Decision Tree
- 3. Flood Hazard Development Permit Application
- Flood Hazard Development Permit Part I
- Flood Hazard Development Permit Part II
- Flood Hazard Development Permit For Minor Development
- 7. Flood Hazard Development Permit For Conditional Use
- Flood Hazard Development Permit For Floodproofing Non-Residential Structures
- V-Zone Certificate
- 10. Hydraulic Openings Certificate
- 11. Certificate of Compliance
- 12. FEMA Elevation Certificate
- 13. FEMA Floodproofing Certificate

This document was prepared by the Maine Floodplain Management Program Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation & Forestr 93 State House Station 17 Telkins Lane Augusta, Maine 04333-0093

Phone (207) 287-280

	_	an r	, Maine
		(All applicants m	nust complete entire application) [60.3(e)]
Application is hereby Ordinance of need for other municip	, Maine,	for development as	nt Permit as required under Article II of the Floodplain Management is defined in said ordinance. This permit application does not preclude the $\alpha$
Owner:			Address:
Phone No.:			
Applicant:			Address:
Phone No.:			
Contractor:			Address:
Phone No.:			
LEGAL DESCRIPT	ION		
Is this part of a subdi-	vision? □ Yes □ 1	No If yes, give the	he name of the subdivision and lot number:
Subdivision:			Lot #:
			Lot #:
Address:			
Stre	et/Road Name		
Zip Code:Tow	n/Zip Code		
ocheru espaniación e	r proposed develop		
		ent (all materials an	vil labor): \$
Estimated Value of Pr	onnead Davalonma		
Proposed Lowest Floo			mproved structure]:
Proposed Lowest Floo	or elevation [for ne	w or substantially is	mproved structure]:
Proposed Lowest Floo OTHER PERMITS Are other permits requ	or elevation [for ne	w or substantially is	mproved structure}:
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OTHER PERMITS  Are other permits requ If you Federal and Stat Development Ac	or elevation [for new staired from State or es, are these other p e Permits may incl tt, Metallic Minera / Section 404 of the	w or substantially in Federal jurisdiction permits attached? Iude but are not lin Il Exploration, Adv	mproved structure]:    Yes
Proposed Lowest Floo OTHER PERMITS Are other permits requ If ye Federal and Stat Development Ac and Harbors Act	or elevation [for new staired from State or es, are these other p e Permits may incl tt, Metallic Minera / Section 404 of the	w or substantially in Federal jurisdiction permits attached? Iude but are not lin Il Exploration, Adv	mproved structure]:    Yes   No   Not Applicable     No   Not Applicable     Not   Not   Not Applicable     Not   Not   Not   Not     Not   Not   Not     Not   Not   Not     Not   Not   Not     Not   Not   Not     Not   Not   Not     Not   Not   Not     Not     Not   Not     Not   Not     Not   Not     Not   Not     Not

### Flood Insurance

- Most every building in a participating community is eligible for flood insurance – even buildings outside the mapped floodplain.
- Building and contents coverage
- Contents coverage available for renters
- Condo association and condo unit coverage
- Exception: New or substantially improved buildings completely over water



## **Legacy Rating**

#### Pre-FIRM:

- Built before the first FIRM was available
- Built before floodplain building standards were required
- Subsidized rates

#### Post-FIRM:

- Built after the first FIRM was available
- Built after floodplain building standards were required
- Actuarily rated based on zone and elevation



## Flood Insurance Risk Rating 2.0

### Why Risk Rating 2.0



**RESPONSIBILITY**: FEMA has the statutory mandate to set actuarially sound rates and clearly communicate risk.



**EQUITY**: Individuals will no longer pay more than their share in flood insurance premiums based on the value of their homes. Roughly 2/3 of policyholders with older pre-FIRM homes will see a premium decrease.



**SUSTAINABILITY**: Risk Rating 2.0 sets the NFIP on a path to become more financially resilient.



## Risk Rating 2.0 premiums will more accurately reflect a property's unique flood risk by considering a broader range of variables.

**Legacy Rating** 

#### FEMA-sourced data

#### Rating Variables

- Flood Insurance Rate Map Zone
- Base Flood Elevation
- Foundation Type
- Structural Elevation (Special Flood Hazard Area Only)

1%-Annual Chance of Flooding (Frequency)

**Fees and Surcharges** 

#### Risk Rating 2.0

#### FEMA-sourced data

Additional data sources: Federal governmentsourced data, commercially available third-party

#### Cost to Rebuild

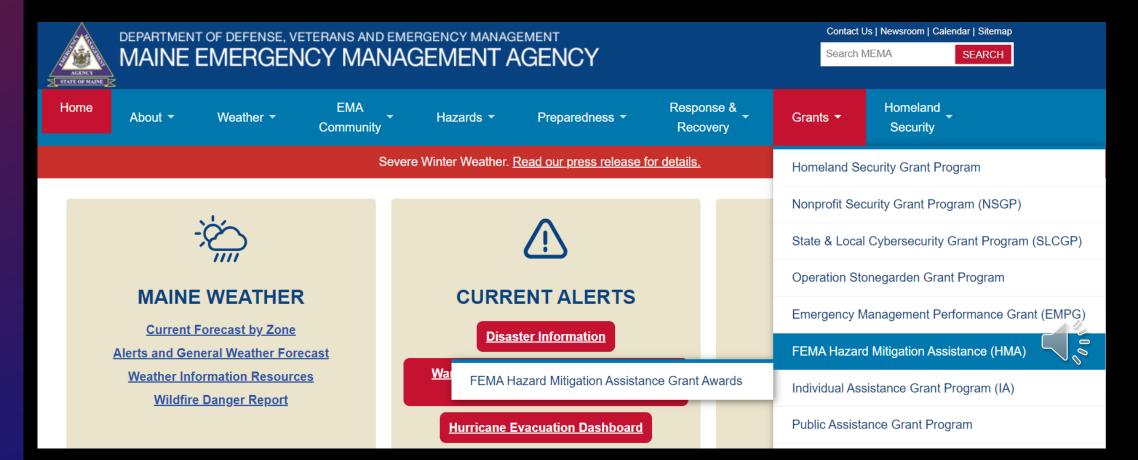
#### Rating Variables

- Distance to Coast/Ocean/River
- Stream Order
- Flood type Fluvial/Pluvial
- Ground Elevation
- First Floor Height
- Construction Type/Foundation Type

Broader Range of Flood Frequencies

**Fees and Surcharges** 

# Hazard Mitigation Grant Funding Maine Emergency Management Agency



## **Hazard Mitigation Grants**

#### **Hazard Mitigation Projects**

#### **OVERVIEW**

The state of Maine is vulnerable to a host of natural hazards. State and local government are responsible to safeguard the general public by planning for the occurrence of these and other hazards.

#### **Hazard Mitigation:**

Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards.

To reduce future risk, the Federal Emergency
Management Agency (FEMA) administers three Hazard
Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs:

#### Pre-Disaster Mitigation Assistance Program (PDM)

This is an annual grant opportunity that is not disaster related. PDM is nationally competitive.

#### Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

This is an annual grant opportunity for properties insured under the NFIP. FMA is nationally competitive.

#### Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

These are post disaster grants that become available after a Presidential disaster declaration. The application process is administered by the State. HMGP is competitive statewide.

#### Eligibility

FEMA awards funds to State, U.S. Territory, and Federally-recognized tribal Applicants, who in-turn provide sub awards to local government Sub-applicants. A local jurisdiction must be included in a current local hazard mitigation plan to be eligible for HMA.

#### Typical Project Types in Maine

- · Generators for critical facilities
- Culverts / drainage upgrades
- Bank Stabilization
- Acquisition / demolition
- Elevation

#### **Application Process**

- Notification The State notifies of grant availability, requirements and deadlines
- Application development The State provides workshops to help develop competitive applications
- State Review The State Review Council reviews and scores eligible applications
- State Submittal The State submits eligible, top scored applications to FEMA
- FEMA Review FEMA reviews applications for cost benefit, environmental/historic compliance and feasibility to determine funding

#### Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA)

All projects must be cost beneficial in order to be funded. For information, please see MEMA's BCA guidance page.

#### **Cost Sharing**

All projects require a local non-federal cost share that cannot be matched with other Federal dollars. This amount is usually a 25% cost share.

#### **Key Concepts:**

- ✓ Projects must be cost beneficial to be awarded
- ✓ Communities must be in a Mitigation Plan
- ✓ A local cost share is required (usually 25%).



#### Hazard Mitigation Assistance

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs present a critical opportunity to reduce the risk to individuals and property from natural hazards while simultaneously reducing reliance on Federal disaster funds.

#### A Common Goal

While the statutory origins of the programs differ, all share the common goal of reducing the risk of loss of life and property due to natural hazards.

Funding Disaster Recovery Efforts

#### The Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs

#### The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is authorized by



Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C.) 5170c. The key

purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is available, when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, in the areas of the State requested by the Governor. The amount of HMGP funding available to the Applicant is based upon the total Federal assistance to be provided by FEMA for disaster recovery under the Presidential major disaster declaration.

#### The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)



program is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133. The PDM program is designed to assist States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, and local communities in

nplementing a sustained pre-disast

#### The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program is authorized by Section



1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood

Insurance Program (NFIP).

#### The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)



program is authorized by Section 1323 of the NFIA, 42 U.S.C. 4030, with the goal of reducing flood damages to individual properties for which one or more claim payments

for losses have been made under flood insurance coverage and that will result in the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) in the shortest period of time.

#### The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)



## How can we help you?

- **Workshops**
- > Technical Assistance/project guidance
- Ordinance or mapping updates/questions
- **▶** Community Rating System
- **►** Insurance Questions
- Public outreach material
- Before/during/after an event
- ▶Special events



### **Contact Us**

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