

Physical Map Revisions as a Result of Updated Coastal Flood Hazards





Agenda

- Coastal Flood Hazard Analysis Recap
- Public Review and Appeal Period
- Effect on Existing Letters of Map Change
- Insurance
- Questions

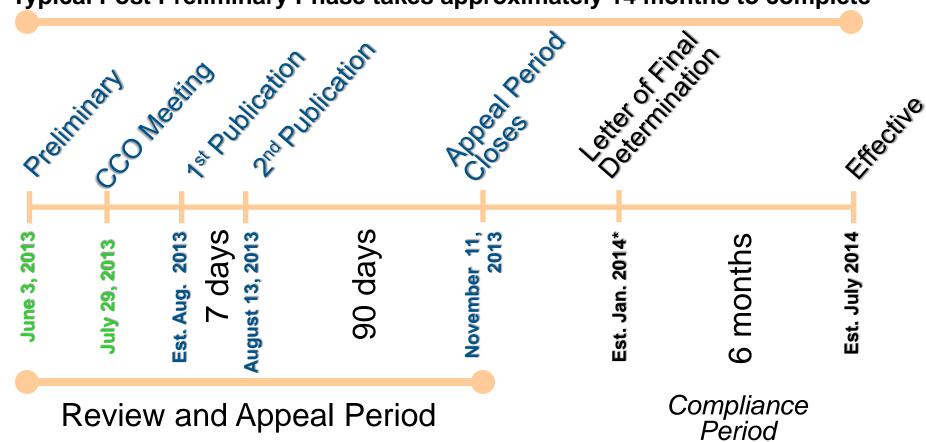






Post-Preliminary Phase Timeline

Typical Post Preliminary Phase takes approximately 14 months to complete







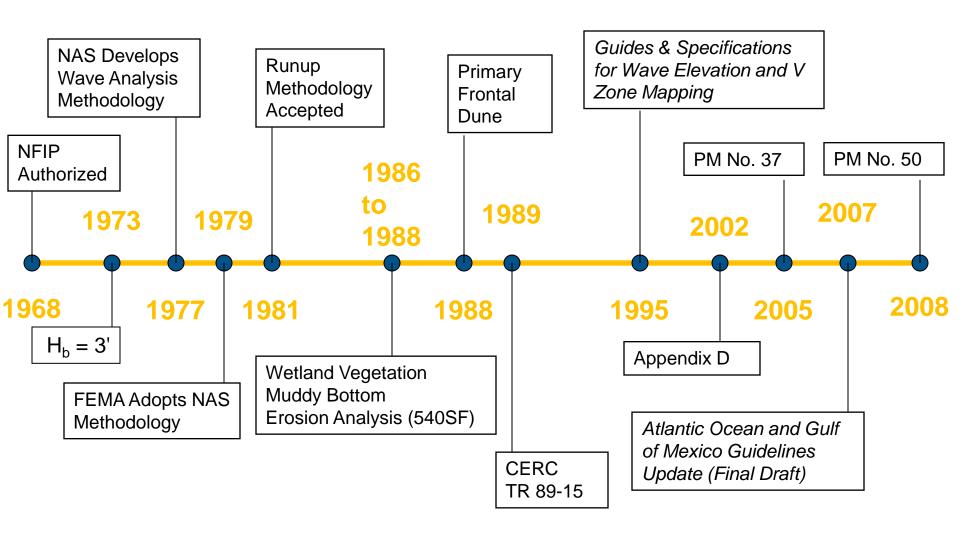
COASTAL FLOOD HAZARD ANALYSIS RECAP







History of Coastal Floodplain Mapping



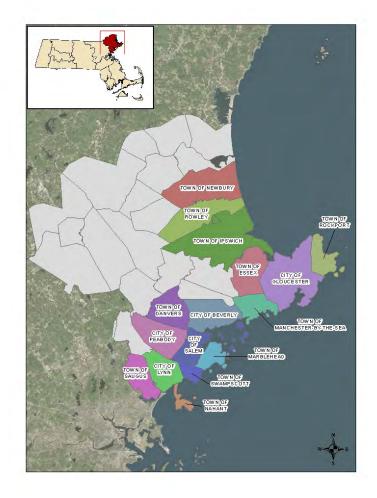






Study Update Methodologies Levels of Study

- Coastal Analysis
- Physical Map Revision (PMR)
- Area studied:
 All communities in Essex County







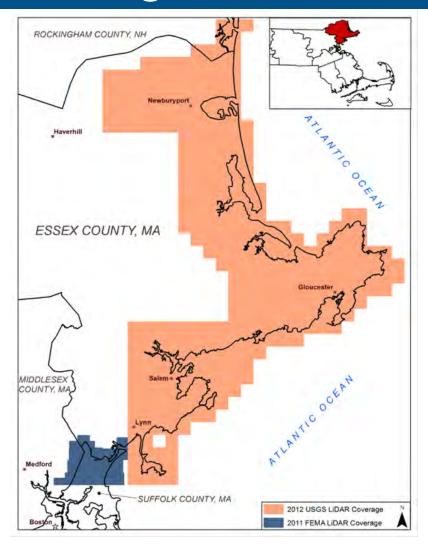
Data Used for Coastal Analysis

- Elevation data from Northeast LiDAR Mission collected between 2010 – 2011 (available from MassGIS)
 - Flooding mapped using digital elevation model (DEM) derived from bare-earth LiDAR.
 - LiDAR Data is sufficiently accurate for development of 2-foot contours.
- Appendix D (2003) of the Guidelines and Specifications and Atlantic and Gulf Coast Update (2007)





LiDAR Coverage





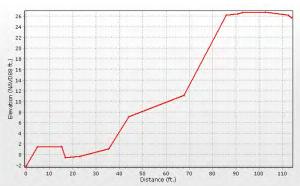


Detailed Study – Coastal Analysis

- Coastal analysis includes 4 main components:
 - Stillwater Level (storm surge)+ Wave Set-up
 - Overland Wave Propagation
 - Wave Runup and Overtopping
 - Primary Frontal Dune







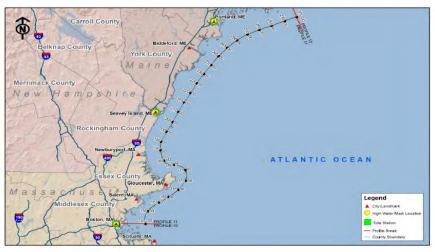


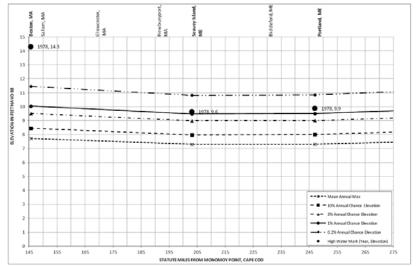




Detailed Study – Stillwater Level (SWEL)

- Return period gage analysis
- Linear interpolation between gage points









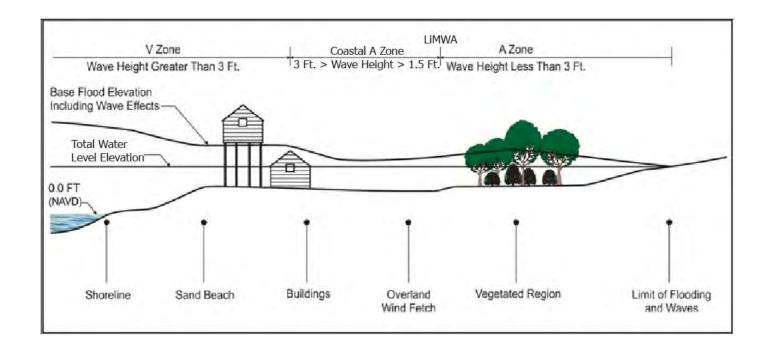
Detailed Study – Wave Setup

- Numerically determined at each coastal transect
- Determining factors
 - Average nearshore slope [depth of wave breaking to SWEL]
 - Deepwater significant wave height
- SWEL + Wave Setup = Total Water Level (TWL)
- Areas where floodplain is restrictive, wave setup is removed and SWEL is mapped
 - Constrictions such as low bridges
 - Narrowing of the floodplain





Detailed Study – Overland Wave Propagation







Detailed Study – Runup and Overtopping







Detailed Study – Primary Frontal Dunes







FEMA Coastal Outreach Website

www.fema.gov/coastal-flood-risks







PUBLIC REVIEW & APPEAL PERIOD

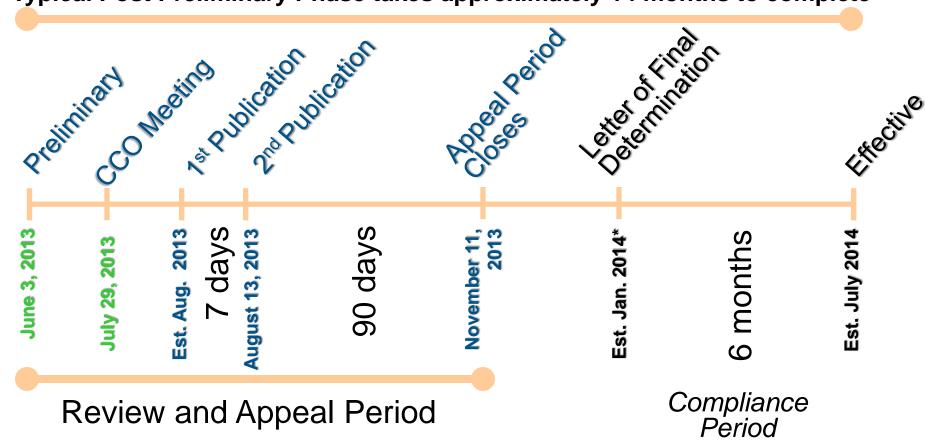






Post-Preliminary Phase Timeline

Typical Post Preliminary Phase takes approximately 14 months to complete









Community Review

Statutory 90-day Appeal Period:

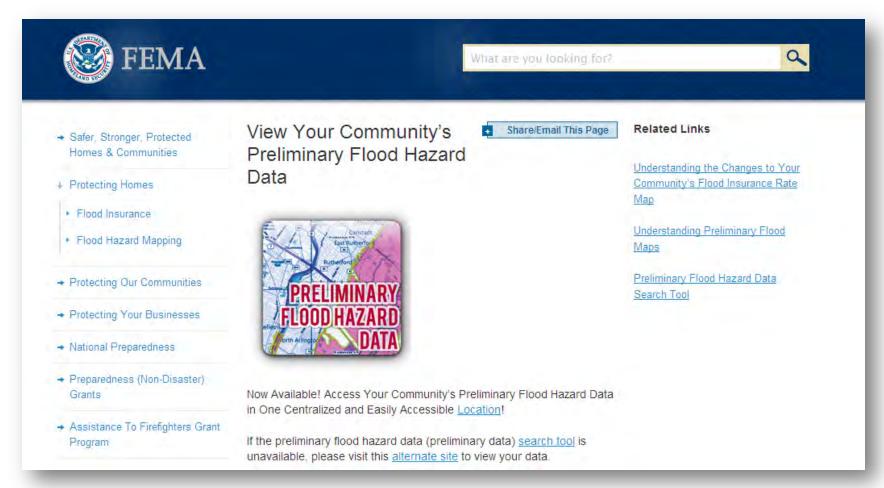
- Publication in Federal Register
- Letter to Community Official
- Newspaper publication, and...
- Maps and data available online!







Website



www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata







What is an Appeal?

Providing scientific/technical data to:

- Show new or revised Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) or Zone AO depths
- Show new or revised Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundaries (including both increases and decreases in the extent of the SFHA)







What is a Comment?

- Corporate limit revisions
- Road name errors and revisions
- Flooding source name errors and revisions
- Base map errors





EFFECT ON EXISTING LETTERS OF MAP CHANGE





Post-Preliminary Processing

Summary of Map Actions (SOMA)

- Background
 - Letters of Map Change (LOMCs) are legally binding changes to the map
- Summary of Map Actions is an assessment of all existing LOMCs compared with the new FEMA maps

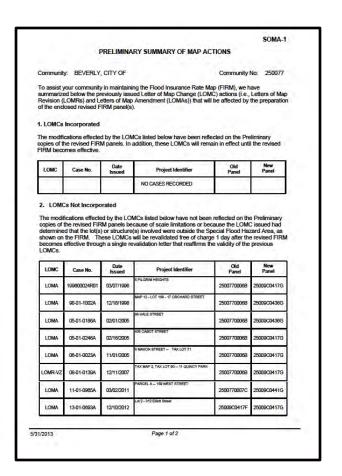






Summary of Map Actions

- Category 1: shown on the new DFIRM panel
- Category 2: NOT shown on the new DFIRM panel due to scale limitations (revalidated after the new DFIRMs become effective)





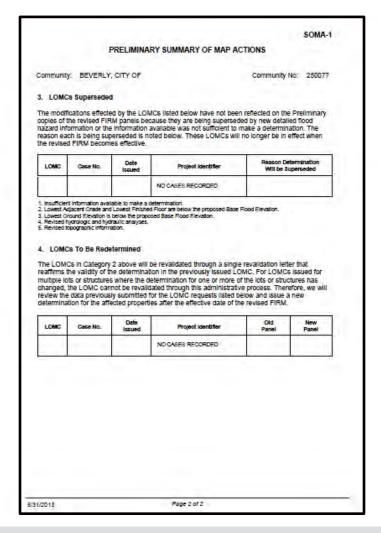




Summary of Map Actions (continued)

 Category 3: superseded, and no longer valid, due to revised flood hazards

 Category 4: property owner must request this be re-determined







Revalidation of Letters of Map Change (LOMCs)

- The Summary of Map Actions (SOMA) is used to generate a Revalidation Letter
- The Revalidation Letter is issued to the community

 Community officials are encouraged to disseminate this information

Is available at FEMA Map Service Center msc.fema.gov





FLOOD INSURANCE







FLOOD INSURANCE

- What happens when the maps change?
- What you need to know about the Biggert-Waters NFIP Reform Act of July 6, 2012?
- What do I do now?







What Happens When the Maps Change?

- You may be eligible for a *Preferred Risk Policy* if this is the first time your building is mapped into a High Hazard Flood Zone (Zones beginning with either the letter A or V)
- If you have a mortgage, the bank will do a Flood Zone Determination on all outstanding federally backed mortgages secured by buildings located in the area of the revised flood zone map
- Grandfathering Rules (premium subsidies) apply until phase-out in late 2014







BIGGERT-WATERS REFORM ACT of July 6,2012 Two Types of Premium "Subsidies" to be Phased-Out

(A subsidy allows you to pay less premium than the risk requires)

1. PRE-FIRM (Older) Buildings –

- Built prior to the community having a FEMA flood zone map
 - Not rated using elevation
 - Basic premium is lower than what should be charged

2. GRANDFATHER RULES

- Loyal Customer (your policy has never lapsed)
- Built-in-Compliance (met the map/ordinance requirements at time of construction)











Biggert-Waters: 2013 Changes

- Pre-FIRM (older) Buildings
 - Pre-FIRM Non-Principal Residence effective for renewals on 1/1/13:
 - Phasing-in subsidized premium with increases of 25% for 4 years
 - Pre-FIRM subsidies phased-in or eliminated for renewals effective on October 1, 2013 or later:
 - Severe Repetitive Loss policies renewal premium increase by 25% for 4 years
 - Buildings used for business renewal premium increase by 25% for 4 years
 - All other Pre-FIRM renewal policies will see annual premium increases to phase-in the subsidized premium
 - Lapsed policies will be rated using elevation and require an Elevation Certificate

Any new (*not renewal*) Pre-FIRM policies written after BW-12 was enacted (7/6/12) must be rated using elevation.







Biggert-Waters NFIP Reform Act What Does an Owner of an Older (Pre-FIRM) Building Need To Do?

Know your buildings flood zone and elevation.

- Consider an *Elevation Certificate* to measure lowest floor elevation.
- Talk to your insurance agent. They may help you qualify for a lower premium.
- Can the building be adapted to meet/exceed current floodplain ordinance requirements?
- Compare savings in insurance premium over a period of years.





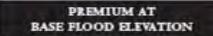


Impact of Retrofitting and Elevation in Rebuilding

Under the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, You Could Save More than \$90,000 over 10 Years if You Build 3 Feet above Base Flood Elevation*

PREMIUM AT 4 FEET BELOW BASE FLOOD ELEVATION

\$9,500/year \$95,000/10 years



\$1,410/year \$14,100/10 years



\$427/year \$4,270/10 years







*\$250,000 building coverage only (does not include contents), AB (high to moderate risk) zone, single-family, one-story structure without a basement at: 4 feet below Base Flood Mevation (BFE); at BFB; and at 3 feet above BFE. (Rating per FBMA flood insurance manual, October 1, 2012). The illustration above is based on a standard National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) deductible.







ADDRESS YOUR RISK







Points of Contact

STARR Contacts

 Tom Tufts, Project Manager Tom.Tufts@starr-team.com

FEMA Region I Contacts

- Kerry Bogdan, Project Manager and Senior Engineer
 Kerry.Bogdan@fema.dhs.gov
- Marilyn Hilliard, Senior Planner Marilyn.Hilliard@fema.dhs.gov
- Bob Desaulniers, Regional Insurance Specialist Robert.Desaulniers@fema.dhs.gov

STARR Regional Service Center

 Alex Sirotek, RSC Lead Alex.Sirotek@starr-team.com

National Flood Insurance Program – iService Team

 Tom Young, Manger – Region I New England tyoung@ostglobal.com

Massachusetts DCR Contacts

- Richard Zingarelli, State NFIP Coordinator Richard.Zingarelli@state.ma.us
- Colleen Bailey, State Flood Hazard Mapping Coordinator
 A.Colleen.Bailey@state.ma.us
- Marybeth Groff, State Hazard Mitigation Planner, MEMA
 Marybeth.Groff@state.ma.us

Please send all comments/protests/appeals to:

Tom Tufts, STARR, 5565 Centerview Drive, Suite 107, Raleigh, NC 27606

Please copy:

Kerry Bogdan, FEMA Region 1, 99 High Street, 6th Floor, Boston, MA 02110

Alex Sirotek, STARR, 99 High Street, 3rd Floor, Boston, MA 02110

Rich Zingarelli, MA DCR, 251 Causeway Street, Suite 800, Boston, MA 02114





Who Do I Contact With Questions?

- For general FEMA mapping and LOMC questions contact FEMA's Map Information Exchange (FMIX): 1-877-FEMA MAP (1-877-336-2627) or email a Map Specialist: <u>FEMAMapSpecialist@riskmapcds.com</u>
- Map Service Center (MSC): where you can view effective maps online for free http://www.msc.fema.gov/
- To learn more about the National Flood Insurance Program: http://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart/ or call 1-800-427-4661





WEB LINKS

- Preliminary Data
 - www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata
- Effective Data (including Future Effective)
 - msc.fema.gov
- Coastal Outreach Material
 - www.fema.gov/coastal-flood-risks
- Mitigation Action Tracker
 - fema.starr-team.com
- Multi-Hazard Planning Website
 - www.fema.gov/multi-hazard-mitigation-planning
- Mitigation Ideas
 - www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=6938
- National Flood Insurance Program
 - www.floodsmart.gov
- Flood Insurance Reform Act
 - www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program/flood-insurance-reform-act-2012







Questions?



