National Flood Insurance Program

Linn County, Iowa

Preliminary Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps

CCO Meeting May 30, 2019







Introductions

- Jason Conn Iowa DNR Local Floodplain Program
- Erin Cobb FEMA Region 7
- Chris Kahle Iowa DNR Floodplain Mapping Program
- Dan Curley AECOM
- Ken Bouma Iowa DNR Local Floodplain Program









- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- Flood Mapping Process
- Preliminary Study for Linn County
- Viewing Preliminary Products
- Timeline & Project Schedule
- Appeals Process
- Flood Insurance
- Questions







What is the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) ?

The NFIP is a federal program:

- Established with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968
- Enables property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as protection against flood losses
- Participation is voluntary and based on an <u>AGREEMENT</u> between local communities and the Federal Government

AGREEMENT: Federal Government <u>makes flood insurance</u> <u>available</u> within communities as a financial protection against flood losses, and communities <u>adopts and enforces a</u> <u>floodplain management ordinance</u> to reduce flood risk to new construction in floodplains







Federal & State Roles

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Administers the NFIP
- Produces maps that identify community flood risks
- Region VII in Kansas City, MO

Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)

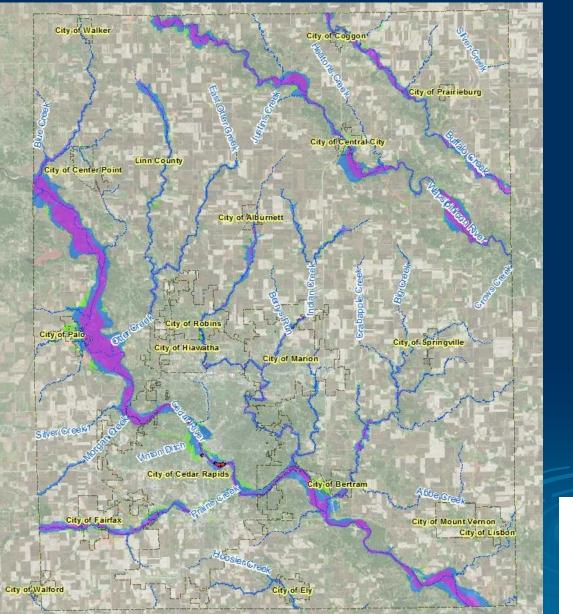
- Regulates construction on all floodplains and floodways in the state to protect life and property from flood damage
- Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) with FEMA
 - CTP Agreement signed August 12, 2009
 - Agree to work together to create and maintain accurate, up-to-date flood
 hazard data for the IDNR
 - Consult each other to fully integrate each other's contributions into flood hazard identification efforts

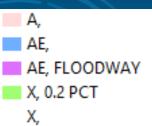






Linn County





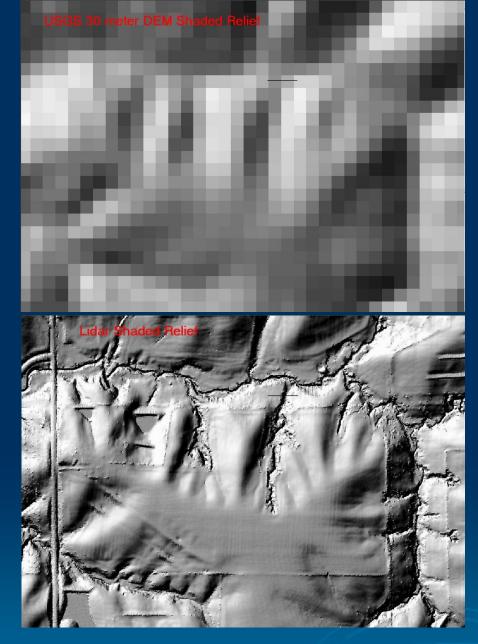
Iowa Mapping Process

- Floodplains Mapped on Accurate Topography (LiDAR) - Accurate to +/- 8 Inches
- Flood Hazard Boundaries
 - Base Level (Zone A)
 - Enhanced Level (Zone AE)
 - Numerous New Studies
- Maps satisfy FEMA's mapping standards









Topographic Data used in current maps

Topographic Data used in the new preliminary maps







Iowa Mapping Process

- Floodplains Determined & Mapped
 - 1% annual chance (100 year) & 0.2% annual chance (500 year)
- Iowa Flood Center Flood Hazard Analysis
- Additional Flood Risk Products
 - Flood Risk Gradient
 - Depth Grids (GIS)

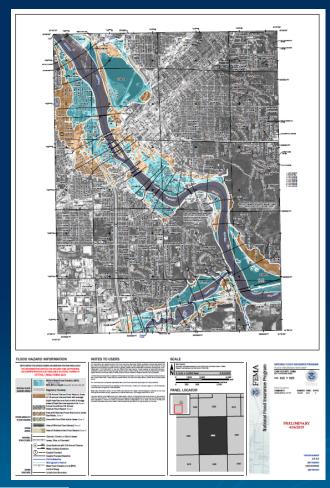


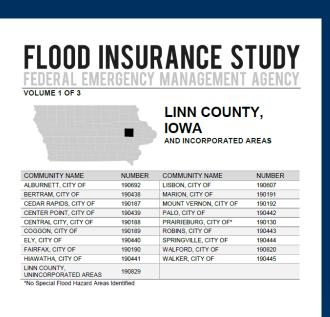




Regulatory Products

Available at: https://msc.fema.gov







REVISED: TBD FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER 19113CV001B Version Number 25.30









Letters of Map Change (LOMC)

SOMA-1

PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF MAP ACTIONS

Community: WALKER, CITY OF

Community No: 190445

To assist your community in maintaining the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), we have summarized below the effect of the enclosed revised FIRM panel(s) on previously issued Letter of Map Change (LOMC) actions (i.e., Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs), Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-Fs), and Letters of Map Amendment (LOMAs)).

1. LOMCs Incorporated

The modifications effected by the LOMCs listed below have been reflected on the Preliminary copies of the revised FIRM panels. In addition, these LOMCs will remain in effect until the revised FIRM becomes effective.

LOMC	Case No.	Date Issued	Project Identifier	Original Panel	Current Panel
			NO CASES RECORDED		

2. LOMCs Not Incorporated

The modifications effected by the LOMCs listed below are either not located on revised FIRM panels, or have not been reflected on the Preliminary copies of the revised FIRM panels because of scale limitations or because the LOMC issued had determined that the lot(s) or structure(s) involved were outside the Special Flood Hazard Area, as shown on the FIRM. These LOMCs will be revalidated free of charge 1 day after the revised FIRM becomes effective through a single revalidation letter that reafirms the validity of the previous LOMCs.

2A. LOMCs on Revised Panels

LOMC	Case No.	Date Issued	Project Identifier	Original Panel	Current Panel
LOMA	07-07-0999A	04/26/2007	KESTER FIRST ADDITION, LOT 1 4391 SPENCERS GROVE ROAD (IA)	1908290005B	19113C0016E
LOMA	10-07-1867A	08/12/2010	513 WALKER STREET	19113C0016D	19113C0016E
LOMA	10-07-2219A	12/09/2010	LOT 9 JOHNSON'S FIRST ADDITION 49 PRAIRIE DRIVE	19113C0019D	19113C0019E
LOMA	11-07-0518A	01/04/2011	LOTS 5 & 6, BLOCK 1, NEUMEYER'S 1ST ADD 710 BUFFALO COURT	19113C0017D	19113C0017E
LOMA	11-07-2487A	08/16/2011	NEUMEYER'S 1ST ADDITION, BLOCK 2, LOTS 6 & 7 711 ELK COURT	19113C0017D	19113C0017E
LOMA	12-07-1276A	02/14/2012	419 AND 503 MILL STREET	19113C0016D	19113C0016E
LOMA	17-07-0728A	02/08/2017	SECTION 4, T86N, R8W 4351 SPENCERS GROVE ROAD	19113C0016D	19113C0016E

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- All LOMCs are addressed in the preliminary Summary of Map Actions (SOMA)
- Four categories
 - 1. Incorporated
 - 2. Not Incorporated (validated)
 - 3. Superseded
 - 4. To be Re-determined
- Local officials need to be sure to review the prelim SOMA for completeness
- If you note a LOMC missing from the list, submit the omission with your comments &/or appeals

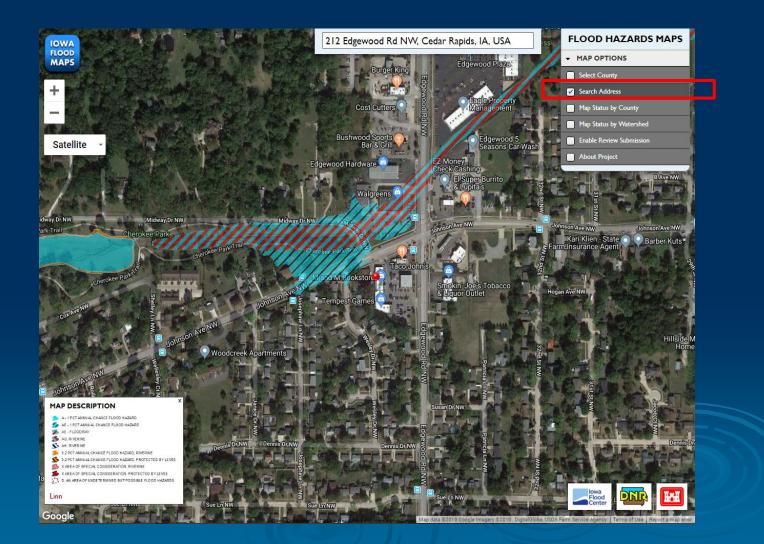






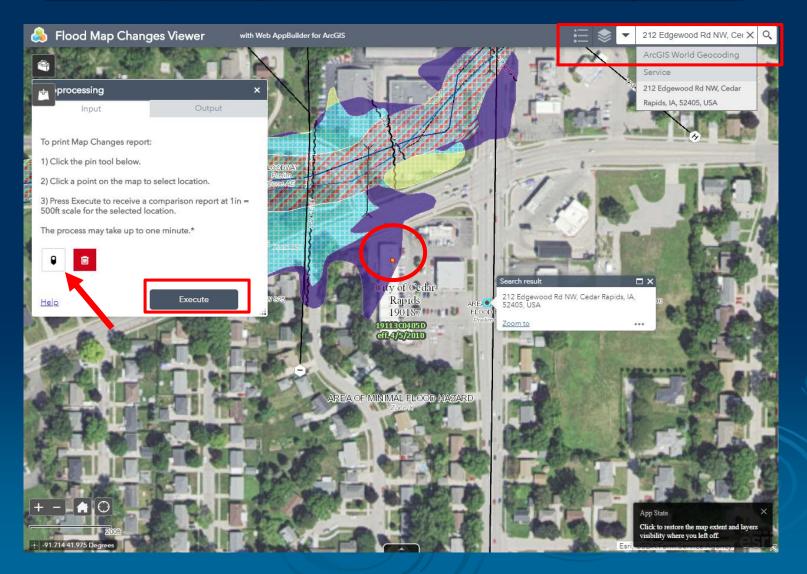
Finding Preliminary Flood Hazard Mapping Data

Iowa Flood Center: www.IowaFloodMaps.org



Finding Preliminary Flood Hazard Mapping Data

Flood Map Changes Viewer: https://msc.fema.gov/fmcv



Finding Preliminary Flood Hazard Mapping Data

Flood Map Changes Viewer: https://msc.fema.gov/fmcv

Comparison of Effective & Preliminary Flood H		d	FEMA	
AREA (1913) 00 eff. 4/5/	Zerro AE model F C DAR RAPIDS DOINT	Prelimi	City of Car Rapids 1900s7	
Effect		Preliminary		
POI Longitude/Latitude	-91.7169, 41.9738	POI Longitude/Latitude	-91.7169, 41.9738	
Effective FIRM Panel	19113C0405D	Preliminary FIRM Panel	19113C0405E	
Effective Date	4/5/2010	Preliminary Issue Date	4/16/2019	
Flood Zone	AE	Flood Zone	х	
Static BFE*	Not Available	Estimated Static BFE*	Not Available	
Flood Depth	Not Available	Estimated Flood Depth	Not Available	
Vertical Datum	Not Available	Vertical Datum	Not Available	
 * A Base Flood Elevation is the expected elevation of flood water during the 1% annual chance storm event. Structures below the estimated water surface elevation may experience flooding during a base flood event. Haard Level High Flood Hazard A, AH, AQ, VE and V Zones. Properties in these flood zones have a 1% chance of flooding each year. This represents a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Moderate Flood Shaded Zone X. Properties in the moderate flood risk areas also have a chance of flooding from storm events that have a less than 1% chance of occuring each year. Moderate flood risk indicates an area that may be provided flood risk reduction due to a flood control system or an area that is prone to flooding during a 0.2% annual chance storm event. These areas may have been indicated as areas of shallow flooding by your community. Unshaded Zone X. Properties on higher ground and away from local flooding surces have a reduced flood risk when compared to the Moderate and High Flood Hazard Low Flood Hazard Insurance Note: High Risk Areas are called 'Special Flood Hazard Areas' and flood insurance is mandatory for federally backed mortgage holders. 				
Properties in Moderate and Low Flood Risk areas may purchase flood insurance at a lower-cost rate, known as Preferred Risk Policies. See your local insurance agent or visit https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program for more information. Disclaimer: This report is for informational purposes only and is not authorized for official user. The positional accuracy may be compromised in some areas. Please contact your local floodplain administrator for more information or go to msc.fema.gov to view an official copy of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps.				

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

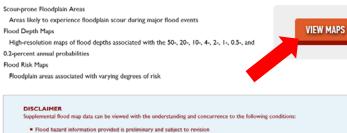


Additional Flood Risk Products

CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACT	Ioodplain Mapping Project Image: Contract of Natural Resources Project Status Methodology Partnerships Staff Links Contact Maps	www.iowafloo
Home	Home	
Draft Flood Hazard Maps The second s	In partnership with the <u>lowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR)</u> , the <u>lowa Flood Center (IFC)</u> is completing draft flood hazard products for the <u>85 lowa counties</u> that were declared Presidential Disaster Areas following the 2008 floods. The flood hazard products will delineate boundaries of flooded areas for the 1-percent annual chance (100-year) and 0.2-percent annual chance (500-year) flood. Draft Flood Hazard Products The work is being completed and made available to the public in <u>sequence</u> . When completed, the draft flood hazard products will be products created may be adopted by FEMA and become regulatory, maps provided at the <u>lowa Flood Maps</u> link are not regulatory maps. The products are being provided on this site for informational purposes. Iowans interested in map information for flood insurance purposes should visit the <u>FEMA</u> Map Service Center or contact local officials to view the current regulatory map for their jurisdiction.	IOWA FLOOD RISK M
Flood Risk Management Maps	Draft Flood Hazard Product Review Meetings None scheduled. Last modified on February 20th, 2015 Posted on September 27th, 2013	Scour-prone Floodplain Areas Areas likely to experience floodplain scour during major flood even Flood Depth Maps High-resolution maps of flood depths associated with the 50-, 20-, 1 0.2-percent annual probabilities Flood Risk Maps Floodplain areas associated with varying degrees of risk
Scour-prone floodplain areas, flood depths, and gradients of flood risk.		DISCLAIMER Supplemental flood map data can be viewed with the understanding and Plood hazard information provided is preliminary and subject to re Plood hazard information provided should not be used for regulati Plood hazard information provided is intended for outreach, adviso

odmaps.org

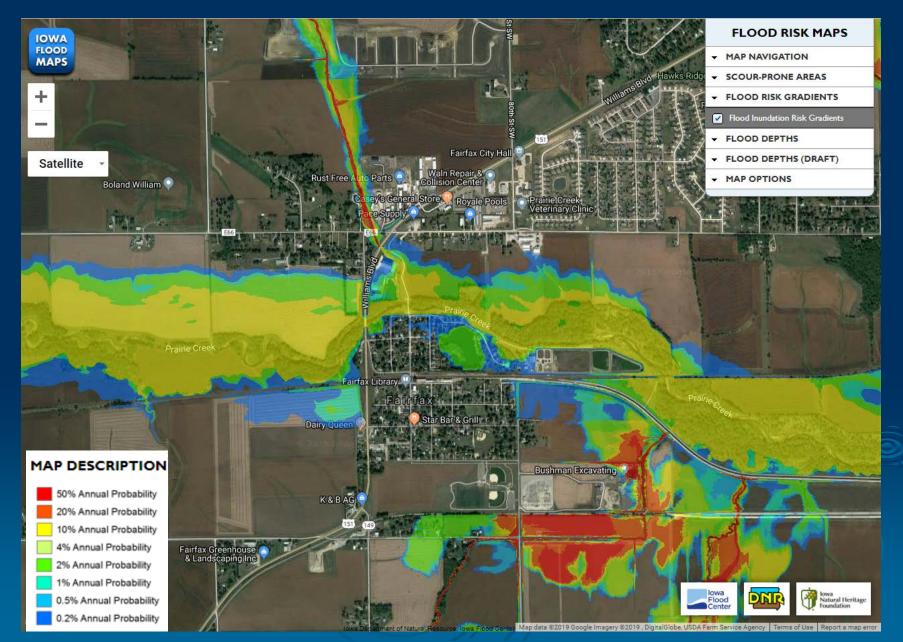
1ANAGEMENT MAPS



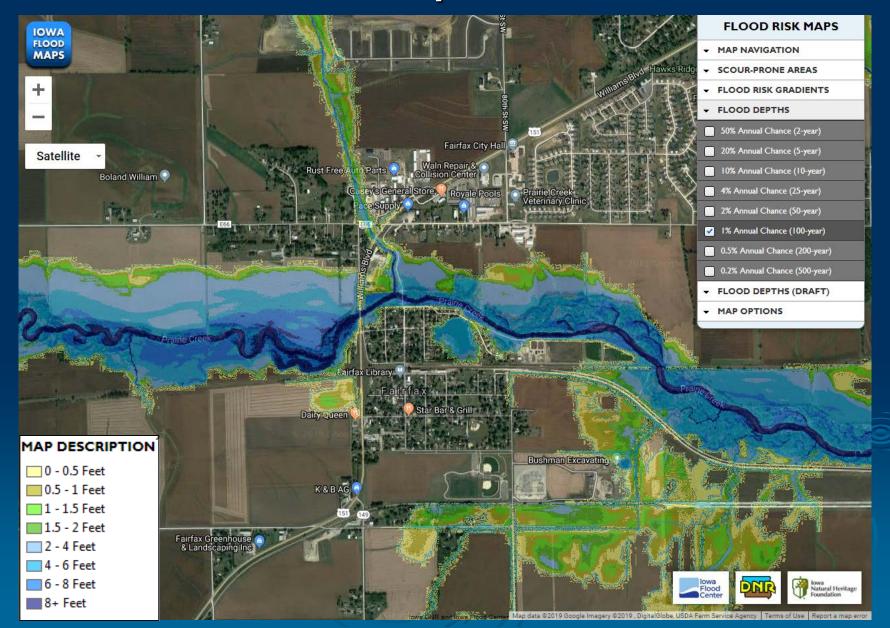
lation, enforcement, or insurance rating purposes. visory, and review purposes.



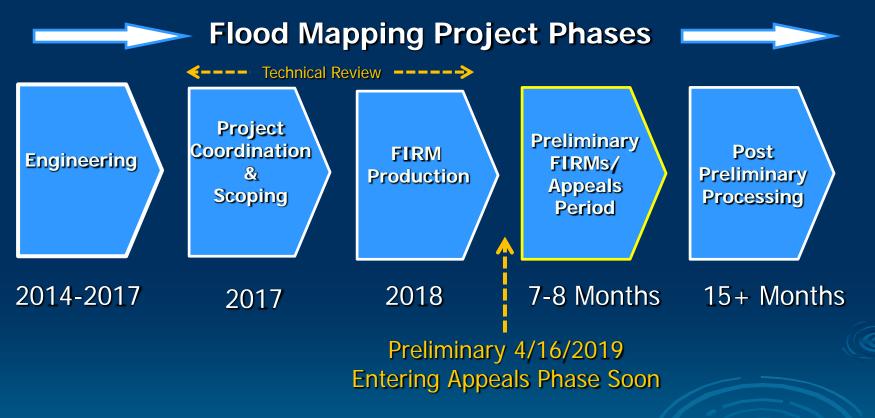
Flood Risk Gradient



Flood Depth Grids



Flood Mapping Process Project Timeline



Timeline is approximate and is subject to change

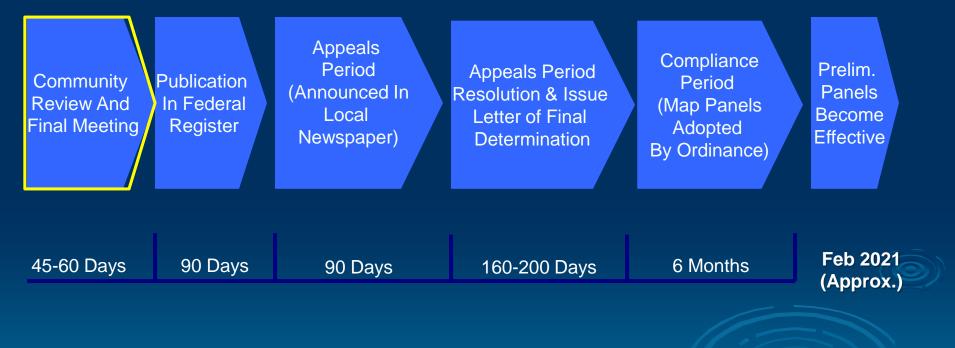






Remaining Project Schedule

Post-Preliminary Processing









Appeal/Comment Process

- Comments
 - Referring to base map feature changes
 - Provide new base map features
- Appeals
 - Must relate to SFHA boundaries or SFHA zone designations.
 Otherwise they are not considered appeals.
 - Alternative analysis must be provided with an appeal.
 - All analysis and data submitted must be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer or Licensed Land Surveyor, as appropriate.
 - Must be submitted through the local community
 - Must be submitted <u>during the 90-day window</u>







Appeals Process

Scientific Resolution Panel

- Described in Procedure Memorandum # 58
- Available after FEMA and community engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually-acceptable resolution of an appeal
- Independent third party review of the appellant's information



Fact Sheet

November 1, 2010

Scientific Resolution Panels

FEMA's new Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) process reinforces FEMA's commitment to work with communities to ensure the flood hazard data depicted on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) is built collaboratively using the best science available.

Flood hazards are constantly changing, and as such, FEMA regularly updates FIRMs through several methods to reflect those changes. When changes to the FIRMs are met with conflicting technical and scientific data, an independent third party review of the information may be needed to ensure the FIRMs are updated correctly. The Scientific Resolution Panel will serve as the independent third party.

Who can request an SRP?

A community, Tribe or political entity that has the authority to adopt and enforce floodplain ordinances for the area under its jurisdiction can request FEMA use the SRP when conflicting data are presented. Chief Executive Officers or authorized community representatives must make or endorse the SRP request if they did not develop or propose the conflicting technical data.

When can communities request an SRP? A community can request an SRP if it has:

- Not received a Letter of Final Determination (LFD);
- Submitted an appeal or protest during the 90-day appeal period with scientific or technical data
 resulting in different flood hazards than those proposed by FEMA;
- Allowed at least 60 days of community consultation with FEMA (but no more than 120 days)

Additionally, a community that has received a FEMA-issued resolution letter and has not exercised the SRP process will have 30 days from the issuance of the letter to request an SRP. Communities that have submitted appeals or protests, but as of November 1, 2010 have not received an LFD, will have until January 15, 2011, to request an SRP.

Independent Panel Sponsor

The SRP process is managed by the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS), a non-profit organization independent from FEMA. NIBS will act as the Panel Sponsor, coordinating the SRPs, ensuring that proper regulations and procedures are employed and maintaining a cadre of experts from which Panel members are selected.

Panel Member Selection

For each appeal or protest, an SRP (or Panel) of three or five members will be convened. Panel members are technical experts in surface water hydrology, hydraulics, coastal engineering, and other engineering and scientific fields that relate to the creation of Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Insurance Studies throughout the United States.

"FEMA's mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards."







Flood Insurance Basics

- Mandatory flood insurance purchase in 1% (100-yr) floodplain (Zone A/AE)
 - Only required for structures with federally insured mortgages, accepted disaster assistance or received a federal grant
- No mandatory flood insurance purchase in 0.2% (500-yr) floodplain (Zone X)
- Potential Flood Insurance Savings
 - Preferred Risk Policies (PRPs)
 - Grandfathering of Flood Insurance Rates
 - Community Rating System







Flood Insurance

CHANGE IN RISK	INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS
Low / Moderate Risk to High Risk	• Flood insurance is mandatory. Flood insurance will be federally required for most mortgage holders. Insurance costs may rise to reflect the high risk.
High Risk To Low / Moderate Risk	 Flood insurance is optional, but recommended. Risk has only been reduced, not removed. Flood insurance can be obtained at lower rates. 20-25% of all flood insurance claims come from low- to moderate-risk areas. Conversion offers savings. An existing policy can be converted to a lower-cost Preferred Risk Policy.
No change in risk level	 No change in insurance requirements. Property owners should talk to their insurance agent to learn their specific risk and take steps to protect their property and assets.







Flood Insurance Reform

- Biggert-Waters NFIP Reform Act of 2012
 - Enacted July 6, 2012
 - NFIP to become actuarially sound
 - Phase-out of subsidies and discounts
- Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014
 - Enacted March 21, 2014
 - Scaled back premium increases on subsidized policies for primary residential structures







National Flood Insurance Program

- Encourage your citizens to consider flood insurance
- NFIP Participating Communities:
 - Update Floodplain Management Ordinances
 - Adopt the new DFIRMs
- Permit required for development located in mapped SFHA prior to start of construction
- Lowest floor (including basement) of any new or substantially improved structure must be located 1 ft above BFE
- DNR Floodplain Permits







Local Official Responsibilities

- Review Preliminary DFIRM panels, FIS Report, and submit comments to DNR
- Work with Mapping Contractor to resolve any issues
- Provide outreach materials and links to citizens upon request
- Make wise land use decisions that support good floodplain management







Flooding In Iowa

http://www.extension.iastate.edu/floodinginiowa

- In collaboration with Iowa State University Extension & Outreach
- Educate local officials and general public about flood risks and basic floodplain management principles
- Topic Areas
 - National Flood Insurance Program
 - Flooding and Natural Systems
 - Floodplain Mapping
 - Floodplain Regulations
 - Flood Insurance









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