









Three Ways to Define the Floodplain (see 55.7)

- The Climate Informed Science Approach (CISA): modeling on projected sea level rise incorporated into flood risk mapping
- Use the 500-year floodplain instead of the 100-year floodplain
- Freeboard Value Approach (FVA): two feet, or three feet for critical actions, added to the 100-year flood elevation, floodplain extends to that new elevation



Critical Actions

• ***Critical actions** are defined at 24 CFR 55.2 and are "any activity for which even a slight chance of flooding would be too great" including those that "Are likely to contain occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid loss of life or injury during flood or storm events, *e.g.*, persons who reside in hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent homes, intermediate care facilities, board and care facilities, and retirement service centers. Housing for independent living for the elderly is not considered a critical action."







Agenda

- Using FIS Flood Profiles
- Unique Floodplain Areas
- o Levees
- o Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Zone (Zone X)
- o Large 500 Year Floodplains







For practice using a FIS, consider this building near the Monongahela River in Homestead, Pennsylvania. Please note this would not need the FIS in a real review and is for training purposes only.







 Expand All Effective Products (17) FIRM Panels (9) FIS Reports (6) 	 Expand All ? Navigate the menu as shown, making sure the Product ID matches the FIRM panel ID. Click the 'Download' icon for the first section listed. (Always check for preliminary studies too!) FIRM Panels (9) FIS Reports (6) 			
Please note: Sometimes small portions of the FIS are revised by Letters of Map Revisions (LOMR). When using the FIS report, you should also check LOMR documents listed in the LOMC section below for revisions that affect your specific area of interest.				
Product ID	Effective Date	Size	Download	
42003CV001B	09/26/2014	1MB	⊘ DL	
42003CV002B	09/26/2014	1MB	⊘ DL	
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42003CV004B	09/26/2014	1MB	♦ DL	
42003CV005B	09/26/2014	2MB	♦ DL	
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The site address is 335 Bedford St, Johnstown, PA. The river is the Stonycreek and the bridge is Haynes Street. This section of the river is in between Cross Sections B (off picture) and C.

















Accredited Levees under NFIP

Mapped as Areas with Reduced Flood Risk Due to Levee (Zone X)

HUD FFRMS behind levees limited to defined 0.2% and FVA from sources not protected by levee.

Flood Risk Due to Levee (Zone X) Guidance Posted on hud.gov









Non-Accredited Levees Many non-accredited levees mapped as if levee does not exist

Communities may submit request to FEMA to consider non-accredited levees as "Areas with Flood Risk Due to Levee, Zone D"

Non-Accredited Levees

Princeville, NC





Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Areas where future construction or infrastructure or changes to planning and zoning ordinances could cause flooding.

Mapped by request of Community, which may impose additional requirements in these zones

HUD FFRMS Floodplain defined by 0.2% or FVA



Area-wide 0.2% chance floodplain

Some regions, including the Phoenix and Tucson metro areas in Arizona, have 0.2% chance floodplains that cover most of the region.

Projects in these large 0.2% chance floodplains are in the FFRMS floodplain, but the FIS likely will not include site-specific flood elevation. If not, use 0.2% or FVA on the nearest SFHA to get FFRMS elevation.

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This example is from Phoenix. The entire brown area is the 0.2% chance floodplain. Let's consider the building highlighted above. We see BFEs identified, but will have to check the FIS for a 500-year elevation.







The nearest BFE is 1081 feet. A critical action would therefore have an FFRMS elevation of 1084 feet, and a non-critical action would have an FFRMS elevation of 1083 feet.



