What Makes a Sound Floodplain Management Program?

1. Develop a Hazard Mitigation Action Plan (MAP).
2. Know your community’s flooding problems.
3. Reduce flood losses to existing development.
4. Manage new development to minimize future flooding.
5. Provide the public with floodplain information.
6. Know your emergency response and recovery procedures.

What Makes a Sound Floodplain Management Program?
What Makes a Good MAP?

“For an HMAP to be truly successful in reducing hazard risk in the long-term, it’s important for a community to choose mitigation actions that will be integrated throughout a community’s governing operations.” FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook

Major Governing Areas

Some Policies to Consider in a MAP

- Density limitations in high hazard areas.
- Limit Public Infrastructure in high hazard areas.
- Reduce the vulnerability of future development.
- Have well informed and trained staff.
Plans and Regulations to Integrate:
- Comprehensive/Master Plans
- Floodplain Management
- Land Use/Zoning Ordinances
- Subdivision Regulations

Plans and Regulations to Consider:
- Building Codes
- Capital Improvements Plan
- Stormwater Management
- Wildfire Management
- CRS

Comprehensive/Master Plans
- Transportation - Limit access, guide growth, post-disaster function
- Environmental – Ecosystem protection, directed development incentives
- Public Safety – Consideration of public safety in growth policies, objectives, evacuation
Land Use/Zoning Ordinances

- Discourage development in natural hazard areas.
- Require land to remain open
- Contain Natural hazard zones
- Restrict development in natural hazard areas?
- Prohibit development within, or filling of, wetlands, floodways, floodplains?

Floodplain Management Plan

- Buyouts
- Elevating
- Floodproofing
- Floodwalls and Retaining Walls
- Structural Retrofits
- Updated Permit Process
- Substantial Improvement/Damages
- Tracking RL and SRL Properties

Subdivision Regulations

- Detention/Retention Requirements
- Building Sites above BFE
- SFHA Drainage Easements
- Cluster Development
Building Codes

- Keep Building Codes Current
- Improve BCEGS Rating
- Site Plan Review Requirements

Capital Improvement Plans

- Buyouts and elevation of structures
- Structural Retrofits
- Culvert Improvements
- Drainage Projects based on a Drainage Master Plan

Stormwater Management

- Regulations that take into account development within the entire watershed.
- Regulations that require fully built out conditions when doing flood studies.
- Develop a Drainage Master Plan for localized flooding.
- Sediment and Erosion Control
- Wetland Restoration and Preservation
Wildfire Management Plan (CWPP)

- Wildfire Hazard Overlay District in Zoning Ordinance
- Fuel Modification Plans in Wildfire Hazard Areas
- Home Ignition Zones (HIZs)
- Address Public Safety issues before development

Coastal Erosion Plan

- Create a Building Set Back line
- Dune Preservation
- Create a Beach Management Plan
- Create an Erosion Response Plan

Community Rating System (CRS)

- CRS rewards communities with sound floodplain management practices that translate as mitigation goals and objectives in an HMA
- CRS flood mitigation projects identified in an HMA may be eligible for funding under FEMA HMA grant programs
- Outreach Projects in CRS can be combined with outreach projects in Mitigation Action Plans.
- Flood Mitigation Actions can be used to write a Floodplain Management Plan.
Community Rating System (CRS)

Reduce flood damage to insurable properties, especially those identified as Repetitive Loss Properties.

Encourage a comprehensive approach to flood protection by exceeding NFIP minimum standards.

Strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the NFIP.

Questions

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