

Living on Barrier Islands A Workshop for Real Estate Professionals NFIP Overview and Updates February 18, 2025 Steve Garrett, CFM, State NFIP Coordinator







FLOOD

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

- Identifies & maps flood hazard areas
- Provides a framework for floodplain management regulations
- Makes flood insurance available in Communities that participate in the NFIP





NFIP Goals

- •Reduce loss of life & property
- •Reduce rising disaster relief costs
- Increase importance of hazard mitigation (flood resistant construction, guide future development, & prohibit development in floodplains that would increase flood levels)
- •Decrease taxpayer-funded disaster costs

•Make Federally backed insurance coverage available to property owners

•Restore & protect natural resources & functions of floodplains









Community Participation in the NFIP

A **VOLUNTARY** program based on a mutual agreement between the Federal government and the local community:

In exchange for adopting, implementing and enforcing a Floodplain Management Ordinance

- <u>Federally-backed flood insurance is made available to</u> property owners throughout the community.
- Federal disaster assistance and mitigation grant programs made available.







Role of NFIP Participating Community

- Review floodplain development permit applications and issue/deny floodplain development permits
- Inspect ALL <u>development</u> to ensure compliance with local ordinances
- Maintain floodplain development records
- Assist in preparation & revision of floodplain maps
- Help citizens obtain information on flood hazards, floodplain map data, flood insurance, & proper construction measures







Emergency Management NC DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

For Floodplain Management purposes

What is Floodplain Development?

"Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials."





CONTRACT OF



National Flood Insurance Program



and Instructions 2022 EDITION



Elevation Certificate Form

- Verify Regulatory Compliance
- Supporting documentation for map revision & amendment applications
- Provide better/recent data to insurance companies to see if a better rate is available
- NOTE: Data collected on this form is for the construction & utility service to a single <u>STRUCTURE</u> only – not the lot or other improvements.





The Community's EC Review

- Community Officials <u>MUST review</u> Elevation Certificate's (ECs) before accepting them to ensure:
 - Completeness
 - Reasonableness/Accuracy
 - Compliance
- NFIP requires the Finished Construction EC for all:
 - New Construction
 - Additions
 - Substantial Improvements
- To structures located in the Special Flood Hazard Area.







Question??????

A property owner needs a copy of the elevation certificate for their structure.









Answer...

- ✓ The local permitting jurisdiction
- ✓ Surveyor
- ✓ Previous/Current Owner
- ✓ Insurance Agent

State NFIP staff do NOT have a database of ECs.







Important Updates...

JUST RELEASED:

- ASCE 24 Flood Resistant Design and Construction Update
 - American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 24-24 provides minimum requirements for flood resistant design and construction of structures that are subject to building code requirements and that are located, in whole or in part, in Flood Hazard Areas.
 - This standard applies to new construction and subsequent work to such structure and work classified as substantial improvement or an existing structure that is not a historic structure.
- NFIP Technical Bulletin 2, Flood Damage Resistant Materials Requirements (2025)
 - Provides guidance on the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP's) requirements on the use of construction materials that are resistant to flood damage in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs).
- New Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS) see next slides







Housing and Urban Development's FFRMS

- Ensures federal agencies take actions to enhance the nation's resilience to current and future flooding and to ensure that projects funded with taxpayer dollars last as long as intended.
 - Established through EO 13690 which amends and builds upon EO 11988; Floodplain Management. HUD adopted the final rule to implement FFRMS on April 23, 2024.
- The FFRMS is a resilience standard that expands the floodplain for federally funded projects to a higher vertical elevation and corresponding horizontal floodplain area to address future flood conditions in a changing climate.







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Floodplain Expansion – Vertical and Horizontal





non-critical (house) actions elevated to the applicable FFRMS flood elevation



Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS)

This Floodplain Management Standard Will Apply To:

- Federal Housing Administration (FHA)-Insured Projects
 - New Construction of 1- to 4-Unit Residential Properties.
 - Includes FHA Single Family Mortgage Insurance Programs.
 - DOES NOT apply to the purchase of manufactured homes insured under FHA Single Family Programs
- Federally-Funded Projects, involving:
 - New Construction;
 - Substantial Improvement; Or
 - Repairs to Address Substantial Damage.
- Hazard Mitigation Assistance Projects, involving:
 - Structure elevation;
 - Dry Floodproofing; and
 - Mitigation Reconstruction







FHA-Insured Projects

FHA loans are mortgages intended for certain borrowers who might find it difficult to obtain loans otherwise. The federal government insures FHA loans, which are issued by private lenders, such as banks and credit unions. FHA loans or mortgages are those insured by FHA mortgage insurance programs.

- Applies to structures located in the Special Flood Hazard Areas (A, A99, AE, AH, AO, Coastal A, and VE zones);
- Applies to New Construction (1- to 4-unit Residential) Insured Under FHA Single Family Mortgage Insurance Programs and Low-Rent Public Housing Programs; and
- Implements a 2-Foot Freeboard requires the lowest floor be at least 2-feet above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE).

Why is this important to you?







WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT TO YOU??

- If a community does not have a similar 2-foot freeboard requirement in its floodplain regulations, it risks severely limiting homeownership opportunities, as homebuyers may no longer be able to access HUDfinanced homes in these areas.
- Contractor's/Builder's/Developer's could have an issue selling new construction if loans are not available.







Who Should Be Aware of this New Rule & 2-Foot Freeboard Requirement

- Community Leaders;
- Local Floodplain Administrators;
- Local Builders;
- Realtors;
- Housing Agencies;
- Home Buyers
- Anyone involved in new construction in the floodplain.







Who Enforces?

- The local floodplain administrator/manager must enforce the locally adopted floodplain management regulations (which may include a freeboard or MAY NOT);
- HUD enforces the FHA minimum property standards for the purposes of evaluating whether to approve an FHA insured mortgage through FHAapproved appraisers.
- For new construction in SFHAs, the lenders (mortgagees) rely on the builder's self-certified assessment of site analysis information (HUD-92541) and FEMA NFIP Elevation Certificates (FF-206-FY-22-152) to reach their determination.







If you need flood zone/risk information for a property, where do you personally go to find that information?









Flood Risk Information System







S Flood Risk Information System Help 29 Norfolk G 58 58 Kingsport 85 +Johnson City _ Knoxville 40 Chattanooga Greenville 23 Chattahoochee National Forest 321 ington 20 Columbia ter National Athens Forest South Carolina **County Selection:** Hover over a county 52 Augusta 17

The State of North Carolina provides this website as a public service to the citizens of North Carolina. The Flood Risk Information System (FRIS) contains digitally accessible flood hazard data, models, maps, risk assessments, and reports that are database driven. This site also provides geospatial data, along with hydraulic and hydrologic models that are available for download and use. The North Carolina Floodplain Mapping Program has made every effort to ensure accuracy of this information. Contact information for the North Carolina Floodplain Mapping Program the Contacts Menu, <u>frishelp@ncdps.gov</u> or (919) 715-5711.

CREDITATION PROGRAM









Always contact your local jurisdictions to learn about their development requirements!!!



FRIS symbology and what it means for development

- A = No Base Flood Elevations (BFE); usually 2-feet above highest adjacent grade
- AE = BFE; usually with a local adopted freeboard to top of finished floor
 - AE Non-encroachment Area (NEA) = No-Rise Analysis by Engineer *
 - AE Floodway = No-Rise Analysis by Engineer *
- Coastal AE = adhere to VE zone development standards **
- VE = BFE; usually with local adopted freeboard to bottom of lowest horizontal structural member **
- No-Rise Analyses Required for ALL development including fill, grading, storage of materials, etc.
- NORTH CAROLINA
- Coastal effects from wave action (Coastal AE 1.5'-3' wave heights; VE 3' plus wave heights)

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Online Resources

Flood.NC.gov – <u>http://flood.nc.gov</u> FRIS – <u>http://fris.nc.gov</u> FIMAN – <u>http://fiman.nc.gov</u> ReadyNC – <u>http://readync.gov</u> FloodSmart - <u>http://floodsmart.gov</u> FEMA – <u>http://fema.gov</u>







NCY MANAGEN







Emergency Management

Flood.NC.gov

flood. NC .gov			Go to FRIS site	Go to FIMAN site	Go to Flood Advisory site	Go to NC CNMS site
		Home Mapping Program Find a Document Events Floodplain Management LOMC Mitigat	tion Flood Warning Industries+			1
		PRELIMINARY FLOOD STUDY INFORMATION - more i DR-4827-HELENE FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT RESOURCES -				
Property Risk ESTIMATOR	ដា	Real Estate Agents			More Answers from	the Quick Guide
Calculate Risk Level	\$ 0	For Real Estate Agents Working with Buyers and Sellers in North	Carolina			See All >
Events & Training	See More >	Important Links: Flood Risk Information System (FRIS) Residential Property and Owners' Association Disclosure (Form REC 4.22)				
		 Frequently Asked Questions How do I determine if the structure is in the SFHA? Check the Flood Risk Information System Website: FRIS Will an elevation certificate be required? A Post-FIRM structure should have an elevation certificate completed at the time of construction. An EC is re Do Pre-FIRM structures require an elevation certificate? No, but it is strongly encouraged. Pre-FIRM subsidized rates are increasing up to 18% per year (25% in some convert to an actuarially-rated policy instead of a subsidized policy. Some owners may save money by converted 	cases), and an elevation certificate will help an	owner decide when to		



NORTH CAROLINA







ReadyNC.gov

<u>Home</u>	Plan And Prepare 🗸	Stay Informed ✓	Recover And Rebuild 🗸	Get Invol	lved ∽ <u>News</u>
Insu	urance				Plan and Prepare
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disaster is	a good insurance policy. E	e aware that homeown	s owners against any type of er's insurance does not cover	flood	Hurricane Guide
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For more North Carolina Insurance Information 2 , call 800-546-5664 or 919-807-6750.

For information about the National Flood Insurance Program, call 888-379-9531.

Plan and Prepare
Evacuating
Functional Needs
<u>Get a Kit</u>
Hurricane Guide
Insurance
<u>Make a Plan</u>
Pets and Service Animals
Protect Your Home
<u>Seniors</u>
Vital Records







FloodSmart.gov





Buying a Policy ~

Program.

Get Coverage

a flood.

Renewing a Policy ~

Flood Risks and Costs ~ Before and After a Flood ∨

Flood Zones and Maps ~

Search

Visit FloodSmart for Agents

Q









Emergency Management

SECTION F. ENVIRONMENTAL/FLOODING

Yes No NR

Vec No NR

F1. Is there hazardous or toxic substance, material, or product (such as asbestos, formaldehyde, radon gas, methane gas, lead-based paint) that exceed government safety standards located on or which otherwise affect the property?

Buyer Initials	Owner Initials	REC 4.22
Buyer Initials	Owner Initials	REC 4.22 REV 5/24

Disclosure

	10 110				
F2. Is there an environmental monitoring or mitigation device or system located on the property?	$\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$				
F3. Is there debris (whether buried or covered), an underground storage tank, or an environmentally hazardous condition (such as contaminated soil or water or other environmental contamination) located on or which otherwise affect the property?	000				
F4. Is there any noise, odor, smoke, etc., from commercial, industrial, or military sources that affects the property?	$\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$				
F5. Is the property located in a federal or other designated flood hazard zone?	$\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$				
F6. Has the property experienced damage due to flooding, water seepage, or pooled water attributable to a natural event such as heavy rainfall, coastal storm surge, tidal inundation, or river overflow?	000				
F7. Have you ever filed a claim for flood damage to the property with any insurance provider, including the National Flood Insurance Program?	$\circ \circ \circ$				
F8. Is there a current flood insurance policy covering the property?	000				
F9. Have you received assistance from FEMA, U.S. Small Business Administration, or any other federal disaster flood assistance for flood damage to the property?	000				
F10. Is there a flood or FEMA elevation certificate for the property?	$\circ \circ \circ$				
NOTE: An existing flood insurance policy may be assignable to a buyer at a lesser premium than a new policy, have received disaster assistance, the requirement to obtain flood insurance passes down to all future owners. Fainsurance can result in an owner being ineligible for future assistance.					
Explanations for questions in Section F (identify the specific question for each explanation):					




Development Standards





Coastal Construction Manual

Principles and Practices of Planning, Siting, Designing, Constructing, and Maintaining Residential Buildings in Coastal Areas (Fourth Edition)

FEMA P-55 / Volume I / August 2011

Mitigation Measures





Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation (RFPE)

- Base Flood Elevation PLUS Freeboard (BFE + Freeboard)
- Freeboard the elevation required by a local jurisdiction above the base flood elevation
- Higher standard adopted by the local jurisdiction
 - Higher level of protection for structures
 - Community Rating System (CRS) Points = increased flood insurance discounts (in the SFHA and out)









Lowest Floor in ZONE A, AE, AH, & AO

The lowest floor is measured at the top of the sub-floor, slab or grade for regulatory & flood insurance purposes

















Lowest Floor in ZONE V, VE & Coastal A

Bottom of the – lowest horizontal structural member supporting the lowest floor

















Figure 7. Recommended construction in Coastal A zones and V zones.

CCREDITATION PROGRA



NORTH CAROLINA





Scour and Erosion







Figure 1: Three neighboring buildings with varying degrees of elevation and damage on Fort Myers Beach, Florida, after Hurricane Ian. The right-most building has the lowest elevation of the three and the most damage to the lower levels, whereas the middle building has the highest elevation and minimal damage to the lower levels.



Bonita Springs, FL Hurricane Ian







Bolivar Peninsula, TX 2008



Figure 2. Bolivar Peninsula, TX, V-zone house constructed with the lowest floor (bottom of floor beam) at the BFE (dashed line). The estimated wave crest level during lke (solid line) was 3 to 4' above the BFE at this location.







Designing for Flood Levels Above the Minimum Required Elevation After Hurricane Ian

Recovery Advisory 1

uly 2023



DR-4673-FL RA 1

BUT WAIT.....

Where do the regulations and guidance come from?

- Research following past events
- Field investigations post event
- Collaboration among engineers, researchers, home builders, Institute for Business and Home Safety, International Code Council, National Association of Home Builders, US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, local community officials, etc.



Protecting Existing Structures



Purchase Flood Insurance Lower Your Flood Risk

✓ Elevate utilities (include duct work)
 ✓ Install flood openings
 ✓ Elevate building
 ✓ Flood proof (non-residential only)
 ✓ Relocate









Flood Openings

Permanent Opening in a Wall that Allows the Free Passage of Water in Both Directions, AUTOMATICALLY, without Human Intervention.

A Window, a Door, or a Garage Door is <u>NOT</u> Considered an Opening.

Vents MAY be installed into a door or garage door.



Requirements for Flood Openings in Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures

Below Elevated Buildings in Special Flood Hazard Areas In Accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program

NFIP Technical Bulletin 1 / March 2020





Minimum Requirements for Foundation Openings

- Minimum of <u>two openings</u> on different sides of EACH enclosed area.
- The total net area of all openings must be at least <u>one (1)</u>
 <u>square inch for each square foot</u> of enclosed area.
- The bottom of all required openings shall be no higher than one foot above the adjacent grade at each opening.
- Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other <u>"automatic"</u> coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in <u>both directions</u>.













Figure 1: Equalizing flood forces (hydrostatic loads) on exterior walls



Flood Openings



Is the Standard Air Vent acceptable to be used as a flood opening or flood vent?









Standard Air Vent





Figure 17: Standard air vent that is unacceptable as a flood opening because it is not disabled in the open position

- × Can be closed manually
- Does not allow the automatic entry and exist of water
- Not acceptable as a flood opening UNLESS <u>disabled</u> in the OPEN position





















TATION PROGR





Plexiglas cover. This is a violation!!

Spray foam insulation. This is a violation!!

Engineered Openings/Vents Emergency Management NC DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ICC Plastic – No Rust or Rot Crawlspace Flood Vent for Homes (New Construction & Replacement) FEMA ACCEPTED Easy Access • Modular Use • Can Be Painted COTTON THE NUM RDRV(3 BIOD VAL ALTERNATE STRAF LIERTIERE ON SIZE 1 Opening Non Eng. Eng. Net-Free Sizes (HxW) (Sq. In.) (Sq. In.) Air (Sq. In.) Number L Eto III D0816 8" X 16" 120 230 DITE: 0 95 Pr D-UP ODs D1220 12" X 20" 240 425 175 D1232 12" X 32" 380 705 290 D1616 16" X 16" 255 485 200 TAD DO GOS D1624 16" X 24" 380 695 285 88 935 D1632 16" X 32" 510 385 D2032 20" X 32" 640 1.225 505 Flood Openings (TB 1 - August 2008) D2424 24" X 24" 575 1,065 435 D2436 24" X 36" 860 1,620 665 LOUVER, Patent No. US D583,042, dated December 16, 2008 and owned t sized in accordance with Federal Emergency Management Agency's National and Flood Insurance Program, Technical Bulletin (TB) 1-August 2008 will allow exterior walls by allowing for entry and exit of floodwater during floods up t Flood Vent (No Cover) d, Net-Free Air and Engineered Opening size for each model and size of the One-piece ventplate with easy to insert vermin screen and fixed louver. Made of durable PVC/ ed in the table below. The Engineered size opening calculation was performed in Foundation Walls for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas in ABS plastic (no rust or rot) with a UV retardant treatment. s in rouncason wais for euroings Located in Special Hood Hazard Areas in nd ASCE/SEI 24-05, Flood Resistance Design and Construction. I measured the determine the Non-Engineered and Net-Free Air opening size for each model, ag 2008 to determine the Engineered opening size for each model. I used the FEMA compliant. No cover to allow the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. DETAIL DIAGRAM Quick and easy to install. ired (in2); 0.033 = coefficient corresponding to a factor of safety of 5.0 (in2 -MODEL 1540-520 rectangular, long axis horizontal, short axis vertical unobstructed during design sen the louvers); $R = 5 \text{ ft/hr worst case rate of rise and fall; and Aê = 1 ft2$ Smart VENT FLOOD VENT INSULATED 877-441-8368 www.smartvent.com 033 [1/0.40] 5 = .4125 in2 16 1/4" R/D STRAP SLOTS USE TWO TOP AND TWO BOTTOM 516: = 95/.4125 = 230 **Crawl Space** 230 LOAT SLOT 425 Door Systems 280 200 705 flood protection INCORPORATED 255 286 200 FIGURE 1 Plastic Crawlsbace Doors & Vents 380 285 695 3700 Shore Drive, Virginia Beach, VA 23455 Front View Plastic Crawlsbace Louvers/Screen 510 935 757.363.0005 • 1.800.230.9598 • www.crawlspacedoors.com Plastic FEMA Flood Vents STRAPS INSTALLED 640 1,225 24" x 24" 575 1,065 02424 435 VENT LOOR D2436 24" x 36" 860 1,620 FIGURE 2 dual opening, and any logvers, screens, or other covers, shall be desarred to allow automatic entry and exit of floodwaters during or base from construct, the transfer to any transfer to other the difference of the Side View AX FRD FIGURE 3 NCY MANAGENA

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THE PRESIDENT . HOUSE ENGINEERING P.C.

Type of License: PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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Side View

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SMART VENT. 77-441-8368

VENT Foundation Flood 50 AndBro Dr. Suite 28 Pitman NJ 08071

1540-520

FLOOD VENT INSULATED MODEL 1540-520

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ENNEL VERTER

XX 4/~635 XAN 1/~633 XXXX 1/~633

100 TO VIL 80*

BEND PAST 90" FDR SPRING BACK

STRAP DETAIL.

TEETH MUST CLICK IN TIGHT INSURE SECURE INSTALLATION



Flood Proofing (Non-residential Only)











EMAP credited























EMAP ccredited







Other Development

Fuel Tanks











Hurricane Dorian - 2019



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