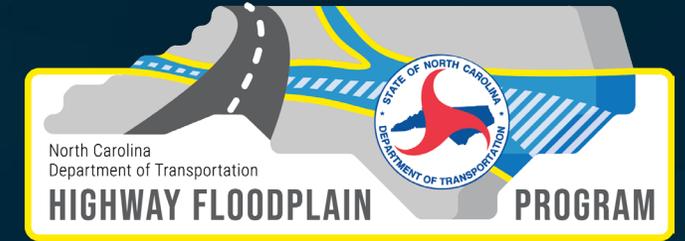




NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Transportation



Navigating FEMA Regulated Streams

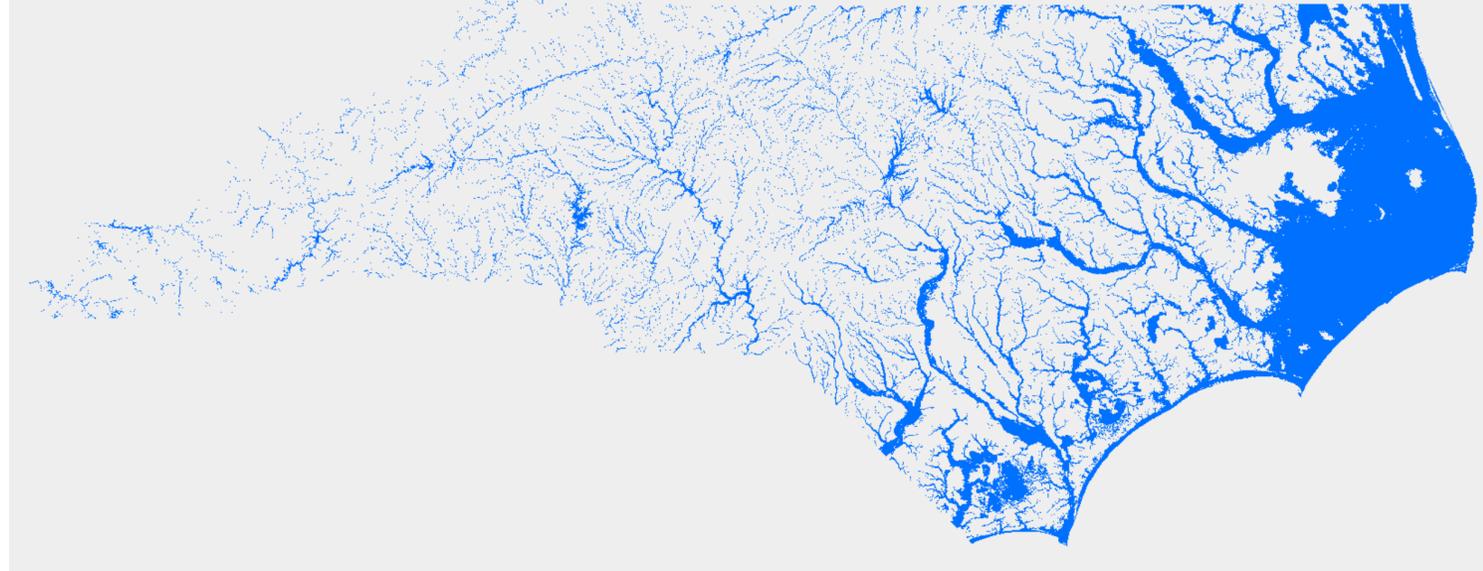
National Floodplain Insurance Program Compliance for NCDOT

Connecting people, products and places safely and efficiently with customer focus, accountability and environmental sensitivity to enhance the economy and vitality of North Carolina

Introduction

- The goal of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is to reduce the impact of flooding on private and public structures.
- Approximately 61% of the streams across the State are designated as being in a FEMA Flood Hazard Area.
- Any work within a designated Flood Hazard Area must be in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- No road or structure including its members, shall be constructed, improved, or removed within a designated regulatory floodway or non-encroachment area without a regulatory review and approval. This includes longitudinal encroachment, such as a roadway that is constructed parallel to a stream.

Regulated Flood Hazard Areas



Why Communities Regulate the Floodplain



- Protect people and property
- To ensure federal flood insurance and disaster assistance are available
- To save tax dollars. Every flood disaster affects your community's budget.
- To reduce future flood losses to North Carolina communities.

How the NFIP is Enforced

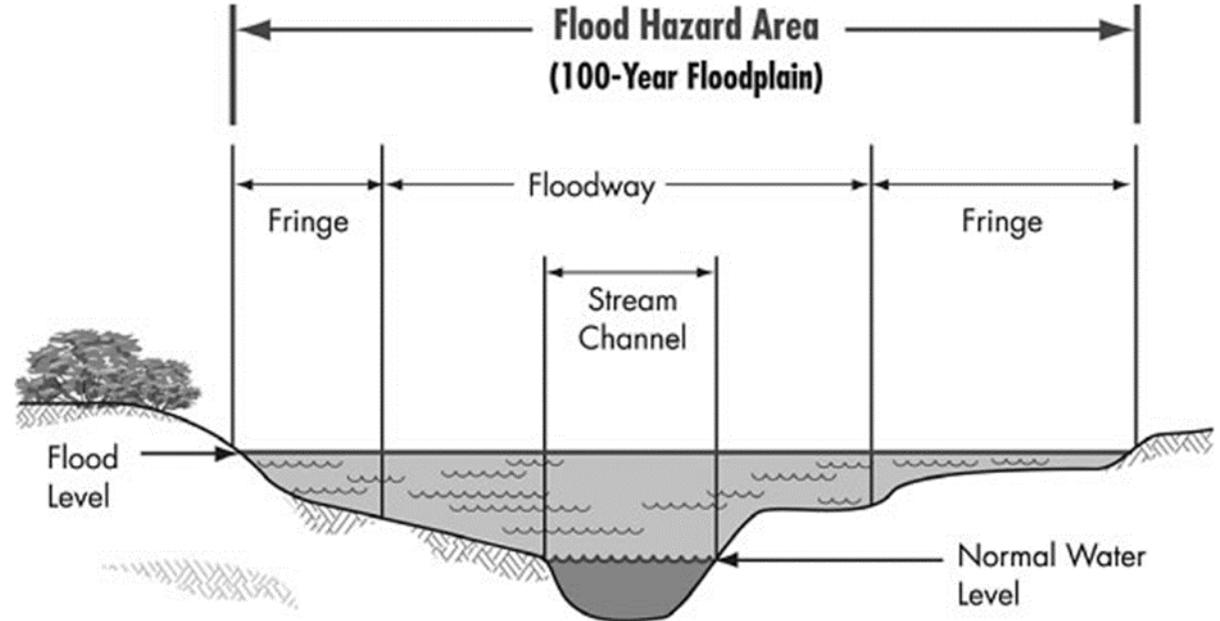
Key Regulations, Orders and Agreements

- Title 44 CFR parts 59, 60, 65 and 70
 - Contains the Code of Federal Regulations that define the NFIP.
- Federal Executive Order 11988
 - States all federal agencies shall follow the NFIP guidelines and work with FEMA to do so.
- NC Executive Order 123 and 266
 - The DOT shall apply appropriate standards and management to comply with the floodplain management policy relevant to highway construction within floodplains.
- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between NCDOT and NCDPS
 - Ensures compliance with Federal and State Regulations while streamlining the process for the management of no-rise, decreases or increases in the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) and associated flood map changes.

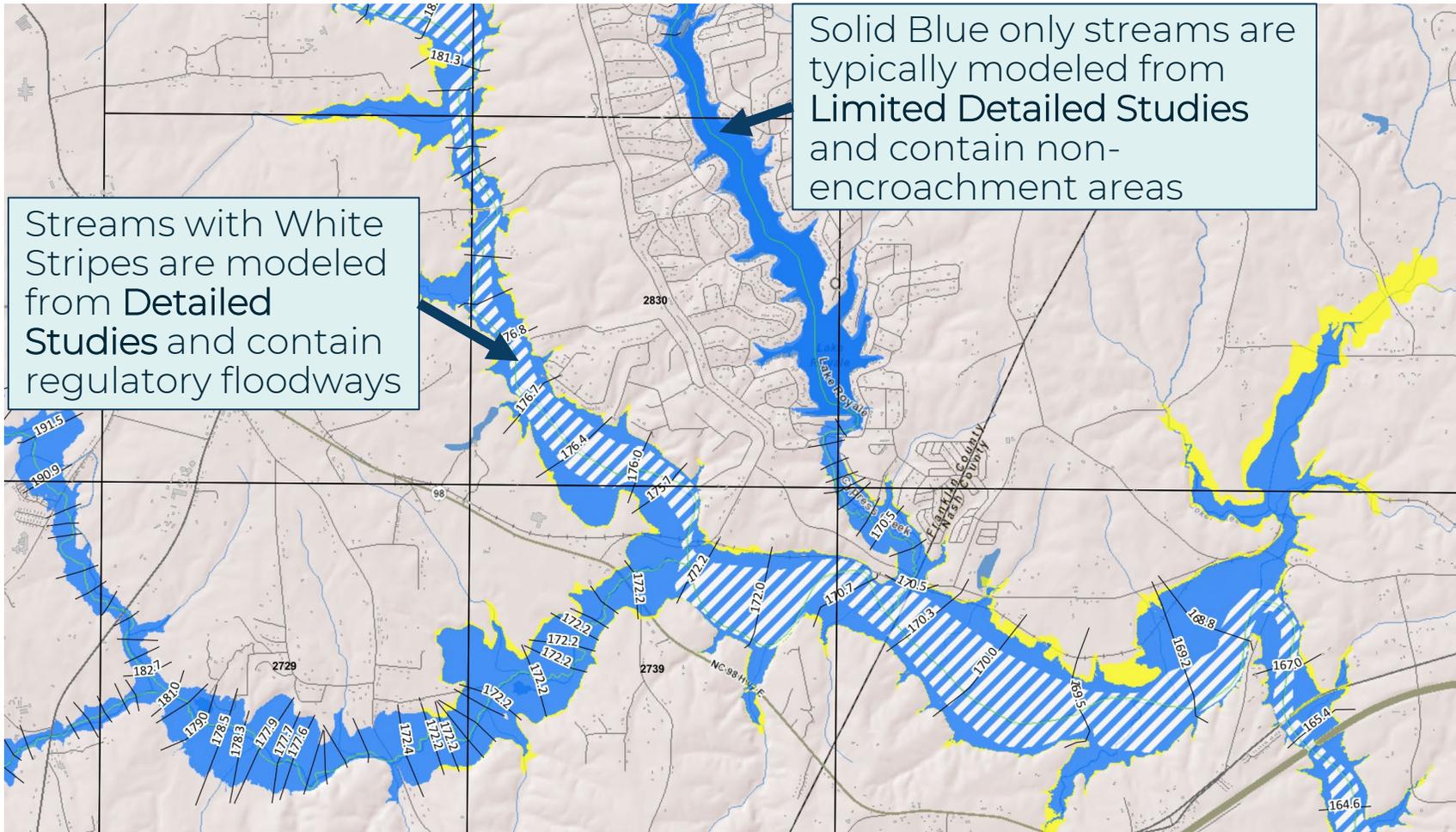
NFIP 101

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) Definitions

- Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) is the land in the floodplain subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of being flooded in any given year.
- Floodplain Any land area susceptible to being inundated by floodwaters from any source.
- Floodway Channel of a stream plus the adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachments in order to contain the 1% annual chance flood.
- Non-Encroachment Area (not shown on the maps) serve the same function as a floodway in *Limited Detailed Studies*. Construction, placement of fill, or similar alteration of topography may be prohibited by a community due to the effects such development would have on the conveyance of discharge.



NFIP 101 Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) Mapped



Legend

Solid Blue Areas:
SFHA or 100-yr (1% annual flood chance)
Floodplain

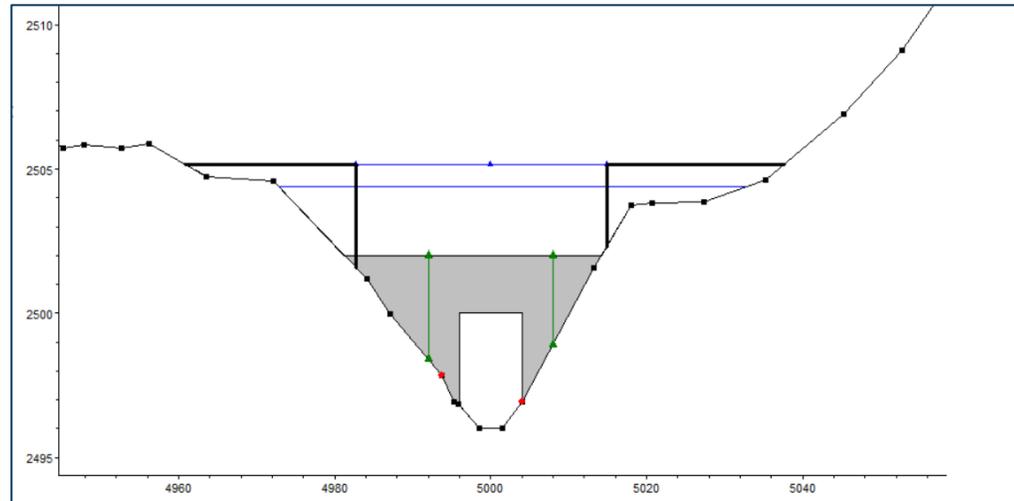
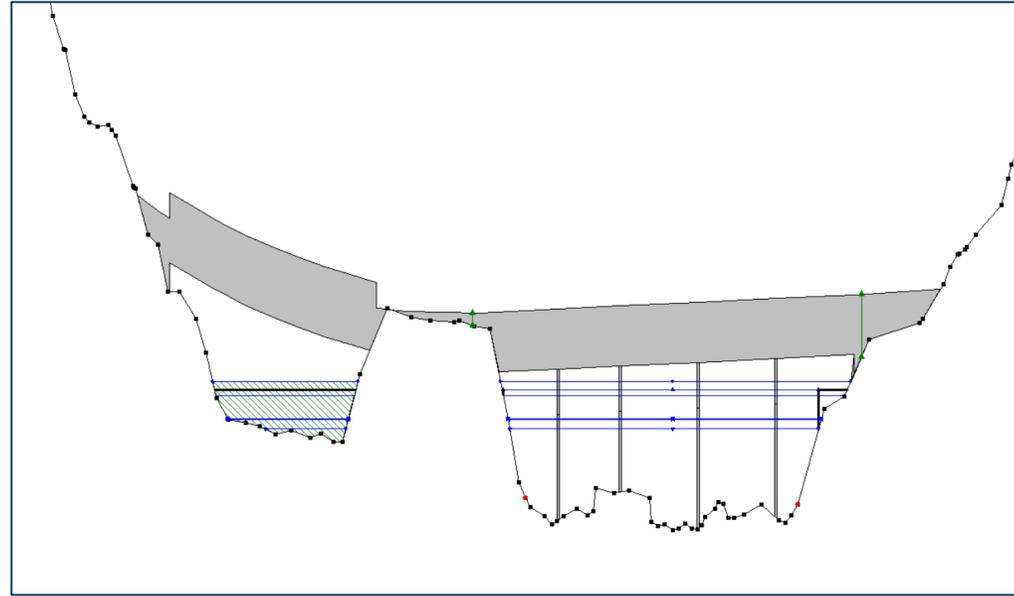
White striped Areas:
Regulatory Floodway

Yellow Areas:
500-yr (0.2% annual flood chance)
Floodplain

NFIP 101

Types of Flood Studies

- **Detailed Study** methods involve determining specific channel profiles, bridge and culvert opening geometry, and floodplain characteristics using traditional field surveys. A regulated floodway is determined.
- **Limited Detailed Study** methods of calculating Base Flood Elevations using cross section information from available topography readily available data (with limited or no surveyed field data). A “non-encroachment area” is determined, which are regulated like a floodway.



NFIP 101 Flood Zones

The Flood Study type will typically be the controlling factor when obtaining compliance for NCDOT projects.

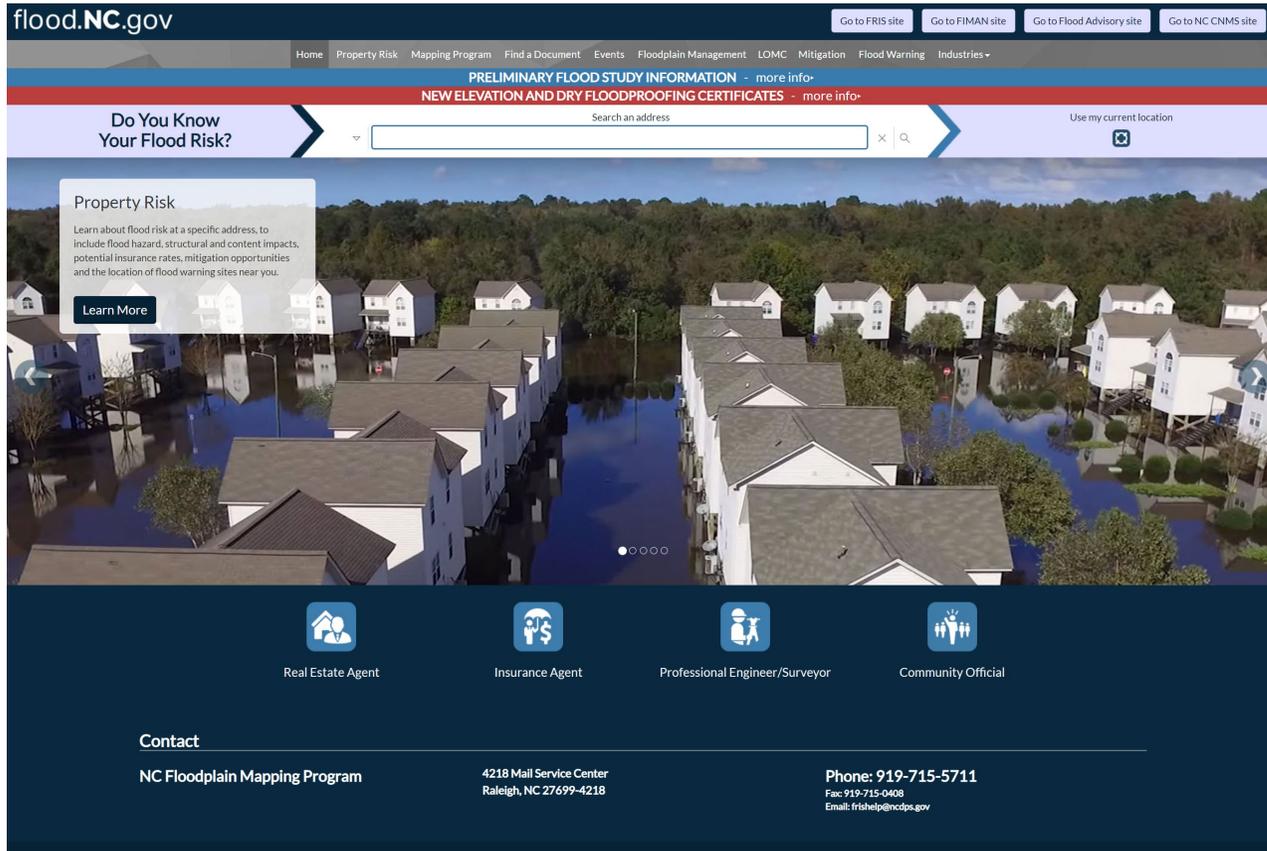
However, FEMA Flood maps also contain Flood Zones to show areas of high and moderate-to low flood risk. They are defined below for your knowledge.

- Zones beginning with the letters 'A' or 'V' are high-risk areas
- Zone X (Shaded) or (Unshaded) are moderate-to-low risk areas.

FEMA Flood Zone Designations			
Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Coastal High Risk
Increasing Risk 			
Zone X (unshaded)	Zone X (shaded)	Zones A, AE, A1-30, AH, AO, A99	Zones V, VE, V1-30
Non-Special Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA)		Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)	

NFIP 101

NC Floodplain Mapping Program



- The NC Floodplain Mapping Program (**NCFMP**) is a department of NCDPS-NCEM
- NCFMP administers the three key components of the NFIP:
 - Flood Insurance
 - Floodplain Management
 - Flood Hazard Mapping

The State of North Carolina is designated as a Cooperating Technical State (CTS) which means NCFMP assumes primary ownership and responsibility of the NFIP in place of FEMA.

Identifying Flood Hazard Areas using ATLAS

Select layer titled North Carolina Effective Flood zones in *Screening Tool* or *Search Tool*

ATLAS Screening Tool

Screening Home » Screen By Project ID » Select a Screening Template » Apply a Buffer » Select Layers to Screen

Select Layers to Screen

Use the check boxes to add layers to your project screening. Click the layer name to preview the layer on the map, view layer information, or set sub-report fields for specific layers.

Layer Information | Set Field

North Carolina Effective Flood zones

- Human Environment
- Natural Environment
- Flood Data

Map showing flood zones around Havelock, NC.

ATLAS Search Tool

About Additional Resources Help

Search for Layers

Search by

Keyword

Layers Meeting Search Criteria: 1 Layers Selected: 1

- Human Environment
- Natural Environment
- Flood Data
- North Carolina Effective Flood zones*

Layers without a checkbox are secured and cannot be added to the map.

* indl

Map showing flood zones around Havelock, NC.

Layer Details

Layer Name: North Carolina Effective Flood zones

Layer Alias:

Description: North Carolina Effective Flood zones provided by the North Carolina Emergency Management Agency: In 2000, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated North Carolina a Cooperating Technical Partner State, formalizing an agreement between FEMA and the State to modernize flood maps. This partnership resulted in creation of the North Carolina Floodplain Mapping Program (NCFMP). As a CTS, the State assumed primary ownership and responsibility of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for all North Carolina communities as part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This proj...

Owner: NC Department of Public Safety (DPS) Emergency Management

ZONE_LID

- Zone VE
- Zones A, AH, AO, A99, V
- Zones AE, AE: 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Contained In Structure, 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Conditions
- Zones AE, AE: 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Contained In Structure, 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Conditions

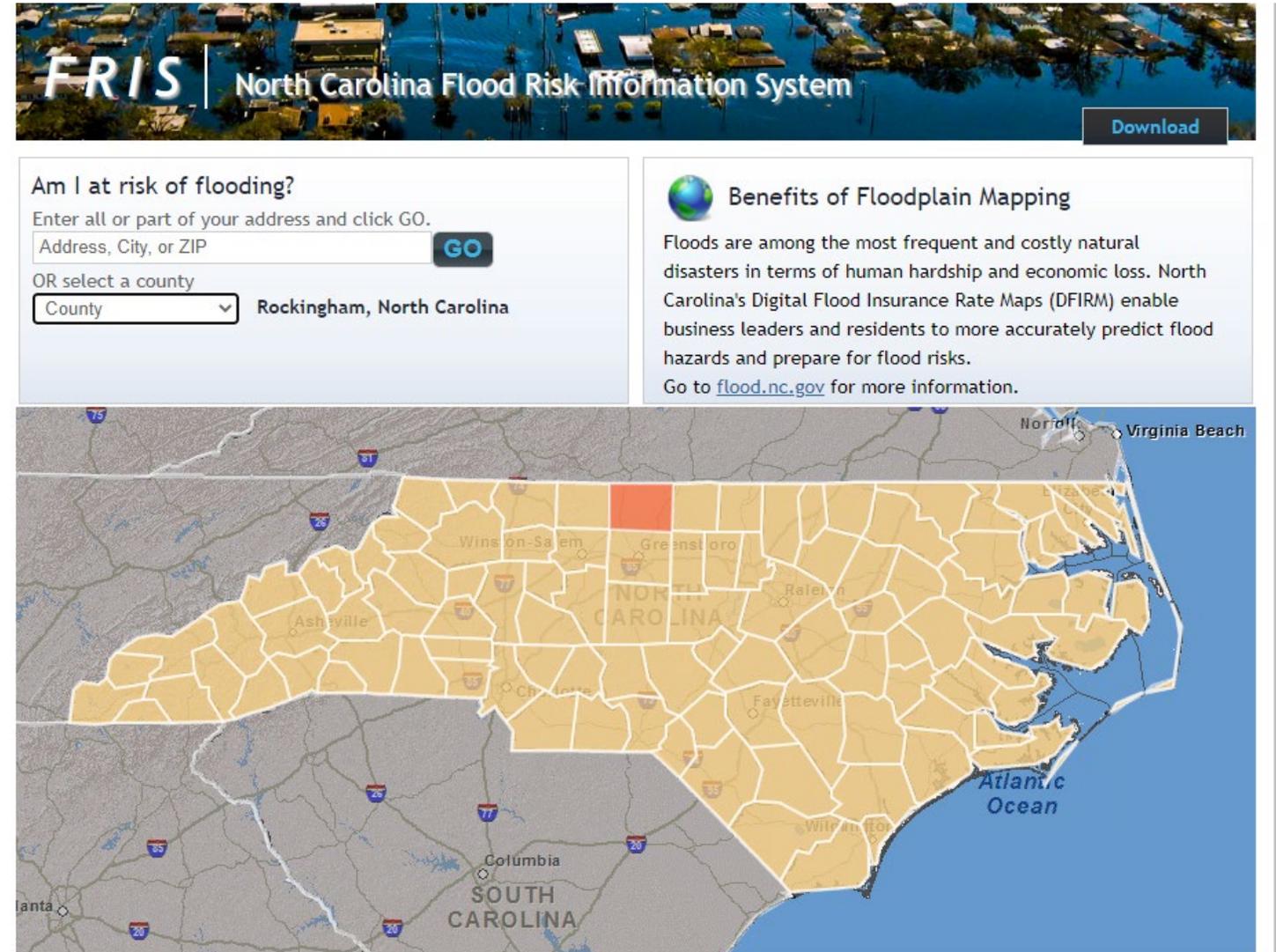
Town of Cary, Johnston County, State of North Carolina DOT, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NGA, USGS

Identifying Flood Hazard Areas using FRIS (and Obtaining Data)

<http://fris.nc.gov/fris/>



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 base map data, imagery, LiDAR data, along with hydraulic and hydrologic models that is available for download and use.



The screenshot shows the FRIS website interface. At the top, there is a banner with the text "FRIS | North Carolina Flood Risk Information System" and a "Download" button. Below the banner, there is a search section titled "Am I at risk of flooding?" with a text input field for "Address, City, or ZIP" and a "GO" button. Below this, there is a section for "OR select a county" with a dropdown menu showing "Rockingham, North Carolina". To the right of the search section, there is a section titled "Benefits of Floodplain Mapping" with a globe icon and text explaining the importance of floodplain mapping and providing a link to "flood.nc.gov". Below the search and benefits sections, there is a map of North Carolina showing county boundaries. The county of Rockingham is highlighted in orange, indicating the selected location for the search.

NCDOT Responsibilities to the NFIP



All development (including adding, changing, replacing, or removing any structure/material) on or adjacent to a FEMA regulated stream (aka in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)) must be documented and receive approval through State Floodplain Compliance (SFC) or CLOMR.

Committed to:

- Manage the review of all projects in a SFHA
- Receive NFIP Compliance for all projects in a SFHA

How we Coordination with NC Floodplain Mapping Program



North Carolina
Department of
Transportation

Coordination and Compliance Plan
for Department of Transportation
and Emergency Management

Hydraulics Unit
January 2022

Interagency coordination and compliance requirements are described in the Coordination & Compliance Plan (CCP)

Projects must obtain State Floodplain Compliance (SFC) or CLOMR approval to satisfy NFIP requirements.

COORDINATION & COMPLIANCE PLAN (CCP)

Contents

[Coordination & Compliance Plan for NCDOT/NCEM MOA](#)

1 Introduction

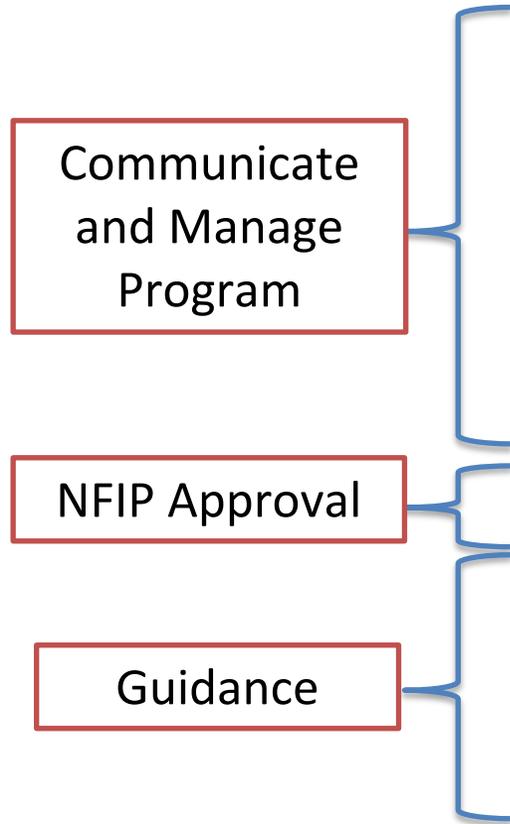
2 Coordination

- 2.1 Monthly Coordination Meetings
- 2.2 Final As-Builts and LOMR Processing Coordination
- 2.3 Coordination on Mapping
- 2.4 Coordination Before, During, After Storm Events
 - 2.2.1 Preparation Before Events (Preparedness)
 - 2.2.2 Coordination During Storm Events (Response)
 - 2.4.3 Coordination Following Storm Events (Recovery)
 - 2.4.4 Coordination on Training and Program Improvement

3 State Floodplain Compliance (SFC) – Technical Guidance

- 3.1 Criteria Required for SFC and NFIP Approval
- 3.2 State Floodplain Compliance (SFC) Protocols
- 3.3 Floodplain Modeling Guidelines
- 3.4 Floodplain Modeling Standards
- 3.5 Common Modeling Issues
- 3.6 Deliverables
- 3.7 Submittal Procedures
- 3.8 Additional Technical Guidelines
 - 3.8.1 Nomenclature
 - 3.8.2 Steps to Submit SFC or CLOMR Submittal Package

References



Criteria Required for SFC and NFIP Approval

- A BFE increase (measured to the hundredths of a foot) that impacts an existing structure located outside of the right-of-way is not allowed under any circumstance.
- In order to achieve NFIP approval, a project must meet the criteria of an SFC Type A or B; or be processed as a CLOMR.

SFC Types

Type A classifications applies to a project that meets any of the following criteria:

- no change in BFE at any location (measured to hundredth of a foot)
- any BFE changes (increase or decrease) that are contained solely within the Department's rights-of-way
- a BFE increase of up to 1.00 foot on a Limited Detailed Study reach, as allowed under 44 CFR 60.3 (c) (10), provided no structures outside the Department's rights-of-way are impacted by any BFE increase (when measured to the hundredth of a foot).

Type B classification applies to a project that results in a BFE decrease outside of NCDOT rights-of-way.

SFC Types

Type C classification applies to a project that cannot be classified as Type A or B.

- Basically, a BFE increase measured to 0.01 in a Detailed Study.
- The BFE increase (measured to the hundredths of a foot) that impacts an existing structure located outside of the right-of-way is still not allowed under any circumstance.
- Project must obtain a CLOMR to meet NFIP compliance.

CLOMR

A Conditional Letter of Map Revision, or **CLOMR**, is a letter from FEMA commenting on whether a proposed project, if built as proposed, would meet the minimum NFIP requirements (see 44 CFR Parts 60, 65, and 72).

The HFP Group will coordinate with NCFMP to submit a request through FEMA to process the project as a **CLOMR**.

NOTE: Requirements for a CLOMR are more rigorous than SFC Type A or B requirements.

SFC Deliverables

The list to the right displays the SFC deliverables along with the submittal package structure and deliverable descriptions. (list also found in CCP).

It is the Hydraulic Design Engineers responsibility to make sure all required data is provided.

CLOMR deliverables are described in [FEMA's Guidance for Flood Risk Analysis and Mapping - MT-2 Requests](#)

- **SFC Project.zip** (name following the SFC and HEC-RAS Nomenclature guidance)
- **Effective Model**
 - Copy of the Effective Model
- **SFC Model**
 - Model Files
- **SFC Files** (Forms found on the Hydraulics/FEMA Coordination site)
 - **FEMA Coordination Form** (submit as Excel form)
 - **Title Sheet or Vicinity Map** (Make sure R/W and Let dates are current)
 - **CADD File** (name file: "yyyymmdd_TIP_SFC.dgn") Include: existing and proposed roadway alignment, existing and proposed bridge, slope stakes, TOPO (w/any buildings, etc.), contours, stream alignment, and HEC RAS cross-section locations (with sections labeled)
 - **TIN File**
 - **NCDOT Bridge / Culvert Survey Report** (signed, sealed and NCDOT-approved)
 - **Hydraulic Model Narrative** (describe model changes as progression takes place from Duplicate Effective Model to Corrected Effective Model (to Existing Conditions Model if needed) to the Revised Model.)
 - **Output Comparison Table** (Excel format) - Spreadsheet should cover the area from downstream tie to upstream tie. Highlight the maximum WSEL increase or decrease.
 - **Parcel / Property Owner Information** (CADD file) - Parcel boundary electronic file with deed book & page numbers, Not required for Type A submittals
 - **Documentation of FMP concurrence, if applicable**
 - **Other Files, if applicable**

SFC/CLOMR Submittal Process

1. The Design Team shall designate an individual to coordinate with the HFP group (aka the SFC Submitter on the Coordination Form).

Include PM

2. Submit SFC/CLOMR package via the [Highway Floodplain Program](#) website.

NCDOT HYDRAULICS/NCFMP COORDINATION FORM
Revised Jan 2022

PROJECT INFORMATION		
TIP or Project ID No:	R-5799	
WBS Number:	44974.1.1	
SFC Type:	A	
Initial Submittal Date:	1/3/2022	
Approval Target Date:	6/18/2022	

STRUCTURE INFORMATION		
Structure Asset Number (6-digit):	Latitude (decimal degrees, at least 5 decimal places)	Longitude
880099	35.27314	-82.70168
880098	35.27385	-82.70135

CONTACT INFORMATION		
Role	Name	Email
NCDOT Project Manager:	Jodie Smith	jwsmith@ncdot.gov
Design Engineer:	Amy Pond	apond@DWcompanion.com
SFC Submitter:	Yasmin Khan	ykhan@Sheffield.com
Additional Contact:	Polly Box	P.Box@sidrat.com
Additional Contact:		

FIRM INFORMATION
Stream Name (or
River Basin
Regulating City:
Regulating Count
Division:
Community ID Ni
State Route Nurr
Road Name (on F
FIS date-Effectiv
Panel Number (4
Panel Effective D
Published Sectio
Upstream/Down
MODEL INFORM
Type Of Study:
Effective Model I
Proposed Model

a. From the Hydraulics Connect site go to the [Highway Floodplain Program](#) (HFP) site.

Submittals

Go to the **NCDOT Hydraulics/FEMA Coordination Team Site** in order to submit SFC, CLOMR, or LOMR packages. Once you have access, the site can be found on **Your Team Sites**.

Registration is required to access the coordination team site.

To register, please use the button below to e-mail your name and NCID or AD :

Register
Login

SFC/CLOMR Submittal Process (continued)

- b. Select Login. All NCDOT personnel have access. Consultant firms will need to **Register** initially to request access to the site.
- c. Once on the Highway Floodplain Program Coordination Site, SFC packages can be submitted as a zip file or a link to the file on the Preconstruction site. (see CCP for further details)



- c. A confirmation email will be sent once the HFP team receives the package. The Coordination Team will contact you if any questions or additional information is required.

SFC Review/Approval Process

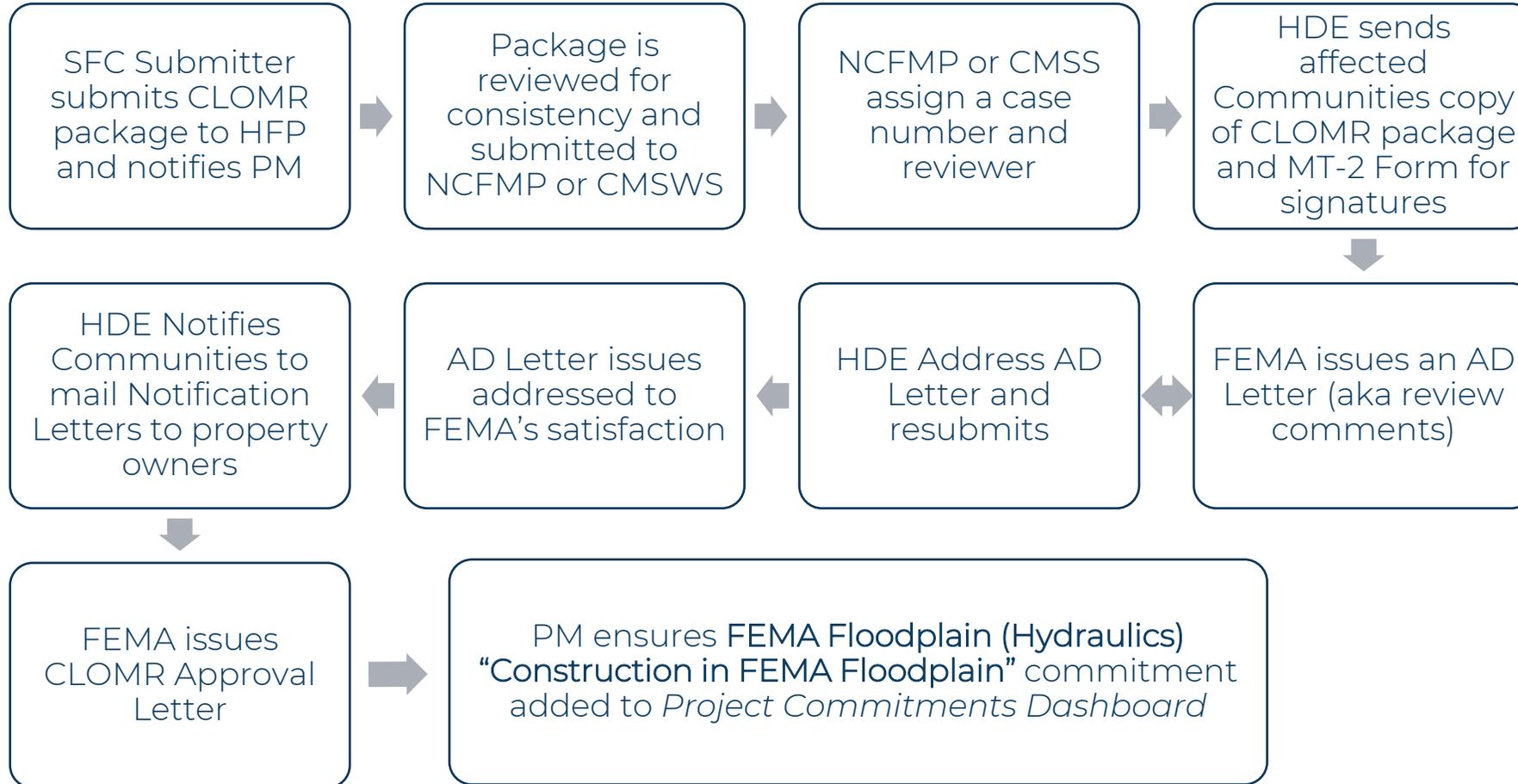
1. Highway Floodplain Program team assigns submittal for review.
2. HFP team will send review comments to the SFC Submitter and others identified on the Coordination Sheet.
3. Design Engineer will address comments and create an updated SFC/CLOMR package.
4. The SFC submitter will resubmit the package with the response to comments.

Steps 2 through 4 will repeat until all comments have been addressed.

5. Once the approval has been achieved, HFP will send an approval email to all individuals listed on coordination form.
6. Project Manager will ensure that the **FEMA Floodplain (Hydraulics) “Construction in FEMA Floodplain”** commitment is documented on the *Project Commitments Dashboard*. See [Special Project Commitment Guidance](#) for additional information.

CLOMR Approval Process

Simplified CLOMR Flowchart



Acronyms	
AD	Additional Data
CMSWS	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Services
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Administration
HFP	Highway Floodplain Program
HDE	Hydraulics Design Engineer
NCFMP	North Carolina Floodplain Mapping Program
PM	Project Manager

[View expanded Flowchart](#)

Processing Time and Direct Costs

Type A or B projects will receive approval in typically 3 to 5 months.

\$1,650 Fee

CLOMR approval often requires 8 months to more than a year for processing and approval.

\$6,750 Fee

Key Message to Remember

A project must obtain State Floodplain Compliance (SFC) or CLOMR approval if any portion of a project is in a FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone.



References:

[Memorandum of Agreement \(MOA\) between NCDOT and NCDPS \(NCEM\)](#)

[NCDOT Guidelines for Drainage Studies and Hydraulic Design, Chapter 15 Floodplain Management](#)

Websites:

[NCDOT Hydraulics/FEMA Coordination Connect Site](#)

Contact:

Brian Radakovic, PE CFM

bmradakovic@ncdot.gov

919-707-6747

