

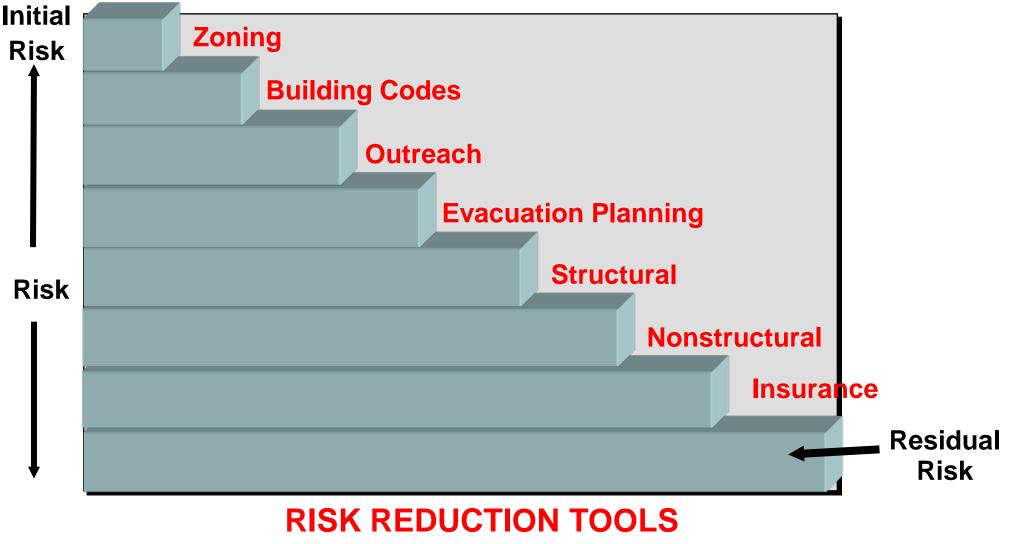


Federal Triangle Stormwater Working Group Federal Triangle Floodproofing Seminar





Flood Risk = Probability of Flooding x Consequences







COMMON NONSTRUCTURAL MEASURES

Elevation Wet Floodproofing Dry Floodproofing Berms, Barriers and Floodwalls Relocation Acquisition Flood Warning and Emergency Evacuation Plans

Critical Facilities – incorporate higher level of protection

NOTE: Should coordinate with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding any structures that are 50 years old or older, or have historic significance





Elevation







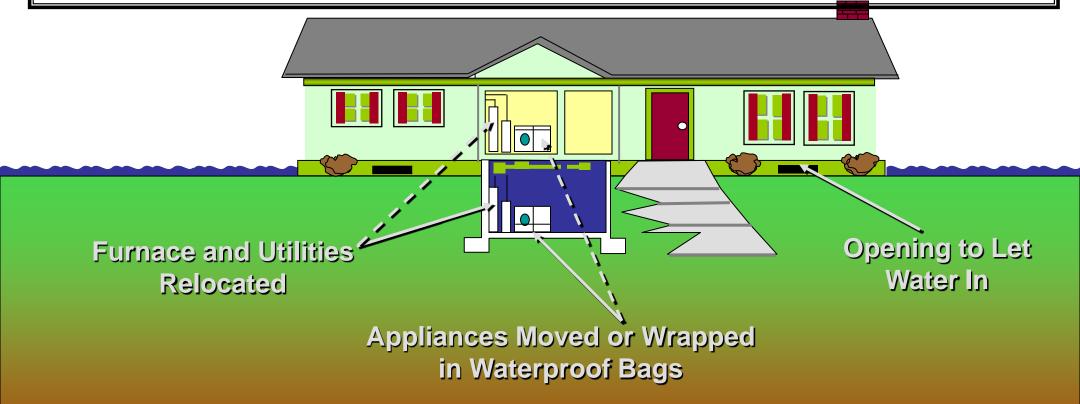






WET FLOODPROOFING

"Permanent or contingent measures applied to a structure and/or it's contents that prevent or provide resistance to damage from flooding by allowing flood waters to enter the structure" FEMA TB 7-93









DRY FLOODPROOFING

This measure involves sealing the walls of a structure with waterproofing compounds, impermeable sheeting or other materials and using closures for covering and sealing openings from flood waters

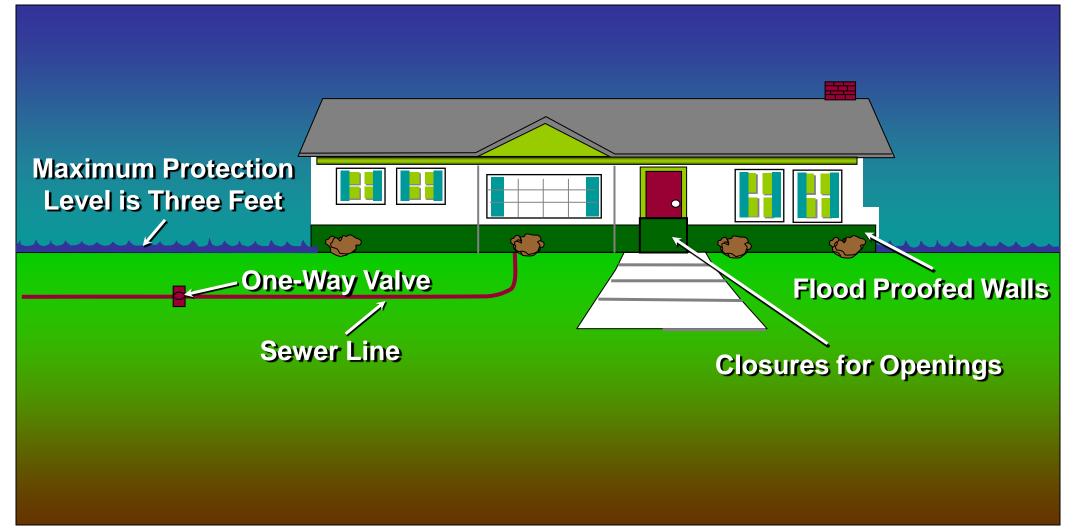
□ Applications

- Flood depths 3 to 4 feet or less
- Structurally sound buildings
- New construction
- Retrofitting existing buildings
- No basement or crawl space





DRY FLOODPROOFING







DRY FLOODPROOFING



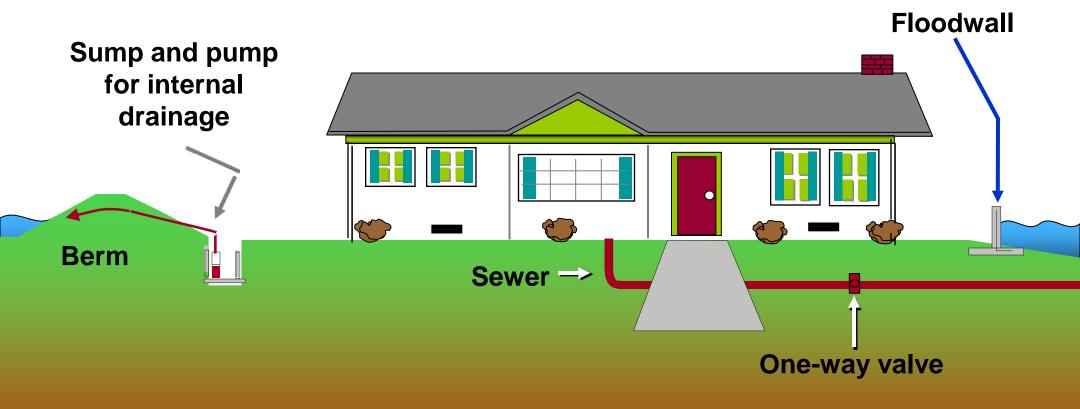








BERMS, BARRIERS AND FLOODWALLS







BERMS/BARRIERS/FLOODWALLS



Closures and level of protection considerations









BARRIERS AND FLOODWALLS







Of Engineers

National Nonstructural/ Flood Proofing Committee



H-High



NONSTRUCTURAL MEASURES PLANNING TOOL

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-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	NFIP		MEA	SURES	-	-
	FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION MATRIX		Elevation on Piers	Elevation on Posts or Columns	Elevation on Piles	Elevation on Fill	Relocation	Buyout/ Acquisition	Floodwalls and Levees	Floodwalls and Levees with Closures	Dry Flood Proofing	Wet Flood Proofing	Flood Warning Preparedness	Flood Plain Regulation	Flood Insurance	Flood Mitigation 1	Channel	Levee/Wall	Dams	Diversions
	Flood Depth										4									
	Shallow (<3 ft)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
tics	Moderate (3 to 6 ft) Deep (greater than 6 ft)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ris Si	Flood Velocity		N		1. 1	1		1.1.1			N	1	. Y.		1.1	Y		1	1.1	T
Characteristics	Slow (less than 3 fps)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ara	Moderate (3 to 5 fps)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Fast (greater than 5 fps)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Ý	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Flooding	Flash Flooding Yes (less than 1 hour)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A.	Y	v	Y	Y	Y	V	Y	v
po	No	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FIO	Ice and Debris Flow																		1	
	Yes	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Ŷ	Y	Y.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	No	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ŷ	Y	Y	Y
5	Site Location	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		_		-	-	r	1	-
Characteristics	Coastal Flood Plain Beach Front	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	v	N	N	N	N	v	V	v	v	N	2	N	N
eria	Interior (Low Velocity)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
acter	Riverine Flood Plain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ŷ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ar	Soil Type																			
Û	Permeable	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y.	Y
-	Impermeable Structure Foundation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	Slab on Grade	L Y	Y	Ý	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ý	¥	Y	ΓY	Y	Y	ΪÝ	L v	L ¥
Characteristics	Crawl Space	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ter	Basement	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
rac	Structure Construction																			
ha	Concrete or Masonry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y.	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Metal Wood	Y.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y. Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Structure Condition	1						Y					· ·	<u>, r</u>	. T.	<u>, x</u>		1 7	1 7	1.1
lini	Excellent to Good	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
-	Fair to Poor	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	3	Y	Ŷ	Y	Y
	Economic																		_	
	Structure Protected	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Cost to Implement	M	М	м	м	М	н	н	Μ	М	L	L	L.	L	L	H/M	н	н	н	н
ristics	Potential Flood Insurance Cost Reduction (Residential)	Y	Ŷ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	•	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
r.	Potential Flood Insurance Cost Reduction (Commercial)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ν	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Potential Adverse Flooding Impact on Other Property	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Reduction in Admin Costs of NFIP	N	N	N	N	Y.	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	6		3	7	7	7	7
lal	Reduction in Costs of Disaster Relief	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10	Reduction in Emergency Costs	N	Ν	N	Ν	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Ν	Ν	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
1/s	Reduction in Damage to Public Infrastructure	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Ν	N	N	N	Ν	N	N	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
tion	Potential for Catastrophic Damages if Design	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
rea	Elevation Exceeded Promotes Flood Plain Development	N	Ň	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Ň	N	N	N	8	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
tect		N	N	N	N	TN .	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	Y	Y	1	T
R/R	Environmental Ecosystem Restoration Possible	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
NER/	Potential Adverse Environmental Impact	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N V	V	V
	Recreation									4	-		- 4							
	Recreation Potential	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3	N	N	Y	N
1	Social				-					124									1	
	Community Remains Intact	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	¥.	4	Ŷ	Y	Y	Y
	Population Protected	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Potential Structure Marketability Increase	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y.	Y	N	5	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	NFIP Flood Mitigation may vary but it is usually bu Not generally recommended Buyout/acquisition only Elevation only	yout/acqui	sition	6	Post I Yes, i	FIRM s	tructu	vides :	vation	n on fill ear or gre uent tha	ater p	protect	ion			Y-Yes N-No L-Low M-Mer			Oct 200)4

The US Army Corps of Engineers National Nonstructural/Flood Proofing Committee [NFPC] is available to assist in any aspect of formulating and implementing nonstructural flood damage reduction measures and realizing the opportunities that exist with nonstructural.

For more information, please contact the NFPC Chairman, Mr. Larry Buss at 402-221-4417 / e-mail larry.s.buss@usace.army.mil or contact the NFPC website at www.nwo.usace.army.mil/NFPC.



DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Flood Characteristics

- Depth (stage)
- Velocity
- Duration

Land Use (structure inventory data)

- Structure Location/Address
- First Floor Elevation / Basement Elevation
- Lowest Adjacent Ground Elevation
- Hydraulic Stream Station
- Construction Material (concrete, brick, stick, etc)
- Building Characteristics (size, perimeter length, openings, windows, utilities)
- Site Plan (spacing between structures, land scaping)
- Structure Value





VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT TASKS

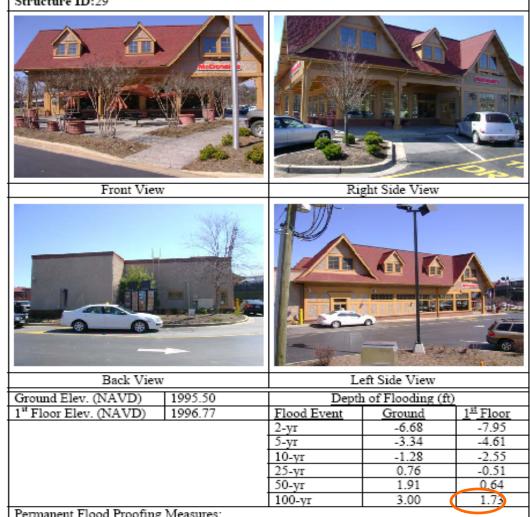
- Develop Hydrologic Information (significant runoff events)
- Determine Hydraulic Data for Flood Conditions (stages)
- Collect Land Use (structure inventory)
- Determine Existing Conditions Flood Damages
- Identify Potential Alternatives (Nonstructural Techniques)
- Determine Nonstructural Mitigation Costs
- Develop Benefit-Cost Ratio for Alternatives



Biltmore Village, Asheville, North Carolina

Structure Address: 35 Hendersonville RD, Asheville, NC 28803

Structure ID:29



Permanent Flood Proofing Measures:

100-year level of protection is obtainable for this structure. The projected depth of flooding is approximately 2 feet above the first floor elevation. Recommend application of water resistant material with brick veneer overlay. Retrofit doorways with commercial grade closure panels. For additional protection, place battery operated sump pump, one per every 2000 square foot of space on lowest elevation obtainable in structure.







NFPC Web Site

web site: <u>http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/nfpc/</u> email NFPC committee: dll-cenwo-nfpc@usace.army.mil



Randall Behm 402-995-2322 randall.l.behm@usace.army.mil





USACE Flood Risk Management Services Available

•Flood Vulnerability Assessments
•Flood and Stormwater Related Analyses
•Evaluation of Alternatives – Structural and Non-Structural
•Design of Solutions
•Project Construction
•And More...

Note: Federal agency requesting work would provide funding to USACE for service





USACE Baltimore District Point of Contact

Stacey Underwood USACE Flood Risk Mgmt Program Manager stacey.m.underwood@usace.army.mil 410-962-4977