Preparation of the Floodproofing Certificate for Non-Residential Buildings

The Floodproofing Certificate is required for all non-residential buildings to be floodproofed and is to be completed by the design professional. The first part of the Certificate contains information concerning the location and ownership of the building.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

O.M.B. No. 3067-007

FLOODPROOFING CERTIFICATE

FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The floodproofing of non-residential buildings maybe permitted as an alternative to elevating to or above the Base Flood Elevation; however, a floodproofing design certification is required. This form is to be used for that certification. Floodproofing of a residential building does not alter a cummunity's floodplain management elevation requirements or affect the insurance rating unless the community has been issued an exception by FEMA to allow floodproofed residential basements. The permitting of a floodproofed residential basement requires a separate certification specifying that the design complies with the local floodplain management ordinance.

	FOR INSURANCE COMPANY USE
BUILDING OWNER'S NAME: Town of Sunset Beach	POLICY NUMBER
STREET ADDRESS (Including Apt., Unit, Suite and/or Bldg. Number) OR P.O ROUTE AND BOX NUMBER: 700 Sunset Blvd N	COMPANY NAIC NUMBER
OTHER DESCRIPTION (Lot and Block Numbers, etc.): Town Park Restrooms	
CITY: Sunset Beach	STATE: NC ZIP CODE: 28468

Building location and Ownership information

Section I of the Certificate is the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) information, including the BFE used in designing the floodproofing system. Copies of the FIRM should be available through the community's floodplain administrator.

SECTION I FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) INFORMATION

Provide the following from the proper FIRM:

COMMUNITY NUMBER	PANEL NUMBER	SUFFIX	DATE OF FIRM INDEX	FIRM ZONE	BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (in AO Zones use depth)
375359	1044	J	~~6/2/20~~ 10-16-2008	AE 15	15.0

Section I

Section II requests information regarding the floodproofing design. The first item is the elevation, referenced to the datum of the FIRM (generally the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929), to which the building is floodproofed. This elevation must be equal to or greater than the BFE. It is important to note that for insurance rating purposes, the floodproofing design must provide protection to 1 foot above the BFE to receive rating credit. If the building is floodproofed only to the BFE, then the building's insurance rating will result in a higher premium. Before a decision is made to floodproof to less than 1 foot above the BFE, insurance implications should be carefully considered.

The second item is the height of the floodproofing above the lowest adjacent grade. This information is intended to be used by community building officials, FEMA, and NFIP insurance underwriters to analyze the level of safety that the floodproofing design will provide. Since floodwaters exert greater pressure on the floodproofed building as the height of the flooding increases (see Figure 1), floodproofing that exceeds 3 feet in height represents a greater risk and may result in insurance rates that reflect this increased risk.

SECTION II FLOODPROOFING INFORMATION (By a Registered Professional Engineer or Architect)

Floodproofing Design Elevation Information:

Building is floodproofed to an elevation of 17.0 feet NGVD. (Elevation datum used must be the same as that on the FIRM.)

Height of floodproofing on the building above the lowest adjacent grade is 6 feet.

(NOTE: for insurance rating purposes, the building's floodproofed design elevation must be at least one foot above the Base Flood Elevation to receive rating credit. If the building is floodproofed only to the Base Flood Elevation, then the building's insurance rating will result in a higher premium.)

Section II

Section III is the actual certification of the floodproofing design as required in Section 60.3(c)(4) of the NFIP regulations. It is important to note that design professionals signing this form are certifying that they have developed and/or reviewed the design plans and specifications and find them in compliance with accepted standards of practice for dry floodproofing. This certification is based on the floodproofing design, not the as-built condition of the building. The person signing this form must be a registered professional engineer or architect within the state or territory where the building will be constructed or substantially improved.

SECTION III CERTIFICATION (By a Registered Professional Engineer or Architect)

Non-Residential Floodproofed Construction Certification:

I certify that based upon development and/or review of structural design, specifications, and plans for construction that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the following provisions:

The structure, together with attendant utilities and sanitary facilities, is watertight to the floodproofed design elevation indicated above, with walls that are substantially impermeable to the passage of water.

All structural components are capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic flood forces, including the effects of buoyancy, and anticipated debris impact forces.

I certify that the information on this certificate represents my best effort to interpret the data available. I understand that any false statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment under 18 U.S. Code, Section 1001.

CERTIFIER'S NAME	LICENSE NUMBER (or Affix Seal)
EDWARD BRUNNER P.E.	29208

TITLE	COMPANY NAME
PRES.	BRUNNER ASSOCS. INC.

ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
901 SHORELINE DRIVE WEST	SUNSET BCH. N.C.		28460

SIGNATURE	DATE	PHONE
Edward Brunner	10/22/15	910-575-6799

Copies should be made of this certificate for: 1) community official, 2) insurance agent/company, 3) building owner.

FEMA Form 81-65

Section III

The NFIP

The NFIP was created by Congress in 1968 to provide federally backed flood insurance coverage, because flood insurance was generally unavailable from private insurance companies. The NFIP is also intended to reduce future flood losses by identifying floodprone areas and ensuring that new development in these areas is adequately protected from flood damage. The NFIP is based on an agreement between the federal government and participating communities that have been identified as being floodprone. FEMA, through the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA), makes flood insurance available to the residents of a participating community provided that the community adopts and enforces adequate floodplain management regulations that meet the minimum NFIP requirements. The NFIP encourages communities to adopt floodplain management ordinances that exceed the minimum NFIP criteria. Included in the NFIP requirements, found under Title 44 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, are minimum building design and