



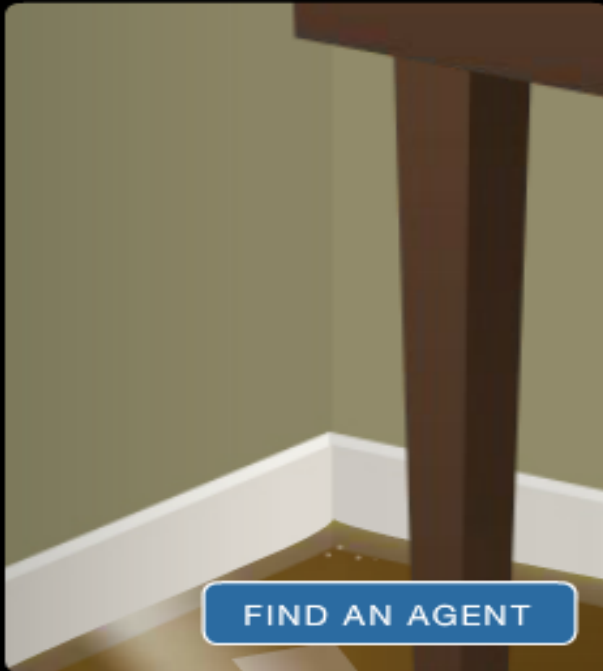
FLOOD RESILIENCE
CITY OF ST. PETERSBURG



ESTIMATED COST OF FLOOD DAMAGE

Embed This

The Cost Of Flooding



1 inch
flood

[FIND AN AGENT](#)

	Computer Accessories	\$40
	Washer/Dryer	\$70
	Accent Furniture & Accessories	\$70
	Loss of Personal Items	\$250

Total
Losses

\$10,600

1,000 Square Foot Home

See
2,000
Square Feet

Estimates are for illustrative purposes only and should not be used to estimate any actual flood loss. A flood certified insurance adjuster making a room-by-room item-by-item, detailed estimate of covered flood damage is the only estimating method approved by and acceptable to the National Flood Insurance Program. These estimated costs are based on an average U.S. home of 1,000 and 2,000 square feet, built on a slab and with typical household items. Costs vary from State to State and home to home.



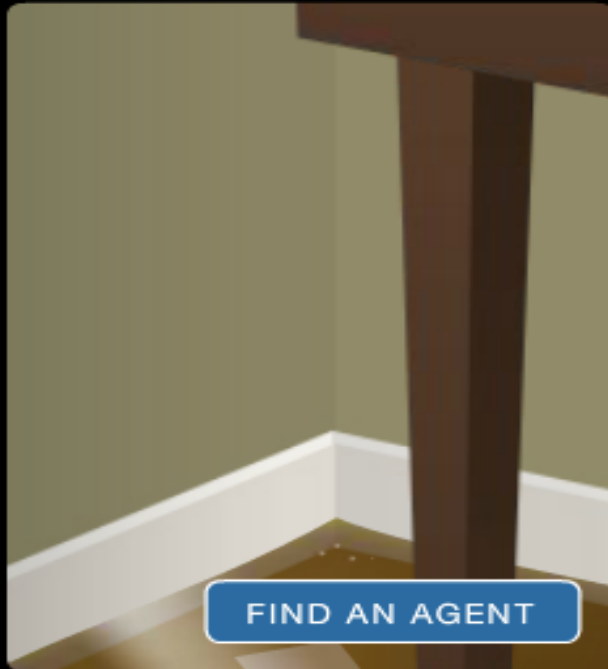
FLOOD RESILIENCE



ESTIMATED COST OF FLOOD DAMAGE


Embed This

The Cost Of Flooding



1 inch
flood

[FIND AN AGENT](#)

	Computer Accessories	\$80
	Washer/Dryer	\$130
	Accent Furniture & Accessories	\$130
	Loss of Personal Items	\$500

Total
Losses

\$20,920

2,000 Square Foot Home

See
1,000
Square Feet

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FLOOD RESILIENCE



EVACUATION ZONE vs FLOOD ZONE

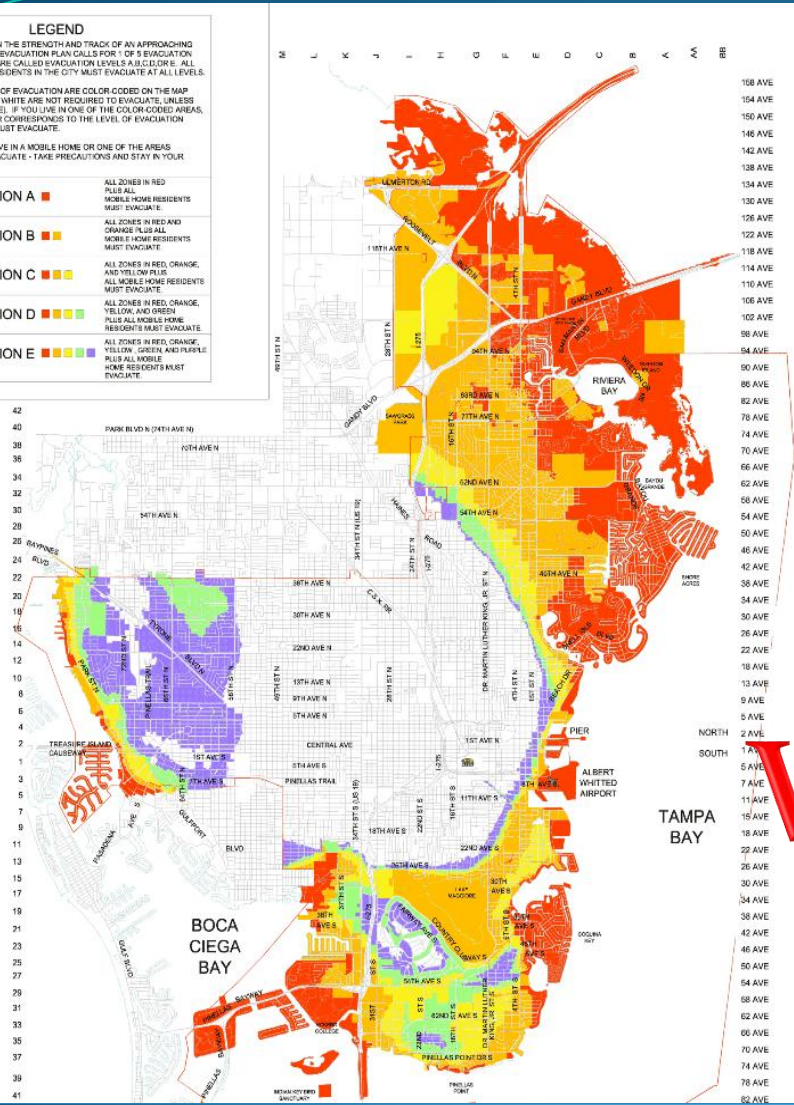
LEGEND

DEPENDING UPON THE STRENGTH AND TRACK OF AN APPROACHING HURRICANE, THE EVACUATION PLAN CALLS FOR 1 OF 5 EVACUATION LEVELS. THESE ARE CALLED EVACUATION LEVELS A, B, C, D OR E. ALL MOBILE HOME RESIDENTS IN THE CITY MUST EVACUATE AT ALL LEVELS.

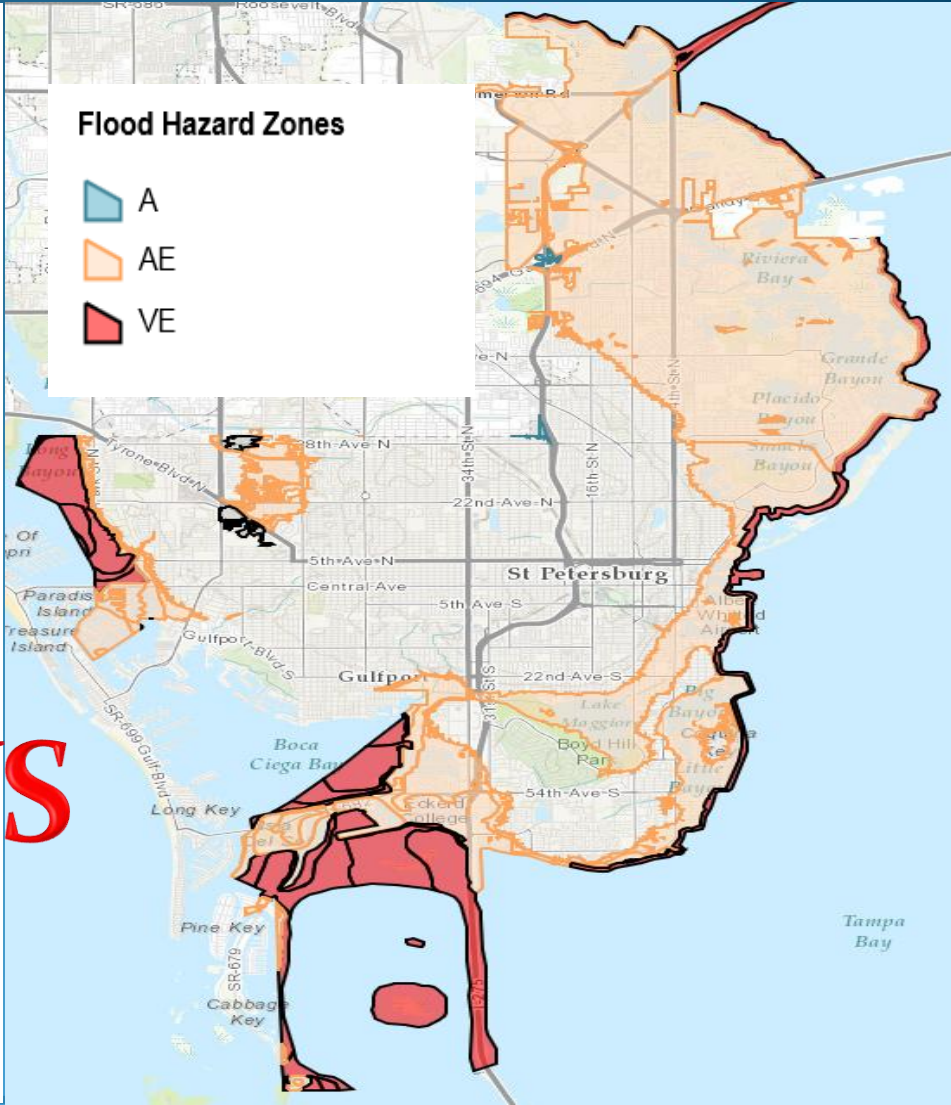
THE FIVE LEVELS OF EVACUATION ARE COLOR CODED ON THE MAP. THOSE AREAS IN WHITE ARE NOT REQUIRED TO EVACUATE. UNLESS IN A MOBILE HOME, IF YOU LIVE IN ONE OF THE COLOR-CODED AREAS, AND YOUR COLOR CORRESPONDES TO THE LEVEL OF EVACUATION ORDERED, YOU MUST EVACUATE.

IF YOU DO NOT LIVE IN A MOBILE HOME OR ONE OF THE AREAS ORDERED TO EVACUATE - TAKE PRECAUTIONS AND STAY IN YOUR HOME.

EVACUATION A	ALL ZONES IN RED PLUS ALL MOBILE HOME RESIDENTS MUST EVACUATE.
EVACUATION B	ALL ZONES IN RED AND ORANGE PLUS ALL MOBILE HOME RESIDENTS MUST EVACUATE.
EVACUATION C	ALL ZONES IN RED, ORANGE, AND YELLOW PLUS ALL MOBILE HOME RESIDENTS MUST EVACUATE.
EVACUATION D	ALL ZONES IN RED, ORANGE, YELLOW AND GREEN PLUS ALL MOBILE HOME RESIDENTS MUST EVACUATE.
EVACUATION E	ALL ZONES IN RED, ORANGE, YELLOW, GREEN AND PURPLE PLUS ALL MOBILE HOME RESIDENTS MUST EVACUATE.



V S



FLOOD RESILIENCE





st.petersburg
www.stpete.org

Construction Services and Permitting
One Fourth Street North,
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701

Floodplain Administrator – Rick Dunn, CFM, Building Official
(727) 551-3391
Rick.Dunn@stpete.org

CRS Coordinator – Noah Taylor, CFM
(727) 893-7283
Noah.Taylor@stpete.org

Flood Policy Terms to know:

Pre-FIRM = Built prior to a communities initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Post-FIRM = Built after a communities initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

High Risk Flood Zones = Flood zones starting with an A or V or D

Low to Moderate Risk Flood Zones = Flood Zones B, C, or X

Risk-based Rating = Matching both the premium charged for flood insurance to the established risk of flooding.

EC (Elevation Certificate) = Licensed surveyor form describing elevations, characteristics of a building and flood zone risk for flood policy risk-based rating. This is different than a survey



What is a CRS Score?

- The CRS score is a discount score to drive down the flood insurance rate for an entire community
- Residents in the city of St. Petersburg currently receive a discount of 20% on their flood insurance policy compared to a community like Bellair where they receive a 0% discount on flood policies
- The goal of the city to be the leader of Pinellas County and get policy holders a 25% discount on the policy
- The private flood insurance marketplace also looks at CRS scores to open more capacity for different areas

Where do I see the Discount on my policy?

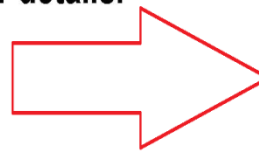
DISASTER AGENCY:

PREMIUM CALCULATION –

Standard

	<u>COVERAGE</u>	<u>DEDUCTIBLE</u>	<u>BASIC COVERAGE</u>	<u>BASIC RATE</u>	<u>ADD'L COVERAGE</u>	<u>ADD'L RATE</u>	<u>DED. DISCOUNT/SURCHARGE</u>	<u>PREMIUM</u>
BUILDING	\$250,000	\$5,000	\$60,000	1.78	\$190,000	0.13	(\$329.00)	\$986.00
CONTENTS	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$25,000	1.11	\$25,000	0.12	(\$77.00)	\$231.00

Coverage limitations may apply. See your policy form for details.



ANNUAL SUBTOTAL:	\$1,217.00
INCREASED COST OF COMPLIANCE:	\$4.00
COMMUNITY RATING DISCOUNT: 20%	(\$244.00)
RESERVE FUND ASSESSMENT: 5.0%	\$49.00
PROBATION SURCHARGE:	\$0.00
ANNUAL PREMIUM:	\$1,026.00
FEDERAL POLICY SERVICE FEE:	\$44.00
TOTAL:	\$1,070.00

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this policy below and hereby enter into this Insurance Agreement



Holehouse Insurance

Is your holehouse insured?

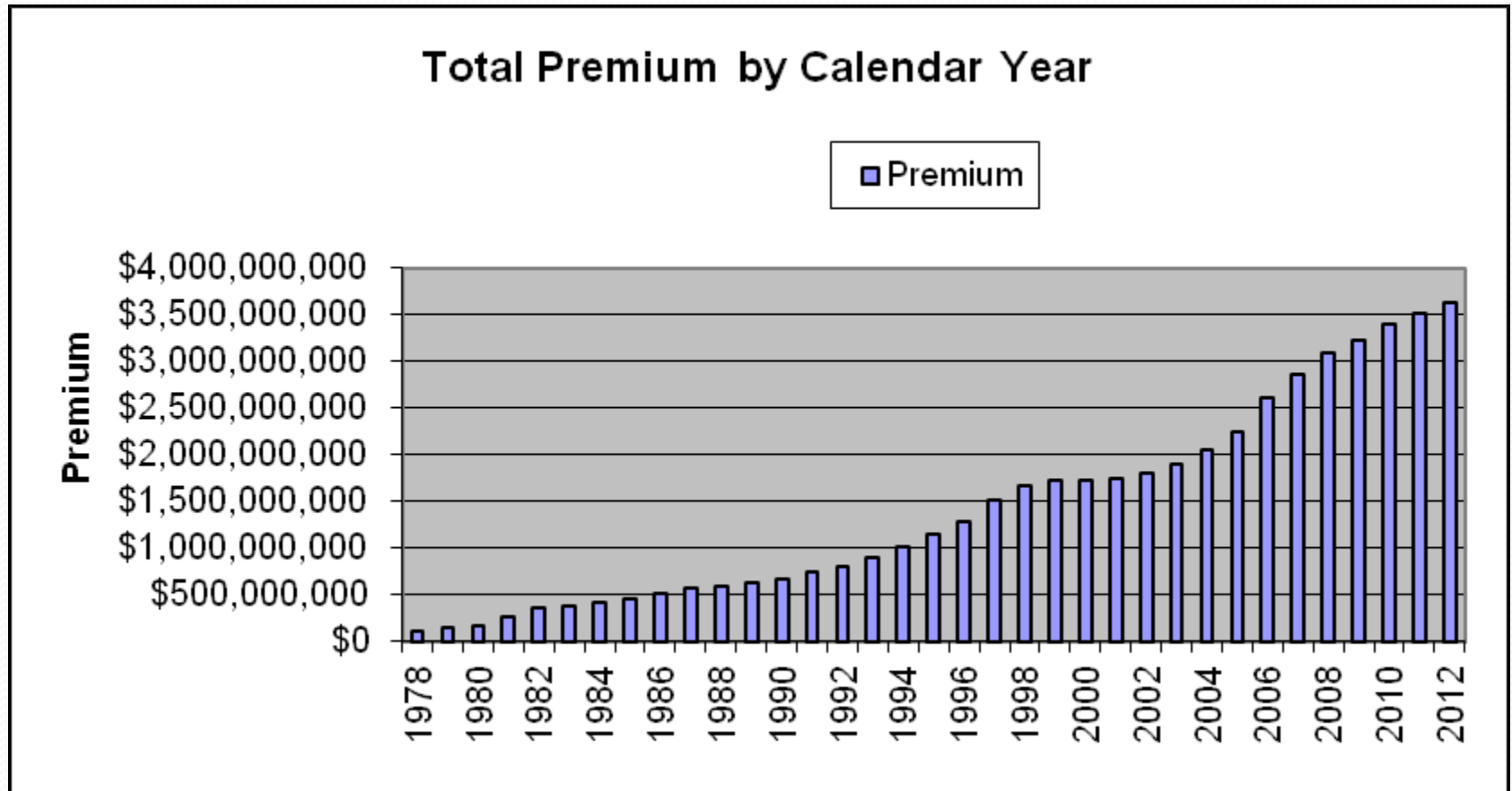
Why did we need NFIP reform?

FEMA started NFIP in 1968 to reduce flood-related disaster costs

- Offers flood insurance in exchange for floodplain management
 - established flood maps, building codes to prevent flood loss.
- *At inception, some **high flood risk properties** were granted subsidies (allowances) because they were built prior to 12/30/1974 or prior to when the community joined the Flood Program if later than 12/30/1974 = **Pre-FIRM***
- *Properties “built to flood codes” (**Post-FIRM**) were grandfathered when flood maps changed*
- *Low to moderate flood risk properties given **Preferred Risk Rates***



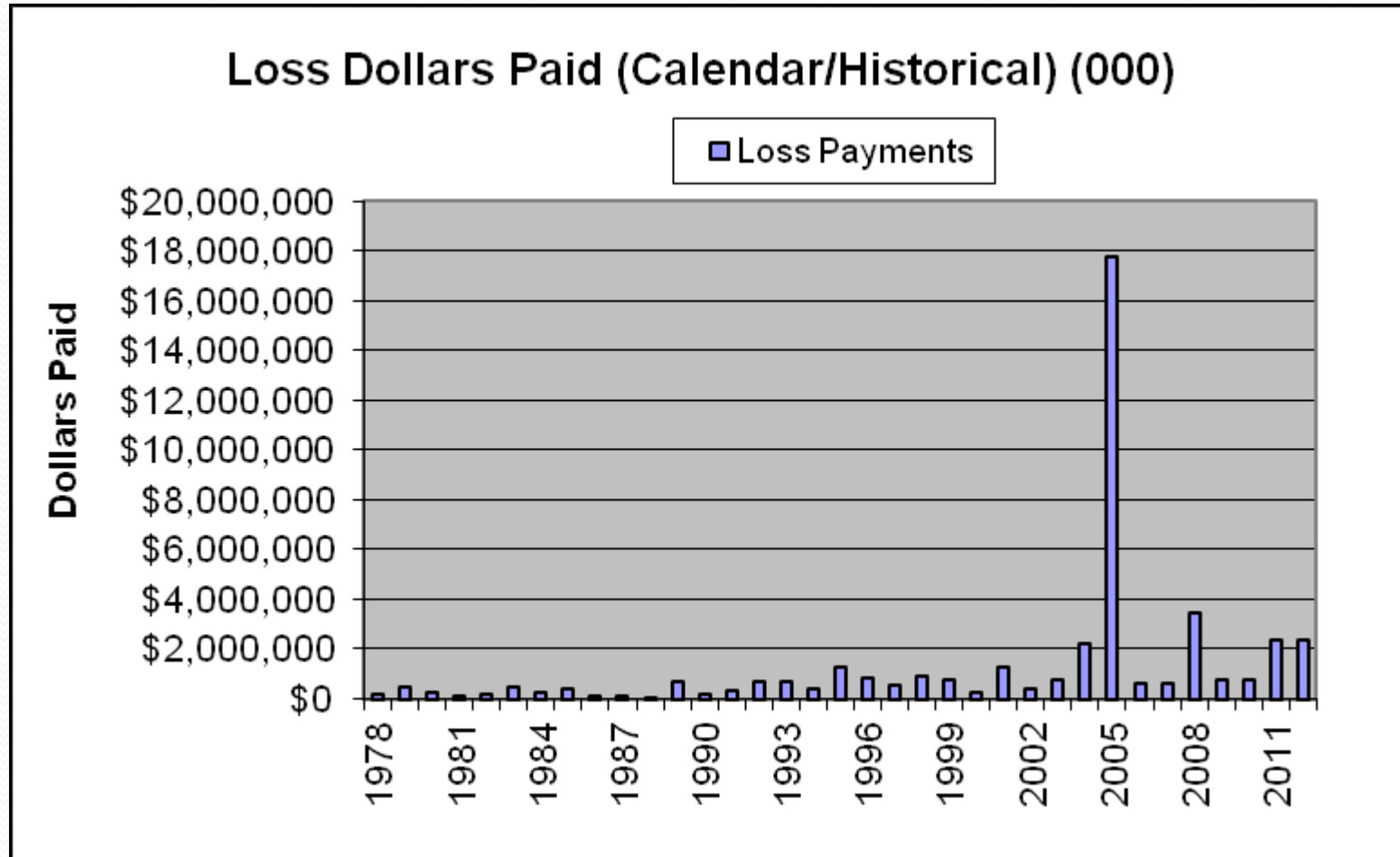
How did we get here?



Holehouse Insurance

Is your holehouse insured?

This is How



Holehouse Insurance

Is your holehouse insured?

July 6, 2012 – Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act

On **July 6, 2012**, the Congress of the US signed the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012

- Effective July 6, 2012- Reauthorized the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for 5 years
- Effective October 1, 2013- Discontinue certain **premium subsidies**
- Effective October 1, 2013- Mandated that NFIP charge **risk-based** or actuarial rates to each property covered.
- Effective October 1, 2013- Create a Reserve Fund
- Effective October 1, 2013- Study future flood insurance issues

Homeowners Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014

- Limits premium increases to 18% annually for primary residences and 25% for secondary, seasonal, rental and commercial
- Restores grandfathering so property owners who build and maintain to NFIP standards in one flood zone aren't rated in higher cost zones, simply because FEMA maps change.
- Restores the original intent of Biggert-Waters, which is to gradually phase out subsidies.
 - No more time-of-sale increases; increases will occur when flood insurance is annually renewed.
 - Buyers will no longer see 100% of the increase upfront at closing; now it's spread out over many years.
- Repeals FEMA's authority to raise premium rates at the time of property sale.
- Provides for higher deductibles up to \$10,000 before flood losses are covered.



April 1, 2015 Changes

- 2 Classes of Rates
 - Pre-Firm
 - Post-Firm
- 2 Categories within classes
 - Primary Residences
 - Least Affected
 - Secondary, Seasonal, Rental, Commercial
 - Most Affected
- All Properties are affected by the April 1 changes but the most affected are **Pre-FIRM Secondary, Seasonal, Rental and Commercial Policies**

April 1, 2015 Changes

- All Properties
 - Reserve Fund Fee increasing from 5% to 15%
 - Annual Surcharge
 - Primary- \$25
 - All Other- \$250
 - Deductible Increase
 - Increasing from \$5,000 to \$10,000 – Requires lender approval
 - \$10,000 deductible equates to a 40% savings from \$1,250 deductible



April 1, 2015 Changes

- Pre-Firm Primary Residences
 - These properties are going to see an increase of approximately 25% annually. The increase is stemming from a 15% premium rate increase and then a 10% reserve fund increase for a total increase of 25%
- Pre-Firm Secondary, Seasonal, Rental, Commercial
 - These properties are going to see an increase of approximately 37% annually. The increase is stemming from a 25% premium rate increase, 10% reserve fund increase and a 2% annual surcharge fee for a total of 37%



Holehouse Insurance

Is your holehouse insured?

April 1, 2015 Changes

- Post-FIRM Primary
 - These are least affected properties. They are not see a rate increase but they are seeing the reserve fund increase and the annual surcharge
- Post-FIRM Secondary, Seasonal, Rental, Commercial
 - These are affected but not by much. They will not see a rate increase but they are seeing the reserve fund increase and the annual surcharge

- A4. Building Use (e.g., Residential, Non-Residential, Addition, Accessory, etc.) Residential
- A5. Latitude/Longitude: Lat. 27.8362°N Long. 82.7813°W Horizontal Datum: NAD 1927 NAD 1983
- A6. Attach at least 2 photographs of the building if the Certificate is being used to obtain flood insurance.
- A7. Building Diagram Number 7
- A8. For a building with a crawlspace or enclosure(s):
- a) Square footage of crawlspace or enclosure(s) 400 sq ft
 - b) Number of permanent flood openings in the crawlspace or enclosure(s) within 1.0 foot above adjacent grade 9
 - c) Total net area of flood openings in A8.b 485 sq in
 - d) Engineered flood openings? Yes No
- A9. For a building with an attached garage:
- a) Square footage of attached garage N/A sq ft
 - b) Number of permanent flood openings in the attached garage within 1.0 foot above adjacent grade N/A
 - c) Total net area of flood openings in A9.b N/A sq in
 - d) Engineered flood openings? Yes No

SECTION B – FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) INFORMATION

B1. NFIP Community Name & Community Number Seminole - 120257			B2. County Name Pinellas		B3. State Florida
B4. Map/Panel Number 12103C0183	B5. Suffix G	B6. FIRM Index Date 08/18/09	B7. FIRM Panel Effective/ Revised Date 09/03/2003	B8. Flood Zone(s) AE	B9. Base Flood Elevation(s) (Zone AO, use base flood depth) 10'

B10. Indicate the source of the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data or base flood depth entered in Item B9:
 FIS Profile FIRM Community Determined Other/Source: _____

B11. Indicate elevation datum used for BFE in Item B9: NGVD 1929 NAVD 1988 Other/Source: _____

B12. Is the building located in a Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) area or Otherwise Protected Area (OPA)? Yes No
 Designation Date: ____/____/____ CBRS OPA

SECTION C – BUILDING ELEVATION INFORMATION (SURVEY REQUIRED)

- C1. Building elevations are based on: Construction Drawings* Building Under Construction* Finished Construction
 *A new Elevation Certificate will be required when construction of the building is complete.
- C2. Elevations – Zones A1–A30, AE, AH, A (with BFE), VE, V1–V30, V (with BFE), AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1–A30, AR/AH, AR/AO. Complete Items C2.a–h below according to the building diagram specified in Item A7. In Puerto Rico only, enter meters.

Benchmark Utilized: County Map #1541 (Turtle 2 U) Vertical Datum: NAVD -1988

Indicate elevation datum used for the elevations in items a) through h) below. NGVD 1929 NAVD 1988 Other/Source: _____
 Datum used for building elevations must be the same as that used for the BFE.

Check the measurement used.

- a) Top of bottom floor (including basement, crawlspace, or enclosure floor) 8.97 feet meters
- b) Top of the next higher floor 11.04 feet meters
- c) Bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member (V Zones only) N.A. feet meters
- d) Attached garage (top of slab) N.A. feet meters
- e) Lowest elevation of machinery or equipment servicing the building (Describe type of equipment and location in Comments) 11.07 feet meters
- f) Lowest adjacent (finished) grade next to building (LAG) 7.80 feet meters
- g) Highest adjacent (finished) grade next to building (HAG) 8.30 feet meters
- h) Lowest adjacent grade at lowest elevation of deck or stairs, including structural support N.A. feet meters

Future of Flood Insurance

- **FEMA vs. Private Market**

- FEMA will take all properties including properties that are very high risk
- The private market needs to be selective in writing flood and does not want the highest risk or heavy single concentration of flood
- Available private markets
 - American Strategic (ASI)
 - Bankers
 - Homeowners Choice
 - Ironshore
 - Lloyds of London
 - QBE

