

References to Climate Change and Sea-Level Rise in the 2013 NFIP CRS Coordinator's Manual



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Section 116.c.
Future Conditions & Impacts of CC

“Credit is provided under Section 322.c for communities that provide information about areas not mapped on the FIRM that are predicted to be susceptible to flooding in the future because of **climate change or sea level rise.**”

322.c. Other flood problems not shown on the FIRM (20 pt. max):
1. Must meet 321.b criteria
2. Must include haz. not on FIRM, such as **climate change, sea-level rise**, or drainage problems

“Credit is provided under Section 342.d when prospective buyers of a property are advised of the potential for **flooding due to climate changes and/or sea level rise.**”

342.d. Disclosure of other hazards (DOH) (8 pt. max): Disclosure of flood hazard is a prerequisite to receiving DOH.

This credit is only available for implementing HSS during a Flood Insurance Study (FIS)

“Credit is provided under Section 412.d when the community’s regulatory map is based on future-conditions hydrology, including sea level rise.”

412.d. Higher study standards (160 pt. max.): “To receive this credit for coastal studies, the community must use an estimate of the sea level rise anticipated by the year 2100 or later. The study used to determine the sea level rise must have been developed by FEMA, the Corps, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or through a regional study that produced higher base flood elevations.”

“Credit is provided under Section 452.b for a community whose watershed master plan manages future peak flows so that they do not exceed present values.”

452.b., Watershed Master Plan (315 pt. max.). Since this focuses on “future” flows, part of calculating future peak stormwater flows could include modeled changes to precipitation patterns due to climate change.

“Credit is provided under Section 512.a, Steps 4 and 5, for flood hazard assessment and problem analysis that address areas likely to flood and flood problems that are likely to get worse in the future, including (1) changes in floodplain development and demographics, (2) development in the watershed, and (3) **climate change or sea level rise.**”

Step 4—Assess the Hazard (5 pt. max)(p. 510-15) and 452.b., Step 5—Assess the Problem (15 pt. max if SLR integrated into Step 4 and meet Step 5(b)(3)-(5) (p. 510-16).

Any time a local government does a vulnerability assessment for sea-level rise, they can seek to get this credit.

Note: Even if an activity is not listed in the CRS Coordinator's Manual, that does not necessarily mean it is not a good idea or that it cannot receive credit. Section 113.d notes that it may be possible to receive credit for activities that are not listed if they further the goals for the CRS program. Thus, there may be additional activities related to sea-level rise or climate change that communities undertake for which credit might be given.