



COMMON FLOODPLAIN ACRONYMS

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	The Federal agency under which the NFIP is administered. In March 2003, FEMA became part of the newly created U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
ASFPM	Association of State Floodplain Managers	
BFE	Base Flood Elevation	The elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year. The BFE is shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for zones AE, AH, A1-A30, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1- A30, AR/AH, AR/AO, V1-V30 and VE.
CAV	Community Assistance Visit	
CBRA	Coastal Barrier Resources Act (1982)	The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) established the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) designated certain portions of the Gulf and East Coasts as undeveloped coastal barriers. These areas are shown on appropriate flood insurance map panels and have certain coverage restrictions.
CBIA	Coastal Barrier Improvement Act (1990)	New CBRS units and Otherwise Protected Areas (OPAs) were established (revised in 1996 and 1998)
CBRRA	Coastal Barrier Reauthorization Act (2000)	Pilot project to determine the feasibility and cost of creating digital maps for the entire CBRS
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	
CHHA	Coastal High Hazard Areas	Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) along the coasts that have additional hazards due to wind and wave action. These areas are identified on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) as zones V, V1-V30 and VE.
CRS	Community Rating System	A program developed by FEMA to provide incentives for those communities in the Regular Program that have gone beyond the minimum floodplain management requirements to develop extra measures to provide protection from flooding.
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map	
EC	Elevation Certificate	
FFE	Finished Floor Elevation	
FFMA	Florida Floodplain Managers Association	
FHA	Flood Hazard Area	
FHBM	Flood Hazard Boundary Map	Official map of a community issued by FEMA, where the boundaries of the flood, mudflow and related erosion areas having special hazards have been designated.
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map	Official map of a community on which FEMA has delineated the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), the Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.
FIS	Flood Insurance Study	
GIS	Geographic Information System	
H&H	Hydrology and Hydraulics	
HAG	Highest Adjacent Grade	
LAG	Lowest Adjacent Grade	
LOMA	Letter of Map Amendment	An amendment to the currently effective FEMA map which establishes that a property is not located in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). A LOMA is issued only by FEMA.



Pinellas County Flood Map Information Service & Real Estate Disclosure Program Training
January 26, 2017

LOMR	Letter of Map Revision	An official amendment to the currently effective FEMA map. It is issued by FEMA and changes flood zones, delineations and elevations.
LOMR-F	Letter of Map Revision-Fill	
MSC	Map Service Center	
NAVD	North American Vertical Datum of 1988	
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program	The program of flood insurance coverage and floodplain management administered under the Act and applicable federal regulations promulgated in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Subchapter B.
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929	National standard reference datum for elevations, formerly referred to as Mean Sea Level (MSL) of 1929. NGVD 1929 may be used as the reference datum on some Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs).
OPA	Otherwise Protected Areas	Areas established under federal, state or local law or held by a qualified organization, primarily for wildlife refuge, sanctuary, recreational or natural resource conservation purposes. The only federal spending prohibition within OPAs is federal flood insurance.
PRP	Preferred Risk Policy	A lower-cost Standard Flood Insurance Policy (SFIP) written under the Dwelling Form or General Property Form. It offers fixed combinations of building/contents coverage limits or contents-only coverage. The PRP is available for property located in B, C and X Zones in Regular Program communities that meets eligibility requirements based on the property's flood loss history. It is also available for buildings that are eligible under the PRP Eligibility Extension.
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area	An area having special flood, mudflow or flood-related erosion hazards and shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, AH, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/AH, AR/AO, AR/A1-A30, V1-V30, VE or V. For the purpose of determining Community Rating System (CRS) premium discounts, all AR and A99 zones are treated as non-SFHAs.
	Base Flood	A flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
	Enclosure	That portion of an elevated building below the lowest elevated floor that is either partially or fully shut in by rigid walls
	Freeboard	An additional amount of height above the Base Flood Elevation used as a factor of safety (e.g., 2 feet above the Base Flood) in determining the level at which a structure's lowest floor must be elevated or floodproofed to be in accordance with state or community floodplain management regulations.
	Grandfathering	An exemption based on circumstances previously existing.
	Lowest Floor	The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including a basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of requirements.
	Minimal flood hazard areas	Zone C or Zone X (unshaded); Areas outside the SFHA and higher than the elevation of the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood
	Moderate flood hazard areas	Zone B or Zone X (shaded); Areas between the limits of the base flood and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance (or 500-year) flood
	Post-FIRM Building	A building for which construction or substantial improvement occurred after December 31, 1974 or on or after the effective date of an initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), whichever is later.
	Pre-FIRM Building	A building for which construction or substantial improvement occurred on or before December 31, 1974 or before the effective date of an initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).
	Repetitive Loss Structure	An NFIP-insured structure that has had at least 2 paid flood losses of more than \$1,000 each in any 10-year period since 1978.



CRS Ratings and Discounts

**Data as of October 2017*

Community Name	County	*Current CRS Class	*Current CRS Discount	Previous discount	Amount change in October 2017
Belleair	Pinellas	8	\$44,414		
Belleair Beach	Pinellas	6	\$369,792	\$277,248	\$92,544
Belleair Bluffs	Pinellas	7	\$5,569		
Belleair Shore	Pinellas	10	\$0		
Clearwater	Pinellas	6	\$1,854,543		
Dunedin	Pinellas	5	\$1,044,053		
Gulfport	Pinellas	6	\$355,673		
Indian Rocks Beach	Pinellas	6	\$594,981		
Indian Shores	Pinellas	6	\$400,496		
Kenneth City	Pinellas	8	\$13,531		
Largo	Pinellas	7	\$165,062		
Madeira Beach	Pinellas	6	\$735,764		
North Redington Beach	Pinellas	7	\$159,707		
Oldsmar	Pinellas	6	\$362,580		
Pinellas County	Pinellas	5	\$5,672,783		
Pinellas Park	Pinellas	6	\$266,576	\$193,001	\$73,575
Redington Beach	Pinellas	7	\$217,785		
Redington Shores	Pinellas	7	\$179,572		
Safety Harbor	Pinellas	7	\$49,073		
Seminole	Pinellas	10	\$0		
South Pasadena	Pinellas	7	\$291,793		
St. Pete Beach	Pinellas	6	\$1,779,359		
St. Petersburg	Pinellas	5	\$10,203,640		
Tarpon Springs	Pinellas	7	\$524,693		
Treasure Island	Pinellas	6	\$1,187,515		
TOTAL			\$26,478,954	\$470,249	\$166,119

LOWER-COST RATING OPTION FOR BUILDINGS NEWLY MAPPED INTO HIGH-RISK AREAS

INFORMATION FOR
INSURANCE AGENTS >>>



FEMA



Learning that a new Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) shows their home or business at a higher risk than before can be stressful and costly for your clients. But rating options to help ease the financial impact are available. One option available through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is the Newly Mapped procedure. In the first year after a map revision, this option provides the lower-cost Preferred Risk Policy (PRP) base premium before fees and surcharges. Every year after, premium increases of up to 18 percent will be applied until the premium rates reflect full-risk rates.

HOW THE NEWLY MAPPED PROCEDURE WORKS

To take advantage of Newly Mapped procedure savings, your client must purchase a policy that becomes effective within 12 months of the map change.¹ The initial rate will be equal to the PRP rate, but with a higher Reserve Fund Assessment and Federal Policy Fee. At each renewal, the policy will be rated using a multiplier provided by FEMA, which will change yearly on January 1.

Ultimately, the premium rates will transition to full-risk rates through annual rate increases of up to 18 percent. A policy using standard Zone X rating is considered to be charged a full-risk premium rate.

Policyholders also have the option of providing additional rating information to compare with full-risk pricing using the current map information for rating. In many cases, an Elevation Certificate is required to determine the full-risk pricing using the current map information. Agents should choose the lower rate.

NEWLY MAPPED PROCEDURE HIGHLIGHTS

- Buildings located in Zones B, C, X, or D before a new map becomes effective and newly identified to be in a high-risk area (e.g., Zones A or V) on a new flood map may qualify for PRP rates for the first 12 months following the new map's effective date.
- On renewal, the rates will begin transitioning to a full-risk rate, with annual rate increases of no more than 18 percent a year.
- Don't wait for the new map to sell a PRP. Buying a PRP before the maps change can result in additional savings for your clients.

OTHER OPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

If a policy is not effective within 12 months of the map change, the built-in-compliance grandfather procedure may be a cost-saving option for post-FIRM buildings; however, pre-FIRM buildings usually are not eligible for built-in-compliance grandfathering and must be rated using the new maps.

If a policy rated using the Newly Mapped procedure lapses more than 90 days after its renewal date or twice, regardless of the number of days, you cannot rewrite it using this option. Policies that lapse also lose their eligibility for continuous-coverage grandfathering. However, post-FIRM buildings are eligible for built-in-compliance grandfathering, but you must rate pre-FIRM buildings according to the new maps.

Encourage affected property owners to purchase flood insurance before the maps change to gain almost an extra year at the lower-cost PRP rates. Floods don't wait for maps to become official and can happen at any time. So it is a good idea to encourage property owners and renters to go ahead and get insured, because they are at risk now. Getting flood insurance today can bring peace of mind and may extend the time a policyholder can enjoy PRP rates for almost a year after the map change—at which time the rates will transition to the Newly Mapped procedure.



Map Service and Brochure Practice

1. 4590 ULMERTON ROAD, CLEARWATER
2. 22211 US 19 N, CLEARWATER
3. 410 N RING AVE, TARPON SPRINGS
4. 7047 SUNSET DR S, SOUTH PASADENA
5. 14 SOUTH FORT HARRISON AVE, CLEARWATER