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3



CRS Webinar Series Housekeeping

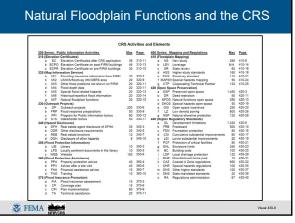
- ✓ Attendees may be muted to reduce background noise
- ✓ To increase efficiency and so that we can end on time,
 - > Use "Raise Hand" icon if you want to speak
 - > Use "Q&A" feature to ask a question
- ✓ Please do NOT put your phone on "hold", it plays the hold music for everyone else on this call.
 - > If you have to step away, mute your phone or hang up and rejoin the call later.

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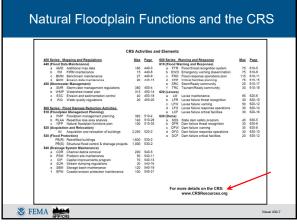
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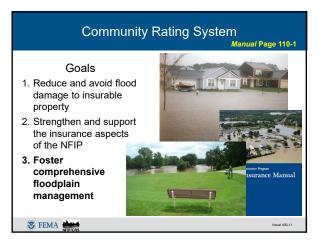




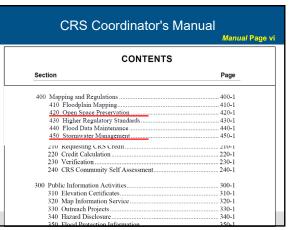




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11



CRS Resources

www.CRSResources.org

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100 Series: Introduction ISO/CRS Specialists and FEMA CRS Contacts

state are listed below. The IS

NFIP/CRS P.O. Box 501016 Indianapolis, IN 46250-1016 (317) 848-2898

ax: (201) 748-1936

may be directed to

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10

Natural Floodplain Functions and the CRS

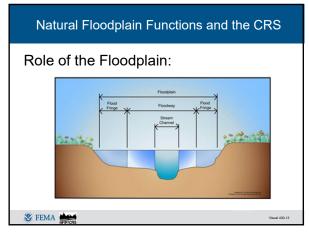
Floodplain management is a decision-making process that aims to achieve the wise use of the nation's floodplains.

"Wise use" means both reduced flood losses and protection of the natural resources and function of floodplains.

fema.gov/floodplain-management

Visual 430-12

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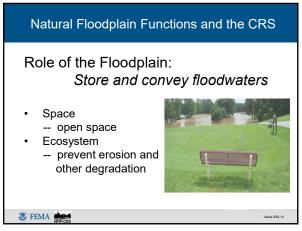




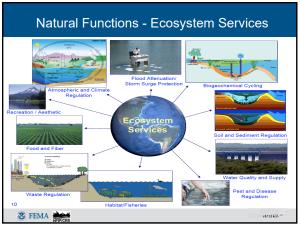
Webinar Overview:

- ✓ Floodplain open space
- ✓ Natural shoreline protection
- ✓ Prohibiting fill in floodplains
- ✓ Mapping natural functions or natural areas
- ✓ Watershed management
- Low impact development (LID)
- Erosion and sediment control and water quality
- \checkmark Natural floodplain functions planning

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14



16

Natural Floodplain Functions and the CRS

Activity 420

- Open space preservation (OSP)
- Natural functions open space (NFOS)
- Natural shoreline protection (NSP)

Activity 430

• Prohibition of fill (DL1)

Activity 440

Additional map data (AMD12) natural functions layer

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Visual 430-17

Visual 430-18

Natural Floodplain Functions and the CRS

Activity 450

- · Managing the volume of stormwater runoff (DS),
- Low impact development (LID)
- Watershed management plan (WMP), items 3, 5, 6, and 7
- Erosion and sediment control (ESC)
- Water quality (WQ)

Activity 510

• Natural floodplain functions plan (NFP)

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19

Natural Floodplain Functions and the CRS

Activity 320 – Map Information Service

- National Wetlands Inventory
- Critical habitat by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Areas identified in state or regional programs
- Existing and potential conservation areas
- Areas receiving CRS natural floodplain functions credit

Activity 330 - Outreach Projects

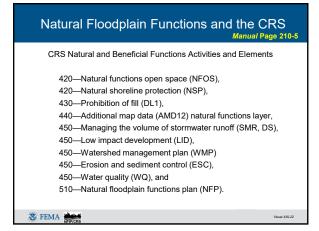
• Topic 6: Protect natural floodplain functions

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Class 4 Prerequisite 100 points of natural and beneficial functions credit Class 1 Prerequisite 150 points of natural and beneficial functions credit Ten CRS elements award credit for natural and beneficial functions weighter the second functions

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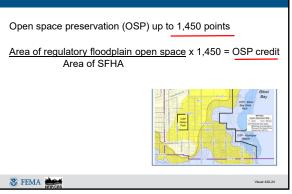


22

Natural Floodplain Functions and the CRS Activity 420 (Open Space Preservation) 2,020 points

- Open space preservation (OSP) up to 1,450 points
- Open space incentives (OSI) up to 250 points
- Natural shoreline protection (NSP) up to 120 points
- · Low-density zoning (LZ) up to 600 points

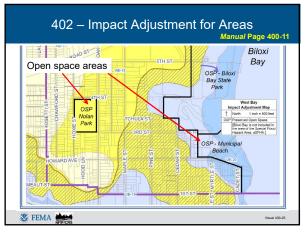


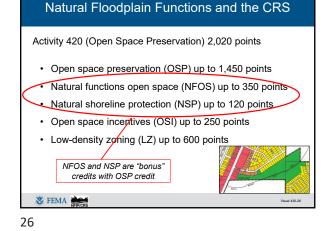


Natural Floodplain Functions and the CRS



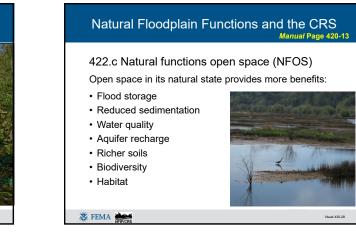
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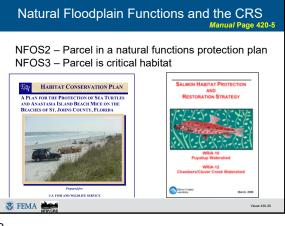
Natural Floodplain Functions and the CRS 420 Natural Functions Open Space (350 points) NFOS1 – Naturally functioning, 170 points NFOS2 – within a NFP, 50 points NFOS3 – critical habitat, 50 points NFOS4 – within an open space corridor, 60 points NFOS5 – educational materials on site, 15 points

27



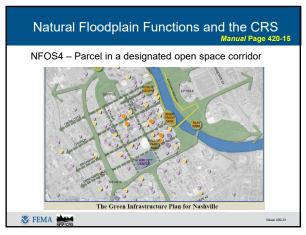


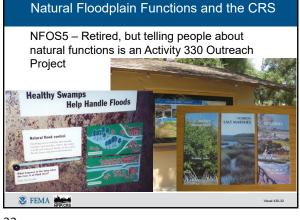


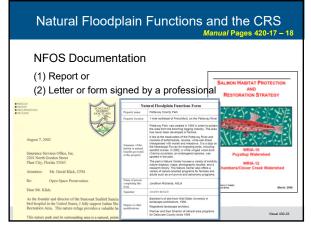


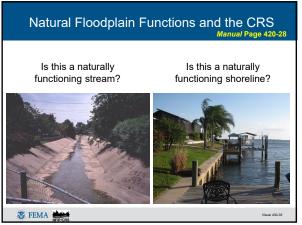


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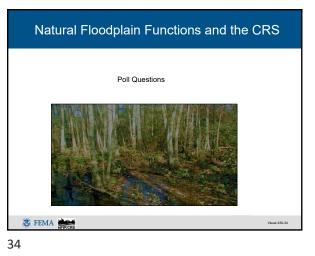
















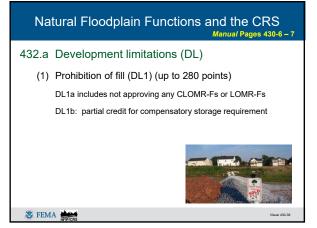
420 Natural Shoreline Protection - 120 points

- · Shoreline must currently be natural
- Protected by ordinance or plan
- No hardening, riprap or bulkheads
- Migration allowed, .
- **Discourages structures**



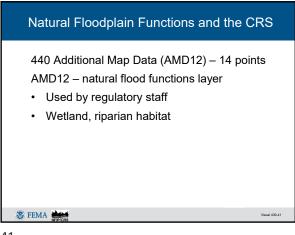
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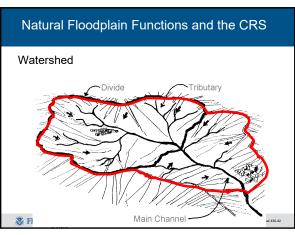
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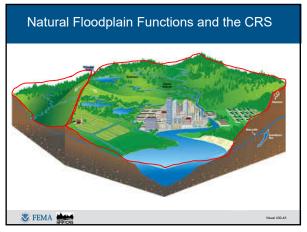
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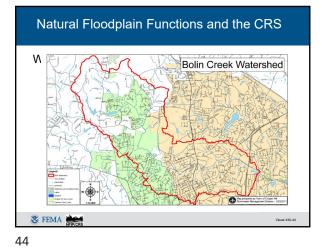






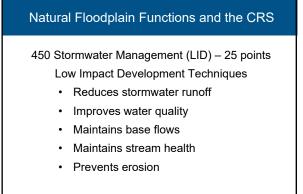






Natural Floodplain Functions and the CRS Manual Page 450-1 Activity 450 Stormwater Management Development outside of floodplain creates additional runoff which creates additional flood flow and flood storage needs in the floodplain. Objective: prevent future development • ✓ from increasing flood hazards to existing development ✓ and to maintain and improve water quality FEMA Visual 430-45 🐮 FEMA 46

45



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Natural Floodplain Functions and the CRS

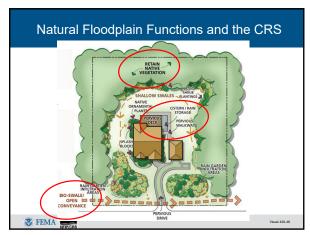
450 Stormwater Management (DS) - 225 points

Manage the volume of runoff in addition to peaks

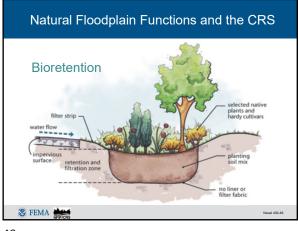
- · Prevents erosion of stream systems
- Promotes recharge of groundwater and base flows

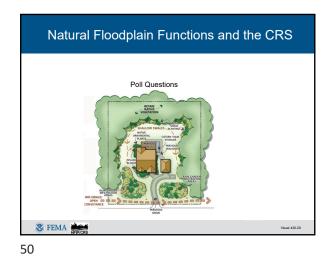
Visual 430-46

- Prevents increased peak flows
- Preserves stream health









Natural Floodplain Functions and the CRS 450 Stormwater Management (WMP) - 135 points WMP3 = 55 points for managing peak flows and volumes WMP5 = 30 points for identifying natural storage areas WMP6 = 25 points for preserving natural channels • • WMP7 = 25 points for preventing the hardening of channels - Preserve the existing flood regime instead of allowing development to aggravate the problem. - Preserve health of existing channels and riparian areas. Visual 430-51 SFEMA

51

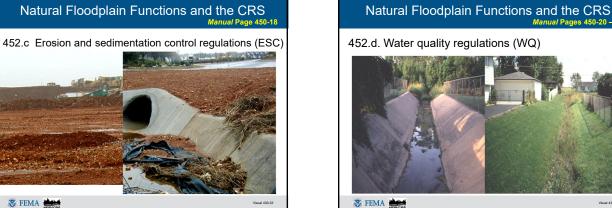


- · Erosion and sediment control during construction
- Prevents clogging of streams
- Preserves in stream habitat
- Credit depends on minimum size of area disturbed

Visual 430-52

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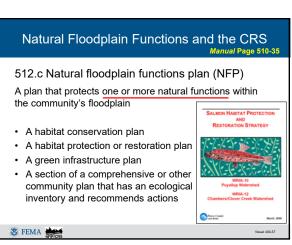




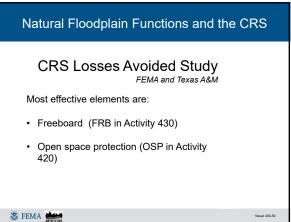








57





Natural Floodplain Functions and the CRS

510 Natural Flood Functions Plan (NFP) - 100 points

Adopting plans that protect natural functions

• Inventory of ecological functions – plan to preserve In 2021 – more focus on community attention to the

Habitat conservation plans

Endangered Species Act

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Species/habitat restoration plans Green infrastructure plan

Credit for:

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56





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