

The NFIP and Levees

An Overview

There are thousands of miles of levees in the United States that affect millions of people. These structures, usually earthen embankments, are designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding. However, no levee provides full protection.

The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) manages the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the cornerstone of the nation's strategy for preparing communities for flood disasters. The NFIP was created to reduce flood damages by identifying flood risks, encouraging sound community floodplain management practices and providing flood insurance to lessen the financial impact of flooding.

LEVEES: PROTECTION WITH RISK

Levees are designed to provide a *specific level of protection*. They can be overtopped or fail in larger flood events. Levees also decay over time. They require regular maintenance and periodic upgrades to retain their level of protection. When levees do fail, they fail catastrophically. The damage may be more significant than if the levee was not there. For all these reasons, FEMA urges people to understand their flood risk.

FLOOD HAZARD MAPS IDENTIFY FLOOD RISKS

FEMA is updating flood hazard maps called Flood Map Modernization. These maps (also known as Flood Insurance Rate Maps, or FIRMs) indicate the high-risk zones (Special Flood Hazard Areas) with at least a one-percent chance of flooding in a given year. They also show the low-to-moderate risk zones with a less than one-percent-annual-chance of flooding.

Identifying the risks behind levees is an important element of Flood Map Modernization. Levees are present in one out of every four counties being remapped. The maps recognize some levees as providing protection from the one-percent-annual-chance flood, showing the areas behind them as moderate-risk zones. However, before a levee can be shown as providing that level of protection, it must meet FEMA's accreditation criteria.

The levee owner must provide documentation to indicate that the levee meets the criteria. If it does, the map will show the area behind the levee as a moderate-risk zone. If it does not, the map will show the area as a high-risk area, or Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT

Ensuring the safety of life and property in areas behind levees is a collaborative effort.

FEMA establishes criteria for levee accreditation and identifies risk levels through flood analysis and mapping projects.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for building and maintaining USACE owned levees and for inspecting those structures in the USACE programs to determine their level of maintenance.

States, communities and private levee owners assure that the levees they own are maintained to their design.





Because gathering the necessary documentation can take time, FEMA is allowing owners of eligible levees two years to provide evidence of the levee’s status. During that time, the levee will be shown on the map as provisionally accredited, and the area behind it will be shown as having a moderate flood risk.

It is important to note that accrediting a levee does not guarantee protection. For all levees, the maps will carry a warning that overtopping or failure of levees, dikes or other structures is possible and that flood insurance protection and adherence to evacuation procedures are strongly recommended.

REDUCING THE RISK BEHIND LEVEES

Communities that join the NFIP are required to adopt floodplain management ordinances. These ordinances are designed to minimize damages to homes and businesses located in SFHAs. In areas behind levees that are mapped as SFHAs, the NFIP requires all new or substantially improved buildings to be constructed to or above the elevation of the one-percent-annual- chance flood. In areas behind levees that are mapped as low- to moderate-risk areas, no NFIP floodplain management requirements apply. However, appropriate precautions are still encouraged, as the risks for overtopping or failure of the levee remain.

FLOOD INSURANCE AND LEVEES

Flooding is the nation’s number one natural disaster. Because homeowners insurance does not cover damage from floods, FEMA offers federally

backed flood insurance through the NFIP. In many low- to moderate-risk areas, single-family homes and businesses are eligible for reduced-cost Preferred Risk Policies (PRPs).

Areas behind levees that are credited as protecting against the one-percent-annual-chance flood will be mapped as areas of moderate risk and will not be *required* to have insurance coverage.

However, FEMA recommends flood insurance for *all* properties behind levees. Flood hazard maps carry a warning that overtopping or failure of the levee, dike or other structure is possible and that flood insurance and adherence to evacuation procedures are strongly recommended.

Professional and technical associations, including floodplain and stormwater management and engineering groups, are educating their members about flood risks and appropriate floodplain mitigation measures.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Requirements for Mapping of Areas Protected by Levee Systems are outlined in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 65.10.

Procedures for levee accreditation can be found in:

FEMA’s Guidelines and Specifications for Flood Hazard Mapping Partners Appendix H: Guidance for Mapping of Areas Protected by Levee Systems.

FEMA Procedure Memorandum 34, Interim Guidance for Studies Including Levees.

FEMA Procedure Memorandum 43, Guidelines for Identifying Provisionally Accredited Levees.

Find these documents and more at www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/lv_intro.shtm