## Flood Hazard Map Property Information Worksheet

This worksheet can be used to document information shown on the FLOOD HAZARD ASSESSMENT TOOL (FHAT) Flood Hazard Map. The FHAT's search results are displayed in a "Point Data" pop up window on the map viewer.

**Property Information**

County: -Select- TMK No: _____

Parcel Address: _____

_____, HI. _____

**Flood Hazard Information**

FEMA FIRM Panel No: _____ Panel Date: _____

Flood Zone(s): Check (✓) all applicable flood zones for the parcel and structure ====>>

Base Flood Elevation (BFE) or Flood Depth (for AO zones): _____ ft.

LOMC Case No: _____ Freeboard: _____ ft.

**Other Flood Hazards**

Is the property located within the following areas:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dam Evacuation Zone: | View Map | ___ YES | ___ NO |
| Tsunami Evacuation Zone: | View Map | ___ YES | ___ NO |
| Sea Level Rise Exposure Area (3.2 ft) | View Map | ___ YES | ___ NO |

**Notes:**

## FLOOD HAZARD ASSESSMENT TOOL LEGEND

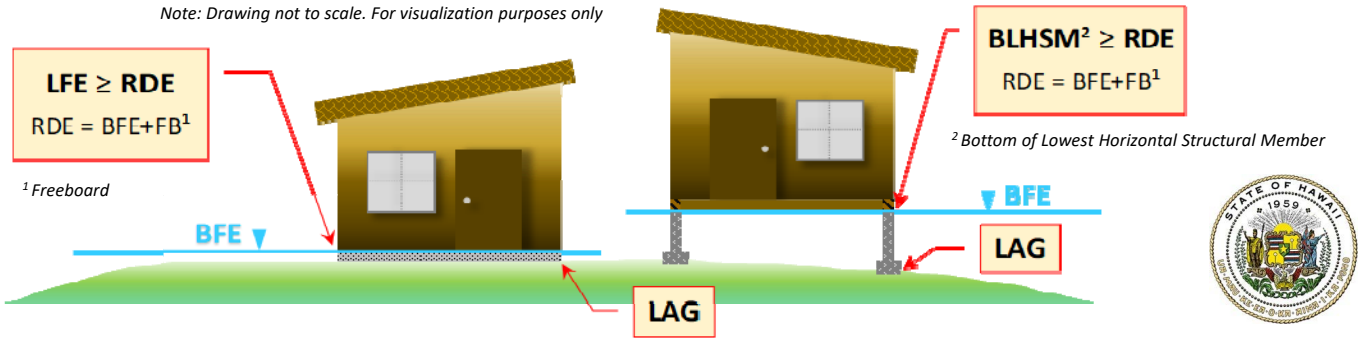
| Parcel | Structure | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ | ✓ | | **SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD** The 1% annual chance flood, also know as the base flood, is a flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. SFHAs include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the anticipated water surface elevation of the base flood. Federally-backed mortgages require mandatory flood insurance purchase for properties in the SFHA. |
| ☐ | ☐ | | Zone A: No BFE determined. |
| ☐ | ☐ | | Zone AE: BFE determined. |
| ☐ | ☐ | | Zone AH: Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); BFE determined. |
| ☐ | ☐ | | Zone AO: Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. |
| ☐ | ☐ | | Zone V: Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no BFE determined. |
| ☐ | ☐ | | Zone VE: Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); BFE determined. |
| ☐ | ☐ | | Zone AEF: Floodway areas in Zone AE. The floodway is the channel of stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without increasing the BFE. |
| | | | **NON-SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA** - Areas with low to moderate risk. No mandatory flood insurance requirements apply, but coverage is available in participating communities. |
| ☐ | ☐ | | Zone XS (X shaded): Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood. |
| ☐ | ☐ | | Zone X: Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. |
| | | | **OTHER FLOOD AREAS** |
| ☐ | ☐ | | Zone D: Unstudied areas where flood hazards are undetermined, but flooding is possible. |

**Form Completed by:** _____ **Date:** _____ **Useful Links**: County FPD Ordinances | Construction Certificates | Flood Insurance | Wai Halana Blog

**Floodplain Development (FPD) Regulations:**

New or substantially improved structures located entirely or partial in a SFHA, must comply with applicable county floodplain development ordinances. The local building official will review the finished construction Elevation Certificate (EC) and/or Floodproofing Certificate (FPC) certified by a licensed surveyor, engineer, or architect. A new or substantially improved building's Lowest Floor Elevation (LFE) or Bottom of Lowest Horizontal Structural Member (BLHSM) must at or above the Regulatory Design Elevation (RDE). Note: LAG refers to the Lowest Adjacent Grade.

*Note: Drawing not to scale. For visualization purposes only*

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