



## Supporting Information for Floodplain Evaluation

MAINEDOT WIN:

Project Title:

### 1.0 Floodplain Identification and Documentation

The following question shall be answered by the MaineDOT Hydrology and Stormwater Division (HSD). In order to answer the question MaineDOT evaluates potential floodplain impacts on a project-by-project basis through initial reviews of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) floodplain mapping.

- 1. Does the action encroach on the base floodplain or floodway?

Base flood is the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. This is the regulatory standard also referred to as the "100-year flood." The base flood is the national standard used by NFIP and all Federal agencies for the purposes of requiring the purchase of flood insurance and regulating new development. Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) are typically shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs); additional information can also be found on Floodway Boundary and Floodway Maps (FBFM) and Flood Hazard Boundary Maps (FHBM).

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>YES, go to Section 2</b>
floodplain	floodway	both	
			<b>NO, analysis is complete</b>

### 2.0 Impact Assessment of Action on Base Floodplains and/or Floodways

HSD will perform an Impact Assessment of the action on the base floodplain. If appropriate, this assessment is supplemented by follow-up coordination with local officials and the State and Federal entities responsible for the administration of the NFIP (Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, and FEMA) to ensure compatibility with local floodplain management programs, to determine the extent of hydraulic analysis required and to determine the significance of floodplain encroachment.

<b>1. Identify direct and indirect impacts of the proposed action on the base floodplain.</b>	
<b>2. Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to encroaching on base floodplain, including alternative sites outside of the floodplain.</b>	
<b>3. If impacts cannot be avoided, develop measures to minimize the impacts.</b>	
<b>4. Implement the action through design or mitigation measures.</b>	



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### 3.0 Floodplain Secondary Project Questions and Documentation

<p><b>1. Zones A1-30 and AE adjacent to areas of flowing water within designated regulatory floodway:</b>  <i>Encroachment with fill, new construction, substantial improvement, or other development within designated regulatory floodway will not result in any increase in flood levels within the township, plantation, or town during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.</i></p>	
<p><b>2. Zones A1-30, AE, and A adjacent to areas of flowing water, for which no regulatory floodway* is designated:</b>  <i>Encroachments, including without limitation fill, new construction, substantial improvement the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing development and anticipated development:</i>  <i>(a) Will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the township, plantation, or town; <b>and</b></i>  <i>(b) Is consistent with the technical criteria contained in Chapter 5 entitled "Hydraulic Analyses," Flood Insurance Study - Guidelines and Specifications for Study Contractors. FEMA. (37/ January 1995).</i></p>	

After completing the floodplain effects assessment, HSD shall answer the following question:

- 2. Does the action comply with Executive Order 11988?

	<b>YES</b>
	<b>NO</b>

### 4.0 Preparer Information

<b>Name</b>	
<b>Signature/Stamp</b>	

**ATTACH ALL RELEVANT CALCULATIONS/ANALYSIS/SUPPORTING INFORMATION. Save all documentation to CPD e-file, and enter data into ProjEx.**



# MaineDOT

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### 5.0 Links

Executive Order11988

[Executive Orders | National Archives](#)

### 23 CFR 650

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/23/part-650>

National Flood Insurance Program Regulations – Appendix E (44 CFR parts 59, 60, 65, 70)

[eCFR :: 44 CFR Part 59 -- General Provisions](#)

LUPC Chapter 10 10.25,T,2,k,(2)

[https://www.maine.gov/dacf/lupc/laws\\_rules/rule\\_chapters/Ch10\\_SubchapterIII.pdf](https://www.maine.gov/dacf/lupc/laws_rules/rule_chapters/Ch10_SubchapterIII.pdf)

01-672 CHAPTER 10

10.25,T

#### k. Development in Floodways.

- (1) In Zones A1-30 and AE adjacent to areas of flowing water, encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvement and other development shall not be permitted within a regulatory floodway which is designated on the township’s, plantation’s, or town’s “Flood Insurance Rate Map” or “Flood Boundary and Floodway Map,” unless a technical evaluation certified by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments will not result in any increase in flood levels within the township, plantation, or town during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (2) In Zones A1-30, AE, and A adjacent to areas of flowing water, for which no regulatory floodway is designated, encroachments, including without limitation fill, new construction, substantial improvement and other development shall not be permitted in the floodway as determined in Section 10.25,T,2,k,(3) below unless a technical evaluation certified by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing development and anticipated development:
  - (a) Will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the township, plantation, or town; and
  - (b) Is consistent with the technical criteria contained in Chapter 5 entitled "Hydraulic Analyses," Flood Insurance Study - Guidelines and Specifications for Study Contractors. FEMA. (37/ January 1995).
- (3) **In Zones A1-30, AE, and A adjacent to areas of flowing water for which no regulatory floodway is designated, the regulatory floodway is determined to be the channel of the river or other flowing water and the adjacent land areas to a distance of one-half the width of the floodplain as measured from the normal high water mark to the upland limit of the floodplain.**