The floodproofing of non-residential buildings may be permitted as an alternative to elevating to or above the Base Flood Elevation; however, a floodproofing design certification is required. This form is to be used for that certification. Floodproofing of a residential building does not alter a community’s floodplain management elevation requirements or affect the insurance rating unless the community has been issued an exception by FEMA to allow floodproofed residential basements. The permitting of a floodproofed residential basement requires a separate certification specifying that the design complies with the local floodplain management ordinance.

### Section I - Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Information

Provide the following from the proper FIRM:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Number</td>
<td>1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel Number</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffix</td>
<td>ABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Firm Index</td>
<td>01/01/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRM Zone</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Flood Elevation</td>
<td>10 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicate elevation datum used for Base Flood Elevation shown above:
- [ ] NGVD 1929
- [ ] NAVD 1988
- [ ] Other / Source: __________

### Section II - Floodproofed Elevation Certification (By a Registered Professional Land Surveyor, Engineer, or Architect)

All elevations must be based on finished construction.

**Floodproofing Elevation Information:**

Building is floodproofed to an elevation of _________ feet, (in Puerto Rico only: _________ meters).

- [ ] NGVD 1929
- [ ] NAVD 1988
- [ ] Other / Source: __________

(Elevation datum used must be the same as that used for the Base Flood Elevation.)

Height of floodproofing on the building above the lowest adjacent grade is _________ feet, (in Puerto Rico only: _________ meters).

- [ ] NGVD 1929
- [ ] NAVD 1988
- [ ] Other / Source: __________

For Unnumbered A Zones Only:

Highest adjacent (finished) grade next to the building (HAG) _________ feet, (in Puerto Rico only: _________ meters).

- [ ] NGVD 1929
- [ ] NAVD 1988
- [ ] Other / Source: __________

(Note: For insurance rating purposes, the building’s floodproofed design elevation must be at least one (1) foot above the Base Flood Elevation to receive rating credit. If the building is floodproofed only to the Base Flood Elevation, then the building’s insurance rating will result in a higher premium. See the Instructions section for information on documentation that must accompany this certificate if being submitted for flood insurance rating purposes.)

**Non-Residential Floodproofed Elevation Information Certification:**

Section II certification is to be signed and sealed by a land surveyor, engineer, or architect authorized by law to certify elevation information.

I certify that the information in Section II on this Certificate represents a true and accurate interpretation and determination by the undersigned using the available information and data. I understand that any false statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment under 18 U.S. Code, Section 1001.
Non-Residential Floodproofed Construction Certification:

I certify that the structure, based upon development and/or review of the design, specifications, as-built drawings for construction and physical inspection, has been designed and constructed in accordance with the accepted standards of practice (ASCE 24-05, ASCE 24-14 or their equivalent) and any alterations also meet these standards and the following provisions.

The structure, together with attendant utilities and sanitary facilities, is watertight to the floodproofed design elevation indicated above, is substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and shall perform in accordance with the 44 Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR 60.3(c)(3)).

All structural components are capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic flood forces, including the effects of buoyancy, and anticipated debris impact forces.

I certify that the information in Section III on this certificate represents a true and accurate determination by the undersigned using the available information and data. I understand that any false statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment under 18 U.S. Code, Section 1001.

SECTION III – FLOODPROOFED CERTIFICATION (By a Registered Professional Engineer or Architect)

ACORD 307 (2016/02)

Instructions for Completing the Floodproofing Certificate for Non-Residential Structures

To receive credit for floodproofing, a completed Floodproofing Certificate for Non-Residential Structures is required for non-residential and business buildings in the Regular Program communities, located in zones A1–A30, AE, AR, AR Dual, AO, AH, and A with BFE.

In order to ensure compliance and provide reasonable assurance that due diligence had been applied in designing and constructing floodproofing measures, the following information must be provided with the completed Floodproofing Certificate:

- Photographs of shields, gates, barriers, or components designed to provide floodproofing protection to the structure
- Written certification that all portions of the structure below the BFE that will render it watertight or substantially impermeable to the passage of water and must perform in accordance with Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR 60.3 (c)(3))
- A comprehensive Maintenance Plan for the entire structure to include but not limited to:
  - Exterior envelope of the structure
  - All penetrations to the exterior of the structure
  - All shields, gates, barriers, or components designed to provide floodproofing protection to the structure
  - All seals or gaskets for shields, gates, barriers, or components
  - Location of all shields, gates, barriers, and components as well as all associated hardware, and any materials or specialized tools necessary to seal the structure.
Purpose of the Floodproofing Certificate for Non-Residential Structures

Under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the floodproofing of non-residential buildings may be permitted as an alternative to elevating to or above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). A floodproofing design certification is required for non-residential structures that are floodproofed. This form is to be used for that certification.

A floodproofed building is a building that has been designed and constructed to be watertight (substantially impermeable to floodwaters) below the BFE and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. Before a floodproofed building is designed, numerous planning considerations, including flood warning time, uses of the building, mode of entry to and exit from the building and the site in general, floodwater velocities, flood depths, debris impact potential, and flood frequency, must be addressed to ensure that dry floodproofing will be a viable floodplain management measure.

The minimum NFIP requirement is to floodproof a building to the BFE. However, when it is rated for flood insurance one-foot is subtracted from the floodproofed elevation. Therefore, a building has to be floodproofed to one foot above the BFE to receive the same favorable flood insurance rates as a building elevated to the BFE.

Additional guidance can be found in FEMA Publication 936, Floodproofing Non-Residential Buildings (2013), available on FEMA’s website at https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/34270.