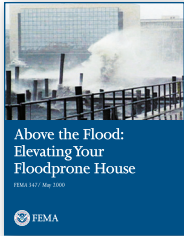


Protecting Building Utilities From Flood Damage (FEMA 348, November 1999)

E, C, CO, H,

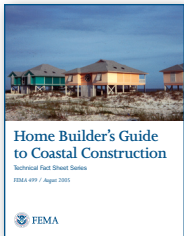
The overall objective of this document is to assist in the construction of buildings with utility systems that are designed and built so that the buildings can be reoccupied and fully operational as soon as electricity, sewer, and water are restored to the neighborhood.



Above the Flood: Elevating Your Floodprone House (FEMA 347, May 2000)

E, C, H,

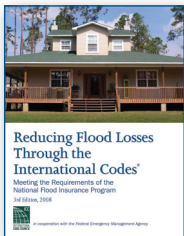
This publication shows how flood-prone houses in south Florida were elevated above the 100-year flood level following Hurricane Andrew (1992) and also presents alternative elevation techniques.



Home Builder's Guide to Coastal Construction Technical Fact Sheet Series (FEMA 499, August 2005)

E, C, CO, H,

This document contains a series of 31 fact sheets that provide technical guidance and recommendations concerning the construction of coastal residential buildings.

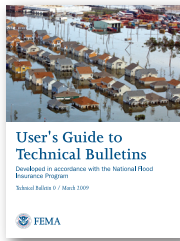


Reducing Flood Losses Through the International Codes (Third Edition, August 2008)

E, C, CO,

The third edition of this guide is intended to help community officials decide how to integrate the 2006 edition (and 2007 Supplement) of

the International Codes (I-Codes) into their current floodplain development and regulatory processes in order to meet the requirements to participate in the NFIP.

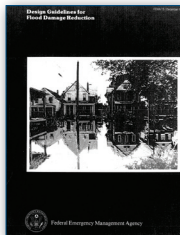


Technical Bulletins

E, C, CO, H,

- *Guide-0 User's Guide to Technical Bulletins (TB-0, March 2009)*
- *Openings in Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures (TB-1, August 2008)*

- *Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements (TB-2, August 2008)*
- *Non-Residential Floodproofing – Requirements and Certification (FIA-TB-3, April 1993)*
- *Elevator Installation (FIA-TB-4, April 1993)*
- *Free-of-Obstruction Requirements (TB-5, August 2008)*
- *Below-Grade Parking Requirements (FIA-TB-6, April 1993)*
- *Wet Floodproofing Requirements (FIA-TB-7, December, 1993)*
- *Corrosion Protection for Metal Connectors in Coastal Areas (FIA-TB-8, August 1996)*
- *Design and Construction Guidance for Breakaway Walls Below Elevated Coastal Buildings (TB-9, August 2008)*
- *Ensuring that Structures Built on Fill In or Near Special Flood Hazard Areas are Reasonably Safe From Flooding (FIA-TB-10, May 2001)*
- *Crawlspace Construction for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas (FIA-TB-11, November 2001)*



Design Guidelines for Flood Damage Reduction (FEMA 15, 1981)

E, C, CO,

Reduction of flood losses depends on mitigation activities by a variety of those involved in the use of water and land resources. This responsibility falls to a large extent on those

who design the built environment, since damage to buildings and their contents is the most common source of monetary loss in a flood disaster.



Building Science for Disaster-Resilient Communities: Flood Hazard Publications

FEMA L-782 / December 2009

To download publications, please visit the FEMA Library at: <http://www.fema.gov/library/index.jsp>.

To order publications please call 1-800-480-2520 or fax 1-240-699-0525 (Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., EST) or write to: FEMA Distribution Center, PO Box 430, Buckeystown, MD 21717



FEMA

Mitigation Works



Building Science for Disaster-Resilient Communities

Mitigation Works

Building Science

The Building Science Branch develops and produces technical guidance and tools focused on fostering a disaster-resilient built environment. Located within the FEMA Mitigation Directorate's Risk Reduction Division, the Building Science Branch supports the directorate's mission to reduce risk to life and property by providing state-of-the-art technical hazard mitigation solutions for buildings. Mitigation efforts provide value to the American people by creating safer communities and reducing loss of life and property.

Building Science publications provide strategies for all types of hazards. This brochure provides readers with a quick summary of publications that will help them prepare for and mitigate against flood hazards.

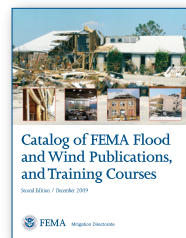
Flood Hazard

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States, affecting more than 20,000 local jurisdictions covered under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and representing more than 70 percent of Presidential disaster declarations. Flooding is a

process that may occur in a variety of forms, including coastal flooding from hurricanes and tropical storms, and flooding from inland floodplain hazards.

Buildings located in flood hazard areas are at risk from forces generated by floodwaters. These forces can include hydrostatic forces from slow moving floodwaters, hydrodynamic forces from waves and quickly moving water, as well as scour around building elements, erosion, and flood-borne debris.

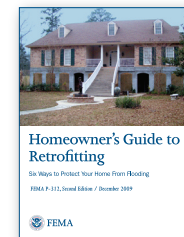
Building Science Publications



Catalog of FEMA Flood and Wind Publications, and Training Courses (Second Edition, December 2009)

E, C, CO, H,

This catalog contains a listing with brief descriptions of publications and courses developed by the Building Science Branch of FEMA's Mitigation Directorate.



Homeowner's Guide to Retrofitting (FEMA P-312, Second Edition, December 2009)

E, C, CO, H,

This guide is specifically for homeowners who want information on protecting their houses from flooding. Homeowners need clear information about the options available and straightforward guidance that will help make decisions. This guide gives both, in a form designed for readers who have little or no knowledge about flood protection methods or building construction techniques.

Flood/Wind Building Science Helpline
FEMA-Buildingsciencehelp@dhs.gov • 1-866-927-2104
E (Engineers) / C (Contractors) / CO (Community Officials) / H (Homeowners) / (Available Online) (Available Print)
 (Available CD)