

ELEVATION CERTIFICATE

SECTION B – FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) INFORMATION

B1. NEP Community Name & Community Number  
CITY OF LONG BEACH 36538

B2. County Name  
NASSAU

B3. State  
NY

B4. Map/Panel Number  
G

B5. Suffix  
G

B6. FIRM Index Date  
9-11-2009

B7. FIRM Panel  
Effective/Revised Date  
9-11-2009

B8. Flood  
Zone(s)  
AE

B9. Base Flood Elevation(s) (Zone  
AO, use base flood depth)  
12

B10. Indicate the source of the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data or base flood depth entered in item B9.  
☐ FIS Profile ☒ FIRM ☐ Community Determined ☐ Other/Source: \_\_\_\_\_

B11. Indicate elevation datum used for BFE in item B9: ☐ NGVD 1929 ☒ NAVD 1988 ☐ Other/Source: \_\_\_\_\_

B12. Is the building located in a Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) area or Otherwise Protected Area (OPA)? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
Designation Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ CBRS ☐ OPA

SECTION C – BUILDING ELEVATION INFORMATION (SURVEY REQUIRED)

C1. Building elevations are based on: ☐ Construction Drawings\* ☐ Building Under Construction\* ☒ Finished Construction  
\*A new Elevation Certificate will be required when construction of the building is complete.

C2. Elevations – Zones A1–A30, AE, AH, A (with BFE), VE, V1–V30, V (with BFE), AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1–A30, AR/AH, AR/AO. Complete items C2-a-h below according to the building diagram specified in item A7. In Puerto Rico only, enter meters.  
Benchmark Utilized: 2253 Vertical Datum: NAVD88

Indicate elevation datum used for the elevations in items a) through h) below. ☐ NGVD 1929 ☒ NAVD 1988 ☐ Other/Source: \_\_\_\_\_  
Datum used for building elevations must be the same as that used for the BFE.

Check the measurement used.

a) Top of bottom floor (including basement, crawlspace, or enclosure floor) -4.8 ☒ feet ☐ meters

b) Top of the next higher floor -11.2 ☒ feet ☐ meters

c) Bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member (V Zones only) -2.4 ☒ feet ☐ meters

d) Attached garage (top of slab) -4.1 ☒ feet ☐ meters

e) Lowest elevation of machinery or equipment servicing the building (Describe type of equipment and location in Comments) -4.8 ☒ feet ☐ meters

f) Lowest adjacent (finished) grade next to building (LAG) -4.2 ☒ feet ☐ meters

g) Highest adjacent (finished) grade next to building (HAG) -7.5 ☒ feet ☐ meters

h) Lowest adjacent grade at lowest elevation of deck or stairs, including structural support -4.8 ☒ feet ☐ meters

F.A.Q.'s

Q: How do I determine if I have to elevate my home?  
A: You are required to elevate and/or meet new construction standards if your house is located in a flood zone and was declared substantially damaged. You have no legal obligation to elevate if your home was not substantially damaged.

Q: How do I determine what the new required BFE and DFE are for my property?  
A: The initial information is found on the pre-construction elevation certificate and can easily be interpreted by a licensed professional.

Q: I have determined that I want/need to elevate my home. What now?  
A: Consult with a licensed professional (architect or engineer) to create the plans for the elevation and start the permitting process. Using a licensed professional that is familiar with the process of home elevation can help to insure the permit process is handled accurately and in a timely manner.

Q: What are the benefits to elevating?  
A: You will better protect your home and its contents and you will likely pay lower flood insurance rates in the future than if you do not elevate. Many people may find that the long-term insurance savings alone can offset the cost of raising a house.

Q: Who can prepare an Elevation Certificate?  
A: A licensed land surveyor, registered engineer, or architect.

Q: How can I use the space below my elevated home?  
A: Elevated buildings cannot have any living spaces below the Design Flood Elevation. This space can only be used for access, storage and parking.

Q: Will you elevate my mechanical equipment as well?  
A: Yes.

Q: Will I lose my basement or cellar space?  
A: Yes.

Q: Will I lose my rear deck?  
A: You will probably be allowed to keep your deck, but it may not be elevated to the same level as the lowest habitable floor.

Q: Will I have to move out during elevation?  
A: Yes. Exact duration depends on many factors, but as a general rule of thumb you should plan to be out of your house for approximately 2-3 to 4-6 months.

INFO@THEELEVATEDSTUDIO.ORG  
PHONE / 646.470.9545  
FAX / 646.496.9130  
WWW.THEELEVATEDSTUDIO.ORG

A Quick Guide To  
RESIDENTIAL  
ELEVATION

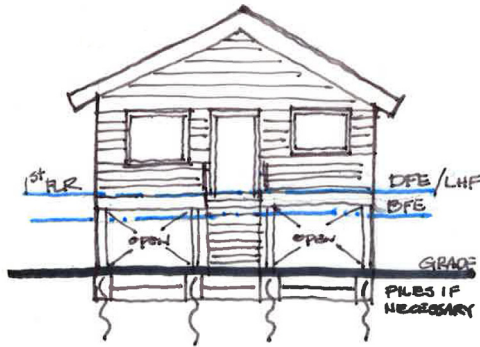
The purpose of this guide is to provide the reader with a simple basis of understanding on elevating a home. With the complex and varied building types found in the metropolitan New York region, there are as many solutions as there are housing types. We strongly encourage you the home owner, to review the opportunities specifically related to your home with an architect or engineer.

LAND SURVEY

SOIL BORING REPORT

| EQUIPMENT                                |        | SOIL SAMPLER | HAMMER WEIGHT          | HAMMER FALL | Standard Penetration Test | DRILL RIG DRILL METHOD                                  |
|--|--------|--------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---|
| TYPE:                                    |        | STD          | 140 lbs.               | HSA         | Auger                     | Mobile Track  |
| SIZE:                                    |        | 2-inch       |                        |             | 3 1/4"                    |   |
| Surface Elevation:                       |        | NA           |                        |             |                           |   |
| WATER LEVEL (In Open Borehole): 4.3 feet |        |              | Surface Material: Soil |             |                           |   |
| DEPTH                                    | SAMPLE | BLOW COUNTS  | CLASS OF MATERIAL      | MOISTURE    | STRATA                    | SOIL – ROCK DESCRIPTION - CLASSIFICATION                |
| 0  | S-1    | 7 5          | 3                      | Dry         |                           | Dark Brown Loose f-m SAND some Gravel (SP)<br>To 2 feet |
|  | S-2    | 4 3          | 7                      |             |                           | Brown Loose f-m SAND some SILT (SM)<br>To 7 feet        |
| 5  | S-3    | 3 3          |                        | Wet         |                           |   |
|  | S-4    | 4 6          | 3                      |             |                           | Brown f-m SAND & GRAVEL (SP)                            |
|  | S-5    | 12 14        |                        |             |                           | Brown f-m SAND & GRAVEL (SP)                            |
| 10                                       | S-6    | 15 12        |                        |             |                           | Brown f-m SAND & GRAVEL (SP)                            |
|  | S-7    | 10 13        |                        |             |                           | Brown f-m SAND & GRAVEL (SP)                            |
| 15                                       |        | 12 9         |                        |             |                           |   |
| 20                                       |        |              |                        |             |                           |   |

## DETACHED STRUCTURE



The predominant variety found outside of the 5 Boroughs, the single-family detached home is one of the simplest residential structures to elevate. Where they become more complex is:

- Slab on grade construction
- Attached garage
- Split-level homes
- Lowest habitable floor below grade
- Age of structure

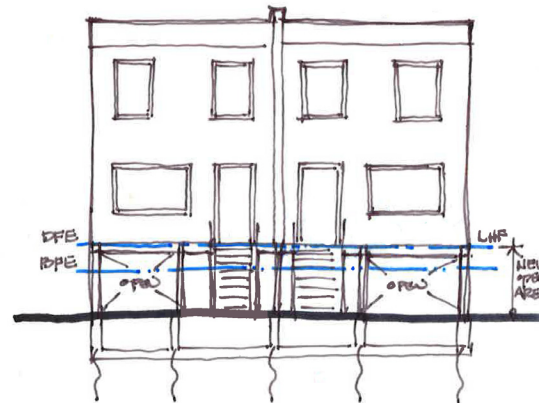
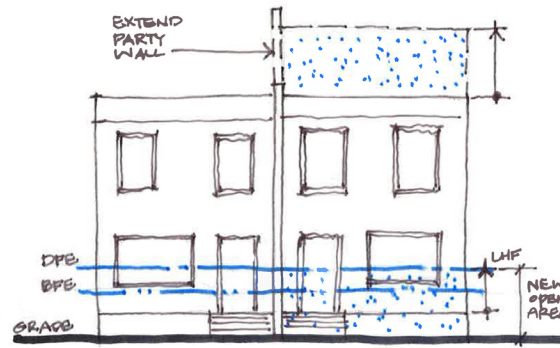
In some cases, elevating a home off of the slab, crawl space or basement is a series of "simple" steps.

However, due to the aged structures throughout, some homes may not be able to be elevated. In these special conditions, the appropriate solution may be to abandon the lowest habitable floor and relocate it to above the design flood elevation.



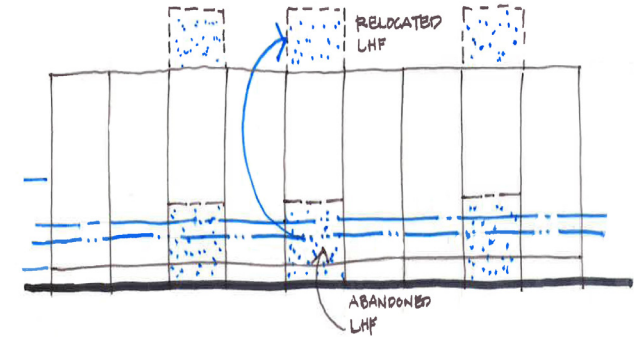
## SEMI-ATTACHED STRUCTURE

Found in more densely populated neighborhoods or urban environments, a semi-detached home presents different challenges. One home owner may want to be elevated, where the other may not want to. This may present a technical challenge to the design and construction team on the feasibility of elevating one home over both.



A more resilient approach for the building as a whole and the neighborhood is to elevate both structures. There is an economy of scale to the Program, both owners, and the design and construction team. If there are questions from the Owner(s), the Program may decide that it is more economically feasible to elevate both structures, thereby "forcing" the adjacent owner to elevate their home.

## ATTACHED STRUCTURE



Found typically in urban neighborhoods, the townhouse is a multi-story single-family (1-4) unit building.

Typically the structure has the lowest habitable floor just above or at grade, which falls below the design flood elevation. It may prove to be technically infeasible to elevate a mid-block attached home. In these cases an appropriate solution is to abandon the lowest floor, construct a legal, resilient access to the upper floors, and relocate the lower space to an upper level by creating a "new" upper floor.

This "saw-tooth" look becomes more evident when not every home owner in the block is registered in the Program. This could be due to owner absenteeism, rental property, or a missed deadline for Program entry.

Regardless of the reason, the opportunity to elevate the entire block becomes a technical challenge for the jurisdiction and the group of property owners where "community" is less defined.