

Building Elevation in Zone A

FIRMs do not present BFEs in SFHAs designated Zone A (i.e. unnumbered A zones). The lowest floors of buildings in Zone A must be elevated to or above the BFE whenever BFE data are available from other sources. If no BFE data are available, communities must ensure that the building is constructed with methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

Building Elevation in Zone AO

Zone AO designates areas where flooding is characterized by shallow depths (averaging 1–3 feet) and/or unpredictable flow paths. In Zone AO, the top of the lowest floor, including the basement floor, of all newly constructed, substantially damaged, and substantially improved buildings must be above the highest grade adjacent to the building by at least the depth of flooding in feet shown on the FIRM. For example, if the flood depth shown on the FIRM is 3 feet, the top of the lowest floor must be at least 3 feet above the highest grade adjacent to the building. If no depth is shown on the FIRM, the minimum required height above the highest adjacent grade is 2 feet.

Note that areas adjacent to V zones—behind bulkheads or on the back sides of dunes—are sometimes designated Zone AO. For these areas, this manual encourages the use of open foundations, as required in V zones (see Section 6.4.3.3), in Zone AO.

Figure 6-2
Minimum NFIP A-zone
requirements: The lowest
floors of buildings in Zones
AE, A1-A30, and A must be at
or above the BFE. Foundation
walls below the BFE must be
equipped with openings that
allow the entry of flood
waters so that interior and
exterior hydrostatic
pressures can equalize.



For new, substantially damaged, and substantially improved nonresidential buildings in Azones, the NFIP regulations allow dryfloodproofing as an alternative to elevating the lowest floor to or above the BFE or base flood depth. Dry-floodproofing refers to making the portion of a building below the BFE or base flood depth watertight, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy. The design, specifications, and construction plans for all dry-floodproofing projects must be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect. Additional information is available in Non-Residential Floodproofing — Requirements and Certification for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas, FEMA's NFIP Technical Bulletin 3 (FEMA 1993d).