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State of Connecticut
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
July 2015

Flood Management General Certification for Certain Program Activities under the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs

Attachment A – Executive Summary

The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection/Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DESPP/DEMHS) is seeking approval for certain activities that are eligible mitigation projects under the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs within regulated floodplain areas. The regulated floodplain areas are zones: A, AE, V, VE, B and X as defined by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). "Critical activities" (as defined below) located in a Zone B or Zone X (shaded) are regulated under Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) Chapter 476a, Section 25-68.

Proposed activities identified under this Flood Management General Certification are to be designed in compliance with the flood management requirements of CGS Section 25-68d(b) and Sections 25-68h-1 and 25-68h-3 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA).

This Flood Management General Certification is for certain program activities in regulated floodplains across the State and is for a five-year period from the date of signature approval from the State of Connecticut's Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). This General Certification may be amended within the five year period to reflect changes in the federal program and shall not prevent DESPP/DEMHS for applying for an exemption from the provisions of subsection (b) of the CGS Section 25-68d and RCSA Section 25-68h-1 through 25-68h-3, inclusive, in accordance with the procedures described under subsection (d) of CGS Section 25-68d, if appropriate.

General Statutes of Connecticut, Chapter 476a Flood Management, Section 25-68b. Definitions.

(1) ***Activity*** means any proposed state action in a floodplain or any proposed state action that impacts natural or man-made storm drainage facilities that are located on property that the commissioner [DEEP] determines to be controlled by the state;

(2) ***Base flood*** means that flood which has a one per cent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any year, as defined in regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (44 CFR 59 et seq.) or that flood designated by the commissioner [DEEP] pursuant to section 25-68c. Any flood so designated by the commissioner shall have at least a one per cent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any year. Such flood may be designated as the A or V zones on maps published by the National Flood Insurance Program. The ***"base flood for a critical activity"*** means the flood that has at least a .2 per cent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any year. Such flood may be designated as the B zone on maps published for the National Flood Insurance Program;

(3) ***Commissioner*** means the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection [DEEP];

(4) ***Critical Activity*** means any activity, including, but not limited to, the treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste and the siting of hospitals, housing for the elderly, schools or residences, in the .2 percent floodplain in which the commissioner [DEEP] determines that a slight chance of flooding is too great;

(5) ***Floodplain*** means that area located with real or theoretical limits of the base flood or base flood for a critical activity;

(6) ***Flood-proofing*** means any combination of structural or nonstructural additions, changes or adjustments which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, to water and sanitary facilities, and to structures and their contents;

(7) ***Freeboard*** means a safety factor, expressed in feet above a calculated flood level, that compensates for unknown factors contributing to flood heights greater than calculated height, including but not limited to, ice jams, debris accumulations, wave actions, obstructions of bridge openings and floodways, the effects of urbanization on the hydrology of a watershed, loss of flood storage due to development and sedimentation of a watercourse beds;

(8) ***Proposed state action*** means an individual activities or a sequence of planned activities proposed to be undertaken by a state department, institution or agency, any state or federal grant or loan proposed to be used to fund a project that affect land use, or proposed transfer of real property belonging to the state.

Calculation of the 500 year Flood Elevation in a FEMA Designated Coastal Flood Hazard Area

As defined by Connecticut General Statute Section 25-65b(4), *critical activities* are regulated to the 500 year Base Flood Event when applying under this General Certification. Since data on the Coastal 500-year BFE is not available, the State of Connecticut's Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has indicated that the Coastal 500-year BFE can be approximated by multiplying the 100-year BFE by 1.25.

Roles and Responsibilities in administering the HMA Programs

DESPP/DEMHS is the State point of contact for FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs and is designated to administer the HMA programs. DESPP/DEMHS is the eligible Applicant for HMA programs.

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance: Hazard Mitigation Grant program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, and Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, dated February 27, 2015, defines the Roles and Responsibilities associated with the administration of the HMA Grants. In summary, DESPP/DEMHS solicits subapplications from eligible entities, usually municipalities, and assists in the preparation, review and submission of these applications to FEMA. If the application involves an individual's home, the municipality/subapplicant is responsible for managing the subaward and complying with program requirements and other applicable federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local laws and regulations.

Types of Hazard Mitigation Activities eligible under this General Certification

The HMA Programs include the following: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP); Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA); and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM). Each of these programs was authorized by separate federal legislative action; each program differs slightly in scope and intent. These programs provide significant opportunities to reduce or eliminate potential losses through hazard mitigation planning and project grant funding.

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- HMGP is authorized by Section 404 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5170c. The purpose of this Program is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster.

- FMA is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program. FMA funding is available through the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) for flood hazard mitigation projects, as well as plan development.

- PDM is authorized by the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133. PDM is designed to assist states, federally recognized tribes and local communities to implement a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on federal funding in future disasters.

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance: Hazard Mitigation Grant program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, and Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, dated February 27, 2015, as updated and revised, identifies eligible activities per program. The following narrative describes the types of activities/projects that are eligible under the FEMA grant programs and which are covered under this *Flood Management General Certification*:

1. **Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition:** The voluntary acquisition of an existing flood-prone structure and, typically, the underlying land, and conversion of the land to open space through the demolition of the structure. The property must be deed-restricted in perpetuity to open space uses to restore and/or conserve the natural floodplain functions.
2. **Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation:** The voluntary physical relocation of an existing structure to an area outside of a hazard-prone area, such as the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) or a regulatory erosion zone and, typically, the acquisition of the underlying land. Relocation must conform to all applicable State and local regulations. The property must be deed-restricted in perpetuity to open space uses to restore and/or conserve the natural floodplain functions.
3. **Structure Elevation:** Physically raising and/or retrofitting an existing structure in accordance with ASCE 24-14 (Base Flood Elevation [BFE] plus freeboard) or higher when required by FEMA or local ordinance. Elevation may be achieved through a variety of methods, including elevating on continuous foundation walls; elevating on open foundations, such as piles, piers, posts, or columns; and elevating on fill. Foundations must be designed to properly address all loads and be appropriately connected to the floor structure above, and utilities must be properly elevated as well. FEMA requires Recipients and subrecipients of grants to design all structure elevation projects in accordance with ASCE 24-14. For the purposes of this general certification the Base Flood Elevation for raising a structure is the 500 year storm event.
4. **Mitigation Reconstruction:** The construction of an improved, elevated building on the same site where an existing building and/or foundation has been partially or completely demolished or destroyed. Mitigation reconstruction is only permitted for structures outside of the regulatory floodway or Coastal High Hazard Area (Zone V) as identified by the existing best available flood hazard data. Activities that result in the construction of new living space at or above the BFE will only be considered when consistent with mitigation reconstruction requirements. FEMA requires Recipients and subrecipients of grants to design all mitigation reconstruction projects in accordance with ASCE 24-14. For the

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purposes of this general certification the Base Flood Elevation for raising a structure is the 500 year storm event.

5. **Generators:** Generators are emergency equipment that provides a secondary source of power. Generators and related equipment (e.g., hook-ups) are eligible provided that they are cost effective, contribute to a long-term solution to the problem they are intended to address, and meet other program eligibility criteria.
6. **Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects:** Projects to lessen the frequency or severity of flooding, and decrease predicted flood damage, within an isolated and confined drainage or catchment area that is not hydraulically linked or connected to a larger basin. These projects include but are not limited to installation or modification of culverts and other stormwater management facilities; construction or modification of retention and detention basins; and construction or modification of floodwalls, dams, and weirs. Modifications must be for the purpose of increasing risk reduction capabilities of the existing structures and cannot constitute only repairs. Localized flood risk reduction projects must not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies and may not constitute a section of a larger flood control system.
7. **Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects:** Projects that lessen the frequency or severity of flooding, and decrease predicted flood damage, within an area that is hydraulically linked or connected to a drainage basin that is regional in scale. These projects reduce flood hazards in areas larger than that of localized flood reduction projects and may include the: construction or modification of, seawalls, groins, jetties, breakwaters, and stabilized sand dunes. Modifications must be for the purpose of increasing risk reduction capabilities of the existing structures and cannot constitute only repairs. These projects cannot constitute a section of a larger flood control system or duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies on the same site.
8. **Infrastructure Retrofit:** Measures to reduce risk to existing utility systems, roads, and bridges.
9. **Soil Stabilization:** Projects to reduce risk to structures or infrastructure from erosion and landslides, including installing geotextiles, stabilizing sod, installing vegetative buffer strips, preserving mature vegetation, decreasing slope angles, and stabilizing with rip rap and other means of slope anchoring. These projects must not duplicate the activities of other Federal agencies.
10. **Miscellaneous/Other:** FEMA encourages Applicants and subapplicants to pursue activities that best address mitigation planning and priorities in their community; however, these eligible activities are not limited to those that are described under Part III, E of the *HMA Guidance*. FEMA encourages mitigation projects that fall into the Miscellaneous/Other category to address climate change adaptation and resiliency. Mitigation projects must adapt to new challenges posed by more powerful storms, frequent heavy precipitation, heat waves, prolonged droughts, extreme flooding, higher sea levels, and other weather events. Miscellaneous/Other projects can also address projects that could benefit from sustainable development practices focusing on ecosystem-based and hybrid approaches to disaster risk reduction. It is important for Applicants and subapplicants to provide thorough descriptions of project activities because of the unique nature of this eligibility category.

Flood Management General Certification Requirements per Hazard Mitigation Activity/Project

The table below presents the types of hazard mitigation activities/mitigation projects that are covered under this Flood Management General Certification with their associated design requirements.

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Activity/Mitigation Project	Design Requirements
1. Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition	• The demolition of structures shall be comprised of removing the structure to existing grade. • Proper erosion and sedimentation controls will be utilized in conjunction with Best Management Practices as outlined in the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as may be amended. • All temporary and permanent fill shall be clean and free of stumps, rubbish, hazardous and toxic material. • Equipment or material may be stored below the elevation of the base flood for a critical activity provided that such material or equipment is not subject to major damage by floods, and provided that such material or equipment is firmly anchored, restrained or enclosed to prevent it from floating away.
2. Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation	• Proper erosion and sedimentation controls will be utilized in conjunction with Best Management Practices as outlined in the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as may be amended. • All temporary and permanent fill shall be clean and free of stumps, rubbish, hazardous and toxic material. • Equipment or material may be stored below the elevation of the base flood for a critical activity provided that such material or equipment is not subject to major damage by floods, and provided that such material or equipment is firmly anchored, restrained or enclosed to prevent it from floating away.
3. Structure Elevation	• Structures shall not be designed for human habitation unless elevated with the lowest floor one foot above the level of the base flood (base flood for a critical activity is the 500 year flood event – see definitions for “critical activity”). • Structures located within a “coastal high hazard area" as defined in 44 CFR Part 59 shall be elevated on adequately anchored pilings or columns and securely anchored to such piles or columns such that the lowest portion of the structural members of the lowest floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is elevated to one foot above the base flood and certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the structure is securely anchored to piling or columns in order to withstand velocity waters and hurricane wave wash. • Proper erosion and sedimentation controls will be utilized in conjunction with Best Management Practices as outlined in the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as may be amended.
4. Mitigation Reconstruction	• Structures shall not be designed for human habitation unless elevated with the lowest floor one foot above the level of the base flood (base flood for a critical activity is the 500 year flood event – see definitions for “critical activity”). • Structures located within a ``coastal high hazard area" as defined in 44 CFR Part 59 shall be elevated on adequately anchored pilings or columns and securely anchored to such piles or columns such that the lowest portion of the structural members of the lowest floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is

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	elevated to one foot above the base flood and certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the structure is securely anchored to piling or columns in order to withstand velocity waters and hurricane wave wash. • Proper erosion and sedimentation controls will be utilized in conjunction with Best Management Practices as outlined in the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as may be amended.
5. Generators	• Service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be constructed at or above the elevation of the base flood or flood proofed with a passive system.
6. Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	• No activity will have an increase in flood heights from existing to proposed conditions. • Proper erosion and sedimentation controls will be utilized in conjunction with Best Management Practices as outlined in the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as may be amended. • All temporary structures, cofferdams, and fill shall not impede the movement of flood flows and shall be removed at the completion of their use. The design of such temporary structure, cofferdams and fill shall be based on the DOT Drainage Manual, as may be amended, where applicable. • All temporary and permanent fill shall be clean and free of stumps, rubbish, hazardous and toxic material. • Equipment or material may be stored below the elevation of the base flood for a critical activity provided that such material or equipment is not subject to major damage by floods, and provided that such material or equipment is firmly anchored, restrained or enclosed to prevent it from floating away. • No activity will have an increase in peak flow leaving the project site.
7. Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	• No activity will have an increase in flood heights from existing to proposed conditions • Proper erosion and sedimentation controls will be utilized in conjunction with Best Management Practices as outlined in the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as may be amended. • All temporary structures, cofferdams, and fill shall not impede the movement of flood flows and shall be removed at the completion of their use. The design of such temporary structure, cofferdams and fill shall be based on the DOT Drainage Manual, as may be amended, where applicable. • All temporary and permanent fill shall be clean and free of stumps, rubbish, hazardous and toxic material. • Equipment or material may be stored below the elevation of the base flood for a critical activity provided that such material or equipment is not subject to major damage by floods, and provided that such material or equipment is firmly anchored, restrained or enclosed to prevent it from floating away. • No activity will have an increase in peak flow leaving the project site.
8. Infrastructure Retrofit	• No activity will have an increase in flood heights from existing to proposed conditions • Proper erosion and sedimentation controls will be utilized in conjunction with

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	Best Management Practices as outlined in the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as may be amended. • All temporary structures, cofferdams, and fill shall not impede the movement of flood flows and shall be removed at the completion of their use. The design of such temporary structure, cofferdams and fill shall be based on the DOT Drainage Manual, as may be amended, where applicable. • All temporary and permanent fill shall be clean and free of stumps, rubbish, hazardous and toxic material. • Equipment or material may be stored below the elevation of the base flood for a critical activity provided that such material or equipment is not subject to major damage by floods, and provided that such material or equipment is firmly anchored, restrained or enclosed to prevent it from floating away. • No activity will have an increase in peak flow leaving the project site.
9. Soil Stabilization	• No activity will have an increase in flood heights from existing to proposed conditions. • Proper erosion and sedimentation controls will be utilized in conjunction with Best Management Practices as outlined in the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as may be amended. • All temporary structures, cofferdams, and fill shall not impede the movement of flood flows and shall be removed at the completion of their use. The design of such temporary structure, cofferdams and fill shall be based on the DOT Drainage Manual, as may be amended, where applicable. • All temporary and permanent fill shall be clean and free of stumps, rubbish, hazardous and toxic material. • Equipment or material may be stored below the elevation of the base flood for a critical activity provided that such material or equipment is not subject to major damage by floods, and provided that such material or equipment is firmly anchored, restrained or enclosed to prevent it from floating away. • No activity will have an increase in peak flow leaving the project site.
10. Miscellaneous/Other	• To be determined based on proposed project.

Additional Flood Management General Certification Requirements

In addition, the sub-applicant/sub-grantee shall evaluate their proposed activity should it fall within those areas as identified below and obtain the appropriate permit(s) and/or documentation for the proposed activity. The sub-applicant/sub-grantee shall retain copies of the permit(s) and/or documentation and shall make them available to the State (DESPP/DEMHS) upon sub-grant close-out and/or upon request by the State (DESPP/DEMHS and/or DEEP).

- Coastal Boundary: If the proposed activity is located within the coastal boundary as delineated on DEEP approved coastal boundary maps, then the proposed activity must be consistent with the State's Coastal Area Management regulations. Any activity located at or below the Coastal Jurisdiction Line (CJL) or within tidal wetlands requires prior approval from DEEP Office of Long Island Sound Programs.

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- Endangered or Threatened Species: If the proposed activity is located within an area identified as a habitat for endangered, threatened or special concern species on the "State and Federal Listed Species and Natural Communities Map", then the sub-applicant/sub-grantee must complete and submit to DEEP a Connecticut Natural Diversity Data Base (CT NDDB) Review Request Form (DEP-APP-007) to the address specified on the Form. The proposed activity must be consistent with the State and Federal Regulations regarding habitat for endangered, threatened, or special concern species. For more information visit the DEEP website at: www.ct.gov/dep/endangeredspecies (Review/Data Requests or call the NDDB at 860-424-3011).

- Aquifer Protection Areas: If the proposed activity is located within a town required to establish Aquifer Protection Areas, as defined in Section 22a-354a through 354bb of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) and the site is within an area identified as a Level A or Level B map, then the proposed activity must be consistent with the CGS Statutes and Regulations governing Aquifer Protection Areas.

- Conservation or Preservation Restriction: If the property is subject to a conservation or a preservation restriction, then the sub-applicant/sub-grantee must be is in compliance with the terms of the restriction.

Some Projects may require an Individual Permit

While it is anticipated that most of the activities will be covered by this Flood Management General Certification, there are some activities that will require an Individual Permit. DEEP has determined that Individual Permits will be required for the following types of activities that are eligible under the category of "Non-localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects": construction, demolition, or rehabilitation of dams; construction or modification of dikes, levees, or floodways; and large scale channelization of a waterway.

Proposed activities/projects under the categories – "Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects"; "Non-Localized Flood Risk Projects"; "Infrastructure Retrofit"; and "Miscellaneous/other" - can be designed in a manner whereby the activity could still be covered under this Flood Management General Certification. To be in compliance with this Flood Management General Certification, the proposed activity/project would have to be designed in such a manner so as to demonstrate the following (where applicable):

- Balance cuts and fills within the 100 year floodplain.
- Must not increase peak flows from current to proposed conditions.
- Does not alter the hydraulic section of the floodplain such that there is an increase in water surface elevations from existing to proposed conditions.

If the design of the proposed activity/project cannot meet these requirements, then an Individual Permit would be required. DEEP will use reasonable efforts to review these Individual Permit applications within ten business days in order to maximize funding opportunities under the HMA grant program, with the understanding that other statutory notice requirements may also apply. Because of the time sensitive nature of the HMA programs, DEEP may provide an initial screening rather than a full review. To the extent possible, DEEP, DEMHS and potential applicants will work together in advance of any grant application to discuss potential projects in order to pre-identify relevant issues.

If there is a question as to whether a proposed activity/project falls under this Flood Management General Certification or under an Individual Permit, the sub-applicant must contact the DEEP's Inland Water Resources Division for guidance.

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- If DEEP indicates that an Individual Permit will be required, the sub-applicant shall prepare all necessary documents as required and complete the DEEP IWRD Permit Application Form (DEP-IWRD-APP-100) entitled *Permit Application for Programs Administered by the Inland Water Resources*. The sub-applicant shall complete the following parts of the DEEP Form: Part I (Application Type); Part II (Permit Type and FEE Information); Part III (Application Information); Part IV (Site Information); Part V (Supporting Documents). In addition, DESPP/DEMHS shall require the applicant to complete Compliance Forms A (Chief Executive Office Compliance Certification) and B (Professional Certification).
    - ***PROCESS NOTE:*** DESPP/DEMHS is responsible for completing Part VI (Application Certification) of the DEEP Form and Attachment F (*Documentation Form for Flood Management Certification (DEP-IWRD-APP-104/State Agencies Only*).
- The sub- applicant shall submit the Permit Application Form and Compliance Forms A and B to DESPP/DEMHS. DESPP/DEMHS will complete Part VI of the DEEP Form and Attachment F and will submit the Permit Application to DEEP for their consideration and action. Should DEEP grant the permit, the originator of the DEP Form (e.g., the Chief Executive Officer of the municipality; the Chief Executive Officer of a qualified private non-profit organization; or the Chief Executive Officer of a federally recognized Native American Tribe) is responsible for the contents and accuracy of the Individual Certification.

DEEP's Permit Application
website: http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2709&q=324172&deepNav_GID=1643

Required Application Documents

The following process is in effect for this Flood Management General Certification:

1. A copy of the General Certification will be made available on the DESPP/DEMHS website and applicants will be made aware of the requirements.

2. As part of the Hazard Mitigation Assistance submittal application, the Chief Executive Officer of a municipality, qualified private non-profit organization, or of a federally recognized Native American Tribe, in which the proposed activity is taking place, shall certify that the proposed activity has been designed in accordance with the design requirements of this general certification. The Chief Executive Officer shall prepare and sign Compliance Form A which is entitled "Chief Executive Officer Compliance Certification" form. (See attached form)

3. If the proposed activity requires an engineering design, then the Professional Engineer preparing the plans on behalf of the Chief Executive Officer or the homeowner shall prepare and sign Compliance Form B which is entitled "Professional Certification." Those preparing the design plans shall affix their Professional Engineer Connecticut license number and stamp to the form. (See attached form)

4. Upon filing of the application to FEMA, DESPP/DEMHS shall provide copies of Compliance Forms A and B to the DEEP Director of the Inland Water Resources Division, located at 79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT.

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State of Connecticut

Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security

Flood Management General Certification for Certain Program Activities under the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs

Compliance Form A: Chief Executive Officer Compliance Certification. The term Chief Executive Officer includes the following: a municipality; a qualified private non-profit organization; or a federally recognized Native American Tribe.

Name of Applicant:

Description of Proposed Project:

The recipient of federal funding will be:

Name:

Mailing Address:

City/Town: State: Zip Code:

Phone: ext. Fax:

Based on my review and reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for preparing the information, the proposed activity described in this application is consistent with all applicable standards and criteria established **or referred to** in this Flood Management General Certification. Proposed activities identified under this Flood Management General Certification are to be designed in compliance with the flood management requirements of CGS Section 25-68d(b) and Sections 25-68h-1 and 25-68h-3 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA).

I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may, pursuant to Section 22a-6 of the General Statutes, be punishable as a criminal offense under Section 53a-157b of the General Statutes, and may also be punishable under Section 22a-438 of the General Statutes.

Chief Executive Officer Date

Chief Executive Officer
(Print or Type)

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State of Connecticut

Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security

Flood Management General Certification for Certain Program Activities under the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant Programs

Compliance Form B: Professional Certification

Name of Applicant:

Description of Proposed Project:

The recipient of federal funding will be:
Name:
Mailing Address:
City/Town: State: Zip Code:
Phone: ext. Fax:

Plan Dated and Revised Through:

I hereby certify that the prepared information and the proposed activity described in this application is consistent with all applicable standards and criteria established **or referred to** in this Flood Management General Certification. Proposed activities identified under this Flood Management General Certification are to be designed in compliance with the flood management requirements of CGS Section 25-68d(b) and Sections 25-68h-1 and 25-68h-3 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA).

I understand that a false statement made in the submitted information may, pursuant to Section 22a-6 of the General Statutes, be punishable as a criminal offense under Section 53a-157b of the General Statutes, and may also be punishable under Section 22a-438 of the General Statutes

Signature of Professional Engineer Date

Name of Professional Engineer (Print or Type)

P.E. Number

Affix P.E. Stamp Here

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