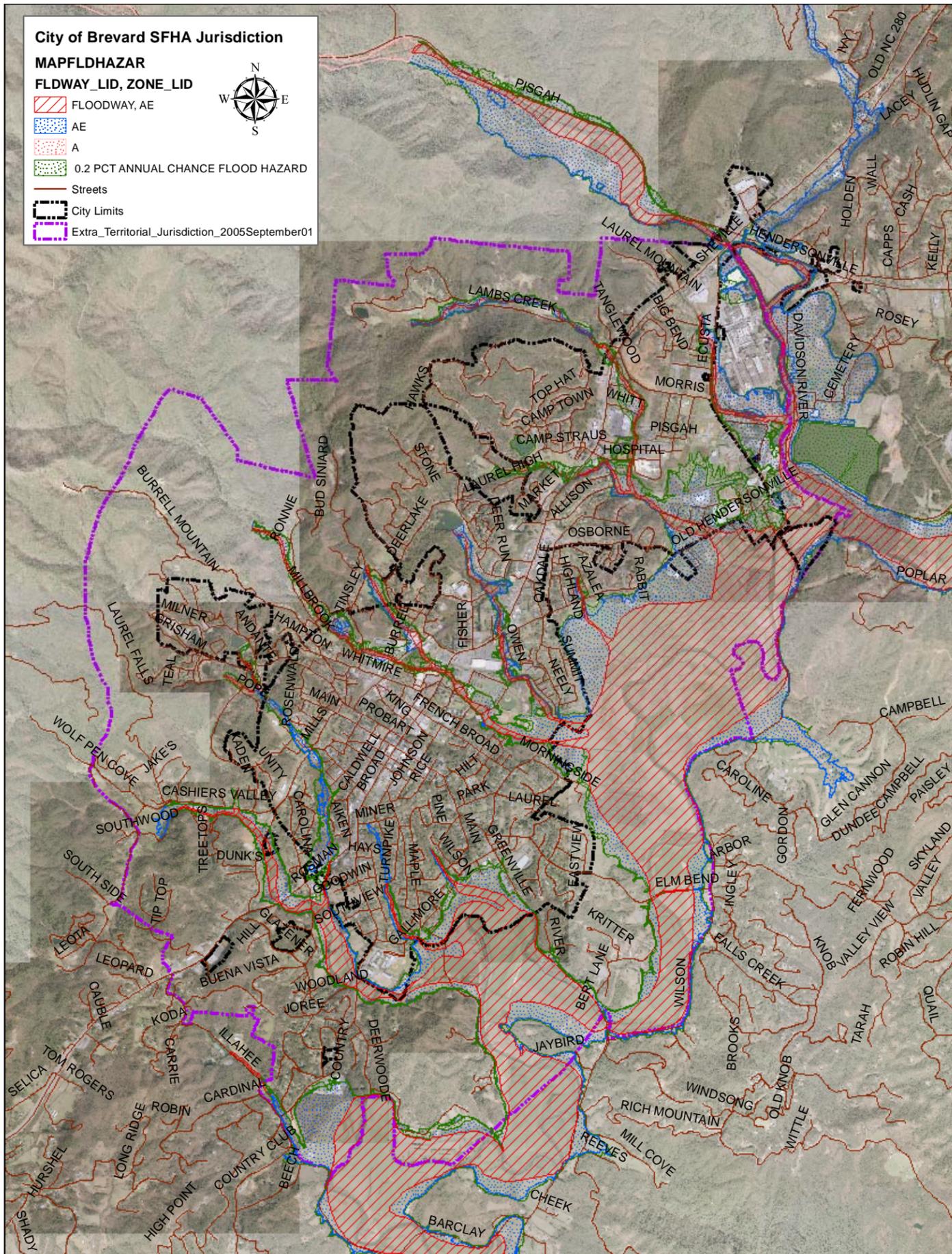


2012 Community Outreach City of Brevard FLOOD AWARENESS CAMPAIGN



September 06, 2012



Greetings from the City of Brevard!

If you are receiving this letter, you are either located in, or proximate to, the City's Special Flood Hazard Area as denoted on the Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map(s).

This outreach is a requirement of the City's voluntary participation in the Community Rating System, a supporting initiative of the National Flood Insurance Program.

The goals of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are to provide flood insurance to property owners, to encourage flood loss reduction activities by communities, and to save taxpayers' money. The CRS is a part of the NFIP and provides both incentives and tools to further these goals.

The goals of the CRS are to recognize, encourage, and reward, by the use of flood insurance premium adjustments, community and state activities beyond the minimum required by the NFIP that:

- Reduce flood damage to insurable property,
- Strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the NFIP
- Encourage a comprehensive approach to floodplain management.

On the inside of this publication is a brochure that provides information as to flood awareness and provides contact information for a number of different agencies.

Sincerely,

Brad L. Burton CFM, CZO

Assistant Planning Director and Floodplain Administrator, City of Brevard

Property Protection Measures

Various alternatives are available to help minimize flooding. If the floor level of your property is lower than the **Base Flood Elevation** (BFE), consider elevating your structure, if possible. Brochures discussing flood proofing and other mitigation measures are available at the Transylvania County Public Library.

The Transylvania County Building Permitting and Enforcement Department can provide you with a list of licensed contractors and consultants who are knowledgeable about flood proofing or retrofitting techniques and construction.

If a flood is imminent, some last minute emergency measures can always help. Property can be protected by sand-bagging areas where water might enter living spaces. Valuable and furniture may be moved to higher areas of the dwelling to minimize damages. Attaching plywood or other approved protection systems over the windows and patio doors will help protect against high wind damages associated with hurricanes. Whatever emergency protection measures you use, it is always best to have a plan written in advance to make sure you don't forget anything after you hear the flood warning.

To increase the safety of your property and reduce insurance premiums, you should consider building to higher standards. Of course, the most effective and permanent means of protecting your structure is to locate it out of the floodplain. If you are unable to relocate your structure, the next most effective means is to elevate your structure above the base flood elevation.

All developments in the City need local or state permits. Contact the Planning and Department for advice before you build, fill, place manufactured home, or otherwise develop. The zoning ordinance, flood ordinance, and the International Building Codes have special provisions regulating construction and other development within floodplains. Without those provisions, flood insurance through the **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP) would not be available to property owners in the City of Brevard.

Illicit Discharges (Dumping)

No person shall cause or allow the discharge, emission, disposal, pouring, or pumping, whether directly or indirectly, of any liquid, solid, gas, or other substance, other than stormwater, into any surface water, ground water, or stormwater conveyance. Report violators to City Planning!

Local Flood Hazard

Transylvania County, of which the City of Brevard is the county seat, is one of the wettest places in the United States. Only the Pacific Northwest annually averages more precipitation. Unfortunately, living in a setting such as ours, an area surrounded by mountains, generates risks by way of flooding that are hazardous to property and life. The city has been seen its fair share of major flooding events in just the last 15 years due to the remnants of tropical systems Frances, Ivan and Opal. In addition, the headwaters of most of the streams in Brevard (The French Broad River, Kings Creek, Norton Creek, Lambo Creek and others) begin in higher terrain, allowing water velocity to rise quickly in a flooding event before reaching the city.

Elements such as these put certain areas, called Special Flood Hazard Areas (aka *SFHA*) within the City of Brevard at risk. The Special Flood Hazard Areas are defined by FEMA as those that our especially prone to flooding due to the issues mentioned above and other factors such as impermeable surfaces, derelict or inadequate drain pipes / culverts and a myriad related variables.

There is a map of the City of Brevard Special Flood Hazard Areas enclosed with this brochure.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The **National Flood Insurance Program** was created by Congress in 1968 to provide homeowners flood insurance at a reasonable cost. Since homeowners policies **do not** cover flooding, separate policies are available on almost any enclosed building and its contents including single family homes, condominiums, mobile homes on foundations and commercial buildings. Policies are written for one year. You do not have to live in the floodplain to qualify for flood insurance. Flood insurance is required by law for federally financed loans when buying, building or improving structures, but you must act in advance. There is a thirty day waiting period on new policies. Check with your local insurance agent for specific rates and coverage. The city's participation in the CRS program includes the availability of **Certified Floodplain Managers** (CFM) within the City of Brevard Planning Department to answer questions about flooding and the National Flood Insurance Program.

Natural and Beneficial Functions

What does the floodplain "do?"

Natural Flood & Erosion Control

Provide areas where floodwaters are stored

Reduce flood velocities - giving us more time to react to floods

Reduce flood peaks

Reduce sedimentation

Water Quality Maintenance

Filter nutrients and impurities from runoff

Process organic wastes

Help to moderate temperature fluctuations

Ground Water Recharge

Promote infiltration and recharge of the aquifer

Slowly release water to reduce infrequency and duration of low surface flows

Biological Resources

Fish & Wildlife Habitat

Provide breeding and feeding grounds

Create & enhance waterfowl habitat

Protect habitat for rare and endangered species

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Websites:

City of Brevard Planning Department:

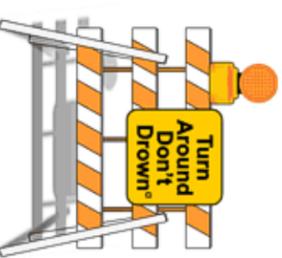
<http://www.cityofbrevard.com>

North Carolina Emergency Management / Floodplain Management Branch:

http://www.ncem.org/mitigation/NFIP_home.htm

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

<http://www.fema.gov/hazard/flood/index.shtm>



DO NOT drive across flooded roads or highways. The water depth may be unknown and the currents strong!

Turn Around—
Don't Drown®

Flood Safety

Due to the number of streams and rivers in and around Brevard, the city is susceptible for flash flooding. Increase of such an event you minimize your risk for damage by being prepared. If you are forced to leave, try to keep in mind the following tips: Before leaving, windows and doors should be locked and taped or boarded up. Turn off the electricity at the main breaker terminal and gas system at outside source - **only if you know how**. Be alert for gas leaks. Use a flashlight to inspect for damage. Do not smoke or use candles, lanterns, or open flames unless you know that the gas has been turned off and the area has been ventilated. Small appliances should be unplugged. Towels or rugs should be put around openings to reduce seepage. Lightweight or easily damaged items should be moved to the highest location possible, secured and covered with plastic. Be sure to secure outdoor furniture and potted plants. Dangerous chemicals, insecticides, herbicides or gasoline should be put in water tight containers and in a high spot. If you cannot take pets with you, put out food and water. Watch for animals, including snakes. Small animals that have been flooded out of their homes may seek shelter in yours.

Have an emergency kit packed with the following items: portable radio, flashlight, batteries, blankets, extra clothing, baby products, non-perishable food, manual can opener, medicines, toilet articles, important papers and valuables. Keep children away from flood waters, ditches, culverts and drains. Watch out for dangling electrical wires and flooded low spots. Report downed power lines to the power company.

Flood Warning System

Should an evacuation be advised, local officials will notify you through radio, cable TV, and direct contact by law enforcement and firefighting personnel. Evacuees will be directed to shelters by law enforcement at traffic control intersections. The local contact phone number is (828) 884-3188. Please call in reference to evacuation notices, procedures and shelters.

Flood Awareness!



A Citizen's Guide to Flood Information for the

City of Brevard

City of Brevard Planning Department

95 West Main Street
Brevard, NC 28712
Phone: 828.883.8580
Fax: 828.883.2853

<http://www.cityofbrevard.com>

Flood Plain Development Permit Required Within City Limits and ETJ

All construction endeavors, both residential and commercial, as well as land-disturbing activity within the Special Flood Hazard Areas within the city limits and Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction of the City of Brevard require a permit with an accompanying site plan. This application is available from the City of Brevard Planning Department and can be digitally forwarded, if necessary. This permit also is applicable to repairs and improvements:

Substantial Damage & Substantial Improvement

Substantial Damage: Any damage of any origin sustained by a structure during any one-year period whereby the cost of restoring the structure to it's before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. *See definition of substantial improvement.* Substantial damage also means flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. This is also known as a repetitive loss. Single family residential structures not located in the Special Flood Hazard Area and not otherwise subject to the flood hazard prevention requirements of this Ordinance shall only be considered substantially damaged if the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 75 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. In the absence of any information pertaining to market value, the Administrator shall utilize the assessed value of the structure.

Substantial Improvement: Any combination of repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other modification or improvement of a structure, taking place during any one-year period for which the cost equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure as of the date the improvement was permitted (or, in the absence of any permit, before the date of start of construction of the improvement). In the absence of any information pertaining to market value, the Administrator shall utilize the assessed value of the structure. This term includes structures which have incurred substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work performed.