Repetitive Loss Properties and the CRS





Repetitive Loss Properties and the CRS

Overview

Section 501 – The Repetitive Loss List

The Privacy Act

Section 502 – Repetitive Loss Category

CRS requirements

Section 503 – Repetitive Loss Areas

How to identify

Section 504 – Repetitive Loss Area Outreach Project

Section 510 (512 b.) – Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA)

5-step planning process

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 500-3-12



Repetitive Loss Properties and the CRS

501.a. Repetitive Losses

Repetitive loss:

2 claims greater than \$1,000 in any 10 year period since 1978

Severe repetitive loss (SRL): Repetitive loss property with:

- •Four claims greater than \$5,000 or
- •Two or more claims that are greater than the building's value

Terminology

Repetitive Loss: Any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period, since 1978. Two of the claims paid must be more than 10 days apart but, within 10 years of each other. A repetitive loss property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP.

Severe Repetitive Loss: As defined by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, SRLs are 1-4 family residences that have had four or more claims of more than \$5,000 or at least two claims that cumulatively exceed the building's value. The Act creates new funding mechanisms to help mitigate flood damage for these properties.

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-3



NFIP Repetitive Loss Properties

- √ 160,000 repetitive loss properties in US
- √ 70,000 currently insured (approximately 44%)
- √ 10,000 severe repetitive loss properties
- ✓ Historically, repetitive loss properties represent 1.3% of all NFIP policies
- √ Represent 15% 20% of all NFIP claims

Approximately 5 million flood insurance policies in the US



501.b. The Repetitive Loss List

Applications or cycle visits:

- ✓ Ask your ISO/CRS Specialist for your repetitive loss data.
- ✓ Not a cycle or new application, ask FEMA or state for data.
- √You will get the rep loss Excel file and PDF worksheets (AW-501).



See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-3

NFIP/Community Rating System



The Privacy Act

- ✓ Flood insurance data, including repetitive loss data, has Personally Identifiable Information (PII), such as the addresses of insured properties
- ✓ PII is protected under the Privacy Act of 1974
- ✓ FEMA collects data with Names and/or Addresses (Policy Holders, Insurance Claims, Repetitive Loss Properties) Private Insurance
- Protect FEMA data when working locally with PPI





Privacy Data Gover Sheet

To be used on an incompanion of the control of the cont

The Privacy Act: Working with FEMA data

✓ General or aggregated information not connected to a particular property may be made public.

| Address Line 2 | City | ST Pol Eff Dt | Pol Exp Dt | oss | Cmpy Nbr | Policy Nbr | Total Paid |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 112 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYS | FL 03/20/1989 | 03/20/199 | 798 | 25143 | 0901D00575 | 4,237 |
| 112 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNY | 05/20/2000 | 05/20/2 | | 25143 | 0901RA0444 | 18,100 |
| 114 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSID. | \$/07/2000 | 06/2 | ∠000 | 21660 | 0650015360 | 11,445 |
| 116 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | 3/2000 | P | J1/2000 | 25143 | 0901RA9079 | 1,408 |
| 118 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | NO. | | 3/16/1990 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 1,050 |
| 118 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | | A | O8/17/1998 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 1,024 |
| 118 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | È⊾ | 01لم | O9/01/2000 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 16,923 |
| 122 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | √1991 | O3/16/1990 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 3,104 |
| 122 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | F | 292 | O9/2/2000 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 4,504 |
| 124 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | | | O9/01/2000 | 02003 | 032714690F | 17,333 |
| 126 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | ىل لە | | 8/17/1998 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 2,369 |
| 126 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | 2 /1999 | 1 | 1/2000 | 02003 | 032714690F | 22,351 |
| 126 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIP | √6/05/2005 | 06/b | 205 | 19682 | 9901728328 | 0 |
| 126 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNY | 05/09/1979 | 05/09/1 | | 99999 | 1936664463 | 162 |
| 127 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIL | FL 09/16/1999 | 09/16/2000 | ₂ 00 | 28401 | 0134544599 | 22,903 |
| 166 W MAIN ST | SUNNYSIDE | FL 08/14/1998 | 08/14/1999 | 1999 | 16578 | 0019541298 | 9,105 |

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-3



Privacy Date Gover Sheet The word on a large of the control of th

The Privacy Act

✓ General or aggregated information not connected to a particular property may be made public.







See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-3



501.c. Updating the List

Review each property for:

- ✓ Correct address
- ✓ In your community
- ✓ Actually 2 floods
- Removed or otherwise mitigated

Documentation is key for updating!!



See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 500-4 - 5





Privacy Data Cover Sheet The resident of the Privacy Decision of the Privacy Data Cover Sheet The resident of the Privacy Decision of the Privacy De

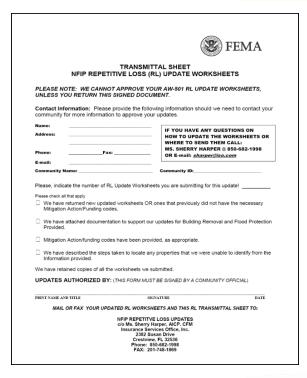
501.c Updating the List

Paperwork:

- Must review the list
- Correct and/or update the AW-501s
- Minimum: at application and cycle

It is good idea to review the list annually

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-4





501.c Updating the ListIf changes to the repetitive loss list

- Signed CC-RL
- Corrected or updated AW-501s
- Signed transmittal sheet

If no changes to the repetitive loss list

Signed CC-RL

| C | | 01-1- | Expires: September 30, 20: |
|--|---|---|---|
| Community | | State | CID |
| CC-RL The | Repetitive Loss List | | |
| (See Section 50 | 1 in the CRS Coordinator's Manual). | | |
| We have re | eviewed the repetitive loss list dat | ted | , 20, and [check one] |
| | ned are updated Repetitive Loss U | | s, AW-501; or |
| There | are no changes to FEMA's repeti | tive loss list. | |
| properties. For and accurate ad number, and all knowledge and | CRS Coordinator for soss data provided for each of our each property in need of update, I ldress, the correct National Flood I known mitigation actions with the belief, any AW-501 not updated not in need of update at this time. | I have attached an . Insurance Program ne primary source of and submitted as p | AW-501 that reflects the current a (NFIP) community identification of funding noted. To the best of a |
| Signature: | | (Comm | unity CRS Coordinator) |
| | CPS Casudinatan | | enetitive Less Contact |
| Name | CRS Coordinator | F | Repetitive Loss Contact |
| Name Title | CRS Coordinator | F | Repetitive Loss Contact |
| 15.000000 | CRS Coordinator | F | depetitive Loss Contact |
| Title | CRS Coordinator | I | Repetitive Loss Contact |
| Title Phone | CRS Coordinator | Į. | Sepetitive Loss Contact |
| Title Phone Fax | CRS Coordinator | F | Sepetitive Loss Contact |
| Title Phone Fax | CRS Coordinator | F | Sepetitive Loss Contact |

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-4



502 Repetitive loss category

After correcting and updating the AW-501s

Category A: No repetitive loss properties

Category B: 1 – 49 repetitive loss properties

Category C: 50+ repetitive loss properties

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-7



502 Repetitive loss category

After correcting and updating the AW-501s

Category A: No repetitive loss properties or whose repetitive loss properties all have been mitigated

√ No requirements

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-7



502 Repetitive loss category

After correcting and updating the AW-501s

Category B: 1 – 49 repetitive loss properties

- ✓ Prepare a map of the repetitive loss area(s)
- ✓ Review and describe its repetitive loss problem,
- ✓ Prepare a list of the addresses of all properties with insurable buildings in those areas, and
- ✓ Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-7



502 Repetitive loss category

After correcting and updating the AW-501s

Category C: 50+ repetitive loss properties

- ✓ Prepare a map of the repetitive loss area(s)
- ✓ Review and describe its repetitive loss problem,
- ✓ Prepare a list of the addresses of all properties with insurable buildings in those areas, and
- ✓ Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses
- ✓ Activity 510 RLAA or FMP credit

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-7



502.b. Effective dates

Category changes when number of repetitive losses change

Effective:

- (1) When crediting 510 (Floodplain Management Planning)
- (2) When modifying for a class increase
- (3) At the cycle visit

Must meet new category requirements the following year



See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-8



503 Repetitive loss areas

At each visit, a Category B or C community must submit:

- (1) AW-501s (if needed)
- (2) Signed CC-RL
- (3) Map of repetitive loss areas
- (4) Describe the cause of the repetitive flooding
- (5) List of addresses and the number of buildings in each of the mapped areas
- (6) Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-8



503.a The Map

Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas

To participate in the Community Rating System, a community with one or more repetitive loss properties must take certain actions that address those properties. Communities in the CRs or applying to join are given a file with the addresses of its repetitive loss properties and the dates of the flood insurance claims. The community must review the list for accuracy and other items as explained in Section 501 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual.

The community's repetitive loss category is based on the list after it has been updated to reflect the review's findings. This is explained in Section 502 of the Coordinator's Manual. Category B and C communities have one or more repetitive loss properties after the update. They must:

- (a) Prepare a map of the repetitive loss area(s).
- (b) Review and describe their repetitive loss problems,
- (c) Prepare a list of the addresses of all properties with insurable buildings in those AREAS, and
- (d) Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses

In addition, Category C communities (those with 10 or more repetitive loss properties) must prepare plans or area analyses for their repetitive loss AREAS.

Repetitive Loss Areas: Note the stress on repetitive loss "AREAS." Many communities want to address only the individual properties on the updated list. It is important to note that the only reason a property appears on FEMA's list is because the structure had flood insurance and received two or more claims of at least \$1,000 during any given 10-year period. These

properties are merely representative of the community's repetitive flooding problem, and indicate the location of most, but perhaps not all, of its repetitively flooded areas.

Other structures near the ones listed by FEMA may have been uninsured during the floods, may have had single flood insurance claims, or may have had multiple claims under different policies that the system did not recognize as being the same repetitively flooded address.

From a community perspective, it is not fair to single out those properties that happen to be on FEMA's list. All properties with the same exposure to repeated flood damage should be addressed. Therefore, the CRS requirement is for the community to man its repetitive loss AREAS. A repetitive loss property is a property for which two or more flood insurance claims of more than \$1,000 have been paid by the NFIP within any 10- year period since 1978.

A severe repetitive loss property, as defined by Congress in the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, is a 1-4 family property that has had but or more claims of more than \$5,000 or two to three claims that cumulatively exceed the building's value. For the CRS, non-residential buildings that meet those same criteria are also considered severe repetitive loss properties.

A repetitive loss area is a portion (or portions) of a community that includes buildings on FEMA's list of repetitive losses and also any nearby properties that are subject to the same or similar flooding conditions

Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas

1-

July 22, 2015

www.crsresoucres.org
500 Series – General
Materials

See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 1



The Privacy Act of 1974

Flood insurance data about private property, including repetitive loss properties, are protected under the Privacy Act. Personally identifiable Information such as the names or addresses of specific properties, whether they are covered by flood insurance or not, whether they have received flood insurance claims, or the amounts of such claims MAY NOT be released outside of local government agencies or to the public or used for solicitation or other purposes.

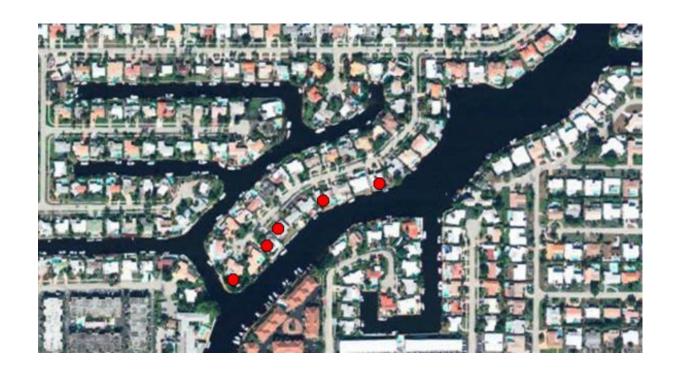
Such information should be marked "For internal use only. Protected by the Privacy Act of 1974." FEMA has a cover sheet that is helpful in reminding users about how to handle this sensitive information.

General or aggregated information, such as total claims paid for a community or an area, or data not connected to a particular property MAY be made public. For example, a community may publish a map showing a repetitive loss area or a list of addresses in that area, provided that it does not show which individual addresses or parcels received flood insurance claim payments.

See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 2



1. Locate the properties on the *updated* rep loss list



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 2



2. Locate nearby properties that received 1 insurance claim

These are listed in the "historical claims" Excel file

| Address Line 2 | City | ST | Pol Eff Dt | Pol Exp Dt | Dt of Loss | Cmpy Nbr | Policy Nbr | Total Paid |
|--------------------|-----------|----|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 112 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 03/20/1989 | 03/20/1990 | O8/17/1998 | 25143 | 0901D00575 | 4,237 |
| 112 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 05/20/2000 | 05/20/2001 | O9/01/2000 | 25143 | 0901RA0444 | 18,100 |
| 114 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 06/07/2000 | 06/07/2001 | O9/01/2000 | 21660 | 0650015360 | 11,445 |
| 116 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 03/12/2000 | 03/12/2001 | O9/01/2000 | 25143 | 0901RA9079 | 1,408 |
| 118 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 01/25/1999 | 01/25/2000 | O3/16/1990 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 1,050 |
| 118 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 01/25/1995 | 01/25/1996 | O8/17/1998 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 1,024 |
| 118 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 01/25/2000 | 01/25/2001 | O9/01/2000 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 16,923 |
| 122 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 01/25/1990 | 01/25/1991 | O3/16/1990 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 3,104 |
| 122 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 01/25/1991 | 01/25/1992 | O9/2/2000 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 4,504 |
| 124 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 06/30/2000 | 06/30/2001 | O9/01/2000 | 02003 | 032714690F | 17,333 |
| 126 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 06/30/2000 | 06/30/2001 | O8/17/1998 | 14168 | 9218267000 | 2,369 |
| 126 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 12/22/1999 | 12/22/2000 | O9/01/2000 | 02003 | 032714690F | 22,351 |
| 126 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 06/05/2005 | 06/05/2006 | 08/29/2005 | 19682 | 9901728328 | 0 |
| 126 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 05/09/1979 | 05/09/1980 | 03/31/1980 | 99999 | 1936664463 | 162 |
| 127 SUNNYSIDE WAY | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 09/16/1999 | 09/16/2000 | 09/01/2000 | 28401 | 0134544599 | 22,903 |
| 166 W MAIN ST | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 08/14/1998 | 08/14/1999 | 06/15/1999 | 16578 | 0019541298 | 9,105 |
| 166 W MAIN ST | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 08/14/2000 | 08/14/2001 | 09/01/2000 | 16578 | 0019541298 | 54,582 |
| 1676 S MEMORIAL DR | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 01/09/1990 | 01/09/1991 | 03/16/1990 | 18988 | 4000359382 | 7,181 |
| 1676 S MEMORIAL DR | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 07/13/1998 | 07/13/1999 | 06/15/1999 | 23841 | 0102682097 | 38,252 |
| 1676 S MEMORIAL DR | SUNNYSIDE | FL | 07/13/2000 | 07/13/2001 | 09/01/2000 | 23841 | 0102682097 | 148,831 |

See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 2



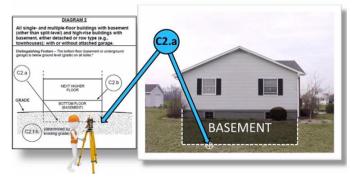
2. Locate nearby properties that received 1 insurance claim



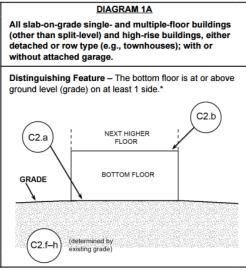
See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 2



- 3. If you have the capability, overlay a topographic map (GIS) layer to identify low areas
- 4. Draw lines around those areas with similarly situated properties:
 - Same low elevation
 - History of flood insurance claims
 - Similar construction (i.e. slab on grade)



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3





4. Draw lines around those areas with similarly situated properties



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



4. Draw lines around those areas with similarly situated properties



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



5. Check the area in the field

See if the buildings on FEMA's list are unique (e.g., only one(s) on slab at grade)



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



5. Check the area in the field
See if the buildings on FEMA's list are unique (e.g., only one(s) on slab at grade)



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



6. A visit to the site helps confirm that the boundary makes sense



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



6. A visit to the site helps confirm that the boundary makes sense



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



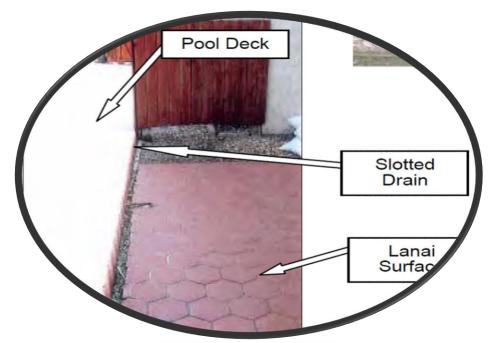
7. If these "remote" ways to determine the repetitive loss area boundary don't explain why an area is flooded repeatedly, contact the property owners



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



7. Contact the property owners
Pool deck is 6" above the paved lanai surface.



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



7. Contact the property owners



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



8. If there is only one building in an area, document why If 100% on FEMA's list, use a large dot for the public map



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



Repetitive Loss Area # 1



Slab on grade - Diagram 1A

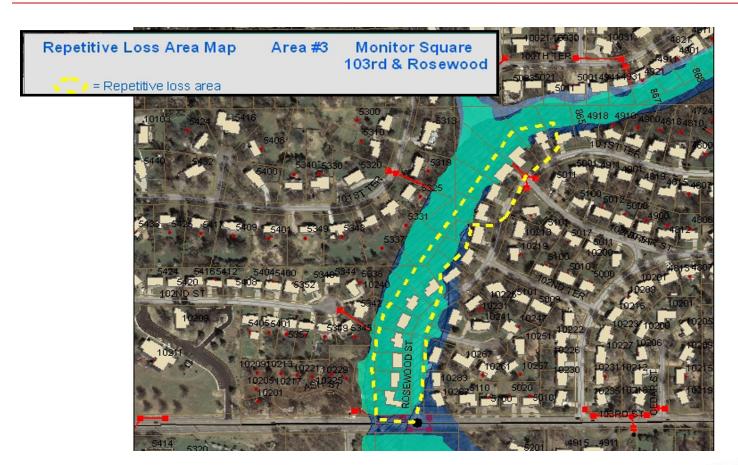
- 15 total properties
- 2 repetitive loss properties
- 0 severe repetitive loss properties
- 1 historical claim
- 12 properties same or similar flood condition

Problem:

Swale in back yards filled in with dirt and fences. No clear drainage path for water and limited outfall.

See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3

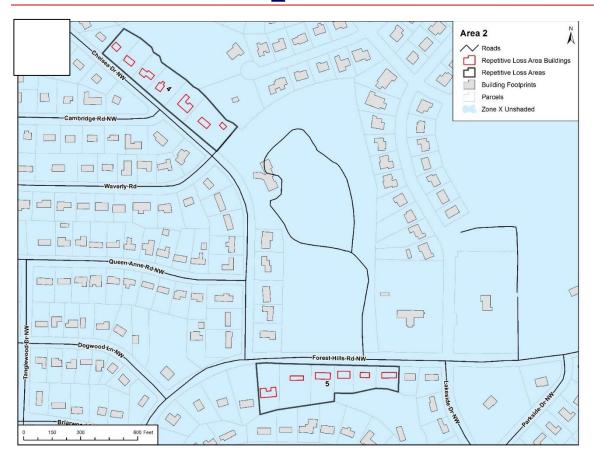








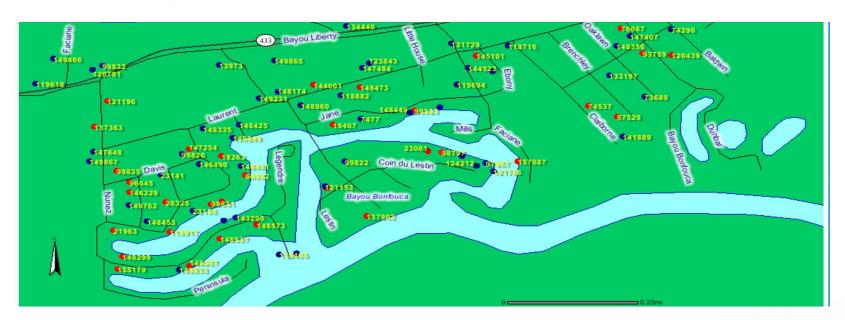




Some repetitive loss areas May be partially or fully in an X-Zone



9. If a lot of repetitive losses spread throughout your community or floodplain, you can declare your entire community or floodplain to be a repetitive loss area.



See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



The map the public sees must <u>not</u> show any individual properties on FEMA's repetitive loss list

Prepare a list of the addresses of all improved parcels in the designated areas (private)

Improved parcel = insurable building

See Mapping Repetitive Loss Areas, Page 3



503 Repetitive loss areas

At each visit, a Category B or C community must submit:

- (3) Map of repetitive loss areas
- (4) Describe the cause of the repetitive flooding
- (5) List of addresses and the number of buildings in each of the mapped areas
- (6) Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-7



504 Repetitive loss area outreach project

Category B or C community must send out a notice that :

- (1) Says the property is in or near an area subject to flooding.
- (2) Explains property protection measures
- (3) Covers sources of financial assistance
- (4) Includes basic facts about flood insurance

Send to <u>ALL</u> properties in rep loss <u>AREAS</u>
Can be a targeted project or a PPI project
Copy included with annual recertification

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-10



Excerpt from sample outreach:

Dear Resident:

You have received this letter because your property is in an area that has been flooded several times. Our community is concerned about repetitive flooding and has an active program to help you protect yourself and your property from future flooding, but here are some things you can do:

Check with the Building Department on the extent of past flooding in your area. Department staff can tell you about the causes of repetitive flooding, what the City is doing about it, and what would be an appropriate flood protection level. The staff can visit your property to discuss flood protection alternatives.

1. Prepare for flooding by doing the following:

Know how to shut off the electricity and gas to your house when a flood comes.

Make a list of emergency numbers and identify a safe place to go.

Make a household inventory, especially of basement contents.

Put insurance policies, valuable papers, medicine, etc., in a safe place.

Collect and put cleaning supplies, camera, waterproof boots, etc., in a handy place.

Develop a disaster response plan. See the Red Cross's website at www.redcross.org for information about preparing your home and family for a disaster.

Get a copy of *Repairing Your Flooded Home*. We have copies at the Public Works Department or it can be found on the Red Cross' website, too.

2. Consider some permanent flood protection measures.

Mark your fuse or breaker box to show the circuits to the floodable areas. Turning off the power to the basement before a flood can reduce property damage and save lives.

Consider elevating your house above flood levels.

See Coordinator's Manual, Page 500-11

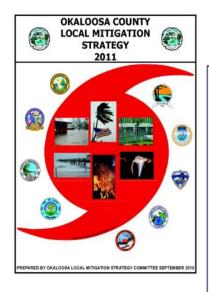


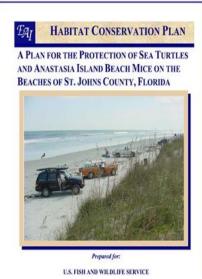
Summary

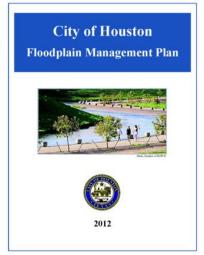
- Repetitive loss property information is private and not for public distribution
- Map the repetitive loss area(s), do not show the individual properties
- Description of the flooding at each repetitive loss area
- Outreach must be sent to the repetitive loss area(s) annually (list of addresses)

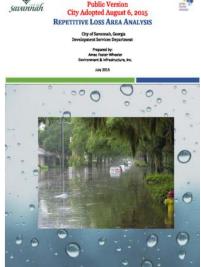


510 Floodplain Management Planning











Activity 510 Overview

This activity credits the plans that examine strategies to reduce the adverse impact of floods on the community and help meet other community needs.

Activity 510 Element

- a. Floodplain Management Planning (FMP) (up to 382 points)
- b. Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA) (up to 140 points)
- c. Natural Floodplain Functions Plan (NFP) (up to 100 points)



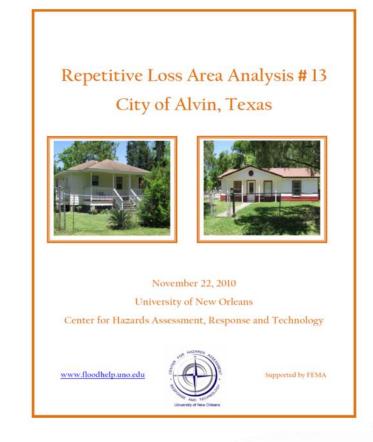
512.b. Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA)

More in-depth plan for small area(s) Five step planning process

- 1. Advise all properties
- 2. Contact other agencies
- 3. Collect data on each building
- 4. Review alternative approaches
- 5. Document the findings

www.floodhelp.uno.edu

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32





512.b. Credit criteria for the RLAA

To receive credit for an RLAA, the following must occur:

- 1. At least one or more repetitive loss properties on FEMA's list and at least one area delineated according to Section 503 except for Category C communities
 - One exception communities with no historic flood claims but are working to reduce repetitive flooding
- 2. An area analyses must have been prepared and adopted for each repetitive loss area
 - The repetitive loss areas must be mapped as described in Section 503
 - If the community does not conduct an analysis of all the areas, credit will be pro-rated

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

- 1. Advise all properties
- 2. Contact other agencies
- 3. Collect data on each building
- 4. Review alternative approaches
- 5. Document the findings



Steps 2 through 4 can occur in any order

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

1. Advise all properties

Upfront notification advising all properties in the repetitive loss areas will be conducted and request their input on the hazards and recommended actions.

This notice cannot identify which properties are on FEMA's list. However, there are no restrictions on publicizing what properties are in repetitive loss AREAS that have more than one property

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

- 1. Advise all properties
 - The notice can be sent to owners or residents at the community's discretion, as long as a representative of each property is notified
 - The notice must indicate when and how residents can obtain copies of the draft report and make comments

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



Parcel Number: 3713432387

May 12, 2015

Harris Marguerite Buscemi 2703 Canal Drive NW Wilson, NC

Property Address: XXXXXX

Dear Property Owner:

As part of the City of Wilson's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS), the Planning & Development Services Department is evaluating properties that have experienced repetitive flood damage. This analysis will include the review of all previous flood data and studies conducted in these locations.

The repetitive loss analysis involves the collection of the following property level data elements:

- Building permit records (including application and associated records)
- Structure and site elevation information (elevation certificate if available)
- Tax ID and lot and parcel number
- Building property value on record (assessed value, replacement value or both)
- Land property value on record
- Building codes/floodplain development regulations exceeding minimum standards
- Historical flood event information (when events occurred, amount of damage to property, etc.)

In addition, the City of Wilson and its contractor will visit each property to survey the flood risk and to take photographs. Property owners are encouraged to provide any relevant flooding information. The survey crews will be looking at the type and condition of the foundation, drainage patterns on the lot and whether outside mechanical equipment is elevated.

The results of the repetitive loss area analysis will include a review of alternative approaches for property protection measures or drainage improvements where feasible. Once the analysis is complete, a copy of the report can be obtained from the Planning & Development Services Department or by calling (252) 296-3305.

You can help us perform this analysis by completing and returning this questionnaire by June 30, 2015 to me at 112 Goldsboro St E, Wilson, NC 27893. If you have any questions, please call me at (252) 296-3305.

Sincerely,

Daryl Norris, P.E., CFM Stormwater Environmental Specialist City of Wilson - Stormwater Division



| | Photography County of the |
|---------------|---|
| | Flood Protection Questionnaire |
| Came | |
| hopety Adds | MC |
| . When did | you move into this home, building at this address? |
| . What type | of foundation does your home/building have? |
| Slab | Convi quor Basement Other |
| . Hesyour t | nome/building or property ever been flooded or had a water problem? |
| Yes | No (If "no" please complete only items 8-11) |
| i. In what ye | sw(s) did it flood? |
| . Where did | you get water and how deep did it get? |
| In ber | sement:DeepDeep |
| Over | frat floor:Deepyard only:Deep |
| Water | r kept out of house by sandbagging, sewer valve, or other protective measure |
| i. What was | the longest time that water stayed in the house/building?hours or days |
| 7. What do y | row feel was the cause of your flooding? Check all that affect your home, foulding. |
| | sever backup Sanitary sever backup Standing water next to house/building |
| Drain | age from nearby properties Saturated ground/leaks in becement walls |
| Overt | sent flooding from: Other: |
| . Have you | installed any flood protection measures on your property? |
| Semp | pump Waterproofed the outside walls Re-graded yard to keep water away |
| _ | d things out of basement backup power system/generator Sandbagged |
| Ode | |
| | |
| | P.D. BOX 1007, SAVANNAH, GA 32402 |
| | PHONE 912-69-6530 TDD 912-69-6702 FAX 912-69-6543 SAVANNAHGA.GOV |

| | Flood Protection Questionnaire Continued | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 9. Did any of th | e measures checked in item 6 work? If so, which ones? If not, do you know why they did not work? | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | FEMA Flood Insurance? Yes No Not more | | |
| | information on protecting your home, building from flooding? | | |
| | Yes No | | |
| 12. Please includ | le any additional information and comments you may have about flooding in your area: | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Please return by September 30, 2014 to: | | |
| | Tem McDonald, 5515 Abercom Street, Savannah, GA 31405 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | P.O. BOX 1023, SAVANNAH, GA 39400 | | |
| | PHONE 912-69-6590 TDD 912-69-6503 FAX 912-69-6563 SAVANNAHGA.GOV | | |
| Figure 3 - Flood Protection Questionnaire - Page 2 | | | |

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



Q7: What do you feel was the cause of your flooding?

| Answer Choices | Percentage | Number Responding |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| Storm sewer backup | 35 | 44 |
| Sanitary sewer backup | 2 | 3 |
| Standing water next to house/building | 11 | 14 |
| Drainage from nearby properties | 18 | 23 |
| Saturated ground/leads in basement walls | 7 | 9 |
| Overbank flooding | 13 | 17 |
| Other | 13 | 17 |
| Total | 100 | 127 |

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

- 1. Advise all properties
 - The notice <u>cannot</u> be done via
 - Newspaper
 - Newsletter
 - Article

City plans flood mitigation meeting

BY ANNA HARVEY

MOREHEAD CITY — City with stakeholders and residents are encouraged to attend an up ming that public meeting concern and public m

The meeting will by 4 p.m. Thursday in the chambers at 202 S. Eighth allow residents to receive infection, and discuss the process any information that is sy

A letter was sent ly that says the city "address the flood haz, and associated stormwater and local drainage issues that impact the community."

This plan will use the 10 steps of activity of 510-Floodplain Management Planning in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System.

Staff is trying to reach anyone who may have additional informa-

tion that would help the planning process concerning flood issues within the city's planning areas.

Any information and studies hat ld help the established stion Plan Committee ted.

y is working with plannsultant David Stroud of C to complete the flood mitilan.

ca flood mitigation plan to senior planner Sand atkins by calling 252-726-6848, ext. 140, emailing it to sandi.watkins@moreheadcitync.org, or by visiting her office at 706 Arendell St.

Future meeting information will be posted online at morehead-citync.org/home-planning-inspections/flood-information-flood-plain-storm-water-flooding/.

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



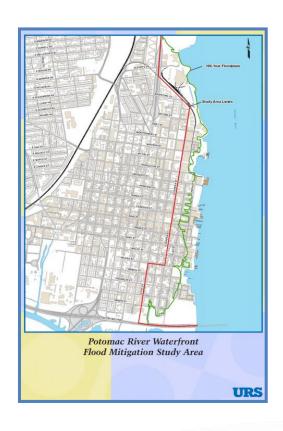
512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

2. Contact other agencies

Contact agencies and organizations that may have data, plans or studies that could affect or the cause or impacts of the flooding

In community and outside of community



See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32

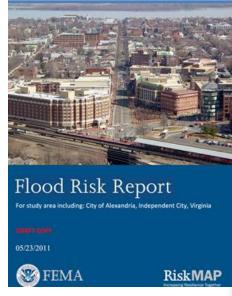


512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

2. Contact other agencies

In community: Stormwater/Public Works/Planning & Development, CIP projects, HOA's, etc.



Outside of communities: State NFIP Coordinator and Emergency Management, FEMA - FIS and Flood Risk Report, US Army Corps of Engineers, etc.



US Army Corps of Engineers

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

3. Collect data on each building

Site visit must collect data sufficient to do a preliminary determination of the cause of repetitive flooding and the mitigation measures that would be appropriate

- drainage patterns around the building
- condition of the structure and foundation
- Elevation of HVAC units
- Guttering and downspouts
- Nearby storm drains

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

3. Collect data on each building

Site visit must collect data sufficient to do a preliminary determination of the cause of repetitive flooding and the mitigation measures that would be appropriate

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- Guttering and downspouts
- Nearby storm drains See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32







512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

3. Collect data on each building

The person collecting the data on the buildings should not have to enter the property



Floor elevations or historical flood levels are not required but can be helpful

The date and amount of insurance claims can be helpful in determining the type of damage to the building and amount of damage See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

3. Collect data on each building

FEMA 551 can provide more information on appropriate mitigation measures for Floodprone structures

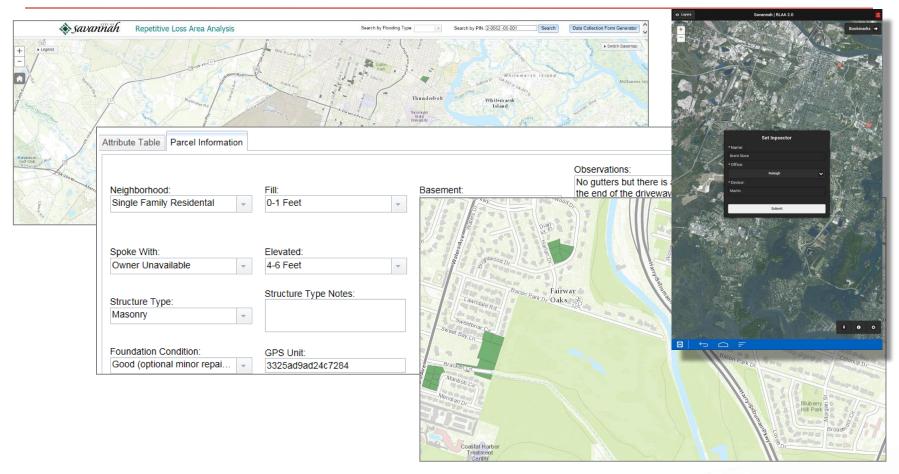
Floor elevations or historical flood levels are not required but can be helpful

Collecting and organizing data can be done using the "limited data view" of the National Flood Mitigation Data Collection Tool

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32







See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

3. Collect data on each building





See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

3. Collect data on each building





See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

3. Collect data on each building



See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

- 4. Review alternative approaches
- Determine if any property protection measures or drainage improvements are feasible
- Always include purchase of flood insurance (structure and/or contents coverage)
- Different types of building construction may require different mitigation approaches
- At a minimum, the review must include the property protection measures listed in Figure 360-1 and 510-4

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

4. Review alternative approaches

To protect property from flood damage . . .

- Demolish the building or relocate it out of harm's way.
- · Elevate the building above the flood level.
- Elevate damage-prone components, such as the furnace or air conditioning unit.
- · Dry floodproof the building so water cannot get into it.
- Wet floodproof portions of the building so water won't cause damage.
- Construct a berm or redirect drainage away from the building.
- Maintain nearby streams, ditches, and storm drains so debris does not obstruct them.
- Correct sewer backup problems.

Figure 360-1. Typical property protection measures.

- Preventive activities keep flood problems from getting worse. The use and development of flood-prone areas is limited through planning, land acquisition, or regulation. They are usually administered by building, zoning, planning, and/or code enforcement offices.
 - Floodplain mapping and data
- · Planning and zoning
- Open space preservation
- Stormwater management Building codes
- Floodplain regulations
- Drainage system maintenance

- Erosion setbacks
- Property protection activities are usually undertaken by property owners on a building-bybuilding or parcel basis.

 - Acquisition
 - Building elevation

- Retrofitting
- · Sewer backup protection
- Insurance
- Natural resource protection activities preserve or restore natural areas or the natural functions of floodplain and watershed areas. They are implemented by a variety of agencies, primarily parks, recreation, or conservation agencies or organizations.
 - · Wetlands protection
 - · Erosion and sediment control
 - Natural area preservation
- Water quality improvement Coastal barrier protection Environmental corridors
- Natural area restoration
- Natural functions protection
- Emergency services measures are taken during an emergency to minimize its impact. These measures are usually the responsibility of city or county emergency management staff and the owners or operators of major or critical facilities.
 - · Hazard threat recognition
 - Hazard warning

- Critical facilities protection Health and safety maintenance
- · Hazard response operations
- · Post-disaster mitigation actions
- 5. Structural projects keep flood waters away from an area with a levee, reservoir, or other flood control measure. They are usually designed by engineers and managed or maintained by public works staff.
 - Reservoirs

Channel modifications

 Levees/floodwalls Diversions

- · Storm drain improvements
- Public information activities advise property owners, potential property owners, and visitors about the hazards, ways to protect people and property from the hazards, and the natural and beneficial functions of local floodplains. They are usually implemented by a public information office.
 - Map information
 - · Outreach projects
 - Real estate disclosure
- Library
- Technical assistance
- Environmental education

Figure 510-4. Categories of floodplain management activities.

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

4. Review alternative approaches

Table 9 - Advantages and Disadvantages of Acquisition

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--|---|
| Permanently removes problem since the structure no longer exists. Allows a substantially damaged or substantially improved structure to be brought into compliance with the community's floodplain management | Cost may be prohibitive. Resistance may be encountered by local communities due to loss of tax base, maintenance of empty lots, and liability for injuries on empty, |
| Expands open space and enhances natural and beneficial uses. | community-owned lots. |
| May be fundable under FEMA mitigation grant programs. | |

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

- 5. Document the findings
- A separate analysis must be conducted for each area separate reports are preferred for each area
 - Different building construction
 - Different mitigation measures
 - Different flooding characteristics

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

- 5. Document the findings
- Area 1 Downtown historic buildings with basements (Riverine flooding)
- Area 2 Single-family crawlspace and slab on grade construction (local stormwater)
- Area 3 Coastal with some elevated buildings

NFIP/Community Rating System

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Credit Criteria for the RLAA

Five step planning process

- 5. Document the findings
- Process followed how property owners were included
- Problem statement with map of the affected area
- List or table showing basic information for each building
- Alternative approaches reviewed
- Action plan including
 - Who is responsible
 - When it will be completed
 - How it will be funded

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 32



512.b. Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA)

Credit criteria

- (1) Must have at least one repetitive loss area
- (2) Follow the five step process
- (3) Adopted by governing body and available to the public*
- (4) Annual evaluation report
- (5) Update by each CRS cycle visit
- * Privacy Act applies. Summary report may be needed.

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 34



"Developing a Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA)"

Available at CRSresources.org/500

Developing a Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA)

For Credit Under

CRS Activity 510 Floodplain Management Planning



Repetitive Flooding on Victory Drive in Savannah, GA



Repetitive Flooding along Beaver Creek in Knox County, TN

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-16 - 18



512.b. Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA)

Credit points

RLAA = 140 x <u>number of buildings in analyses</u> number of buildings in repetitive loss areas

A RLAA must be developed for all repetitive loss areas to meet the Category C requirements.

See Coordinator's Manual, Pages 510-29 - 34



Questions?

