

Monsoon Proof

Prepare for the monsoon...
it is never too soon

A Southern Arizona Home and Business Owner's Guide to Flood
Damage Prevention

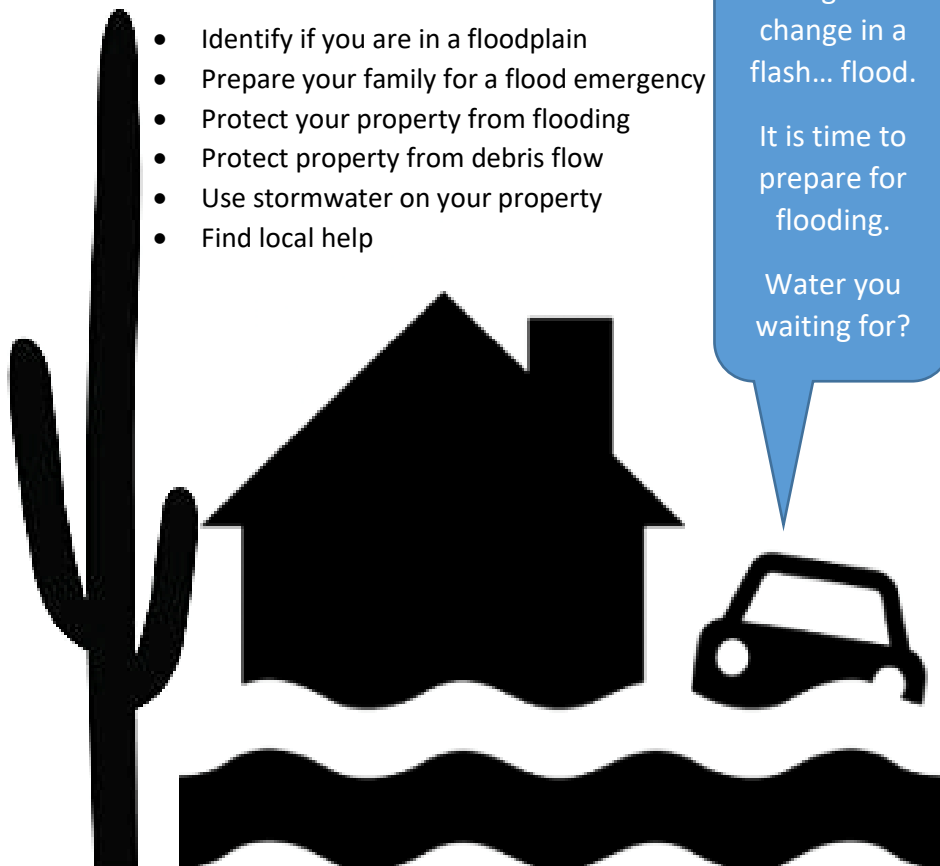
Learn how to:

- Identify if you are in a floodplain
- Prepare your family for a flood emergency
- Protect your property from flooding
- Protect property from debris flow
- Use stormwater on your property
- Find local help

Things can
change in a
flash... flood.

It is time to
prepare for
flooding.

Water you
waiting for?



A message from



In Southern Arizona, rain is abundant or scarce and rarely anywhere in-between. Monsoons bring deluges that turn dry washes to roaring rivers and roads into creeks. It is important to know to how to protect yourself, your family, and your property from flooding.

In the past, Arizona was a primarily rural, sparsely populated state; however, within the last century cities have expanded, and it has become increasingly important to control and effectively use floodwaters. The primary mission of flood control is to protect life, property, watercourses, watersheds, and public infrastructure from the dangers and damages associated with flood and storm water. Individual homeowners and business owners can help to protect their properties by implementing the flood prevention strategies outlined in this booklet.

Property owners can put storm water to use in rain gardens, cisterns, and rainwater harvesting barrels and work to reduce flooding near buildings at the same time.

Please take a moment to familiarize yourself with the emergency response tips. NextGen strongly recommends that you develop a family disaster plan and assemble a disaster supply kit because disasters can strike quickly and without warning. Additionally, consider purchasing flood insurance as losses due to flooding are not covered under most homeowner policies.

NextGen Engineering is committed to serving the community and produced this booklet to help southern Arizona homeowners and business owners understand the importance of preparing for floods and offer a few tips as to how to be more prepared. NextGen hopes you find this booklet useful!

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General Flood Information

Flood Waters are a Problem and an Opportunity

Flood waters cause billions of dollars' worth of damages each year in the United States, however with proper preparation and planning, that water can be a resource to help recharge aquifers and be used as an alternative to traditional water supplies.

Are you at Risk?

Certain areas (floodplains) are much more susceptible to flooding. It is important to know if your property is in a floodplain and how to protect yourself, your family, and your property in the event of a flood. Being located outside of a floodplain does not guarantee that your property will not flood during a large storm, however.

Are you protected?

Consider purchasing flood insurance, available through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Generally, there is a 30 day waiting period for this policy to become effective, so don't wait until the last minute to apply. A flood insurance policy may also reimburse you for actions you take to prevent flood damage.

Curious? Want more information?

If you are curious as to whether or not you are located in a floodplain, would like drainage advice, or know you are in a floodplain and would be interested in removing a building on your property from the floodplain to reduce insurance, NextGen is here to help.

Flood Terminology

Flood watch: a warning to the public that a flood is possible in your area

Flood warning: a public announcement that flooding is already occurring or will occur soon in your area

Flash flood: a sudden, violent flood

Floodplain: an area of low-lying ground that is subject to flooding

100-year flood zone: there is a 1% possibility that this particular area will be flooded in any one year. It is possible to have a 100-year flood more than once in the same year

500-year flood zone: there is a 0.2% possibility that this particular area will be flooded in any one year. Similar to a 100-year flood, it is possible to have a 500-year flood more than once in the same year

Base flood elevation: the height that floodwaters in a particular area have a 1% possibility of reaching or exceeding in a given year at that particular location

Special flood hazard areas: areas on a FEMA flood map that are at a high risk of flooding and require flood insurance

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Flash cards of flood terminology are called flash flood cards!

Using Stormwater

FUN FACT! The amount of rain that falls on the Tucson Metro area is almost equal to the amount of water used by Tucsonans. If only we could capture it all for use! A home rainwater catchment system is a good way to reduce stormwater on your property and reduce demand on your well or the local water supply. Building a rainwater catchment system is a fun project that, if you live in Tucson and follow the correct process, can be subsidized by the city!

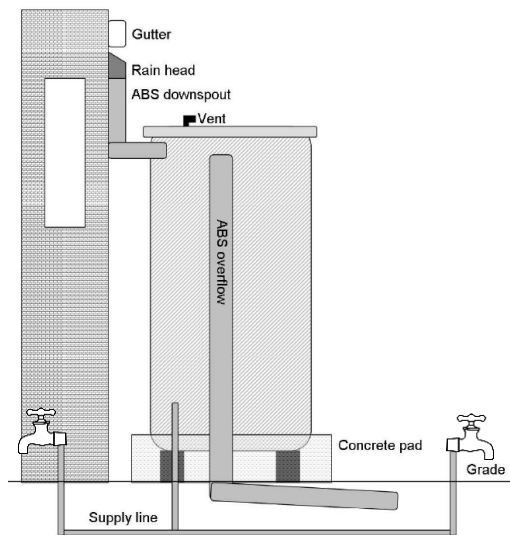


Figure 1: Rainwater Catchment Cistern

“Water Smart” Landscaping can help you not only control stormwater on your property, but also reduce erosion and naturally water a garden or plants on your property.

See “Additional Resources” in the back of this booklet for local help and places you can find more information.

How to identify if you are in a Floodplain

Talk to local community officials. Each county has a Flood Control District which is the official repository of local flood maps. Local community officials can provide specialized information about your area. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has a floodplain database as well which can be accessed through following the below listed steps:

1. Visit FEMA's Floodplain service center at: <https://msc.fema.gov/portal>
2. Input the address of your property or area of interest and click the "Search" button.
3. An interactive map will appear showing your property or area of interest; the "Dynamic Map" button will open a map of your area in a PDF.
4. These maps will have floodplains highlighted in blue and orange (the web version may take a moment to load these colors). If the property or area of interest is located within a highlighted area, that property is in a floodplain. The legend will tell you about the risk zone of the property.
5. If your property or the property of interest is not in a highlighted area, it does not mean that property will not flood in a 100 year or 500 year storm, but it means the property is outside of the FEMA floodplain and will reduce the cost of flood insurance.

When we talk about flooding, we like to talk in flood-plain English

Flood Prevention Strategies

IMPORTANT! Some of the strategies presented in this booklet will require proper permitting. In Arizona, you legally cannot divert, alter or retard the flow of water at your property boundary. You may not divert, alter, or retard the flow of water without first obtaining the written permission of the local Flood Control District (if in unincorporated county areas) or the City Floodplain Administrator.

Checklist for Evaluating your Property

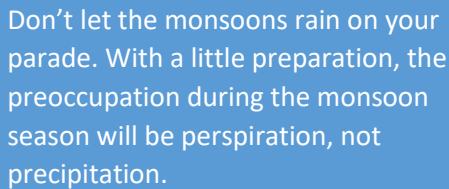
- ✓ The main electric panel board (electric fuses or circuit breakers) should be at least 12" above the projected flood elevation for your home. Panel board height is regulated by code.
- ✓ Consider elevating all electric outlets, switches, light sockets, baseboard heaters and wiring at least 12" above the projected flood elevation for your home. You may also want to elevate electric service lines and connect all receptacles in areas that could get wet to a ground fault interrupter (GFI) circuit.
- ✓ Elevate the washer and dryer on masonry or pressure-treated lumber at least 12" above the projected flood elevation.
- ✓ The furnace and water heater can be placed on masonry blocks or concrete at least 12" above the projected flood elevation.
- ✓ Know the overland escape routes for water/debris, and plan diversions accordingly. Consider low spots and high flow areas when planning for structure and property protection.
- ✓ Consider escape routes if floodwater will block your main routes and be sure that your efforts to protect your own property do not result in diverting water to a neighbor's property where it could cause damage.

Property Flood Proofing: Drainage Improvements

There are two types of drainages to consider: surface and subsurface. Surface drainages refer to channels, ditches, culverts, walls, and other conveyance or diversion methods that move surface water or debris off of your property. Sub-surface drainage includes pipe, French drains, and pumps which move water under the surface of land. Sub-surface drainage can be more difficult and expensive to construct, but it can also result in lower property damage due to surface flooding and soil erosion or flooded structures.

Carefully evaluate which type of drainage is needed for your property. When designing a drainage system, especially if you are located in a flood prone area, consider consulting a professional such as a civil engineer, a geotechnical engineer, or a landscape architect.

The following figures show the difference between unprotected and protected homes.



Don't let the monsoons rain on your parade. With a little preparation, the preoccupation during the monsoon season will be perspiration, not precipitation.



Figure 2: Unprotected Homes

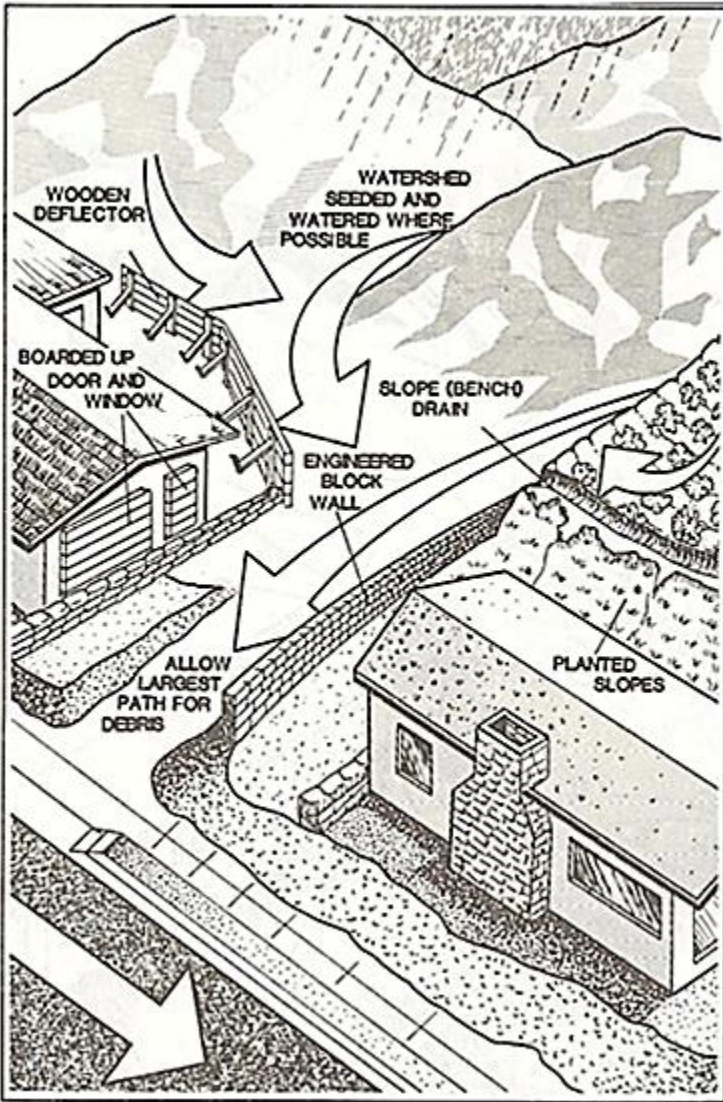


Figure 3: Protected Homes

Where water has flooded a low-lying area, a submersible sump pump (a device placed in a basin which collects water and pumps it elsewhere) is recommended. If flooding is a recurring problem, a permanent pump should be installed in a sump with a flotation device for automatic on/off operation. See figure 4.

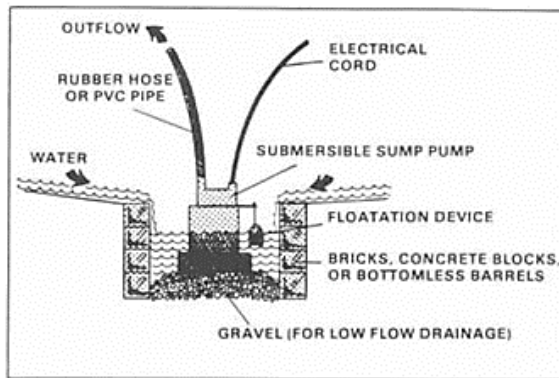


Figure 4: Submersible Sump Pump

In hillside areas, poorly maintained drainage devices (including slope or bench drains) are the source of many flooding problems. Maintenance of these drains is the responsibility of the homeowner with few exceptions. Keep these drains clear of debris and overgrowth. Blocking may cause undermining and structural failure of the drains or erosion of the hillside.

A primary design consideration is the location of overland escape routes for water on your property leading to streets or gutters. It is important that your drainage system does not overload those escape routes.

Once you have designed and installed a drainage system, be sure that you maintain it and check it periodically during the

rainy season to identify and correct problem areas such as leaves clogging a drain or sump.

Preparing Your Property for Debris Flows

During a flood, your property can be damaged by water, debris (mud, rocks, branches, etc.), or both. You need to be prepared for the possibility that both could occur. Many of the prevention strategies are the same. The following section emphasizes preparing for debris flows.

Debris

Do not underestimate the potential power of debris flows. Begin planning and installing of debris control facilities before the storm season. Start this preparation as soon as possible. Protection facilities are not always pleasing to the eye, but appearance should not dictate location or type of installations.

Be prepared to personally observe and maintain your installations during storm periods. In many cases a minor correction will prevent major failure. *Do not, however, take any unnecessary risks!*

Do it Yourself Debris Control Aids

There is a variety of inexpensive ways to control debris flow on your property during a storm. When compared to the protection received, debris control measures are well worth the time and money needed to install them; most measures can be installed with normal household tools and use materials readily available at your local lumber or home improvement store. Some examples include: lumber, sandbags, sand, and plywood.



Figure 5: Directing Debris Flow between Buildings

If you suspect that your debris control problems may warrant measures more significant than those described in this booklet, consider consulting a licensed expert.

Sandbags

Sandbags are available at home improvement stores. If there is an elevated risk of flooding or debris flows (such as after a wildfire), sandbags are often provided by your local fire department. When properly placed, sandbags will redirect water and debris flows away from property structures.

To create a barrier using sandbags, follow the instructions below:

1. Fill sandbags half full. Sand is suggested if readily available, however any local soil can be used.
2. Fold top of sandbag down and rest bag on its folded top.
3. Stack sandbags like bricks, staggering each layer. Complete each layer before starting the next. Limit placement to three layers unless a bracing is used as a backing or sand bags are stacked in a pyramid style as shown in figure 6.

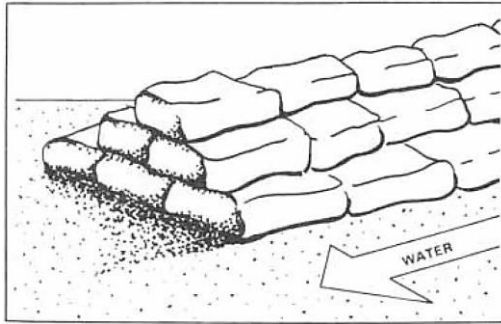


Figure 6: Stacking Sandbags in a Pyramid

Additional things to know about sandbags:

- Sandbags will not seal out water
- Sandbags deteriorate when exposed for several months to continued wetting and drying. If bags are placed too early, they may not be effective when needed. If bags need to remain durable for longer time, adding cement can increase effective life.
- Sandbags are basically for low-flow protection (up to two feet). Protection from high flow requires a more permanent type of structure.
- Be careful when stacking sandbags directly against the outer walls of a building since wet bags may apply added pressure on the wall.

Preparing Your Property for Water Flows

Preventing water from entering a home or structure means ensuring that the primary access points (roof, windows, doors, walls, and floor/foundation) are all protected as much as possible. The following information addresses each of these areas.

Roofs and Gutters

Be sure that your roof does not leak. A simple inspection by a roofing expert or observation of wet areas on the ceiling during a storm should be adequate. A problem point can be near the chimney, where cinder blocks or bricks can leak, leading to infiltration down into the fireplace. Water proof sealing materials are available at most hardware and building supply outlets.

Gutters should be checked each year before rainy seasons to be sure they are clear of leaves and debris and free of holes, rust, or other structural defects. Gutters are the primary means to move excess water from the roof to safe overland escape points or rain harvesting barrels; nonfunctioning gutters can lead to problems. Downspouts should be designed to direct runoff to rain harvesting barrels or overland escape routes.

Window and Door Protection

It is important to provide protection against water intrusion at possible entry points of a structure, such as doors or windows. Prevent debris from entering doorways and windows with baffle boards.

We all know, when it rains, it pours, so make the most of any window of good weather to prepare your house and family!

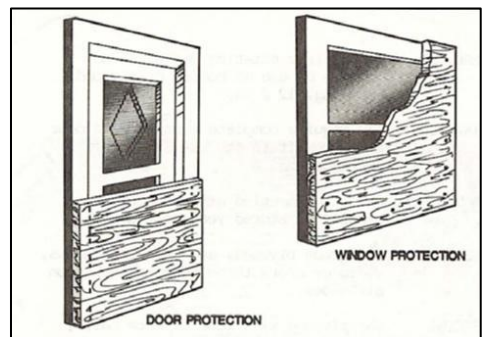


Figure 7: Typical Window and Door Protection

A hazard may require complete closure of a door and necessitate the use of another entrance. To prevent water from seeping through a door, a rubber seal (similar to weather tripping) should be affixed to the door frame.

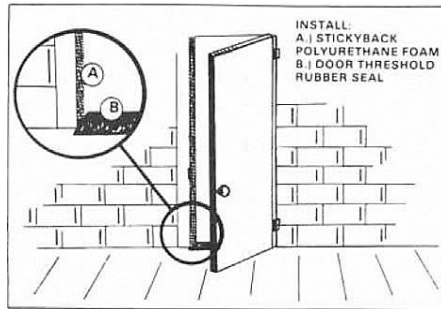


Figure 8: Door Seal

To prevent water from seeping through a sliding glass door, a plastic sheet (2 to 3 mm thick) should be placed between the door and the sandbags or between the door and the plywood barrier.

Important: The above is not recommended for water levels above two feet

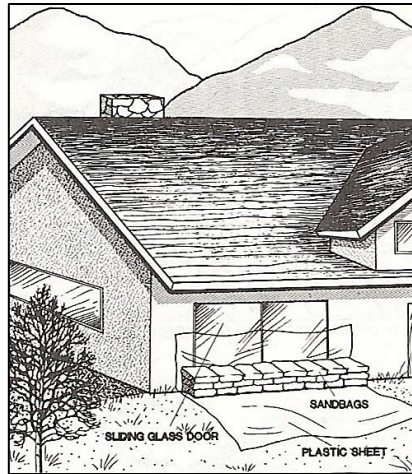


Figure 9: Sealing a Sliding Glass Door

Materials can be dismantled after the storm season and stored from year to year. Use low-grade plywood and overlap windows, vents or doors three to four inches on all sides. Secure the plywood with four or more nails, screws or bolts. A stake and board may also be used to wedge boards in place.

Wooden Deflectors

A wooden deflector is used outside a structure to deflect debris or water to the best overland escape. Use low-grade lumber and overlap sections with protruding faces downstream. Drive stakes to at least one half their length to ensure proper anchorage. Place deflectors on solid level soil to reduce the hazard of undercutting. **Do not attempt to use the lumber as a dam.**

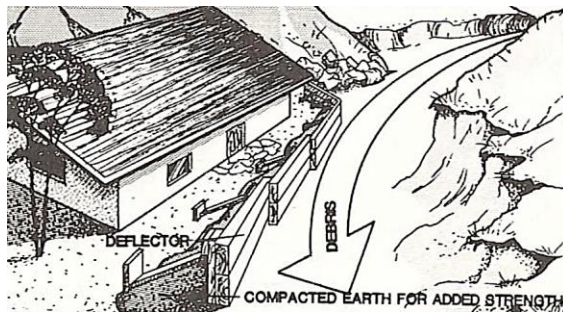


Figure 10: Timber Deflector

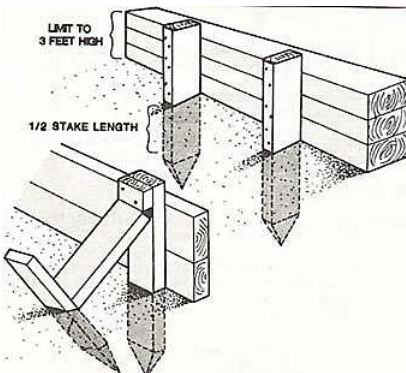


Figure 11: Close-up of Timber Installation

Earth packed behind the deflector will provide necessary additional strength. If the deflector required is more than three feet in height, the house or structure will have to be protected with sandbags used as a deflector.

Engineered Walls

Concrete blocks and heavy-duty wood walls that are designed and built to withstand load caused by water and debris are excellent for protection and durability. In many cases such walls can be adapted to become part of the Landscaping. Because these walls can be expensive, they should generally be considered permanent installations.

Do not rely on walls that have not been specifically engineered for protection.

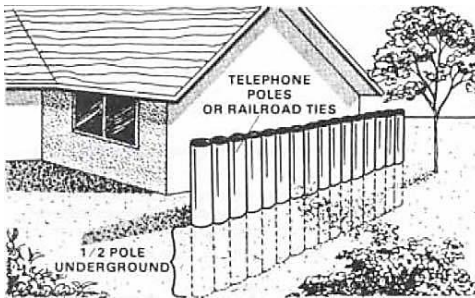


Figure 12: Barrier made of Telephone Poles or Railroad Ties

Flood Awareness

Several factors contribute to flooding. Two key elements are rainfall intensity and duration. Intensity is the rate of rainfall, and duration is how long the rain lasts. Topography, soil conditions, and ground cover also play important roles.

Floods can roll boulders, tear out trees, destroy buildings and bridges, and scour out new channels. Flood waters can reach

heights of 10 to 20 feet and often carry deadly cargo of debris. Flood-producing rains can also trigger catastrophic debris slides.

Regardless of how a flood occurs, the rule for being safe are simple: head for higher ground and stay away from flood waters. Even a shallow depth of fast-moving water produces more force than most people imagine. The most dangerous thing you can do is try walking, swimming, or driving through flood waters. Two feet of water is enough to carry away most automobiles, and just 6 inches will carry away most pedestrians.

Wow! That was a flood of information, here is a checklist to help keep you out of deep water.

Plan for Flooding

- ✓ **Talk to local community officials, as they will know the specifics of your area best.**
- ✓ **Talk to your insurance agent about the National Flood Insurance Program.**
- ✓ **Discuss floods with your family and develop an evacuation plan. Everyone in your family should know where to go if they have to leave.**
- ✓ **Consider contacting some of the resources mentioned in this booklet to prepare your property and better understand options when it comes to controlling and using stormwater.**

Additional Resources

For information on FEMA floodplain adjustments, civil engineering and design, watershed management and water resource planning:

NextGen Engineering

(520) 393-3931

ngeneng.com

For information on harvesting rainwater, water-smart landscaping, and watershed management:

Watershed Management Group

(520) 396-3266

watershedmg.org

For information on Flood Insurance:

National Flood Insurance Program

(800) 611-6122

www.fema.gov

Local Flood Information

There are numerous resources available through each county's Flood Control District including: maps, photos, county specific information and contact information, among other resources!

Pima County: (520) 724-4600

http://webcms.pima.gov/government/flood_control

Santa Cruz County: (520) 375-7830

<http://www.co.santa-cruz.az.us/238/flood-control>

Cochise County: (520) 432-9300

<http://cochise.az.gov/>

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Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Ventura County Watershed Protection District's "Weathering the Storm", 2016.

"Remember young one, just go with the flow."

"Go with the flow abuelo? Even if we are in the floodplain?"





WE DO SITE EVALUATIONS

NextGen helps families prepare for monsoons with site visits followed by professional recommendations. NextGen employees can visit your property, take a quick tour, and send you professional advice regarding preparation for flooding and ideas about how to best utilize rain that falls onto your property. NextGen will also provide a FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, which will show nearby floodplains. If you are interested in preparing your property and family for the monsoons, contact NextGen to arrange a site visit by sending an email to admin@ngeneng.com

WE HELP PROPERTY OWNERS SAVE ON FLOOD INSURANCE

NextGen helps landowners get their structure, development, or portions of their parcel out of the FEMA floodplain when the elevation or location justifies the adjustment, which can lower flood insurance rates. This process is called a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA). For straight forward cases we also do the e-LOMA that gives results within a day. If you need help understanding your floodplain options, please email admin@ngeneng.com to arrange for a free consultation.