

Chapter 14 FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION¹

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Sec. 14-1. Statutory authorization.

The legislature of the state has delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare.

(Code 1989, § 95.001; Ord. of 5-13-2008)

Sec. 14-2. Findings of fact.

- (a) The floodprone areas within the jurisdiction of the town are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life, property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures of flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.
- (b) These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities and by the occupancy in floodprone areas of uses vulnerable to floods or other hazards.

(Code 1989, § 95.002)

Sec. 14-3. Statement of purpose.

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions within floodprone areas by provisions designed to accomplish the following:

- (1) Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards or that result in damaging increases in erosion, flood heights or velocities;
- (2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities that serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;
- (4) Control filling, grading, dredging, and all other development that may increase erosion or flood damage; and
- (5) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers that will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

(Code 1989, § 95.003)

Sec. 14-4. Objectives.

The following are the objectives of this chapter:

¹State law reference(s)—Floodplain regulations, G.S. 160D-923.

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- (1) Protect human life, safety, and health;
- (2) Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) Minimize prolonged business losses and interruptions;
- (5) Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities (i.e., water and gas mains, electric, telephone, cable and sewer lines, streets, and bridges) that are located in floodprone areas;
- (6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of floodprone areas; and
- (7) Ensure that potential buyers are aware that property is in a special flood hazard area.

(Code 1989, § 95.004)

Sec. 14-5. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Accessory structure, appurtenant structure means a structure located on the same parcel of property as the principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. Garages, carports and storage sheds are common urban accessory structures. Pole barns, hay sheds and the like qualify as accessory structures on farms, and may or may not be located on the same parcel as the farm dwelling or shop building.

Addition (to an existing building) means an extension or increase in the floor area or height of a building or structure.

Appeal means a request for a review of the floodplain administrator's interpretation of any provision of this article.

Area of special flood hazard. See Special flood hazard area (SFHA).

Base flood means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base flood elevation (BFE) means a determination of the water surface elevations of the base flood as published in the flood insurance study. When the BFE has not been provided in a special flood hazard area, it may be obtained from engineering studies available from a federal, state, or other source using FEMA-approved engineering methodologies. This elevation, when combined with the freeboard, establishes the regulatory flood protection elevation.

Basement means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Building. See Structure.

Chemical storage facility means a building, portion of a building, or exterior area adjacent to a building used for the storage of any chemical or chemically reactive products.

Development means any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.

Disposal, as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(6), means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that the solid waste or any constituent part of

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the solid waste may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.

Elevated building means a non-basement building which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns.

Encroachment means the advance or infringement of uses, fill, excavation, buildings, structures or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.

Existing manufactured home park or manufactured home subdivision means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) was completed before the effective date of the ordinance from which this section is derived.

Flood or flooding means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or
- (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood boundary and floodway map (FBFM) means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, on which the special flood hazard areas and the floodways are delineated. This official map is a supplement to and shall be used in conjunction with the flood insurance rate map (FIRM).

Flood insurance means the insurance coverage provided under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM) means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, on which both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community are delineated.

Flood insurance study (FIS) means an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards, corresponding water surface elevations (if appropriate), flood hazard risk zones, and other flood data in a community issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The flood insurance study report includes flood insurance rate maps (FIRMS) and flood boundary and floodway maps (FBFMs), if published.

Flood zone means a geographical area shown on a flood hazard boundary map or flood insurance rate map that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

Floodplain means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.

Floodplain administrator is the individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

Floodplain development permit means any type of permit that is required in conformance with the provisions of this chapter, prior to the commencement of any development activity.

Floodplain management means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage and preserving and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the floodplain, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodplain management regulations, and open space plans.

Floodplain management regulations means this chapter and other zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances, and other applications of police power. The term "floodplain management regulations" describes federal, state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

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Floodprone area. See *Floodplain*.

Floodproofing means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities, structures, and their contents.

Floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

Freeboard means the height added to the base flood elevation (BFE) to account for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, blockage of bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed. The base flood elevation plus the freeboard establishes the regulatory flood protection elevation.

Functionally dependent facility means a facility which cannot be used for its intended purpose unless it is located in close proximity to water, limited to a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, or ship repair. The term "functionally dependent facility" does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales or service facilities.

Hazardous waste management facility, as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(9), means a facility for the collection, storage, processing, treatment, recycling, recovery, or disposal of hazardous waste.

Highest adjacent grade (HAG) means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, immediately next to the proposed walls of the structure.

Historic structure means any structure that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) It is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register.
- (2) It is certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior to qualify as a registered historic district.
- (3) It is individually listed on a local inventory of historic landmarks in communities with a certified local government (CLG) program.
- (4) It is certified as contributing to the historical significance of a historic district designated by a community with a certified local government (CLG) program. Certified local government (CLG) programs are approved by the U.S. Department of the Interior in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources through the state historic preservation officer as having met the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980.

Lowest adjacent grade (LAG) means the elevation of the ground, sidewalk or patio slab immediately next to the building, or deck support, after completion of the building.

Lowest floor means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such an enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable nonelevation design requirements of this chapter.

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Manufactured home means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a recreational vehicle.

Manufactured home park or subdivision means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Market value means the building value, not including the land value and that of any accessory structures or other improvements on the lot. Market value may be established by independent certified appraisal, by replacement cost depreciated for age of building and quality of construction (actual cash value), or by adjusted tax assessed values.

Mean sea level means the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) as corrected in 1929, the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) as corrected in 1988, or other vertical control datum used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain, to which base flood elevations (BFEs) shown on a FIRM are referenced. Refer to each FIRM panel to determine datum used.

New construction means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of the ordinance from which the floodplain management regulations are derived and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

Non-encroachment area means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot as designated in the flood insurance rate study report.

Post-FIRM means construction or other development for which the start of construction occurred on or after the effective date of the ordinance from which the flood insurance rate map is derived.

Pre-FIRM means construction or other development for which the start of construction occurred before the effective date of the ordinance from which the initial flood insurance rate map is derived.

Principally above ground means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure is above ground.

Recreational vehicle (RV) means a vehicle which is:

- (1) Built on a single chassis;
- (2) 400 square feet or less in area when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (3) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and
- (4) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Reference level is the top of the lowest floor for structures within special flood hazard areas designated as Zone A1-A30, AE, A, or A99.

Regulatory flood protection elevation means the base flood elevation plus the freeboard. In special flood hazard areas where base flood elevations (BFEs) have been determined, this elevation shall be the BFE plus two feet of freeboard. In special flood hazard areas where no BFE has been established, this elevation shall be at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade.

Remedy a violation means to bring the structure or other development into compliance with state and community floodplain management regulations, or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include:

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- (1) Protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages;
- (2) Implementing the enforcement provisions of this chapter or otherwise deterring future similar violations; or
- (3) Reducing federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

Riverine means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

Salvage yard means any nonresidential property used for the storage, collection, and/or recycling of any type of equipment, and including, but not limited to, vehicles, appliances and related machinery.

Solid waste disposal facility, as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(35), means any facility involved in the disposal of solid waste.

Solid waste disposal site, as defined in G.S. 130A-290(a)(36), means any place at which solid wastes are disposed of by incineration, sanitary landfill, or any other method.

Special flood hazard area (SFHA) means the land in the floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of being flooded in any given year as determined in section 14-7.

Start of construction includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The term "actual start" means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure means a walled and roofed building, a manufactured home, or a gas, liquid, or liquefied gas storage tank that is principally above ground.

Substantial damage means damage of any origin sustained by a structure during any one-year period whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. See the definition of the term "substantial improvement." The term "substantial damage" also means flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a ten-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.

Substantial improvement means any combination of repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other 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 before the start of construction of the improvement. The term "substantial improvement" includes structures which have incurred substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term "substantial improvement" does not, however, include:

- (1) Any correction of existing violations of state or community health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the community code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to ensure safe living conditions; or

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- (2) Any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an historic structure.

Threat to public safety and/or nuisance means anything which is injurious to the safety or health of an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay stream, canal, or basin.

Variance is a grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter.

Violation means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in sections 14-46, 14-47, 14-49, 14-72 and 14-73 is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Water surface elevation (WSE) means the height, in relation to mean sea level, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

Watercourse means a lake, river, creek, stream, wash, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. The term "watercourse" includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

(Code 1989, § 95.010)

Sec. 14-6. Lands to which this chapter applies.

This chapter shall apply to all special flood hazard areas within the jurisdiction, including any extra-territorial jurisdiction, of the town and within the jurisdiction of any other community whose governing body agrees, by resolution, to such applicability.

(Code 1989, § 95.020)

Sec. 14-7. Basis for establishing the special flood hazard areas.

- (a) The special flood hazard areas are those identified under the cooperating technical state (CTS) agreement between the state and FEMA in its flood insurance study (FIS) and its accompanying flood insurance rate maps (FIRM), for the county, dated July 2, 2008, which are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter.
- (b) In addition, upon annexation to the town or inclusion in its extra-territorial jurisdiction (ETJ), the special flood hazard areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and/or produced under the cooperating technical state agreement between the state and FEMA as stated in subsection (a) of this section, for the unincorporated areas of the county, with accompanying maps and other supporting data are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter.
- (c) The initial flood insurance rate maps are as follows for the jurisdictional areas at the initial date:
- (1) The unincorporated area of the county, dated June 1, 1987.
- (2) Town of Lake Lure, dated July 2, 2008.

(Code 1989, § 95.021)

Sec. 14-8. Establishment of floodplain development permit.

A floodplain development permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this chapter prior to the commencement of any development activities within special flood hazard areas determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14-7.

(Code 1989, § 95.022)

Sec. 14-9. Compliance.

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted, altered, or developed in any way without full compliance with the terms of these and other applicable regulations.

(Code 1989, § 95.023)

Sec. 14-10. Abrogation and greater restrictions.

These regulations are not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where these regulations and others conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

(Code 1989, § 95.024)

Sec. 14-11. Interpretation.

In the interpretation and application of these regulations, all provisions shall be:

- (1) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (2) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

(Code 1989, § 95.025)

Sec. 14-12. Warning and disclaimer of liability.

The degree of flood protection required by these regulations is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur. Actual flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. These regulations do not imply that land outside the special flood hazard areas or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. These regulations shall not create liability on the part of the town, or any officer or employee thereof, for any flood damages that result from reliance on these regulations or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

(Code 1989, § 95.026)

Sec. 14-13. Penalties for violation.

Any person who violates any of these regulations or fails to comply with any of their requirements shall be subject to the assessment of a civil penalty in accordance with the provisions of section 36-431(e), the terms of which are incorporated herein by reference. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the town from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

(Code 1989, § 95.027)

Secs. 14-14—14-44. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 14-45. Designation of floodplain administrator.

The town designee, referred to as the floodplain administrator, is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this chapter.

(Code 1989, § 95.030)

Sec. 14-46. Floodplain development application, permit and certification requirements.

- (a) *Application requirements.* Application for a floodplain development permit shall be made to the floodplain administrator prior to any development activities located within special flood hazard areas. The following items shall be presented to the floodplain administrator to apply for a floodplain development permit:
- (1) A plot plan drawn to scale which shall include, but not be limited to, the following specific details of the proposed floodplain development:
 - a. The nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area of development/disturbance; existing and proposed structures, utility systems, grading/paving areas, fill materials, storage areas, drainage facilities, and other development;
 - b. The boundary of the special flood hazard area as delineated on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in section 14-7, or a statement that the entire lot is within the special flood hazard area;
 - c. Flood zone designation of the proposed development area as determined on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in section 14-7;
 - d. The boundary of the floodway or non-encroachment area as determined in section 14-7;
 - e. The base flood elevation (BFE) where provided, as set forth in section 14-7, 14-47 or 14-74;
 - f. The old and new location of any watercourse that will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development; and
 - g. The certification of the plot plan by a registered land surveyor or professional engineer.
 - (2) Proposed elevation, and method thereof, of all development within a special flood hazard area, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed reference level (including basement) of all structures;
 - b. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure in Zone AE or A will be floodproofed; and
 - c. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any proposed utility systems will be elevated or floodproofed.

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- (3) If floodproofing, a floodproofing certificate (FEMA Form 81-65) with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan that include, but are not limited to, installation, exercise, and maintenance of floodproofing measures.
 - (4) A foundation plan, drawn to scale, which shall include details of the proposed foundation system to ensure all provisions of this article are met. These details include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. The proposed method of elevation, if applicable (i.e., fill, solid foundation perimeter wall, solid backfilled foundation, open foundation on columns/posts/piers/piles/shear walls); and
 - b. Openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on walls in accordance with section 14-73(4)c.3 when solid foundation perimeter walls are used in Zones A, AE, and A1-30.
 - (5) Usage details of any enclosed areas below the lowest floor.
 - (6) Plans and/or details for the protection of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems to be located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
 - (7) Certification that all other local, state and federal permits required prior to floodplain development permit issuance have been received.
 - (8) Documentation for placement of recreational vehicles and/or temporary structures, when applicable, to ensure that the provisions of section 14-73(6) and (7).
 - (9) A description of proposed watercourse alteration or relocation, when applicable, including an engineering report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map (if not shown on a plot plan) showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation.
- (b) *Permit requirements.* The floodplain development permit shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- (1) A description of the development to be permitted under the floodplain development permit.
 - (2) The special flood hazard area determination for the proposed development in accordance with available data specified in section 14-7.
 - (3) The regulatory flood protection elevation required for the reference level and all attendant utilities.
 - (4) The regulatory flood protection elevation required for the protection of all public utilities.
 - (5) All certification submittal requirements with timelines.
 - (6) A statement that no fill material or other development shall encroach into the floodway or non-encroachment area of any watercourse, as applicable.
 - (7) The flood openings requirements, if in Zones A, AE or A1-30.
 - (8) Limitations of below-BFE-enclosure uses (if applicable) (i.e., parking, boathouses, building access and limited storage only).
- (c) *Certification requirements.*
- (1) *Elevation certificates.*
 - a. An elevation certificate (FEMA Form 81-31) is required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the floodplain administrator a certification of the elevation of the reference level, in relation to mean sea level. The floodplain administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review

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shall be corrected by the permit holder prior to the beginning of construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit.

- b. An elevation certificate (FEMA Form 81-31) is required after the reference level is established. Within seven calendar days of establishment of the reference level elevation, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the floodplain administrator a certification of the elevation of the reference level in relation to mean sea level. Any work done within the seven-day calendar period and prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The floodplain administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further work being permitted to proceed. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.
 - c. A final as-built elevation certificate (FEMA Form 81-31) is required after construction is completed and prior to certificate of compliance/occupancy issuance. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the floodplain administrator a certification of final as-built construction of the elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities. The floodplain administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to certificate of compliance/occupancy issuance. In some instances, another certification may be required to certify corrected as-built construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a certificate of compliance/occupancy.
- (2) *Floodproofing certificate.* If nonresidential floodproofing is used to meet the regulatory flood protection elevation requirements, a floodproofing certificate (FEMA Form 81-65), with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan are required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the floodplain administrator a certification of the floodproofed design elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities, in relation to mean sea level. Floodproofing certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. The floodplain administrator shall review the certificate data, the operational plan, and the inspection and maintenance plan. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the applicant prior to permit approval. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit. Failure to construct in accordance with the certified design shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a certificate of compliance/occupancy.
- (3) *Manufactured home.* If a manufactured home is placed within Zone A, AE, or A1-30 and the elevation of the chassis is more than 36 inches in height above grade, an engineered foundation certification is required in accordance with the provisions of section 14-73(3)b.
- (4) *Watercourse.* If a watercourse is to be altered or relocated, the following shall be submitted by the permit applicant prior to issuance of a floodplain development permit:
- a. A description of the extent of watercourse alteration or relocation;
 - b. A professional engineer's certified report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and
 - c. A map showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation.

- (5) *Certification exemptions.* The following structures, if located within Zone A, AE, or A1-30, are exempt from the elevation and floodproofing certification requirements specified in subsections (5)a and b of this section:
- a. Recreational vehicles meeting the requirements of section 14-73(6)a;
 - b. Temporary structures meeting the requirements of section 14-73(7); and
 - c. Accessory structures with an area of less than 150 square feet meeting requirements of section 14-73(8).

(Code 1989, § 95.031)

Sec. 14-47. Duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator.

The floodplain administrator shall assume and perform all such duties and responsibilities as are necessary to administer these regulations including, without limitation, those listed herein.

- (1) Review all floodplain development applications and issue permits for all proposed development within special flood hazard areas to ensure that the requirements of this article have been satisfied.
- (2) Review all proposed development within special flood hazard areas to ensure that all necessary local, state, and federal permits have been received.
- (3) Notify adjacent communities and the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (4) Ensure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is maintained.
- (5) Prevent encroachments into floodways and non-encroachment areas unless the certification and flood hazard reduction provisions of section 14-76 are met.
- (6) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the reference level (including basement) and all attendant utilities of all new and substantially improved structures, in accordance with the provisions of section 14-46.
- (7) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which all new and substantially improved structures and utilities have been floodproofed, in accordance with the provisions of section 14-46.
- (8) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of all public utilities in accordance with the provisions of section 14-46.
- (9) When floodproofing is utilized for a particular structure, obtain certifications from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with the provisions of sections 14-46 and 14-73(2).
- (10) Make the necessary interpretation where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the special flood hazard areas, floodways, or non-encroachment areas (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this section.
- (11) When base flood elevation (BFE) data have not been provided in accordance with the provisions of section 14-7, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation (BFE) data, along with

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- floodway data or non-encroachment area data available from a federal, state, or other source, including data developed pursuant to section 14-74(2)b, in order to administer the provisions of this article.
- (12) When base flood elevation (BFE) data are provided but no floodway or non-encroachment area data have been provided in accordance with the provisions of section 14-7, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any floodway data or non-encroachment area data available from a federal, state, or other source in order to administer the provisions of this article.
- (13) When the lowest floor and the lowest adjacent grade of a structure or the lowest ground elevation of a parcel in a special flood hazard area is above the base flood elevation, advise the property owner of the option to apply for a letter of map amendment (LOMA) from FEMA. Maintain a copy of the letter of map amendment (LOMA) issued by FEMA in the floodplain development permit file.
- (14) Permanently maintain all records that pertain to the administration of this article and make these records available for public inspection, recognizing that such information may be subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended.
- (15) Make on-site inspections of work in progress. As the work pursuant to a floodplain development permit progresses, the floodplain administrator shall make as many inspections of the work as may be necessary to ensure that the work is being done according to the provisions of the local ordinance and the terms of the permit. In exercising this power, the floodplain administrator has a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the jurisdiction of the community at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (16) Issue stop-work orders as required. Whenever a building or part thereof is being constructed, reconstructed, altered, or repaired in violation of this article, the floodplain administrator may order the work to be immediately stopped. The stop-work order shall be in writing and directed to the person doing or in charge of the work. The stop-work order shall state the specific work to be stopped, the specific reason for the stoppage, and the condition under which the work may be resumed. Violation of a stop-work order subjects the perpetrator to a civil penalty pursuant to section 14-13.
- (17) Revoke floodplain development permits as required. The floodplain administrator may revoke and require the return of the floodplain development permit by notifying the permit holder in writing stating the reason for the revocation. Permits shall be revoked for the following reasons:
- a. Any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, and specifications;
 - b. Refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of state or local laws; or
 - c. False statements or misrepresentations made in securing the permit. Any floodplain development permit mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable state or local law may also be revoked.
- (18) Make periodic inspections throughout the special flood hazard areas within the jurisdiction of the community. The floodplain administrator and each member of his inspections department shall have a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the territorial jurisdiction of the department at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (19) Follow through with the corrective procedures of section 14-48.
- (20) Review, provide input, and make recommendations for variance requests.

- (21) Maintain a current map repository to include, without limitation, the FIS Report, FIRM and other official flood maps and studies adopted in accordance with the provisions of section 14-7, including any revisions thereto, including letters of map change, issued by FEMA. Notify the state and FEMA of mapping needs.
- (22) Coordinate revisions to FIS reports and FIRMs, including letters of map revision based on fill (LOMR-Fs) and letters of map revision (LOMRs).

(Code 1989, § 95.032)

Sec. 14-48. Corrective procedures.

- (a) *Violations to be corrected.* When the floodplain administrator finds violations of applicable state and local laws, it shall be his duty to notify the owner or occupant of the building of the violation. The owner or occupant shall immediately remedy each of the violations of law cited in such notification.
- (b) *Actions in event of failure to take corrective action.* If the owner of a building or property fails to take prompt corrective action, the floodplain administrator shall give the owner written notice, by certified or registered mail to the owner's last known address or by personal service, stating the following:
 - (1) That the building or property is in violation of the floodplain management regulations;
 - (2) That a hearing will be held before the floodplain administrator at a designated place and time, not later than ten days after the date of the notice, at which time the owner shall be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to present arguments and evidence pertaining to the matter; and
 - (3) That following the hearing, the floodplain administrator may issue an order to alter, vacate, or demolish the building or to remove fill as applicable.
- (c) *Order to take corrective action.* If, upon a hearing held pursuant to the notice prescribed in subsection (b) of this section, the floodplain administrator shall find that a building or development is in violation of the flood damage prevention ordinance, he shall issue an order in writing to the owner, requiring the owner to remedy the violation within a specified time period, not less than 60 calendar days, nor more than 180 calendar days. Where the floodplain administrator finds that there is imminent danger to life or other property, he may order that corrective action be taken in such lesser period as may be feasible.
- (d) *Appeal.* Any owner who has received an order to take corrective action may appeal the order to the local elected governing body by giving notice of appeal in writing to the floodplain administrator and the clerk within ten days following issuance of the final order. In the absence of an appeal, the order of the floodplain administrator shall be final. The local governing body shall hear an appeal within a reasonable time and may affirm, modify and affirm, or revoke the order.
- (e) *Failure to comply with order.* If the owner of a building or property fails to comply with an order to take corrective action for which no appeal has been made or fails to comply with an order of the governing body following an appeal, the owner shall be guilty of a violation of these regulations punishable as provided by section 14-13. Furthermore, the town may seek equitable or other appropriate relief to compel compliance with such order.

(Code 1989, § 95.033)

Sec. 14-49. Variance procedures.

- (a) The town board of adjustment, hereinafter referred to as the appeal board, shall hear and decide requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.

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- (b) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the appeal board may appeal such decision to the superior court as provided in G.S. ch. 7A.
- (c) Variances may be issued for the following:
 - (1) The repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon the determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and that the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure;
 - (2) Functionally dependent facilities if determined to meet the definition stated in section 14-5 and provided provisions of subsection (i)(2) and (5) of this section have been satisfied, and provided such facilities are protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety; and
 - (3) Any other type of development, provided it meets the requirements of this section.
- (d) In passing upon variances, the appeal board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this article, and the following:
 - (1) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (2) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (3) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (4) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (5) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, as defined under section 14-5, as a functionally dependent facility, where applicable;
 - (6) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
 - (7) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (8) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
 - (9) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (10) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
 - (11) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- (e) A written report addressing each of the factors listed in subsection (d) of this section shall be submitted with the application for a variance.
- (f) Upon consideration of the factors listed in subsection (d) of this section and the purposes of this article, the appeal board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this article.
- (g) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the base flood elevation (BFE) and the elevation to which the structure is to be built and that such construction below the BFE increases risks to life and property, and that the issuance of a variance to

construct a structure below the BFE will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to \$25.00 per \$100.00 of insurance coverage. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance.

- (h) The floodplain administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the state upon request.
- (i) Additional standards for variances.
 - (1) Variances shall not be issued when the variance will make the structure in violation of other federal, state or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.
 - (2) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway or non-encroachment area if the variance would result in any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge.
 - (3) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - (4) Variances shall only be issued prior to development permit approval.
 - (5) Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - a. A showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - b. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and
 - c. A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- (j) A variance may be issued for solid waste disposal facilities or sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities that are located in special flood hazard areas, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (1) The use serves a critical need in the community;
 - (2) No feasible location exists for the use outside the special flood hazard area;
 - (3) The reference level of any structure is elevated or floodproofed to at least the regulatory flood protection elevation;
 - (4) The use complies with all other applicable federal, state and local laws; and
 - (5) The town has notified the secretary of the state department of crime control and public safety of its intention to grant a variance at least 30 calendar days prior to granting the variance.

(Code 1989, § 95.034)

Secs. 14-50—14-71. Reserved.

ARTICLE III. PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

Sec. 14-72. General standards.

The following standards apply in all special flood hazard areas:

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure.

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- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (3) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages.
- (4) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding to the regulatory flood protection elevation. These include, but are not limited to, HVAC equipment, water softener units, bath/kitchen fixtures, ductwork, electric/gas meter panels/boxes, utility/cable boxes, hot water heaters, and electric outlets/switches.
- (5) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
- (6) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters.
- (7) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- (8) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvements to a structure, which is in compliance with the provisions of this article, shall meet the requirements of new construction as contained in this article.
- (9) Nothing in these regulations shall prevent the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of a building or structure existing on the effective date of the ordinance from which is section is derived and located totally or partially within the floodway, non-encroachment area, or stream setback, provided there is no additional encroachment below the regulatory flood protection elevation in the floodway, non-encroachment area, or stream setback, provided that such repair, reconstruction, or replacement meets all of the other requirements of this article.
- (10) New solid waste disposal facilities and sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities shall not be permitted, except by variance as specified in section 14-49(j). A structure or tank for chemical or fuel storage incidental to an allowed use or to the operation of a water treatment plant or wastewater treatment facility may be located in a special flood hazard area only if the structure or tank is either elevated or floodproofed to at least the regulatory flood protection elevation and certified in accordance with the provisions of section 14-46(c).
- (11) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- (12) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- (13) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- (14) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have received all necessary permits from those governmental agencies for which approval is required by federal or state law, including section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 USC 1344.
- (15) When a structure is partially located in a special flood hazard area, the entire structure shall meet the requirements for new construction and substantial improvements.

- (16) When a structure is located in multiple flood hazard zones or in a flood hazard risk zone with multiple base flood elevations, the provisions for the more restrictive flood hazard risk zone and the highest base flood elevation shall apply.

(Code 1989, § 95.040)

Sec. 14-73. Specific standards.

In addition to the general standards contained in section 14-72, the following specific standards apply in all special flood hazard areas where base flood elevation (BFE) data have been provided, as set forth in section 14-7 or 14-74:

- (1) *Residential construction.* New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation, as defined in section 14-5.
- (2) *Nonresidential construction.* New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential structure shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation, as defined in section 14-5. Structures located in A, AE, and A1-30 zones may be floodproofed to the regulatory flood protection elevation in lieu of elevation, provided that all areas of the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, below the regulatory flood protection elevation are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, using structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the floodproofing standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the floodplain administrator as set forth in section 14-46(c), along with the operational plan and the inspection and maintenance plan.
- (3) *Manufactured homes.*
 - a. New and replacement manufactured homes shall be elevated so that the reference level of the manufactured home is no lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation, as defined in section 14-5.
 - b. Manufactured homes shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement, either by certified engineered foundation system, or in accordance with the most current edition of the state regulations for manufactured homes adopted by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to G.S. 143-143.15. Additionally, when the elevation would be met by an elevation of the chassis 36 inches or less above the grade at the site, the chassis shall be supported by reinforced piers or engineered foundation. When the elevation of the chassis is above 36 inches in height, an engineering certification is required.
 - c. All enclosures or skirting below the lowest floor shall meet the requirements of subsection (4) of this section.
 - d. An evacuation plan must be developed for evacuation of all residents of all new, substantially improved or substantially damaged manufactured home parks or subdivisions located within floodprone areas. This plan shall be filed with and approved by the floodplain administrator and the local emergency management coordinator.
- (4) *Elevated buildings.* Any fully enclosed area, of new construction and substantially improved structures, which is below the lowest floor shall comply with the following requirements:

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- a. It shall not be designed or used for human habitation but shall only be used for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator). The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be finished or partitioned into separate rooms, except to enclose storage areas.
 - b. It shall be constructed entirely of flood-resistant materials at least to the regulatory flood protection elevation.
 - c. In Zones A, AE, and A1-30, it shall include flood openings to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this requirement, the openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum design criteria:
 - 1. A minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding;
 - 2. The total net area of all flood openings must be at least one square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
 - 3. If a building has more than one enclosed area, each enclosed area must have flood openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit;
 - 4. The bottom of all required flood openings shall be no higher than one foot above adjacent grade;
 - 5. Flood openings may be equipped with screens louvers, or other coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions; and
 - 6. Enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes, and, therefore, do not require flood openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires flood openings as outlined in this subsection.
- (5) *Additions/improvements.*
- a. *Pre-FIRM structures.* Additions and/or improvements to pre-FIRM structures when the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the existing structure are not a substantial improvement, the addition and/or improvements must be designed to minimize flood damages and must not be any more nonconforming than the existing structure. When such additions and/or improvements constitute a substantial improvement, both the existing structure and the addition and/or improvements must comply with the standards for new construction.
 - b. *Post-FIRM structures.*
 - 1. Additions to post-FIRM structures with no modifications to the existing structure other than a standard door in the common wall shall require only the addition to comply with the standards for new construction.
 - 2. Additions and/or improvements to post-FIRM structures when the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the existing structure are not a substantial improvement, the addition and/or improvements only must comply with the standards for new construction. When such additions and/or improvements constitute

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a substantial improvement, both the existing structure and the addition and/or improvements must comply with the standards for new construction.

- (6) *Recreational vehicles.* Recreational vehicles shall either:
- a. Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days;
 - b. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities, and has no permanently attached additions); or
 - c. Meet all the requirements for new construction.
- (7) *Temporary nonresidential structures.* Prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for a temporary structure, the applicant must submit to the floodplain administrator a plan for the removal of such structure in the event of a hurricane, flash flood or other type of flood warning notification. The following information shall be submitted in writing to the floodplain administrator for review and written approval:
- a. A specified time period for which the temporary use will be permitted. Time specified may not exceed three months, renewable up to one year;
 - b. The name, address, and telephone number of the individual responsible for the removal of the temporary structure;
 - c. The time frame prior to the event at which a structure will be removed (i.e., minimum of 72 hours before landfall of a hurricane or immediately upon flood warning notification);
 - d. A copy of the contract or other suitable instrument with the entity responsible for physical removal of the structure; and
 - e. Designation, accompanied by documentation, of a location outside the special flood hazard area, to which the temporary structure will be moved.
- (8) *Accessory structures.* When accessory structures (sheds, boathouses, detached garages, etc.) are to be placed within a special flood hazard area, the following criteria shall be met:
- a. Accessory structures shall not be used for human habitation (including working, sleeping, living, cooking or restroom areas);
 - b. Accessory structures shall not be temperature-controlled;
 - c. Accessory structures shall be designed to have low flood-damage potential;
 - d. Accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters;
 - e. Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored in accordance with the provisions of section 14-72(1);
 - f. All service facilities such as electrical shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of section 14-72(4); and
 - g. Flood openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces shall be provided below regulatory flood protection elevation in conformance with the provisions of subsection (4)c of this section. An accessory structure with a footprint less than 150 square feet that satisfies the criteria outlined above does not require an elevation or floodproofing certificate. Elevation or

floodproofing certifications are required for all other accessory structures in accordance with section 14-46(c).

(Code 1989, § 95.041)

Sec. 14-74. Standards for floodplains without established base flood elevations.

Within the special flood hazard areas established in section 14-7, where no base flood elevation (BFE) data have been provided by FEMA, the provisions contained herein shall apply in addition to those contained in section 14-72.

- (1) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements or new development shall be permitted within a distance of 20 feet each side from top of bank or five times the width of the stream, whichever is greater, unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (2) The BFE used in determining the regulatory flood protection elevation shall be determined based on the following criteria:
 - a. When base flood elevation (BFE) data are available from other sources, all new construction and substantial improvements within such areas shall also comply with all applicable provisions of these regulations and shall be elevated or floodproofed in accordance with the standards in sections 14-72 and 14-73.
 - b. When floodway or non-encroachment area data are available from a federal, state or other source, all new construction and substantial improvements within floodway and non-encroachment areas shall also comply with the requirements of this section and sections 14-73, 14-75 and 14-76.
 - c. All subdivision, manufactured home park and other development proposals shall provide base flood elevation (BFE) data if the development is greater than five acres or has more than 50 lots/manufactured home sites. Such BFE data shall be adopted by reference in accordance with section 14-73 and utilized in implementing this article.
 - d. When BFE data are not available from a federal, state, or other source, as outlined in subsection (2)a of this section, the reference level shall be elevated or floodproofed (nonresidential) to or above the regulatory flood protection elevation, as defined in section 14-5. All other applicable provisions of section 14-73 shall also apply.

(Code 1989, § 95.043)

Sec. 14-75. Standards for riverine floodplains with base flood elevations but without established floodways or non-encroachment areas.

- (a) All development along rivers and streams where base flood elevation (BFE) data are provided by FEMA or are available from another source, but neither floodway nor non-encroachment areas are identified for a special flood hazard area on the FIRM, or in the FIS report, shall comply with the standards contained within sections 14-72 and 14-73.
- (b) Furthermore, until a regulatory floodway or non-encroachment area is designated, no encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development, shall be permitted unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating

that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the town's planning jurisdiction.

(Code 1989, § 95.044)

Sec. 14-76. Floodways and non-encroachment areas.

Areas designated as floodways or non-encroachment areas are located within the special flood hazard areas established in section 14-7. The floodways and non-encroachment areas are extremely hazardous areas due to the velocity of floodwaters that have erosion potential and carry debris and potential projectiles. In addition to the standards contained in sections 14-72 and 14-73, the following additional requirements shall apply to all development within such areas:

- (1) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other developments shall be permitted unless:
 - a. Hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice and presented to the floodplain administrator prior to issuance of a floodplain development permit demonstrate that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in the flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood; or
 - b. A conditional letter of map revision (CLOMR) has been approved by FEMA. A letter of map revision (LOMR) shall also be obtained upon completion of the proposed encroachment.
- (2) If the provisions of this section are satisfied, all development shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of this article.
- (3) Manufactured homes shall not be permitted except replacement manufactured homes in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision provided such development meets the anchoring and the elevation standards of section 14-73(3), as well as the no encroachment standard of subsection (1) of this section.

(Code 1989, § 95.045)