

ARTICLE III. - FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

DIVISION 1. - STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Sec. 5-41. - Statutory authorization.

The Legislature of the State of Alabama has in Title 11, Chapter 19, Sections 1-24, Chapter 45, Sections 1-11, Chapter 52, Sections 1-84, and Title 41, Chapter 9, Section 166 of the Code of Alabama, 1975, authorized local government units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 1, § A, 2-5-07)

Sec. 5-42. - Findings of fact.

- (1) The flood hazard areas of Robertsdale, Alabama, are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood relief and protection, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
- (2) These flood losses are caused by the occupancy in flood hazard areas of uses vulnerable to floods, which are inadequately elevated, floodproofed, or otherwise unprotected from flood damages, and by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 1, § B, 2-5-07)

Sec. 5-43. - Statement of purpose.

It is the purpose of this article to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

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

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 1, § C, 2-5-07)

Sec. 5-44. - Objectives.

The objectives of this article are:

- (1) To protect human life and health;
- (2) To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;
- (3) To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of floodprone areas in

- such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas;
- (4) To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
 - (5) To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
 - (6) To minimize prolonged business interruptions; and
 - (7) To insure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 1, § D, 2-5-07)

Secs. 5-45—5-60. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 5-61. - Lands to which this article applies.

This article shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the City of Robertsdale, Alabama.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 2, § A, 2-5-07; Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-62. - Basis for area of special flood hazard.

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in its flood insurance study (FIS), dated December 1, 1981, with accompanying maps and other supporting data and any revision thereto, are adopted by reference and declared a part of this article. For those land areas acquired by a municipality through annexation, the current effective FIS and data for Baldwin County are hereby adopted by reference. Areas of special flood hazard may also include those areas known to have flooded historically or defined through standard engineering analysis by governmental agencies or private parties but not yet incorporated in a FIS.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 2, § B, 2-5-07)

Sec. 5-63. - Establishment of development permit.

A development permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this article prior to the commencement of any development activities.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 2, § C, 2-5-07)

Sec. 5-64. - Compliance.

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted or altered without full compliance with the terms of this article and other applicable regulations.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 2, § D, 2-5-07)

Sec. 5-65. - Abrogation and greater restrictions.

This article is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing ordinance, easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this article and another conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 2, § E, 2-5-07)

Sec. 5-66. - Interpretation.

In the interpretation and application of this article 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.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 2, § F, 2-5-07)

Sec. 5-67. - Warning and disclaimer of liability.

The degree of flood protection required by this article is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur; flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This article does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This article shall not create liability on the part of the City of Robertsdale or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this article or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 2, § G, 2-5-07)

Sec. 5-68. - Penalties for violation.

- (1) *Notice of violation.* If the community determines that an applicant or other responsible person has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of a permit, or the provisions of this ordinance, it shall issue a written notice of violation, by certified return receipt mail, to such applicant or other responsible person. Where the person is engaged in activity covered by the ordinance codified in this section without having first secured a permit, the notice shall be served on the owner or the responsible person in charge of the activity being conducted on the site. The notice of violation shall contain:
 - (a) The name and address of the owner or the applicant or the responsible person;
 - (b) The address or other description of the site upon which the violation is occurring;
 - (c) A statement specifying the nature of the violation;
 - (d) A description of the remedial measures necessary to bring the action or inaction into compliance with the permit or this ordinance and the date for the completion of such remedial action;
 - (e) A statement of the penalty or penalties that may be assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation is directed, and;
 - (f) A statement that the determination of violation may be appealed to the community by filing a written notice of appeal within thirty (30) days after the notice of violation (except, that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, twenty-four-hour notice shall be sufficient).
- (2) *Additional enforcement actions.* If the remedial measures described in the notice of violation have not been completed by the date set forth for such completion in the notice of violation, any one (1) or more of the following enforcement actions may be enacted against the person to whom the notice of violation was directed. Before taking any of the following actions or imposing any of the following penalties, the City of Robertsdale shall first notify the applicant or other responsible person in writing of its intended action. The City of Robertsdale shall provide reasonable opportunity, of not less than ten (10) days (except, that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, twenty-four-hour notice shall be sufficient) to cure such violation. In the event the applicant or other responsible person fails to cure such violation after such notice and cure period, the City of Robertsdale may take or impose any one (1) or more of the following enforcement actions or penalties:

- (a) *Civil penalties:* Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days, and, in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case: Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City of Robertsdale from taking such other lawful actions as may be necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.
- (3) *Administrative appeal; judicial review.* Any person receiving a notice of violation may appeal the determination of the community, including, but not limited to, the issuance of a stop work order, the assessment of an administratively-imposed monetary penalty, the suspension, revocation, modification, or grant with condition of a permit by the community upon finding that the holder is in violation of permit conditions, or that the holder is in violation of any applicable ordinance or any of the community's rules and regulations, or the issuance of a notice of bond forfeiture.

The notice of appeal must be in writing and must be received within ten (10) days from the date of the notice of violation. A hearing on the appeal shall take place within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal by the floodplain administrator.

- (4) *[Appeal board.]* All appeals shall be heard and decided by the community's designated appeal board, which shall be the Robertsdale Zoning Board of Adjustments, or their designees. The appeal board shall have the power to affirm, modify, or reject the original penalty, including the right to increase or decrease the amount of any monetary penalty and the right to add or delete remedial actions required for correction of the violation and compliance with the community's flood damage prevention ordinance, and any other applicable local, state, or federal requirements. The decision of the appeal board shall be final.
- (5) *[Judicial review.]* A judicial review can be requested by any person aggrieved by a decision or order of the community, after exhausting his/her administrative remedies. They shall have the right to appeal de novo to the Baldwin County Circuit Court.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 2, § H, 2-5-07; Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-69. - Saving clause.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this ordinance is for any reason held to be noncompliant with 44 Code of Federal Regulation 59-78, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this article.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Secs. 5-70—5-80. - Reserved.

DIVISION 3. - ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 5-81. - Designation of ordinance administrator.

The building official is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this article and is designated as the floodplain administrator.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 2, § H, 2-5-07; Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-82. - Permit procedures.

Application for a development permit shall be made to the building official on forms furnished by the community prior to any development activities, and may include, but not be limited to the following: Plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the elevations of the area in question and the nature, location, dimensions, of existing or proposed structures, earthen fill placement, storage of materials or equipment, and drainage facilities.

Specifically, the following procedure and information is required for all projects in the special flood hazard areas within the jurisdiction of the City of Robertsdale:

- (1) *Application stage.* Plot plans are to include:
 - (a) The base flood elevation (BFE) where provided as set forth in this article;
 - (b) Boundary of the special flood hazard area and floodway(s) as delineated on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in section 5-62;
 - (c) Flood zone designation of the proposed development area as determined on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in section 5-62;
 - (d) Elevation in relation to mean sea level (or highest adjacent grade) of the regulatory lowest floor level, including basement, of all proposed structures;
 - (e) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure will be floodproofed;
 - (f) Design certification from a registered professional engineer or architect that any proposed nonresidential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria of sections 5-92, 5-94 and 5-95;
 - (g) A foundation plan, drawn to scale, that 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 proposed method of elevation (i.e., fill, solid foundation perimeter wall, solid backfilled foundation, open foundation on columns/posts/piers/piles/shear walls) and description of any flood openings required in accordance with sections 5-92, 5-94 and 5-95 when solid foundation perimeter walls are used.
 - (h) Usage details of any enclosed areas below the lowest floor shall be described.
 - (i) 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.
 - (j) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of a proposed development including current and proposed locations of the watercourse. An engineering report shall be provided 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. The affected properties shall be depicted on a map or on the plot plan.
 - (k) Certification of the plot plan by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor in the State of Alabama is required.
- (2) *Construction stage.* For all new construction and substantial improvements, the permit holder shall provide to the building official an as-built certification of the regulatory floor elevation or floodproofing level using appropriate FEMA elevation or floodproofing certificate immediately after the lowest floor or floodproofing is completed.
 - (a) When floodproofing is utilized for nonresidential structures, said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same.
 - (b) Any work undertaken prior to submission of these certifications shall be at the permit holder's risk.
 - (c) The floodplain administrator shall review the above referenced certification data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further progressive work being allowed to proceed. Failure to submit certification or failure to make said corrections required hereby, shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.

- (d) The floodplain administrator shall make periodic inspections of projects during construction throughout the areas within the jurisdiction of the community to ensure that the work is being done according to the provisions of the ordinance and the terms of the permit. Members of his or her inspections/engineering department shall have presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the territorial jurisdiction of the department at a reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
 - (e) The floodplain administrator may revoke and require the return of the floodplain development permit by notifying the permit holder in writing stating the reason(s) for the revocation. Permits shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, and specifications; for refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of state or local laws; or for 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.
- (3) *Finished construction.* Upon completion of construction, a FEMA elevation certificate (FEMA Form 81-31), which depicts all finished construction elevations, is required to be submitted to the floodplain administrator prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
- (a) If the project includes a floodproofing measure, a FEMA floodproofing certificate is required to be submitted by the permit holder to the floodplain administrator.
 - (b) The floodplain administrator shall review the certificate(s) data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to certificate of compliance/occupancy issuance.
 - (c) 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.
 - (d) Documentation regarding completion and compliance with the requirements stated in the permit application and with subsection 5-82(1) of this article shall be provided to the local floodplain administrator at the completion of construction or records shall be maintained throughout the construction stage by inspectors for the floodplain administrator. Failure to provide the required documentation shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a certificate of compliance/occupancy.
 - (e) All records that pertain to the administration of this article shall be maintained and made available for public inspection, recognizing that such information may be subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 2, § H, 2-5-07; Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-83. - Duties and responsibilities of the administrator.

Duties of the building official shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- (1) Review all development permits to assure that the permit requirements of this article have been satisfied;
- (2) Review proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been received from governmental agencies from which approval is required by federal or state law, including section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334, requiring that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file.
- (3) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with section 5-62, then the building official shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state or other sources in order to administer the provisions of division 4.
- (4) Verify and record the actual elevation in relation to mean sea level (or highest adjacent grade) of the

regulatory floor level, including basement, of all new construction or substantially improved structures in accordance with section 5-82.

- (5) Verify and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level to which any new or substantially improved structures have been floodproofed, in accordance with subsections 5-92(2) and 5-95(2).
- (6) When floodproofing is utilized for a structure, the building official shall obtain certification of design criteria from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with section 5-82 and subsections 5-92(2) and 5-95(2).
- (7) Notify adjacent communities and the Alabama Department of Natural Resources prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs/Office of Water Resources/NFIP State Coordinator's Office.
- (8) For any altered or relocated watercourse, submit engineering data/analysis within six (6) months to the FEMA and state to ensure accuracy of community flood maps through the letter of map revision process. Assure flood-carrying capacity of any altered or relocated watercourse is maintained.
- (9) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the floodplain administrator shall make the necessary interpretation. Any person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this article.
- (10) All records pertaining to the provisions of this article shall be maintained in the office of the floodplain administrator and shall be open for public inspection.

(Ord. No. 04-07, art. 2, § H, 2-5-07; Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Secs. 5-84—5-90. - Reserved.

DIVISION 4. - PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

Sec. 5-91. - General standards.

In all areas of special flood hazard the following provisions are required:

- (1) Require copies of all necessary permits from governmental agencies from which approval is required by federal or state law, including section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334. Maintain such permits be on file.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure;
- (3) New construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
- (4) New construction or substantial improvements of existing structures shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage:
 - (a) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
 - (b) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;

All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

- (5) All heating and air-conditioning equipment and components, all electrical, ventilation, plumbing, and other service shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during flooding.
- (6) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state requirements for resisting wind forces.
- (7) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system;
- (8) 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;
- (9) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding;
- (10) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvement to a structure which is not compliant with the provisions of this article, shall be undertaken only if the nonconformity is not furthered, extended or replaced;
- (11) Proposed new construction and substantial improvements that are partially located in an area of special flood hazard shall have the entire structure meet the standards for new construction; and
- (12) Proposed new construction and substantial improvements that are located in multiple flood hazard risk zones or in a flood hazard risk zone with multiple base flood elevations shall have the entire structure meet the standards for the most hazardous flood hazard risk zone and the highest base flood elevation.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-92. - Specific standards.

In all areas of special flood hazard designated as A1-30, AE, AH, A (with engineering or with estimated BFE), the following provisions are required:

- (1) *Residential and nonresidential structures.* Where base flood elevation data are available, new construction or substantial improvement of any structure or manufactured home shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than one (1) foot above the base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with standards of subsection 5-92(3).
- (2) *Nonresidential structures.* New construction and the substantial improvement of any nonresidential structure located in A1-30, AE, or AH zones, may be floodproofed in lieu of elevation. The structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, must be designed to be watertight to one (1) foot above the base flood elevation, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions above, and shall provide such certification to the official as set forth above and in subsection 5-83(6).
- (3) *Enclosures of elevated buildings.* All new construction or substantial improvements of existing structures that include any fully enclosed area located below the lowest floor formed by foundation and other exterior walls shall be designed so as to be an unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure. The enclosure shall be designed to equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
 - (a) Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet the following minimum criteria:

- (i) Provide a minimum of two (2) openings having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for enclosed area subject to flooding (if a structure has more than one (1) enclosed area below the base flood elevation have openings on exterior walls);
 - (ii) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above grade; and
 - (iii) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwater in both directions.
 - (b) So as not to violate the "lowest floor" criteria of this article, the unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure shall only be used for parking of vehicles, limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises, or entry to the elevated area; and
 - (c) The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms. All interior walls, ceilings and floors below the base flood elevation shall be unfinished and/or constructed of flood resistant materials.
 - (d) Mechanical, electrical or plumbing devices shall not be installed below the base flood elevation. The interior portion of such enclosed area(s) shall be void of utilities except for essential lighting and power as required.
- (4) *Standards for manufactured homes and recreational vehicles.* Where base flood elevation data are available:
 - (a) All manufactured homes placed or substantially improved on:
 - (i) Individual lots or parcels,
 - (ii) In new or substantially improved manufactured home parks or subdivisions,
 - (iii) In expansions to existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions, or
 - (iv) On a site in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision where a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, must have the lowest floor including basement elevated no lower than one (1) foot above the base flood elevation.
 - (b) Manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision may be elevated so that either:
 - (i) The lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated no lower than one (1) foot above the level of the base flood elevation, or
 - (ii) Where no base flood elevation exists, the manufactured home chassis and supporting equipment is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength and is elevated to a maximum of sixty (60) inches (five (5) feet).
 - (c) All manufactured homes must be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
 - (d) All recreational vehicles placed on sites must be on the site for fewer than one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days, fully licensed and ready for highway use if it is licensed, on its wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect-type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached structures or additions;
- (5) *[Non-detrimental cumulative effect required.]* Require, until a regulatory floodway is designated, that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within zones A1-30 and AE on the Robertsdale FIRM, unless it is demonstrated 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 (1) foot at any point within the community.
- (6) *Accessory structures (also referred to as appurtenant structures).* This provision generally applies to new and substantially improved accessory structures. When an accessory structure complies with all other provisions of this article (including floodway encroachment), represents a minimal investment (less than one thousand

dollars (\$1,000.00)), and meets the requirements outlined below, these structures may be wet-floodproofed and do not have to be elevated or dry-floodproofed.

Accessory structures include, but are not limited to, residential structures such as detached garages, storage sheds for garden tools or woodworking, gazebos, picnic pavilions, boathouses, small pole barns, and similar buildings. The following provisions apply to accessory structures built below the base flood elevation:

- (a) A permit shall be required prior to construction or installation.
- (b) Must be low value (less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00)) and not be used for human habitation.
- (c) Use must be restricted to parking of personal vehicles or limited storage (low-cost items that cannot be conveniently stored in the principal structure).
- (d) Must be designed with an unfinished interior and constructed with flood damage-resistant materials below the BFE.
- (e) Must be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement.
- (f) Must have adequate flood openings as described in subsection 5-92(3a) and be designed to otherwise have low flood damage potential.
- (g) Shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters.
- (h) Any mechanical and other utility equipment in the structure must be elevated to or above the BFE or must be floodproofed.
- (i) Under limited circumstances communities may issue variances to permit construction of wet-floodproofed accessory structures. Communities should not grant variances to entire subdivisions for accessory structures, especially detached garages. Variances should only be reviewed and issued on an individual or case-by-case basis and be based on the unique characteristics of the site.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-93. - Floodways.

- (1) *Floodway*. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in section 5-62 are areas designated as floodway. A floodway may be an extremely hazardous area due to velocity floodwaters, debris or erosion potential. In addition, the area must remain free of encroachment in order to allow for the discharge of the base flood without increased flood heights. Therefore, the following provisions shall apply:
 - (a) The community shall select and adopt a regulatory floodway based on the principle that the area chosen for the regulatory floodway must be designed to carry the waters of the base flood, without increasing the water surface elevation of that flood more than one (1) foot at any point;
 - (b) Encroachments are prohibited, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements or other development within the adopted regulatory floodway. Development may be permitted however, provided it is demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels or floodway widths during a base flood discharge. A registered professional engineer must provide supporting technical data and certification thereof;
 - (c) A community may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations, provided that the community first applies for a conditional letter of map revision (CLOMR) and floodway revision, fulfills the requirements for such revisions as established under the provisions of § 65.12, and receives the approval of FEMA;
 - (d) Only if subsection 5-93(1)(b), or (c), above, are satisfied, then any new construction or substantial improvement

shall comply with all other applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of this division.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-94. - Building standards for streams without established base flood elevations (A zones).

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in section 5-62, where streams exist but no base flood data have been provided (A zones), the following provisions apply:

- (1) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and all other proposed development, including manufactured home parks and subdivisions, greater than fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres, whichever is the lesser.
- (2) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with section 5-62, then the building official shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any scientific or historic base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source, in order to administer the provisions of this division. Only if data is not available from these sources, then the following provisions (subsections (5) and (6)) shall apply:
- (3) No encroachments, including structures or fill material, shall be located within an area equal to the width of the stream or twenty-five (25) feet, whichever is greater, measured from the top of the stream bank, unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (4) All development in zone A must meet the requirements of section 5-91 and subsections 5-92(1) through (3).
- (5) In special flood hazard areas without base flood elevation data, new construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall have the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement) elevated no less than three (3) feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (6) In the absence of a base flood elevation, a manufactured home must also meet the elevation requirements of subsection 5-92(4)(b)(ii) in that the structure must be elevated to a maximum of sixty (60) inches (five (5) feet).
- (7) Openings sufficient to facilitate automatic equalization of flood water hydrostatic forces on exterior walls shall be provided in accordance with standards of subsection 5-92(3)(a).

The building official shall certify the lowest floor elevation level and the record shall become a permanent part of the permit file.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-95. - Standards for areas of shallow flooding (AO zones).

Areas of special flood hazard established in section 5-62, may include designated "AO" shallow flooding areas. These areas have base flood depths of one (1) to three (3) feet above ground, with no clearly defined channel. The following provisions apply:

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential and nonresidential structures shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM) plus one (1) foot of freeboard. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated at least three (3) feet above the highest adjacent grade. Openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with standards of subsection 5-102(3).

The building official shall certify the lowest floor elevation level and the record shall become a permanent part of the permit file.

- (2) New construction or the substantial improvement of a nonresidential structure may be floodproofed in lieu of elevating the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, must be designed to be watertight to the specified depth above the above subsection 5-106(1) or three (3) feet (if no depth number is listed), above highest adjacent grade, with walls that are substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and structural components having the capability of resisting lateral hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions above and shall provide such certification to the official as set forth above and as required in subsections 5-82(1)(c) and 5-82(2).
- (3) Drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwater around and away from any proposed structure.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-96. - Standards for subdivisions.

- (1) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- (3) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; and
- (4) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and all other proposed development, including manufactured home parks and subdivisions, greater than fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres, whichever is the lesser.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

DIVISION 5. - VARIANCE PROCEDURES

Sec. 5-97. - Designation of variance and appeals board.

The zoning board of adjustments as established by the city council shall hear and decide requests for appeals or variance from the requirements of this article.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-98. - Duties of board.

The board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged an error in any requirement, decision, or determination is made by the building official in the enforcement or administration of this article. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the zoning board of adjustments may appeal such decision to the circuit court, as provided in the Municipal Code of Ordinances.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-99. - Variance procedures.

In reviewing requests for variance, the zoning board of adjustments shall consider all technical evaluations, relevant factors, and standards specified in other sections of this article; and

- (1) Variances may be issued for development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, provided the criteria of this section are met, no reasonable alternative exists, and the development is protected by methods that minimize flood damage during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.
- (2) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base

flood discharge would result.

- (3) The evaluation must be based on the characteristics unique to that property and not be shared by adjacent parcels. The characteristics must pertain to the land itself, not to the structure, its inhabitants, or its owners.
- (4) Variances should never be granted for multiple lots, phases of subdivisions, or entire subdivisions.
- (5) The danger of life and property due to flooding or erosion damage including materials that may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others.
- (6) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner and the community.
- (7) The safety of access to the property during flood conditions for daily traffic and emergency vehicles.
- (8) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community.
- (9) The necessity of the facility to be at a waterfront location, where applicable.
- (10) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development based on the community's comprehensive plan for that area.
- (11) 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.
- (12) The costs associated with providing governmental services to the development during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and community infrastructure such as streets, bridges, and culverts.

Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of this article, the zoning board of adjustments may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this article.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-100. - Variances for historic structures.

Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-101. - Conditions for variances.

The provisions of this chapter are minimum standards for flood loss reduction, therefore any deviation from the standards must be weighed carefully. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

- (1) A variance may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half (½) acre or less in size, contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, in conformance with the procedures of section 5-99 of this article.
In the instance of a historic structure, a determination is required that the variance is the minimum necessary so as not to destroy the historic character and design of the building.
- (2) A variance shall be issued only when there is:
 - (a) A finding 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 t
extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with
ordinances.
- (3) A variance shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering
the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued "after the fact."

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Sec. 5-102. - Variance notification and records.

- (1) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official
that specifies the difference between the base flood elevation and the elevation of the proposed lowest floor and
stating that the issuance of such a variance could:
 - (a) Result in rate increases in the hundreds and possibly thousands of dollars annually depending on structure
and site-specific conditions; and
 - (b) Increase the risk to life and property resulting from construction below the base flood level.
- (2) The floodplain administrator shall maintain a record of all variance actions and appeal actions, including
justification for their issuance. Report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency Region 4 and
the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs/Office of Water Resources upon request.
- (3) A copy of the notice shall be recorded by the floodplain administrator in the office of the city clerk or Judge of
Probate for Baldwin County, Recording Division and shall be recorded in a manner so that it appears in the chain of
title of the affected parcel of land.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

DIVISION 6. - DEFINITIONS

Sec. 5-103. - Definitions.

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this article shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning
they have in common usage and to give this article its most reasonable application:

Accessory structure (also referred to as appurtenant structures) means a structure which is located on the same parcel of
property as a principal structure to be insured and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. They should
constitute a minimal initial investment, may not be used for human habitation, and be designed to have minimal flood damage
potential. These structures are used solely for parking (two-car detached garages or smaller) or limited storage (small, low cost
storage sheds). They are included under the general definition of structure and are consequently subject to all floodplain
management regulations pertaining to structures.

Addition (to an existing building) means any improvement that increases the square footage of a structure. These include
lateral additions added to the front, side, or rear of a structure, vertical additions added on top of a structure, and enclosures
added underneath a structure. NFIP regulations for new construction apply to any addition that is considered a perimeter
expansion or enclosure beneath a structure. If it is considered to be a substantial improvement (more than fifty (50) per cent of
market value) to a structure, the existing structure will also need to be treated as new construction.

Appeal means a request for a review of the building official interpretation of any provision of this article.

Area of shallow flooding means a designated AO or AH zone on a community's flood insurance rate map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one (1) to three (3) feet, and/or where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident.

Area of special flood hazard means the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one (1) per cent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. In the absence of official designation by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, areas of special flood hazard shall be those designated by the local community and referenced in section 5-62.

Base flood means the flood having a one (1) per cent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also referred to as the "one percent chance flood").

Base flood elevation (BFE) means the computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the base flood. It is also the elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a one (1) per cent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year. Base flood elevations are shown in the FIS and on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM) for zones AE, AH, A1-A30, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1-A30, AR/AH, AR/AO, V1-V30 and VE.

Basement means that portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Building (also see "structure") means:

- (1) A structure with two (2) or more outside rigid walls and a fully secured roof, that is affixed to a permanent site; or
- (2) A manufactured home (a "manufactured home," also known as a mobile home, is a structure built on a permanent chassis, transported to its site in one (1) or more sections, and affixed to a permanent foundation); or
- (3) A travel trailer without wheels, built on a chassis and affixed to a permanent foundation, that is regulated under the community's floodplain management and building ordinances or laws.

Community means a political entity and/or its authorized agents or representatives that have the authority to adopt and enforce floodplain ordinances for the area under its jurisdiction.

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, drilling operations, and storage of equipment or materials.

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

Elevation certificate means a FEMA form used as a certified statement that verifies a building's elevation information.

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

Existing construction means any structure for which the start of construction commenced before November 3, 1981. Existing construction may also be referred to as existing structures.

Existing manufactured home park or 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 final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before November 3, 1981.

Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed, including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads.

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

- a. The overflow of inland or tidal waters; or
- b. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
- c. Mudslides which are proximately caused by flooding as described in part "b." of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.
- d. The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually highwater level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in part "a." of this definition.

Flood hazard boundary map (FHBM) means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Insurance Administration, where the boundaries of areas of special flood hazard have been designated as zone A.

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM) means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Insurance Administration, delineating the areas of special flood hazard and/or risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood insurance study/flood elevation study means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide and/or flood-related erosion hazards. Floodplain means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.

Floodplain management regulations means this article and other zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances, and other applications of police power which control development in flood-prone areas. This term describes federal, state, or local regulations in any combination thereof, which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

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

Floodway (regulatory 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 a designated height.

Freeboard means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above the base flood elevation (BFE) for purposes of floodplain management which tends to compensate 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, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed. Used to determine the level for a building's lowest floor elevation or level of floodproofing required to be in compliance with the community's floodplain management regulations.

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

Hardship (as related to variances of this article) means the exceptional difficulty that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The city council requires that the variance is exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Mere economic or financial hardship alone is NOT exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical handicaps, personal

preferences, or the disapproval of one's neighbors likewise cannot, as a rule, qualify as an exceptional hardship. All of these problems can be resolved through other means without granting a variance, even if the alternative is more expensive, or requires the property owner to build elsewhere or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended.

Highest adjacent grade means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, adjacent to the proposed walls of a structure.

Historic structure means any structure that is:

- a. 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 the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- b. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- c. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places and determined as eligible by states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- d. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places and determined as eligible by communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 1. By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or
 2. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

Letter of map change (LOMC) means an official FEMA determination, by letter, to amend or revise effective flood insurance rate maps, flood boundary and floodway maps, and flood insurance studies. LOMCs are broken down into the following categories:

Letter of map amendment (LOMA): An amendment based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated SFHA, was not elevated by fill (only by a natural grade elevation), and will not be inundated by the one (1) per cent chance flood. A LOMA amends the current effective FIRM and establishes that a specific property is not located in a SFHA.

Letter of map revision (LOMR): A revision based on technical data that, usually due to manmade changes, shows changes to flood zones, flood elevations, floodplain and floodway delineations, and planimetric features. One (1) common type of LOMR, a LOMR-F, is a determination concerning whether a structure or parcel has been elevated by fill above the BFE and is, therefore, excluded from the SFHA.

Conditional letter of map revision (CLOMR): A formal review and comment by FEMA as to whether a proposed project complies with the minimum NFIP floodplain management criteria. A CLOMR does not revise effective flood insurance rate maps, flood boundary and floodway maps, or flood insurance studies.

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

Manufactured home means a building, transportable in one (1) or more sections, built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term also includes park trailers, travel trailers, and similar transportable structures placed on a site for one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days or longer and intended to be improved property.

Manufactured home park or subdivision means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Market value means the property value (as agreed between a willing buyer and seller), excluding the value of land as established by what the local real estate market will bear. Market value can be established by independent certified appraisal; replacement cost depreciated by age of building (actual cash value); or adjusted assessed values.

Mean sea level means the average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for the base flood elevations shown on a community's flood insurance rate map (FIRM). For purposes of this article, the term is synonymous with national geodetic vertical datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) or 1988, or other datum.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) means the federal program that makes flood insurance available to owners of property in participating communities nationwide through the cooperative efforts of the federal government and the private insurance industry.

National geodetic vertical datum (NGVD) means as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

New construction means any structure (see definition) for which the start of construction commenced after November 3, 1981, and includes any subsequent improvements (including additions) to the structure.

New manufactured home park or 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) is completed on or after November 3, 1981.

Nonresidential means, but is not limited to, small business concerns, churches, schools, farm buildings (including grain bins and silos), pool houses, clubhouses, recreational buildings, mercantile structures, agricultural and industrial structures, warehouses, and hotels and motels with normal room rentals for less than six-months' duration.

North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988 means a vertical control, corrected in 1988, used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

Obstruction means, but is not limited to, any dam, wall, wharf, embankment, levee, dike, pile, abutment, protection, excavation, channel construction, bridge, culvert, building, wire, fence, rock, gravel, refuse, fill, structure, vegetation or other material in, along, across or projecting into any watercourse which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the flow of water, or due to its location, its propensity to snare or collect debris carried by the flow of water, or its likelihood of being carried downstream.

Post-FIRM construction means new construction and substantial improvements for which start of construction occurred after December 31, 1974, or on or after the effective date of the initial FIRM of the community, whichever is later.

Pre-FIRM construction means new construction and substantial improvements for which start of construction occurred on or before December 31, 1974, or before the effective date of the initial FIRM of the community, whichever is later.

Public safety and 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.

Recreational vehicle means a vehicle which is:

- a. Licensed and titled as a recreational vehicle or park model;
- b. Built on a single chassis;

- c. Four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- d. Has no attached deck, porch, or shed;
- e. Has quick-disconnect sewage, water, and electrical connectors;
- f. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck, and
- g. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Repetitive loss means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two (2) 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 twenty-five (25) per cent of the market value of the structure before the damages occurred.

Remedy a violation means to bring the structure or other development into compliance with state or local floodplain management regulations, or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of the ordinance or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

Section 1316. No new flood insurance shall be provided for any property which the building official finds has been declared by a duly constituted state or local zoning authority or other authorized public body, to be in violation of state or local laws, regulations or ordinances which are intended to discourage or otherwise restrict land development or occupancy in floodprone areas. If the structure is made compliant with the applicable community's floodplain management ordinance, then the Section 1316 declaration can be rescinded by the community and flood insurance and disaster assistance eligibility restored.

Special flood hazard area (SFHA) means that portion of the floodplain subject to inundation by the base flood and/or flood-related erosion hazards as shown on a FHBM or FIRM as zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, A99, or VE.

Start of construction (for other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348)) means the date the development permit was issued (includes substantial improvement), provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, or improvement was within one hundred eighty (180) days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of the structure such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation, and includes the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation.

"Permanent construction" does not include initial 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 buildings appurtenant to the permitted structure, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or part of the main structure. (Note: Accessory structures are not exempt from any ordinance requirements.) For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

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

Substantial damage means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty (50) per cent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. Substantial damage also means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two (2) 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 twenty-five (25) per cent of the market value of the structure before the damages occurred.

Substantial improvement means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) per cent of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred repetitive loss or substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The market value of the building should be (1) the appraised value of the structure prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement, or (2) in the case of damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring. This term includes structures which have incurred substantial damage, regardless of the actual amount of repair work performed.

For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. The term does not, however, include either:

- (1) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (2) Any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Substantially improved existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions is where the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equals or exceeds fifty (50) per cent of the value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement commenced.

Variance means a grant of relief from the requirements of this article which permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this article.

Violation means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's flood plain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 44, Sec. 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) and corresponding parts of this article is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Watercourse means any flowing body of water including a river, creek, stream, or a branch.

Water surface elevation means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)

Secs. 5-104—5-107. - Reserved.

DIVISION 7. - SEVERABILITY

Sec. 5-108. - Severability.

If any section, clause, sentence, or phrase of this article is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way effect the validity of the remaining portions of this article.

(Ord. No. 004-19, 5-3-19)