

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 24, ZONING, OF THE CODE OF THE TOWN OF RICH CREEK, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADDING ARTICLE I, ARTICLE II, ARTICLE III, ARTICLE IV, ARTICLE V, ARTICLE VI, ARTICLE VII, BY ESTABLISHING FLOOD PLAIN DISTRICTS, BY REQUIRING THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT, AND BY PROVIDING FACTORS AND CONDITIONS FOR SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS AND VARIANCES TO THE TERMS OF THE ORDINANCES.

BE IT ENACTED AND ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL, RICH CREEK, VIRGINIA, AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I - GENERAL FLOOD PLAIN PROVISIONS

Section 1.1 - Purpose

The purpose of these provisions is to prevent the loss of life and property, the creation of health and safety hazards, the disruption of commerce and governmental services, the extraordinary and unnecessary expenditure of public funds, for flood protection and relief, and the impairment of the tax base by:

- A. regulating uses, activities, and development which acting alone or in combination with other existing or future uses, activities, and development will cause unacceptable increases in flood heights, velocities and frequencies
- B. restricting or prohibiting certain uses, activities, and development from locating within areas subject to flooding.
- C. requiring all those uses, activities, and developments that do occur in flood-prone areas to be protected and/or flood proofed against flooding and flood damage.
- D. protecting individuals from buying lands and structures which are unsuited for intended purposes because of flood hazards.

Section 1.2 - Applicability

These provisions shall apply to all lands within the Jurisdiction of the Town of Rich Creek and identified as being flood prone as stipulated in this ordinance.

Section 1.3 - Compliance

- A. No land shall hereafter be developed and no structure shall be located, relocated, constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, or structurally altered except in full compliance with the terms and provisions of this ordinance and any other applicable ordinances and regulations which apply to uses within the jurisdiction of this ordinance.

- B. The degree of flood protection sought by the provisions of this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on acceptable engineering methods of study. Larger floods may occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes, such as ice jams and bridge openings restricted by debris. This ordinance does not imply that districts outside the floodplain district, or that land uses permitted within such district will be free from flooding or flood damages.
- C. Records of actions associated with administering this ordinance shall be kept on file and maintained by the Town Clerk.
- D. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of Town of Rich Creek or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

Section 1.4 - Penalty for violations

Any person who fails to comply with any of the requirements or provisions of this article or directions of the director of planning or any authorized employee of the Town of Rich Creek shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties therefore.

In addition to the above penalties, all other actions are hereby reserved, including an action in equity for the proper enforcement of this article. The imposition of a fine or penalty for any violation of, or noncompliance with, this article shall not excuse the violation or noncompliance or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or noncompliance within a reasonable time. Any structure constructed, reconstructed, enlarged, altered or relocated in noncompliance with this article may be declared by the Town of Rich Creek to be a public nuisance and abatable as such. Flood insurance may be withheld from structures constructed in violation of this article.

Section 1.5 - Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

This ordinance supersedes any ordinance currently in effect in flood prone areas. However, any underlying ordinance shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that those provisions are more restrictive.

ARTICLE II - ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONING DISTRICTS

Section 2.1 - Description of Districts

A. Basis of Districts

The various floodplain districts shall include special flood hazard areas. The basis for the delineation of these districts shall be the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) for the Town of Rich Creek prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration, dated September 25, 2009, as amended.

1. The Floodway District is delineated, for purposes of this ordinance, using the criterion that certain areas within the floodplain must be capable of carrying the waters of the

one hundred (100)-year flood without increasing the water surface elevation of that flood more than one (1) foot at any point. The areas included in this District are specifically defined in Table 2 of the above-referenced Flood Insurance Study and shown on the accompanying Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map.

2. The Special Floodplain District shall be those areas identified as an AE Zone on the maps accompanying the Flood Insurance Study for which one hundred (100)-year flood elevations have been provided.

B. Overlay Concept

1. The Flood Plain Districts described above shall be overlays to the existing underlying districts as shown on the Zoning Map of the Town of Rich Creek, and as such the provisions for the flood plain districts shall serve as a supplement to the underlying district provisions.
2. Where there happens to be any conflict between the provisions or requirements of any of the Flood Plain Districts and those of any underlying district the more restrictive provisions and/or those pertaining to the flood plain districts shall apply.
3. In the event any provisions concerning a Flood Plain District are declared inapplicable as a result of any legislative or administrative actions or judicial discretion, the basic underlying district provisions shall remain applicable.

Section 2.2 - Official Zoning Map

The boundaries of the Flood Plain Districts are established as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map which is declared to be a part of this ordinance and which shall be kept on file at the Rich Creek Town office.

Section 2.3 - District Boundary Changes

The delineation of any of the flood plain districts may be revised by the Rich Creek Town Council where natural or man-made changes have occurred and/or more detailed studies conducted or undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or other qualified agency or individual documents the need or possibility for such change. However, prior to any such change, approval must be obtained from the Federal Insurance Administration.

Section 2.4 - Interpretation of District Boundaries

Initial interpretations of the boundaries of the Flood Plain Districts shall be made by the Giles County Building Inspector. Should a dispute arise concerning the boundaries of any of the Districts, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall make the necessary determination. The person questioning or contesting the location of the district boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present his case to the Board and to submit his own technical evidence if he so desires.

Submitting Technical Data

A community's base flood elevations may increase or decrease resulting from physical changes affecting flooding conditions. As soon as practicable, but not later than six months after the date such information becomes available, a community shall notify the Federal Insurance Administrator of the changes by submitting technical or scientific data. Such a submission is necessary so that upon confirmation of those physical changes affecting flooding conditions, risk premium rates and flood plain management requirements will be based upon current data.

Section 2.5 - Site Plans and Permit Applications

All applications for development within any floodplain district and all building permits issued for the floodplain shall incorporate the following information:

1. The elevation of the Base Flood at the site.
2. The elevation of the lowest floor (including basement).
3. For structures to be flood-proofed (non-residential only), the elevation to which the structure will be flood-proofed.
4. Topographic information showing existing and proposed ground elevations.

ARTICLE III - DISTRICT PROVISIONS

All uses, activities, and development occurring within any flood plain district shall be undertaken only upon the issuance of a zoning permit. Such development shall be undertaken only in strict compliance with the provisions of this ordinance and with all other applicable codes and ordinances such as the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code and the Rich Creek Subdivision regulations. Prior to the issuance of any such permit, the Giles County Building Inspector shall require all applications to include compliance with all applicable State and Federal laws.

Under no circumstances shall any use, activity, and/or development adversely affect the capacity of the channels or floodways of any watercourse, drainage ditch, or any other drainage facility of system.

Prior to any proposed alteration or relocation of any channels or floodways of any watercourse, stream, etc., within a municipality, approval shall be obtained from the State Water Control Board. Further, notification of the proposal shall be given to all affected adjacent municipalities. Copies of such notifications shall be forwarded to both the State Water Control Board, the State Department of Intergovernmental Affairs, and the Federal Insurance Administration.

Section 3.1 - General Standards

In all special flood hazard areas the following provisions shall apply:

- A. New construction and substantial improvements shall be according to the VA USBC, and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.
- B. 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.
- C. New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- D. New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- E. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other service facilities, including duct work, shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
- F. New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
- G. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.
- H. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- I. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this ordinance.
- J. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is not in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall be undertaken only if said non-conformity is not furthered, extended, or replaced.
- K. Prior to any proposed alteration or relocation of any channels or of any watercourse, stream, etc., within this jurisdiction a permit shall be obtained from the U. S. Corps of Engineers, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, and the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (a joint permit application is available from any of these organizations). Furthermore, notification of the proposal shall be given by the applicant to all affected adjacent jurisdictions, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management) and the Federal Insurance Administration.
- L. The flood carrying capacity within an altered or relocated portion of any watercourse shall be maintained.

Section 3.2 - Specific Standards

In all special flood hazard areas where base flood elevations have been provided in the Flood Insurance Study, the following provisions shall apply:

A. Residential Construction

New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than to or above the base flood elevation.

B. Non-Residential Construction

New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or non-residential building (or manufactured home) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to no lower than to or above the base flood elevation. Buildings located in all A and AE zones may be flood-proofed in lieu of being elevated provided that all areas of the building components below the elevation corresponding to the BFE plus one foot are water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and use 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 standards of this subsection are satisfied.

C. Elevated Buildings

Enclosed areas, of new construction or substantially improved structures, which are below the regulatory flood protection elevation shall:

1. 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).
2. be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials below the regulatory flood protection elevation;
3. include, in Zones A and AE, measures 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 the following minimum design criteria:
 - a. Provide a minimum of two openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding.
 - b. The total net area of all openings must be at least one (1) square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding.

- c. If a building has more than one enclosed area, each area must have openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit.
- d. The bottom of all required openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the adjacent grade.
- e. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other opening coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.
- f. Foundation enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes, and, therefore, do not require openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires openings as outlined above.

Section 3.3 - Floodway District

The following provisions shall apply within the Floodway District:

Encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other developments are prohibited unless certification (with supporting technical data) by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood.

Development activities which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood may be allowed, provided that the or applicant first applies – with the Town of Rich Creek’s endorsement – for a conditional Flood Insurance Rate Map and floodway revision, and receives the approval of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

In the Floodway District no development shall be permitted except where the effect of such development on flood heights is fully offset by accompanying improvements which have been approved by all appropriate local and/or State authorities as required above.

The placement of any mobile home, except in an existing mobile home park or subdivision, within the Floodway District is specifically prohibited.

A. Permitted Uses

In the Floodway District the following uses and activities are permitted provided that they are in compliance with the provisions of the underlying district and are not prohibited by any other ordinance and provided that they do not require structures, fill, or storage of materials and equipment;

1. Agricultural uses such as general farming, pasture, grazing, outdoor plant nurseries, horticulture, truck farming, forestry, sod farming, and wild crop harvesting.
2. Public and private recreational uses and activities such as parks, day camps, picnic grounds, golf courses, boat launching and swimming areas, hiking, and horseback

riding trails, wildlife and nature preserves, game farms, fish hatcheries, trap and skeet game ranges, and hunting and fishing areas.

3. Accessory residential uses such as yard areas, gardens, play areas, and pervious loading areas.
4. Accessory industrial and commercial uses such as yard areas, pervious parking and loading areas, airport landing strips, etc.

B. Uses Permitted by Special Exception

The following uses and activities may be permitted by Special Exception provided that they are in compliance with the provisions of the underlying district and are not prohibited by this or any other Ordinance:

1. Structures except for mobile homes accessory to the uses and activities in Section A above.
2. Utilities and public facilities and improvements such as railroads, streets, bridges, transmission lines, pipe lines, water and sewage treatment plants, and other similar or related uses.
3. Water-related uses and activities such as marines, docks, wharves, piers, etc.
4. Extraction of sand, gravel, and other materials (where no increase in level of flooding or velocity is caused thereby).
5. Temporary uses such as circuses, carnivals, and similar activities.
6. Storage of materials and equipment, provided that they are not buoyant, flammable or explosive, and are not subject to major damage by flooding, or provided that such material and equipment is firmly anchored to pre-vent flotation or movement, and/or can be readily removed from the area within the time available after flood warning.
7. Other similar uses and activities provided they cause no increase in flood heights and/or velocities. All uses, activities, and structural development, shall be undertaken in strict compliance with the flood-proofing provisions contained in all other applicable codes and ordinances.

Section 3.4 – Standards for the Special Floodplain District

The following provisions shall apply within the Special Floodplain District:

Until a regulatory floodway is designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within the areas of special flood hazard, designated as Zones A and AE on the Flood Rate Insurance Map, 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 foot at any point within the Town of Rich Creek.

Development activities in Zones A and AE on the Town of Rich Creek. Flood Insurance Rate Map which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot may be allowed, provided that the applicant first applies - with the Town of Rich Creek's endorsement - for a conditional Flood Insurance Rate Map revision, and receives the approval of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Section 3.5 - Standards for Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles

1. All manufactured homes placed, or substantially improved, on individual lots or parcels, in expansions to existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions, in a new manufactured home park or subdivision or in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood, must meet all the requirements for new construction, including the elevation and anchoring requirements.
2. All manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision in which a manufactured home has not incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood shall be elevated so that either
 - a. the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated no lower than to or above the base flood elevation; or
 - b. the manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and
 - c. be securely anchored to the adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
3. All recreational vehicles placed on sites must either
 - a. be on the 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 security devices and has no permanently attached additions); or,
 - c. meet all the requirements for manufactured homes.

Section 3.6 - Standards for Subdivision Proposals

- 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;

- C. All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards, and
- D. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development proposals (including manufactured home parks and subdivisions) that exceed fifty lots or five acres, whichever is the lesser.

ARTICLE IV - SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS AND VARIANCES:

ADDITIONAL FACTORS TO BE SATISFIED

In passing upon applications for Special Exceptions and Variances the Board of Zoning Appeals shall satisfy all relevant factors and procedures specified in other sections of the Zoning Ordinance and the following factors:

1. The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments. No special exception or variance shall be granted for proposed use, development, or activity within the Floodway District that; will cause any increase in flood levels during the one hundred (100) year flood.
2. The danger that materials may be swept on to other lands or downstream to the injury of others
3. The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination, and unsanitary conditions.
4. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owners.
5. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community.
6. The requirements of the facility for a waterfront location.
7. The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
8. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.
9. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program for the area.
10. The safety of access to the property in time of flood of ordinary and emergency vehicles. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters expected at the time.
11. 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 necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

12. Such other factors which are relevant to the purposes of this Ordinance.

The Board of Zoning Appeals may refer any application and accompanying documentation pertaining to any request for a special exception or variance to any engineer or other qualified person or agency for technical assistance in evaluating the proposed project in relation to flood heights and velocities, and the adequacy of the plans for protection and other related matters.

Special exceptions and/or variances shall be issued only after the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that the granting of such will not result in (a) unacceptable or prohibited increases in flood heights, (b) additional threats to public safety, (c) extraordinary public expense, and will not (d) create nuisances, (e) cause fraud or victimization of the public, or (f) conflict with local laws or ordinances.

Special exceptions and/or variances shall only be issued after the Board of Zoning Appeals has determined that the special exception and/or variance will be the minimum relief to hardship.

The Board of Zoning Appeals shall notify the applicant for a special exception and/or variance, in writing, that the issuance of a special exception and/or variance to construct a structure below the one-hundred (100) year flood elevation (a) increases the risks to life and property, and (b) will result in increase premium rates for flood insurance.

A record of the above notification as well as all variance actions, including justification for their issuance, shall be maintained and any variances which are issued shall be noted in the annual report submitted to the Federal Insurance Administrator.

ARTICLE V - EXISTING STRUCTURES IN FLOOD PLAIN DISTRICTS

A structure or use of a structure or premises which lawfully existed before the enactment of these provisions, but which is not in conformity with these provisions may be continued subject to the following conditions:

1. Existing structures and/or uses located in Floodway District shall not be expanded or enlarged (unless the effect of the proposed expansion or enlargement on flood heights is fully offset by accompanying improvements).
2. Any modification, alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement of any kind to a structure and/or use located in any flood plain district to an extent or amount of less than fifty (50) percent of its market value, shall be elevated and/or flood proofed to the greatest extent possible.
3. The modification, alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement of any kind to a structure and/or use regardless of its location in a flood plain district to an extent or amount of fifty (50) percent or more of its market value shall be undertaken only in full compliance with the provisions of the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code.
4. Uses of adjuncts thereon which are, or become, nuisances shall not be permitted to continue.

ARTICLE VI – DEFINITIONS

- A. Base flood - The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
- B. Base flood elevation - The Federal Emergency Management Agency designated one hundred (100)-year water surface elevation.
- C. Basement - Any area of the building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.
- D. Board of Zoning Appeals - The board appointed to review appeals made by individuals with regard to decisions of the Zoning Administrator in the interpretation of this ordinance.
- E. Development - Any man-made 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.
- F. Elevated building - A non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, or columns (posts and piers).
- G. Encroachment - The advance or infringement of uses, plant growth, fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.
- H. Existing manufactured home park or subdivision - 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 before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.
- I. Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision - the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufacturing 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).
- J. Flood or flooding
 - 1. A general or 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.

2. The collapse or subsistence 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 high water 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 paragraph 1 (a) of this definition.
 3. Mudflows which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (a) (2) 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.
- K. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) – an official map of a community on which the Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.
- L. Flood Insurance Study (FIS) – an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudflow and/or flood-related erosion hazards.
- M. Floodplain or flood-prone area - Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.
- N. Floodproofing – any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.
- O. Floodway - 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.
- P. Freeboard - A factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. “Freeboard” 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 in the watershed.
- Q. Highest Adjacent Grade – the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.
- R. Historic structure - Any structure that is
1. listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the

Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

2. 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;
 3. individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or,
 4. individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either
 - a. by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or,
 - b. directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.
- S. Lowest floor - 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 storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of Federal Code 44CFR §60.3.
- T. Manufactured home - A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. For floodplain management purposes the term manufactured home also includes park trailers, travel trailers, and other similar vehicles placed one a site for greater than 180 consecutive days.
- U. Manufactured home park or subdivision - a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.
- V. New construction - For the purposes of determining insurance rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of an initial Flood Insurance Rate Map on or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, new construction means structures for which start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.
- W. New manufactured home park or subdivision - 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 the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

- X. Recreational vehicle - A vehicle which is
1. built on a single chassis;
 2. 400 square feet or less 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.
- Y. Special flood hazard area - The land in the floodplain subject to a one (1%) percent or greater chance of being flooded in any given year as determined in Article 3, Section 3.2 of this ordinance.
- Z. Start of construction - The date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, substantial improvement or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The 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 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 the 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.
- AA. Structure - for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.
- Structure*, for insurance rating purposes, means a walled and roofed building, other than a gas or liquid storage tank, which is principally above ground and affixed to a permanent site, as well as a manufactured home on a permanent foundation. For the latter purpose, the term includes a building while in the course of construction, alteration or repair, but does not include building materials or supplies intended for use in such construction, alteration or repair, unless such materials or supplies are within an enclosed building on the premises.
- BB. Substantial damage - Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to it's before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.
- CC. Substantial improvement - Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement. This term includes structures

which have incurred substantial damage regardless of the actual repair work performed. 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.

DD. Watercourse - A lake, river, creek, stream, wash, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

EE. 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 this ordinance is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Section 6.1 - Severability

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance shall be declared invalid for any reason whatever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this Ordinance which shall remain in full force and effect, and for this purpose the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

Section 6.2 Municipal Liability

The degree of flood protection sought by the provisions of this Ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on acceptable engineering methods of study. Larger floods may occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes, such as ice jams and bridge openings restricted by debris. This Ordinance does not imply that areas outside the flood plain districts or that land uses permitted within such districts will be free from flooding or flood damages.

This Ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Rich Creek or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made there-under.

Voting For

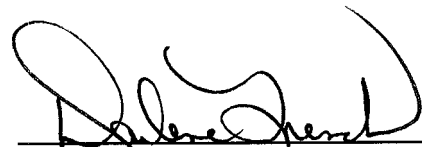
Voting Against

David Lane

Brian Meadows

Stuart Helm

Joyce Crawford



Darlene French, Mayor

ATTEST:

Pamela J. Kantsips
Pamela J. Kantsips, Town Clerk