

THE FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. 157

An ordinance of the City of Peck, Nez Perce County, Idaho to provide flood damage prevention regulations; providing for definitions; providing for general provisions; providing for administration; providing for variances; providing for provisions for flood hazard reduction; providing for enforcement and penalties; providing for severability; providing a repealer clause; and providing an effective date.

SECTION 1.0 - STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The Legislature of the State of Idaho has in Idaho Code Sections 46-1020 through 46-1024 delegated the responsibility to local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, City of Peck, Nez Perce County, Idaho does ordain as follows:

1.2 FINDINGS OF FACT

a. The flood hazard areas of the City of Peck, Nez Perce County 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 protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.

b. These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in areas of special flood hazards which increase flood heights and velocities, and when inadequately anchored, damage uses in other areas. Uses that are inadequately flood-proofed, elevated, or otherwise protected from flood damage also contribute to the flood loss.

1.3 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

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

- a. To protect human life and health;
- b. To minimize expenditure of public money and costly flood control projects;
- c. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

- d. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- e. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets, and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- f. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
- g. To ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard;
- h. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

1.4 METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES

In order to accomplish its purposes, this ordinance includes methods and provisions for:

- a. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
- b. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- c. Controlling the alteration of natural flood plains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;
- d. Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and
- e. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers that unnaturally divert floodwaters or may increase flood hazards in other areas.

SECTION 2.0 – DEFINITIONS

ACCESSORY STRUCTURES: means low cost buildings that do not exceed 500 square feet, such as detached 2-car garages, boathouses, small pole barns and storage sheds, not to be used for human habitation, shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters; shall be anchored to prevent floatation which may result in damage to other structures; service utilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or flood-proofed.

APPEAL: a request for a review of the interpretation of any provision of this ordinance or a request for a variance.

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING: designated as AO or AH Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). AO zones have base flood depths that range from one to three feet above the natural ground; a clearly defined channel does not exist; the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; and, velocity flow may be evident. AO is characterized as sheet flow; AH indicates ponding, and is shown with standard base flood elevations.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD: is the land in the flood plain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Designation on maps always includes the letters A or V.

BASE FLOOD: the flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also referred to as the "100-year flood"). Designated on Flood Insurance Rate Maps by the letters A or V.

BASEMENT: means any area of the building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

CRITICAL FACILITY: means facilities for which even a slight chance of flooding might be too great. Critical facilities include (but are not limited to) schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire and emergency response installations, and installations which produce, use, or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

DEVELOPMENT: means 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 located within the area of special flood hazard.

ELEVATION CERTIFICATE: means the official form (FEMA Form 81-31) used to track development and provide elevation information necessary to ensure compliance with community floodplain management ordinances, and determine the proper insurance premium with Section B completed by Community Officials.

ELEVATED BUILDING: means for insurance purposes, a non-basement building that has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, post, piers, pilings, or columns.

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 either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the adopted floodplain management regulations.

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 and/or
- b. The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM): means the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS): means the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration that includes flood profiles, the Flood Boundary-Floodway Map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

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

INCREASED COST OF COMPLIANCE: A flood insurance claim payment up to \$30,000 directly to a property owner for the cost to comply with floodplain management regulations after a direct physical loss caused by a flood. Eligibility for an ICC claim can be through a single instance of "substantial damage" or as a result of a "cumulative substantial damage."

LOWEST FLOOR: means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or 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 this ordinance found at Section 5.2-1(b), (i.e. provided there are adequate flood ventilation openings).

MANUFACTURED HOME: means 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 attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle."

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION: means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

NEW CONSTRUCTION: means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this ordinance.

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 the effective date of adopted floodplain management regulations.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE: means a vehicle

- a) Built on a single chassis;
- b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and

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 separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before damage occurred.

START OF CONSTRUCTION: includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, placement 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 of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on

the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

STRUCTURE: a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE: means 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.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT: means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either:

- a) Before the improvement or repair is started; or
- b) If the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. 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 structure.

The term can exclude:

- a) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct pre-cited existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been previously identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions, or
- b) Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

VARIANCE: means a grant of relief from the requirements of this ordinance that permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this ordinance.

WATER DEPENDENT: means a structure for commerce or industry that cannot exist in any other location and is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations.

SECTION 3.0 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES

This ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the City of Peck.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for City of Peck dated July 20, 1981, with an accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) dated January 20, 1982, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance. The Flood Insurance Study and the FIRM are on file at Peck City Hall, 705 Howard, Peck, Idaho. The best available information for flood hazard area identification as outlined in Section 4.3-2 shall be the basis for

regulation until a new FIRM is issued that incorporates data utilized under Section 4.3-2.

3.3 PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations. Violations of the provisions of this ordinance by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions), 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 **one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars** or imprisoned for not more **six (6) months**, or both, for each violation, and in addition shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City of Peck from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

3.4 ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

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

3.5 INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation and application of this ordinance, all provisions shall be:

- a) Considered as minimum requirements;
- b) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and,
- c) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the City of Peck, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Insurance Administration, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

SECTION 4.0 – ADMINISTRATION

4.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.1-1 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT REQUIRED

A development permit shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any area of special flood hazard established in Section 3.2. The permit shall be for all structures

including manufactured homes, as set forth in the "Definitions," and for all development including fill and other activities, also as set forth in the "Definitions."

4.1-2 APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

Application for a development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the City Clerk and may include, but not be limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities, and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:

a) Elevation in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures recorded on a current elevation certificate (FF 81-31) with Section B completed by the local official.

b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any structure has been floodproofed;

c) Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the flood proofing methods for any nonresidential structure meet flood proofing criteria in Section 5.2-2;

d) Description of the extent to which a watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

4.2 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The City Building Inspector is hereby appointed to administer and implement this ordinance by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

4.3 DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the City Building Inspector shall include, but not be limited to:

4.3-1 PERMIT REVIEW

a) Review all development permits to determine that the permit requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.

b) Review all development permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State, or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.

c) Review all development permits to determine if the proposed development is located in the floodway. If located in the floodway, assure that the encroachment provisions of Section 5.4(a) are met.

4.3-2 USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD DATA (IN A ZONES)

When base flood elevation data has not been provided (in A Zones) in accordance with Section 3.2, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, the City Building Inspector shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer Sections 5.2, SPECIFIC STANDARDS, and 5.4 FLOODWAYS.

4.3-3 INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED AND MAINTAINED

a) Where base flood elevation data is provided through the Flood Insurance Study, FIRM, or required as in Section 4.3-2, obtain and record the actual (as-built) elevation (in relation to mean

sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement. Recorded on a current elevation certificate (FF 81-31) with Section B completed by the local official.

b) For all new or substantially improved floodproofed nonresidential structures where base flood elevation data is provided through the FIS, FIRM, or as required in Section 4.3-2:

1) Obtain and record the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure was flood-proofed.

2) Maintain the flood-proofing certifications required in Section 4.1-2(c)

c) Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance.

4.3-4 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

a) Notify adjacent communities and the Idaho Department of Water Resources prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration.

b) Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.3-5 INTERPRETATION OF FIRM BOUNDARIES

Make interpretations where needed, as to exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (e.g. where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation. Such appeals shall be granted consistent with the standards of Section 60.6 of the Rules and Regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program.

4.4 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

4.4-1 Appeal Board

a) The City Council of the City of Peck as established by **Ordinance ____** shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance. The City Council of the City of Peck shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the City Inspector, City of Peck in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.

b) Those aggrieved by the decision of the City Council, City of Peck, or any taxpayer, may appeal such decision to the District Court, as provided in Idaho Code.

c) In passing upon such applications, the City Council, City of Peck shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and:

1) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;

2) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;

3) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;

4) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

- 5) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- 6) The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
- 7) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
- 8) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program for that area;
- 9) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- 10) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and,
- 11) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges

4.4-2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

a) Generally, the only condition under which a variance from the elevation standard may be issued is for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a small or irregularly shaped lot contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level. As the lot size increases the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

b) Variances shall not be issued within a designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

c) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

d) Variances shall only be issued upon:

- 1) A showing of good and sufficient cause;
- 2) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant;
- 3) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

e) Variances as interpreted in the National Flood Insurance Program are based on the general zoning law principle that they pertain to a physical piece of property; they are not personal in nature and do not pertain to the structure, its inhabitants, economic or financial circumstances. They primarily address small lots in densely populated residential neighborhoods. As such, variances from flood elevations should be quite rare.

f) Variances may be issued for nonresidential buildings in very limited circumstances to allow a lesser degree of floodproofing than watertight or dry-floodproofing, where it can be determined that such action will have low damage potential, complies with all other variance criteria except 4.4-2(a), and otherwise complies with Sections 5.1-1, 5.1-3, and 5.1-4 of the GENERAL STANDARDS.

g) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the permitted structure will be built with its lowest floor below the base flood elevation and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk.

SECTION 5.0 – PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards, the following standards are required:

5.1-1 ANCHORING

a) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.

b) All manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement, and shall be installed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage. Anchoring methods may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors.

5.1-2 AH Zone Drainage

Adequate drainage paths are required around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

5.1-3 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

a) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.

b) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

c) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be designed and/or otherwise elevated or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding. Locating such equipment below the base flood elevation may cause annual flood insurance premiums to be increased.

5.1-4 UTILITIES

a) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems;

b) Water wells shall be located on high ground that is not in the floodway.

c) 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;

d) Onsite waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.1-5 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 or eliminate flood damage;
- c) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage;
- d) Where base flood elevation data has not been provided or is not available from another authoritative source, it shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments which contain at least 50 lots or 5 acres (whichever is less).

5.1-6 REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS

Where elevation data is not available either through the Flood Insurance Study, FIRM, or from another authoritative source (Section 4.3-2), applications for building permits shall be reviewed to assure that proposed construction will be reasonably safe from flooding. The test of reasonableness is a local judgment and includes use of historical data, high water marks, photographs of past flooding, etc., where available. Failure to elevate at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade in these zones may result in higher insurance rates.

5.2 SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in Section 3.2, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, or Section 4.3-2, USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD DATA. Additional standards were clarified in FEMA Technical Bulletin 11-01 to allow crawlspace construction for buildings located in the special flood hazard areas; however, adopting this provision can result in a 20% increase in flood insurance premiums. The following provisions are required:

5.2-1 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

a) New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated one foot or more above the base flood elevation (BFE).

b) Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding are prohibited, or shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

- 1) A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.
- 2) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
- 3) Foundation vent standards required by the IBC/IRC outside the floodplain do not meet this standard and are often inadvertently permitted. Insurance rates reflect an "all or nothing" standard, meaning, partially ventilated crawlspaces may be subject to an additional loading fee of 20-25% attached to the annual insurance

premium.

- 4) Below grade, crawlspaces are prohibited at sites where the velocity of floodwaters exceeds five (5) feet per second.
- 5) All building utility systems within the crawlspace shall be elevated above base flood elevation or be designed so that floodwaters cannot enter or accumulate within the system component during flood.
- 6) The interior of a crawlspace below the base flood elevation must not be more than 2 feet below the lowest adjacent exterior grade (LAG) and the height of the below grade crawlspace, measured from the interior grade of the crawlspace to the top of the crawlspace foundation must not exceed 4 feet at any point.
- 7) Below grade, crawlspaces constructed in accordance with the requirements listed in this subsection shall not be considered basements. However, applicants who construct buildings that have below grade crawlspaces are hereby advised that such buildings will have higher flood insurance premiums than buildings that have crawlspaces with interior elevations at or above the lowest adjacent grade.

5.2-2 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated one foot or more above the base flood elevation (BFE) or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:

- a) Be flood-proofed so that below one foot or more above the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
- b) Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy;
- c) Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting provisions of this subsection based on their development and/or review of the structural design, specifications and plans. Such certifications shall be provided to the official as set forth in Section 4.3-3(b);
- d) Nonresidential structures that are elevated, not floodproofed, must meet the same standards for space below the lowest floor as described in 5.2-1(b);

5.2-3 MANUFACTURED HOMES

All manufactured homes in the floodplain to be placed or substantially improved on sites shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home elevated one foot or more above the base flood elevation (BFE) and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.

5.2-4 RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

Recreational vehicles placed on sites are required to either:

- a) Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, *(or)*
- b) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, on wheels or jacking system, attached to the

site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and have no permanently attached additions; or

c) Meet the requirements of 5.2-3 above and the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes.

5.3 AE AND A1-30 ZONES WITH BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS BUT NO FLOODWAYS

In areas with base flood elevations (but a regulatory floodway has not been designated), no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones A1-30 and AE on the community's 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 foot at any point within the community.

5.4 FLOODWAYS

Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Section 3.2 are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters that can carry debris, and increase erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

a) Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

b) If Section 5.4(a) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 5.0, PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION.

5.7 CRITICAL FACILITY

Construction of new critical facilities shall be, to the extent possible, located outside the limits of the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) (100-year floodplain). Construction of new critical facilities shall be permissible within the SFHA if no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities constructed within the SFHA shall have the lowest floor elevated three feet above BFE or to the height of the 500-year flood, whichever is higher. Access to and from the critical facility should also be protected to the height utilized above. Floodproofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities to the extent possible.

5.8 SEVERABILITY

If any section, clause, sentence, or phase of the Ordinance 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 Ordinance.

5.9 REPEAL

Upon passage this Ordinance shall repeal all existing Flood Plain Management Ordinances.

This ordinance shall be in full effect following its passage and publications all as provided by law.

DATED THIS 14th day of May, 2009 BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PECK, IDAHO

CITY OF PECK

By: Nancy Greene
Mayor

ATTEST:
Lami K. Ginzoff
City Clerk

SUMMARY OF CITY OF PECK

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE NO. 157

The City of Peck, Nez Perce County, Idaho hereby gives notice of the adoption of Ordinance No. 157 to provide flood damage prevention regulations; providing for definitions; providing for general provisions; providing for administration; providing for variances; providing for provisions for flood hazard reduction; providing for enforcement and penalties; providing for severability; providing a repealer clause; and providing an effective date, and providing that the Ordinance will be effective upon publication of this summary. The full text of the Flood Damage prevention Ordinance is available at Peck City Hall 120 W. Howard Street, Peck Idaho.