

Discovery Report Appendix J

Community Ordinances

Lake Ontario – Irondequoit-Ninemile Watershed

HUC 04140101

July 2016



Federal Emergency Management Agency
Department of Homeland Security
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY

Irondequoit-Ninemile Watershed County Ordinances

| County | Community | Program Status | Ordinance Level | Ordinance Available in Appendix J | Page # |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Cayuga | Fair Haven, Village of | Regular | D | Yes | 3 |
| | Ira, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 37 |
| | Sterling, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 58 |
| | Victory, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 87 |
| Monroe | Brighton, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 109 |
| | East Rochester, Village of | Regular | D | Yes | 128 |
| | Fairport, Village of | Regular | D | Yes | 150 |
| | Irondequoit, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 181 |
| | Mendon, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | * |
| | Penfield, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 209 |
| | Perinton, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 229 |
| | Pittsford, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 244 |
| | Pittsford, Village of | Regular | D | Yes | 262 |
| | Webster, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 282 |
| Webster, Village of | Regular | D | Yes | 310 | |
| Ontario | Victor, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 338 |
| Oswego | Hannibal, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 372 |
| | Hannibal, Village of | Regular | D | Yes | 400 |
| | Oswego, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 428 |
| Wayne | Butler, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 451 |
| | Huron, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 476 |
| | Ontario, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 498 |
| | Red Creek, Village of | Regular | D | Yes | 519 |
| | Rose, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 542 |
| | Sodus, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 561 |
| | Sodus, Village of | Not Participating | - | - | - |
| | Sodus Point, Village of | Regular | D | Yes | 580 |
| | Walworth, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 599 |
| | Williamson, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 620 |
| | Wolcott, Town of | Regular | D | Yes | 652 |
| Wolcott, Village of | Regular | D | Yes | 677 | |

*File Not Available

Local Law Filing

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
41 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NY 12231

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~COUNTY~~

~~CITY~~

~~TOWNSHIP~~

Village

of Fair Haven

Local Law No. 4 of the year 2007

A local law instituting the flood damage prevention and general construction standards in flood zones

Be it enacted by the Village Board of Trustees of the

(Name of Legislative Body)

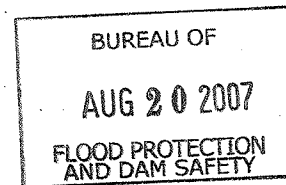
~~COUNTY~~

~~CITY~~

~~TOWNSHIP~~

Village

of Fair Haven as follows:



(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Fair Haven 9-7-1988 by L.L. No. 2-1988. Amendments noted where applicable.

GENERAL REFERENCES

Building construction and fire prevention – See Ch. 46.

Mobil homes – See Ch. 91.

Zoning – See Ch. 150.

CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 / PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION / § 68-1. FINDINGS

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Fair Haven finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Fair Haven and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objective hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 / PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION / §68-2. PURPOSE

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

- A. Regulate 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. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.
- C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.
- D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages.
- E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
- F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-3. OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this local law are to:

- A. Protect human life and health.
- B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects.
- C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public.
- D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions.
- E. 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. 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. Provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard.
- H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-4. WORD USAGE AND DEFINITIONS**

A. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this local law shall be interpreted so as to give them the meanings they have in common usage and to give this local law its most reasonable application.

B. As used in this local law, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

“Appeal” means a request for a review of the Local Administrator’s interpretation of any provision of this local law or a request for a variance.

“Area of shallow flooding” means a designated AO, AH, or VO Zone on a community’s Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where

the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

“**Area of special flood hazard**” is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-30, A99 V, VO, VE or V1-30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this local law, the term “special flood hazard area (SFHA)” is synonymous in meaning with the phrase “area of special flood hazard.”

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

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

“**Breakaway wall**” means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

“**Building**” see “**Structure**”

“**Cellar**” has the same meaning as “**Basement**”.

“**Coastal high hazard area**” is the area subject to high-velocity waters, including but not limited to hurricane wave wash. The area is designated on FIRM as Zone V1-30, VE, VO or V.

“**Crawl space**” means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

“**Development**” means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials located within the area of special flood hazard.

“**Elevated building**” means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, “elevated

building” also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with opening sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-30, VE, or V, “elevated building” also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of “elevated building”, even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

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

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

“Flood” or “flooding” also means 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 to 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 a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

“Flood boundary and floodway map (FBFM)” means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community’s Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

“Flood Elevation Study” means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

“Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)” means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

“Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)” means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

“Flood Insurance Study” see “flood elevation study”.

“Floodplain” or “Flood-prone area” means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of “Flooding”).

“Floodproofing” means 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.

“Floodway” has the same meaning as “Regulatory Floodway”.

“Functionally dependent use” means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, and ship repair facilities. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacturing, sales, or service facilities.

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

“Historic structure” means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

“Local administrator” is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

“Lowest floor” means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 local law.

“Manufactured home” means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

“Mean sea level” means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevation shown on a community’s Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

“Mobile home” has the same meaning as “Manufactured home”.

“National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

“New construction” means structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

“One hundred year flood” or **“100-year flood”** has the same meaning as “Base Flood”.

“Principally above ground” means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

“Recreational vehicle” means a vehicle which is:

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

“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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in §68-12B of this law.

“Sand dunes” are naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

“Start of construction” means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that the actual start of construction, repair,

reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns. Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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 gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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 violation of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specification 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-5. APPLICABILITY**

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Village of Fair Haven, Cayuga County.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-6. BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD**

The areas of special flood hazard for the Village of Fair Haven, Community Number 360127, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers 36011C0052E, 36011C0054E, 36011C0065E, whose effective date is August 2, 2007 and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.
- (2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Cayuga County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated August 2, 2007.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at the Fair Haven Village Hall.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-7. INTERPRETATION; CONFLICT WITH OTHER PROVISIONS**

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through March 20, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, ordinances, or local laws, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-8. SEVERABILITY**

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-9. PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE**

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered, and no land shall be excavated, or filled without full compliance with the

terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Village of Fair Haven from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under § 68-16 and 68-17 will be declared noncompliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-10. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY**

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Village of Fair Haven, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-11. DESIGNATION OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR**

The Code Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed local administrator to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions. A person in order to hold the office of the Code Enforcement Officer for the Village of Fair Haven need not be a resident of the Village of Fair Haven but must be a resident of Cayuga or any other county adjoining the County of Cayuga. This provision is intended to and shall supersede the residency requirement of § 3 (1) of the Public Officers Law of the State of New York.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-12. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimized its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance

Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to; plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-13. FEES**

All application for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee of \$25.00. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Village of Fair Haven for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-14. APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT**

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment

will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.

- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-15. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR**

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

Permit Application Review

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of subsection 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND, IN PARTICULAR, sub-section 5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

- (4) If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit may be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.
- (5) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-16. USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA**

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the (FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3 (7) as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.
- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the area of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-17. ALTERATION OF WATER COURSES**

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of watercourse and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocation portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-18. CONSTRUCTION STAGE**

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-19. INSPECTIONS**

The Local Administrator and/or developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-20. STOP WORK ORDERS**

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.
- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-21. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by document enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conformed to the requirements of this local law.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-22. INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED**

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 4.4-4(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-23 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS**

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

§ 68-23.1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

§ 68-23.2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (ii) the Village of Fair Haven agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Village of Fair Haven for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Village of Fair Haven for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,
 - (ii) the Village of Fair Haven agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Village of Fair

Haven for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Village of Fair Haven for all costs related to the final map revisions.

§ 68-24 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

§ 68-24.1 ANCHORING

New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

§ 68-24.2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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; and
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

§ 68-24.3 UTILITIES

- (1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at or above

the base flood elevation. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;

- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

§ 68-25 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

§ 68-25.1 ELEVATION

The following standards, in addition to the standards in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES, apply to structures located in areas of special flood hazard as indicated.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood level.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

§ 68-26 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1)(ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

§ 68-27 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (3) and (4).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- (3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- (4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

**CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FAIR HAVEN NEW YORK, v1 Updated 04-01-2005 /
PART II GENERAL LEGISLATION / Chapter 68, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION /
§ 68-28 VARIANCE PROCEDURE**

§ 68-28.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Village of Fair Haven shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
 - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;
 - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;

(xi) 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

(xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

(5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.

(6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

§ 68-29 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

(1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

(2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:

(i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure".

(ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

(3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:

(i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met;

(ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.

- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:
 - (i) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 - (ii) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in Section 4.4-8 of this Local Law.

FEE SCHEDULE

Minimum \$25 Fee (with the exception of a Shed Permit)

1. One or Two family dwelling
 - a. Stick Built\$12.00/hundred Sq. ft
 - b. Modular\$10.00/hundred Sq. ft
 - c. Manufactured\$ 8.00/hundred Sq. ft

2. Addition to one or two family dwelling\$ 8.00/hundred Sq. ft

3. Non-dwelling and Agriculture Bldg

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------|
| \$25.00 | 1 ~ 500 | Sq. ft |
| \$35.00 | 501 ~ 1000 | Sq. ft |
| \$45.00 | 1001 ~ 2000 | Sq. ft |
| \$1.50 for each additional 100 square feet over 2000 Sq. ft | | |

4. Shed (120 Sq. ft or less)..... \$10.00

5. Pools, Decks, Signs, Porches \$25.00
 - a. Wood Stoves, Chimneys \$25.00

6. Structural Changes \$25.00

7. Demolition No Charge

8. Building Permit Renewal 50% of Original Fee

9. Variance Application \$50.00

10. Special Permit Application \$25.00

11. Multiple Dwelling

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| \$250.00 | 1 ~ 3000 | Sq. ft |
| \$6.00 for each additional 100 square feet over 3000 Sq. ft | | |

12. Change of Use or Conversion \$8.00/hundred Sq. ft

13. Subdivision Application \$250.00

\$8.00/lot payable at time of final approval

14. Planned Development Application \$250.00
 - a. Commercial Structures \$8.00/hundred Sq. ft
 - b. Light Industrial Structures \$8.00/hundred Sq. ft
 - c. Mobile Home Park \$8.00/hundred Sq. ft

15. Certificate of Occupancy No Charge

16. Temporary Certificate of Occupancy No Charge
 - a. TCO good for 1 year
 - b. Second Year 50 % of original Bldg. permit fee
 - c. Third Year \$50.00

| Type of Application | Forms Required |
|---|----------------------------------|
| New Building More than 1,500 sq ft | Bldg Permit App, BP Info 1, Ins* |
| Addition/Building Less than 1,500 sq ft | Bldg Permit App, BP Info 2, Ins* |
| Manufactured Home | Bldg Permit App, BP Info 8 |
| New Pool | Bldg Permit App, BP Info 7 |
| New Shed 120 sq ft or less | Jiffy Permit |
| New Sign | Bldg Permit App |
| Shed/Deck/Porch | Bldg Permit App, BP Info 5, Ins* |
| Pole Barn/ Detached Garage | Bldg Permit App, BP Info 4, Ins* |
| Garage/Carport Attached | Bldg Permit App, BP Info 3, Ins* |
| Truss Type Construction | Bldg Permit App, BP Info 6, Ins* |
| Chimney/Wood stove | Bldg Permit App, Ins* |
| Repairs/Renovations/Roof | Bldg Permit App, Ins* |
| Any Structural Changes | Bldg Permit App, BP Info 1, Ins* |
| Demolition | Bldg Permit App |

1. Hand out Building Permit applications plus appropriate Information Sheet.
2. * If applicant is doing all the work themselves without a contractor, give them
Affidavit of Exemption Form DB-1 and DB-100
 Otherwise applicant must provide the following:
Certificate of NYS Worker's Comp Ins. (C-105.2 or NYS Ins Fund Form 26.3)
Disability Benefits (DB-155 or DB-120.1)
3. Collect fee when applicant turns in application, stamp "PAID" on application and give applicant receipt.
4. Start new file on applicant by tax map number.
5. Turn folder over to Building Inspector

Be it enacted this 11th day of June, 2007 by the
Board of Trustees of the Village of Fair Haven
Cayuga County, New York,
to be effective immediately

Mayor William R. McVea yes

Deputy Mayor Walter Krehling yes

Trustee Holley Webster yes

Trustee Matthew Osterhaudt yes

Trustee Judith Dunaway yes

SEAL

ATTEST Terri M. DiGregorio CLERK

Terri M. DiGregorio

Attachment A
**MODEL FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT
APPLICATION FORM**

FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION

This form is to be filled out in duplicate.

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS (APPLICANT to read and sign):

1. No work may start until a permit is issued.
2. The permit may be revoked if any false statements are made herein.
3. If revoked, all work must cease until permit is re-issued.
4. Development shall not be used or occupied until a Certificate of Compliance is issued.
5. The permit is invalid if no work is commenced within six months of issuance, and expires 2 years from date of issuance.
6. Applicant is hereby informed that other permits may be required to fulfill local, state and federal regulatory requirements.
7. Applicant hereby gives consent to the Local Administrator or his/her representative to make reasonable inspections required to verify compliance.
8. I, THE APPLICANT, CERTIFY THAT ALL STATEMENTS HEREIN AND IN ATTACHMENTS TO THIS APPLICATION ARE, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, TRUE AND ACCURATE.

(APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE) _____ DATE _____

SECTION 2: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (To be completed by APPLICANT)

| NAME | ADDRESS | TELEPHONE |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| APPLICANT | _____ | _____ |
| BUILDER | _____ | _____ |
| ENGINEER | _____ | _____ |

PROJECT LOCATION:

To avoid delay in processing the application, please provide enough information to easily identify the project location. Provide the street address, lot number or legal description (attach) and, outside urban areas, the distance to the nearest intersecting road or well-known landmark. A map attached to this application, and a sketch showing the project layout would be helpful.

APPLICATION # _____

DESCRIPTION OF WORK (Check all applicable boxes):

A. STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

STRUCTURE TYPE

- New Structure
- Addition
- Alteration
- Relocation
- Demolition
- Replacement

- Residential (1-4 Family)
- Residential (More than 4 Family)
- Non-residential (Floodproofing? Yes)
- Combined Use (Residential & Commercial)
- Manufactured (Mobile) Home
(In Manufactured Home Park? Yes No)

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT \$ _____

B. OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:

- Fill Mining Drilling Grading
- Excavation (Except for Structural Development Checked Above)
- Watercourse Alteration (Including Dredging and Channel Modifications)
- Drainage Improvements (Including Culvert Work), Stormwater Control Structures or Ponds
- Road, Street or Bridge Construction
- Subdivision (New or Expansion)
- Individual Water or Sewer System
- Other (Please Specify) _____

After completing SECTION 2, APPLICANT should submit form to Local Administrator for review.

SECTION 3: FLOODPLAIN DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The proposed development is located on FIRM Panel No. _____, Dated _____.

The Proposed Development:

- The proposed development is reasonably safe from flooding. Entire property is in Zone B, C or X.
- The proposed development is in adjacent to a flood prone area.
100-Year flood elevation at the site is:
_____ Ft. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)
 Unavailable
- See Section 4 for additional instructions for development that is or may be in a flood prone area.

SIGNED _____ DATE _____

SECTION 4: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The applicant must submit the documents checked below before the application can be processed:

- A site plan showing the location of all existing structures, water bodies, adjacent roads, lot dimensions and proposed development.
- Development plans and specifications, drawn to scale, including where applicable: details for anchoring structures, proposed elevation of lowest floor (including basement), types of water resistant materials used below the first floor, details of floodproofing of utilities located below the first floor, details of enclosures below the first floor, openings in foundation for entry and exit of floodwaters.
Other _____
- Elevation Certificate
- Subdivision or other development plans (If the subdivision or other development exceeds 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, the applicant must provide 100-year flood elevations if they are not otherwise available).
- Plans showing the watercourse location, proposed relocations, Floodway location.
- Topographic information showing existing and proposed grades, location of all proposed fill.
- Top of new fill elevation _____ Ft. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)
- PE Certification of Soil Compaction
- Floodproofing protection level (non-residential only) _____ NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)
For floodproofed structures, applicant must attach certification from registered engineer or architect.
- Other: _____

SECTION 5: PERMIT DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

I have determined that the proposed activity: A. Is
B. Is not
in conformance with provisions of Local Law # _____, (yr) _____. This permit is hereby issued subject to the conditions attached to and made part of this permit.

SIGNED _____, DATE _____

If BOX A is checked, the Local Administrator may issue a Development Permit upon payment of designated fee.
If BOX B is checked, the Local Administrator will provide a written summary of deficiencies. Applicant may revise and resubmit an application to the Local Administrator or may request a hearing from the Board of Appeals.

Expiration Date: _____

APPEALS: Appealed to Board of Appeals? Yes No
Hearing date: _____
Appeals Board Decision --- Approved? Yes No

Conditions: _____

SECTION 6: AS-BUILT ELEVATIONS (To be submitted by APPLICANT before Certificate of Compliance is issued)

The following information must be provided for project structures. This section must be completed by a registered professional engineer or a licensed land surveyor (or attach a certification to this application). Complete 1 or 2 below.

1. Actual (As-Built) Elevation of the top of the lowest floor, including basement (in Coastal High Hazard Areas, bottom of lowest structural member of the lowest floor, excluding piling and columns) is: _____ FT.
NGVD 1929/
 NAVD 1988 (MSL).
Attach Elevation Certificate FEMA Form 81-31

2. Actual (As-Built) Elevation of floodproofing protection is _____ FT. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL).
Attach Floodproofing Certificate FEMA Form 81-65

NOTE: Any work performed prior to submittal of the above information is at the risk of the Applicant.

SECTION 7: COMPLIANCE ACTION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR will complete this section as applicable based on inspection of the project to ensure compliance with the community's local law for flood damage prevention.

INSPECTIONS: DATE _____ BY _____ DEFICIENCIES? YES NO
DATE _____ BY _____ DEFICIENCIES? YES NO
DATE _____ BY _____ DEFICIENCIES? YES NO

SECTION 8: CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

Certificate of Compliance issued: DATE: _____

BY: _____

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA**

(Owner Must Retain This Certificate)

Premises located at: _____

Owner: _____

Owner's Address: _____

Permit No. _____ Permit Date: _____

Check One:

- New Building
- Existing Building
- Fill
- Other:

The Local Floodplain Administrator is to complete a. or b. below:

a. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. _____, (yr) _____.

Signed: _____ Dated: _____

b. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. _____, (yr) _____, as modified by variance no. _____, dated _____.

Signed: _____ Dated: _____

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 4 of 2007 of the ~~(County)(City)(Town)~~ (Village) of Fair Haven was duly passed by the Village Board of Trustees on June 11 2007, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative body)

~~2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)~~

~~I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ and was deemed duly adopted on _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.~~
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20____. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general) (special)(annual) election held on _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20____. Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. ~~(City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)~~

~~I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 20 _____, became operative.~~

6. ~~(County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)~~

~~I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the County of _____ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20 _____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.~~

~~(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)~~

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph 1, above.

Terri DiGregorio
Clerk of the county legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or
officer designated by local legislative body
Terri DiGregorio, Village Clerk
Date: 8/13/07

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF Oswego

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

Graham B. Seiter
Signature

Graham B. Seiter, Esq.
Title Attorney for the Village

XXXXXX
XXXXX of Fair Haven
XXXXXX
Village

Date: _____

**LOCAL LAW FOR FLOOD
DAMAGE PREVENTION AS
AUTHORIZED BY THE NEW
YORK STATE CONSTITUTION,
ARTICLE IX, SECTION 2, AND
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION LAW,
ARTICLE 36**

**TOWN OF IRA,
CAYUGA COUNTY,
NEW YORK**

LOCAL LAW NO. 1 OF 2007



**STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
41 STATE STREET
ALBANY, NY 12231-0001**

ELIOT SPITZER
GOVERNOR

August 8, 2007

LORRAINE A. CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ
SECRETARY OF STATE

Ira Town Clerk
2487 W Main Street
Cato NY 13033

RE: Town of Ira, Local Law No. 1, 2007 , filed on July 23, 2007

Dear Sir/Madam:

The above referenced material was received and filed by this office as indicated. Additional local law filing forms will be forwarded upon request.

Sincerely,
Linda Lasch
Principal Clerk
State Records & Law Bureau
(518) 474-2755

Local Law Filing

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

- County
- City of Ira
- Town
- Village

Local Law No. 1 of the year 20 07

A local law A Local Law For Flood Damage Prevention as Authorized by the New York State
(Insert Title)
Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36.

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

- County
- City of Ira as follows:
- Town
- Village

(See Attached for Full Text of Local Law)

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 1 of 20 07 of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of Ira was duly passed by the Town Board on July 11, 20 07, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ and was deemed duly adopted *(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)* on _____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20 _____ *(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)*

Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general) (special)(annual) election held on _____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20 _____. Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 20_____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the County of _____ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20_____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph 1_____, above.

Dill C. Campbell

Clerk of the county legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

(Seal)

Date: 7-20-2007

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF CAYUGA

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

[Signature]

Signature
Town Attorney

Title

County _____
City of Ira
Town
Village _____

Date: July 19, 2007

**LOCAL LAW FOR FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION AS AUTHORIZED BY THE
NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE IX, SECTION 2, AND
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW, ARTICLE 36**

TOWN OF IRA, CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

LOCAL LAW NO. 1 OF 2007

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the Town of Ira, in the County of Cayuga, as follows:

SECTION 1.0 - STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Ira finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Ira and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature,

- (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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

"One hundred year flood" or **"100-year flood"** has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

SECTION 3.0 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town of Ira, Cayuga County.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard for the Town of Ira, Community Number 360112, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers: 36011C0090E, 36011C0095E, 36011C0155E, 36011C0160E, 36011C0165E, 36011C0167E, 36011C0170E, 36011C0186E whose effective date is August 2, 2007, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.
- (2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Cayuga County, New York, All Jurisdictions@ dated August 2, 2007.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at: Town of Ira, Office of the Town Clerk, 2487 West Main Street, Cato, New York 13033.

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through March 20, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare.

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

4.2-2 FEES

The applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of Ira for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other

(1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.

(2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

(1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

(1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).

(2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is

SECTION 5.0 - CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

(1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:

(i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,

(ii) the Town of Ira agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Ira for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Ira for all costs related to the final map revision.

(2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:

(i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Town of Ira agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant pro-

lets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;

(2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;

(3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,

(4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards, in addition to the standards in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES, apply to structures located in areas of special flood hazard as indicated.

(1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.

(2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

(3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

(4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1,

- (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
- (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
- (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (3) and (4).

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.

(2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.

(3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.

(4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

SECTION 6.0 - VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

(1) The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Town of Ira shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.

(2) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.

(3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

(4) In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:

- (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
- (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;

(i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure".

(ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

(3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:

(i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met;

(ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.

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

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

(6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:

(i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;

(ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and

(iii) 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.

(7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:

(i) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and

(ii) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in Section 4.4-8 of this Local Law.

Attachment A
MODEL FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT
APPLICATION FORM

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

G The proposed development is in adjacent to a flood prone area.
100-Year flood elevation at the site is:

_____ Ft. G NGVD 1929/ G NAVD 1988 (MSL)
G Unavailable

G See Section 4 for additional instructions for development that is or may be in a flood prone area.

SIGNED _____ DATE

SECTION 5: PERMIT DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

I have determined that the proposed activity: A. G Is
B. G Is not

in conformance with provisions of Local Law # _____, (yr) _____. This permit is hereby issued subject to the conditions attached to and made part of this permit.

SIGNED _____,
DATE _____

If BOX A is checked, the Local Administrator may issue a Development Permit upon payment of designated fee.

If BOX B is checked, the Local Administrator will provide a written summary of deficiencies. Applicant may revise and resubmit an application to the Local Administrator or may request a hearing from the Board of Appeals.

Expiration

Date: _____

ADMINISTRATOR)

Certificate of Compliance issued: DATE: _____

BY: _____

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA**

(Owner Must Retain This Certificate)

Premises located at:

Owner:

Owner's Address:

Permit No. _____ Permit Date: _____

Check One:

- New Building
- Existing Building
- Fill
- Other:

Local Law Filing

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

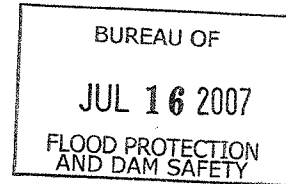
~~County~~
~~City~~ of Sterling
Town
~~Village~~

Local Law No. 1 of the year 2007

A local law A Local Law for Flood Damage Prevention
(Insert Title)

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Sterling as follows:
Town
~~Village~~



(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Sterling finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Sterling and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;

- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this Local Law, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or **"Flood-prone area"** means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

"One hundred year flood" or **"100-year flood"** has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.4-2 of this Law.

"Start of construction" means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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 gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

**SECTION 3.0
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the **Town of Sterling, Cayuga County**.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard for the **Town of Sterling**, Community Number 360126, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers:

**36011C0017E, 36011C0018E, 36011C0019E, 36011C0036E,
36011C0038E, 36011C0051E, 36011C0052E, 36011C0053E,
36011C0054E, 36011C0056E, 36011C0060E, 36011C0065E,
36011C0070E, 36011C0080E, 36011C0090E, 36011C0135E,**

whose effective date is **August 2, 2007**, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community=s jurisdiction.

- (2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "**Flood Insurance Study, Cayuga County, New York, All Jurisdictions**" dated **August 2, 2007**.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at:

Town Clerks Office, 1290 State Rt. 104A, Sterling, NY 13156.

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through March 20, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, ordinances, or local laws, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Sterling from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Sterling, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Code Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose

of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

4.2-2 FEES

All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee to be determined by the Town Board. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of Sterling for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.

- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

4.4-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of sub-section 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section 5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Fed-

eral, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.

- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

4.4-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.
- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

4.4-7 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

4.4-8 INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 4.4-4(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

SECTION 5.0 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (ii) the Town of Sterling agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Sterling for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Sterling for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Town of Sterling agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Sterling for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Sterling for all costs related to the final map revisions.

5.2 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

5.2-1 ANCHORING

New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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; and
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas subgrade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

5.2-3 UTILITIES

- (1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at or above the base flood elevation. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and pan-

els shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;

- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards, in addition to the standards in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES, apply to structures located in areas of special flood hazard as indicated.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood level.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1)(ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

5.5 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (3) and (4).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- (3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- (4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Town of Sterling shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
 - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;

- (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;
 - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
 - (xi) 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
 - (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
 - (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure".
 - (ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met;
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:
 - (i) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 - (ii) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in Section 4.4-8 of this Local Law.

Attachment A
MODEL FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT
APPLICATION FORM

FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION

This form is to be filled out in duplicate.

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS (APPLICANT to read and sign):

1. No work may start until a permit is issued.
2. The permit may be revoked if any false statements are made herein.
3. If revoked, all work must cease until permit is re-issued.
4. Development shall not be used or occupied until a Certificate of Compliance is issued.
5. The permit is invalid if no work is commenced within six months of issuance, and expires 2 years from date of issuance.
6. Applicant is hereby informed that other permits may be required to fulfill local, state and federal regulatory requirements.
7. Applicant hereby gives consent to the Local Administrator or his/her representative to make reasonable inspections required to verify compliance.
8. I, THE APPLICANT, CERTIFY THAT ALL STATEMENTS HEREIN AND IN ATTACHMENTS TO THIS APPLICATION ARE, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, TRUE AND ACCURATE.

(APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE) _____ DATE _____

SECTION 2: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (To be completed by APPLICANT)

| NAME | ADDRESS | TELEPHONE |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| APPLICANT | _____ | _____ |
| BUILDER | _____ | _____ |
| ENGINEER | _____ | _____ |

PROJECT LOCATION:

To avoid delay in processing the application, please provide enough information to easily identify the project location. Provide the street address, lot number or legal description (attach) and, outside urban areas, the distance to the nearest intersecting road or well-known landmark. A map attached to this application, and a sketch showing the project layout would be helpful.

APPLICATION # _____

DESCRIPTION OF WORK (Check all applicable boxes):

A. STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

| <u>ACTIVITY</u> | <u>STRUCTURE TYPE</u> |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Structure | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (1-4 Family) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addition | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (More than 4 Family) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alteration | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-residential (Floodproofing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation | <input type="checkbox"/> Combined Use (Residential & Commercial) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufactured (Mobile) Home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement | (In Manufactured Home Park? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No) |

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT \$ _____

B. OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:

- Fill Mining Drilling Grading
- Excavation (Except for Structural Development Checked Above)
- Watercourse Alteration (Including Dredging and Channel Modifications)
- Drainage Improvements (Including Culvert Work), Stormwater Control Structures or Ponds
- Road, Street or Bridge Construction
- Subdivision (New or Expansion)
- Individual Water or Sewer System
- Other (Please Specify) _____

After completing SECTION 2, APPLICANT should submit form to Local Administrator for review.

SECTION 3: FLOODPLAIN DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The proposed development is located on FIRM Panel No. _____, Dated _____.

The Proposed Development:

- The proposed development is reasonably safe from flooding. Entire property is in Zone B, C or X.
- The proposed development is in adjacent to a flood prone area.
100-Year flood elevation at the site is:
_____ Ft. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)
 Unavailable
- See Section 4 for additional instructions for development that is or may be in a flood prone area.

SIGNED _____ DATE _____

SECTION 4: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The applicant must submit the documents checked below before the application can be processed:

- G A site plan showing the location of all existing structures, water bodies, adjacent roads, lot dimensions and proposed development.
- G Development plans and specifications, drawn to scale, including where applicable: details for anchoring structures, proposed elevation of lowest floor (including basement), types of water resistant materials used below the first floor, details of floodproofing of utilities located below the first floor, details of enclosures below the first floor, openings in foundation for entry and exit of floodwaters.
Other _____
- G Elevation Certificate
- G Subdivision or other development plans (If the subdivision or other development exceeds 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, the applicant must provide 100-year flood elevations if they are not otherwise available).
- G Plans showing the watercourse location, proposed relocations, Floodway location.
- G Topographic information showing existing and proposed grades, location of all proposed fill.
- G Top of new fill elevation _____ Ft. G NGVD 1929/ G NAVD 1988 (MSL)
- G PE Certification of Soil Compaction
- G Floodproofing protection level (non-residential only) ____ G NGVD 1929/ G NAVD 1988 (MSL)
For floodproofed structures, applicant must attach certification from registered engineer or architect.
- G Other: _____

SECTION 5: PERMIT DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

I have determined that the proposed activity: A. G Is
B. G Is not
in conformance with provisions of Local Law # _____, (yr) _____. This permit is hereby issued subject to the conditions attached to and made part of this permit.

SIGNED _____, DATE _____

If BOX A is checked, the Local Administrator may issue a Development Permit upon payment of designated fee.
If BOX B is checked, the Local Administrator will provide a written summary of deficiencies. Applicant may revise and resubmit an application to the Local Administrator or may request a hearing from the Board of Appeals.

Expiration Date: _____

APPEALS: Appealed to Board of Appeals? G Yes G No
Hearing date: _____
Appeals Board Decision --- Approved? G Yes G No

Conditions: _____

SECTION 6: AS-BUILT ELEVATIONS (To be submitted by APPLICANT before Certificate of Compliance is issued)

The following information must be provided for project structures. This section must be completed by a registered professional engineer or a licensed land surveyor (or attach a certification to this application). Complete 1 or 2 below.

- Actual (As-Built) Elevation of the top of the lowest floor, including basement (in Coastal High Hazard Areas, bottom of lowest structural member of the lowest floor, excluding piling and columns) is: _____ FT. G NGVD 1929/
G NAVD 1988 (MSL).
Attach Elevation Certificate FEMA Form 81-31
- Actual (As-Built) Elevation of floodproofing protection is _____ FT. G NGVD 1929/ G NAVD 1988 (MSL).
Attach Floodproofing Certificate FEMA Form 81-65

NOTE: Any work performed prior to submittal of the above information is at the risk of the Applicant.

SECTION 7: COMPLIANCE ACTION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The **LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR** will complete this section as applicable based on inspection of the project to ensure compliance with the community's local law for flood damage prevention.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| INSPECTIONS: DATE _____ | BY _____ | DEFICIENCIES? G YES G NO |
| DATE _____ | BY _____ | DEFICIENCIES? G YES G NO |
| DATE _____ | BY _____ | DEFICIENCIES? G YES G NO |

SECTION 8: CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

Certificate of Compliance issued: DATE: _____

BY: _____

Attachment B

**SAMPLE
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

for Development in a Special Flood Hazard Area

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA**

(Owner Must Retain This Certificate)

Premises located at: _____

Owner: _____

Owner's Address: _____

Permit No. _____ Permit Date: _____

Check One:
 New Building
 Existing Building
 Fill
 Other:

The Local Floodplain Administrator is to complete a. or b. below:

a. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. _____, (yr) _____.

Signed: _____ Dated: _____

b. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. _____, (yr) _____, as modified by variance no. _____, dated _____.

Signed: _____ Dated: _____

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 1 of 20 07 of the ~~(County)(City)~~(Town)(~~Village~~) of Sterling was duly passed by the Town Board on June 18, 20 07, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ and was deemed duly adopted on _____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20 _____. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general) (special)(annual) election held on _____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20 _____. Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 20_____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the County of _____ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20_____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph 1, above.

Rosa Lopez

Clerk of the county legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: 6/19/07

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF CAYUS A

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

Debra York

Signature

Town Attorney

Title

County

City of STERLING

Town

Village

Date: June 27, 2007

Stafford, O'Connor & Adsit

*Attorneys at Law
8925 North Seneca Street
P.O. Box 236
Weedsport, New York 13166*

*(315) 834-6659
Fax: (315) 834-6076*

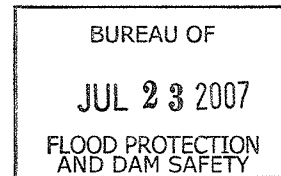
*James Stafford
(1905-1990)*

*David J. O'Connor
Diane M. Adsit*

July 18, 2007

NYSDEC
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-3504
Attn. William Nechamen

NYSDEC, Region 7
615 Erie Blvd.
Syracuse, NY 13204-2400
Attn. Kevin Delaney



FEMA, Mitigation Division
26 Federal Plaza, Room 1351
New York, NY 10278
Attn. Chris Markesich

RE: LOCAL LAW NO. 1 OF 2007 FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION
TOWN OF VICTORY

Dear Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find copy of Local Law No. 1 for the Year 2007, Flood Damage Prevention for the Town of Victory. Also enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Department of State giving confirmation that the Local Law was filed.

Very truly yours,



David J. O'Connor
Town Attorney

DJO:kaj
Enc.



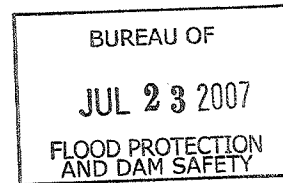
STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
41 STATE STREET
ALBANY, NY 12231-0001

ELIOT SPITZER
GOVERNOR

July 11, 2007

LORRAINE A. CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ
SECRETARY OF STATE

Stafford, O'Connor & Adsit
8925 North Seneca Street
P.O. Box 236
Weedsport, NY 13166



RE: Town of Victory, Local Law No. 1, 2007, filed on 06/22/2007

Dear Sir/Madam:

The above referenced material was received and filed by this office as indicated.
Additional local law filing forms will be forwarded upon request.

Sincerely,
Linda Lasch
Principal Clerk
State Records & Law Bureau
(518) 474-2755

Local Law Filing

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
41 STATE STREET
ALBANY, NY 12231

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Victory
Town
~~Village~~

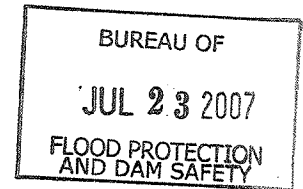
Local Law No. 1 of the year 20 07

A local law for Flood Damage Prevention.
(Insert Title)

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Victory
Town
~~Village~~ as follows:

See Attached .



(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 1 of 20 07 of the ~~(County)~~(City)(Town)(Village) of Victory was duly passed by the Town Board on June 11, 20 07, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ and was deemed duly adopted on _____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20 _____. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general) (special)(annual) election held on _____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20 _____. Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 20 _____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the County of _____ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20 _____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph 1, above.

Barbara J. Sobe
Clerk of the county legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: 6/11/2007

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF Cayuga

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

Garrett R. Connor
Signature

Town Attorney
Title

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Victory
Town
~~Village~~

Date: 6/12/07

LOCAL LAW NO. 1 OF THE YEAR 2007

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION
SECTION 1.0

STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Victory finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Victory and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;

- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this Local Law, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or "Flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

"One hundred year flood" or **"100-year flood"** has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.4-2 of this Law.

"Start of construction" means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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 gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

**SECTION 3.0
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town of Victory, Cayuga County.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard for the Town of Victory, Community Number 360131, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers
36011C0065E, 36011C0070E, 36011C0090E, 36011C0130E,
36011C0135E, 36011C0140E, 36011C0145E, 36011C0155E,
36011C0165E, whose effective date is August 2, 2007, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.
- (2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Cayuga County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated August 2, 2007.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at: Town of Victory Offices
1323 Town Barn Rd., Red Creek, New York 13143

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through March 20, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, ordinances, or local laws, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Victory from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Victory, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Code Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose

of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

4.2-2 FEES

All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee of \$ 100.00. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of Victory for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.

- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

4.4-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of sub-section 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section 5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Fed-

eral, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.

- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

4.4-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.
- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

4.4-7 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

4.4-8 INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 4.4-4(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and;
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

SECTION 5.0

CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (ii) the Town of Victory agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision. FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Victory for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Victory for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Town of Victory agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Victory for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Victory for all costs related to the final map revisions.

5.2 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

5.2-1 ANCHORING

New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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; and
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

5.2-3 UTILITIES

- (1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at or above the base flood elevation. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and pan-

els shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;

- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards, in addition to the standards in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES, apply to structures located in areas of special flood hazard as indicated.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood level.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1)(ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

5.5 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (3) and (4).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- (3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- (4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Town of Victory shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
 - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;



Town of Brighton

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

2300 ELMWOOD AVENUE ★ ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14618 ★ PHONE (585)784-5250 ★ FAX (585)784-5368

July 25, 2008

William Nechamen
NYSDEC
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-3507

**CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

RE: Amendment to Flood Damage Prevention Law

Dear Bill:

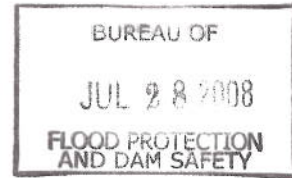
Please find enclosed the following:

- Town of Brighton Code Chapter 211 - Revisions to Flood Damage Prevention Law
- Certification of Amendment to Flood Damage Prevention Local Law.

I believe these documents satisfies FEMA's requirements. If you have any questions, or need anything else, let me know.

Sincerely,

Richard S. Cortina
Assistant Engineer



rsc:Town Code Chapter 211.Amend&Cert.FEMA.loft.1.wpd

CC: Ramsey Bohner

Encl.

X 5222

Chapter 211, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Town Board of the Town of Brighton 6-11-2003 by L.L. No. 8-2003.1EN Amendments noted where applicable.]

ARTICLE I, Statutory Authorization and Purpose

§ 211-1. Findings.

The Town Board of the Town of Brighton finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Brighton and that such damages may include destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this chapter is adopted.

§ 211-2. Purpose.

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

- A. Regulate 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. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.
- C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.
- D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages.
- E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
- F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

§ 211-3. Objectives.

The objectives of this chapter are to:

- A. Protect human life and health.
- B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects.
- C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public.
- D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions.
- E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard.
- F. 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. Provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard.
- H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

ARTICLE II, Definitions

§ 211-4. Definitions.

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

APPEAL -- A request for a review of the local administrator's interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING -- A designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one-percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet, where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD -- The land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be referred to as the "base floodplain" or "one-hundred-year floodplain."

BASE FLOOD -- The flood having a one-percent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year.

BASEMENT -- That portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

BUILDING -- See "structure."

CELLAR -- The same meaning as "basement."

CRAWL SPACE -- An enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, 18 inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

DEVELOPMENT -- Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

ELEVATED BUILDING -- A non-basement building built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X or D, to have the top of the elevated floor or, in the case of a building in Zone V1-V30, VE or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers) or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water, and adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zone A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of floodwaters. In the case of Zone V1-V30, VE or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building," even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

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 complete before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

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 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).
 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY -- The federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.
 FLOOD BOUNDARY AND FLOODWAY MAP (FBFM) -- An official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a regulatory floodway along watercourses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.
 FLOOD ELEVATION STUDY -- An examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.
 FLOOD or FLOODING
 A. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:
 (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters;
 (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
 B. "Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in Subsection A of this definition above.
 FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP (FHB) -- An official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.
 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) -- An official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.
 FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY -- See "flood elevation study."
 FLOODPLAIN or FLOOD-PRONE AREA -- Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").
 FLOODPROOFING FLOODPROOFED -- Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes or adjustments to structures which reduces or eliminates flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.
 FLOODWAY -- The same meaning as "regulatory floodway."
 FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE -- A use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding and ship repair facilities. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacturing, sales or service facilities.
 HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE -- The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE -- Any structure that is:
 A. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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 in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior;

D. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in 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.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR -- The person appointed by the community to administer and

implement this chapter by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its

provisions. This person is often the Code Enforcement Officer, Building Inspector or employee

of an engineering department.

LOWEST FLOOR -- The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or

cellar). 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 chapter.

MANUFACTURED HOME -- A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built

on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when

connected to the required utilities. The term does not include a "recreational vehicle."

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION -- A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of

land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

MEAN SEA LEVEL -- For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National

Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown

on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

MOBILE HOME -- The same meaning as "manufactured home."

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM (NGVD) -- As corrected in 1929, a vertical

control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

NEW CONSTRUCTION -- Structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after

the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes

any subsequent improvements to such structure.

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.

NORTH AMERICAN DATUM of 1983 - A horizontal control used as a reference for

establishing various geographic coordinates.

NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM of 1988 - A vertical control used as a reference for

establishing elevations within the floodplain.

ONE-HUNDRED-YEAR FLOOD or 100-YEAR FLOOD -- The same meaning as "base flood."

PRINCIPALLY ABOVE GROUND -- At least 51% of the actual cash value of the structure,

excluding land value, is above ground.
RECREATIONAL VEHICLE -- A vehicle which is:

- A. Built on a single chassis;
- B. Four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections;
- C. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and
- D. Not designed primarily for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

REGULATORY 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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in § 211-13B of this chapter.

REPETITIVE LOSS -- Flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a ten-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25% of the market value of the structure before the damaged occurred.

START OF CONSTRUCTION -- Includes substantial improvement and means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations; or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers and building materials. For manufactured homes, the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

STRUCTURE -- A walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.
SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE -- Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. "Substantial damage" also means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a ten-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT -- Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the start of construction or the improvement. The term includes structures which have incurred repetitive loss or substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:
A. 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
B. Any alteration of an historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an historic structure.

VARIANCE -- A grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this chapter.

ARTICLE III, General Provisions
§ 211-5. Applicability.

They have a 1-yr completion on permit

More restrictive

Not needed

This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town of Brighton.

§ 211-6. Basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard.

A. The areas of special flood hazard are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map (multiple panels) No. ~~360410-0001-0010~~ Panel Numbers 36055C0213G, 36055C0214G, 36055C0216G, 36055C0217G, 36055C0218G, 36055C0219G, 36055C0331G, 36055C0332G, 36055C0333G, 36055C0334G, 36055C0351G, 36055C0352G, 36055C0356G, 36055C0357G, whose effective date is ~~June 18, 1980.~~ August 28, 2008, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.

(2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Town of Brighton, New York, Monroe County," dated December 1979.

(3) Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (multiple panels) No. 360410-0001-0010, whose effective date is June 18, 1980.

(4) LOMR effective November 8, 1999, FEMA Case #99-02-007F, revising FIRM and FIRM panels 0005B and 0010B. ~~Monroe County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated August 28, 2008.~~

B. The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this chapter. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at Town Offices, Town of Brighton.

§ 211-7. Interpretation and conflict with other laws.

A. This chapter includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through ~~September~~ October 24⁷, 1994⁷, and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

B. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety and welfare.

Whenever the requirements of this chapter are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern. —

§ 211-8. Penalties for offenses.

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Brighton from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this chapter for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Article VI will be declared noncompliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

§ 211-9. Warning and disclaimer of liability.

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter 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 chapter 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 chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Brighton, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

ARTICLE IV, Administration

§ 211-10. Designation of local administrator.

The Commissioner of Public Works or his or her designee is hereby appointed local administrator to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying floodplain

development permits in accordance with its provisions.

§ 211-11. Floodplain development permit.

A. Purpose. A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and ensuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map as defined in § 211-6, without a valid floodplain development permit.

Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the local administrator and may include, but not be limited to, plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

B. Fees. All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee of \$200 or such other amount as may be determined by resolution of the Town Board. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of Brighton for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The local administrator may require a deposit to cover these additional costs.

§ 211-12. Application for permit.

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

A. The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zone A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the local administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor, on a Federal Emergency Management Agency Elevation certificate.

B. The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved nonresidential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the local administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.

C. A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in § 211-15C, Utilities.

D. A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any nonresidential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in § 211-17, Nonresidential structures.

E. A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in § 211-6, when notified by the local administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.

F. A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the local administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.

G. In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or five acres.

H. Certification by the applicant's licensed professional engineer that all necessary permits and approvals have been received from those agencies with jurisdiction.

I. Copies of notification, sent by certified mail, to adjacent communities and NYSDEC upon approval from the local administrator and prior to initiating any alterations or relocations of a watercourse and evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region 11, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

§ 211-13. Duties and responsibilities of local administrator.

Duties of the local administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

A. Permit application review. The local administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

(1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of § 211-12, Application for permit, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this chapter.

(2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks, to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Article V, Construction Standards, and, in particular, § 211-14A, Subdivision proposals.

(3) Determine, based upon the technical analysis provided by the applicant's licensed professional engineer, whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The local administrator may require the applicant's licensed professional engineer to submit additional technical analyses and data and certification necessary to complete the determination. If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Article V, Construction Standards, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and resubmit the application.

(4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by state or federal law. The local administrator may require the applicant's licensed professional engineer to certify that all such approvals have been

received.

B. Use of other flood data.

(1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the local administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state or other source, including data developed pursuant to § 211-12G, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this chapter.

(2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the local administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this chapter.

C. Alteration of watercourses.

(1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished.

D. Construction stage.

(1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).

(2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The local administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected. E. Inspections. The local administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

F. Stop-work orders.

(1) The local administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop-work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop-work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in § 211-8 of this chapter.

(2) The local administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop-work order for any floodplain development found noncompliant with the provisions of this chapter and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop-work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in § 211-8 of this chapter.

G. Certificate of compliance.

(1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in § 211-6, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the local administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this chapter. The basis for the local administrator's determination shall be supporting documentation provided and certified by the applicant's licensed professional engineer/licensed surveyor.

(2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the local administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.

(3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in § 211-13E, Inspections, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

H. Information to be retained. The local administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

(1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance.

(2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to § 211-13D(1) and (2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement.

(3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to § 211-13D(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement.

(4) Variances issued pursuant to Article VI, Variance Procedure.

(5) Notices required under § 211-13C, Alteration of watercourses.

ARTICLE V, Construction Standards

§ 211-14. General standards.

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in § 211-6.

A. Subdivision proposals. The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

(1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;

(2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and

(3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

B. Encroachments.

(1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:

(a) The applicant demonstrates 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 location; or

(b) The Town of Brighthton agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Brighthton for all fees and

other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Brighton for all costs related to the final map revision.

(2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in § 211-6, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:

(a) A technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood; or

(b) The Town of Brighton agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Brighton for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Brighton for all costs related to the final map revisions. The Town of Brighton may require the establishment of an escrow account or letter of credit in a sufficient amount to be held until such time that the application is complete and the final cost can be determined.

§ 211-15. Standards for all structures.

A. Anchoring. New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

B. Construction materials and methods.

(1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.

(2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

(3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zone A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters.

(a) Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or 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; and

[2] The bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

(b) Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices, provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas subgrade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

C. Utilities.

(1) Machinery and equipment servicing a building must either be elevated two feet or more above the base flood level or designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during a flood. This includes heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment,

hot water heaters, appliances, elevator lift machinery and electrical junction and circuit breaker boxes. When located below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification of the design is required.

(2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.

(3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall.

(4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

§ 211-16. Residential structures.

A. Elevation. The following standards, in addition to the standards in § 211-14A, Subdivision proposals, and § 211-14B, Encroachments, and § 211-15, Standards for all structures, apply to structures located in areas of special flood hazard as indicated:

(1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated two feet or more above the base flood level.

(2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

(3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in § 211-6 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

(4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

§ 211-17. Nonresidential structures.

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other nonresidential structures, in addition to the requirements in § 211-14A, Subdivision proposals, and § 211-14B, Encroachments, and § 211-15, Standards for all structures.

A. Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any nonresidential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:

(1) Have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated two feet or more above the base flood elevation; or

(2) Be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below a level three feet or more above the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

B. Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential structures shall:

(1) Have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if

no depth number is specified); or

(2) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in § 211-17A(2).

C. If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A floodproofing certificate or other certification shall be provided to the local administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of § 211-17A(2), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.

D. Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

E. Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

§ 211-18. Manufactured homes and recreational vehicles.

The following standards, in addition to the standards in § 211-14, General standards, and § 211-15, Standards for all structures, apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard:

A. Recreational vehicles.

(1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:

(a) Be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days;

(b) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use; or

(c) Meet the requirements for manufactured homes in Subsections B, D and E.

(2) 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.

B. A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH that is on a site either outside of an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined; in a new manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined; or in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated two feet or more above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors.

C. A manufactured home to be placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision that is not to be placed on a site on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage shall be:

(1) Elevated in a manner such as required in Subsection B; or

(2) Elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is

D. Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 the lowest adjacent grade and are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.

E. Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in § 211-6 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified). Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.

ARTICLE VI, Variance Procedure § 211-19. Appeals board.

A. The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Town of Brighton shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.

B. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the local administrator in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.

C. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

D. In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter 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 floodplain management program of that area.
 - (9) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
 - (10) The costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search-and-rescue operations during periods of flooding.
 - (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 of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search-and-rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems and streets and bridges.
- E. Upon consideration of the factors of § 211-19D and the purposes of this chapter, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems

necessary to further the purposes of this chapter.

F. The local administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions, including technical information, and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

§ 211-20. Conditions for variances.

A. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, provide that the items in § 211-19D(1) through (12) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

B. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:

(1) The proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an historic structure.

(2) The variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

C. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, provided that:

(1) The criteria of Subsections A, D, E and F of this section are met.

(2) The structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.

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

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

F. Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:

(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; and

(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.

G. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:

(1) The issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and

(2) Such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and to property. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions and provided to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and to the NYSDEC upon request.

§ 211-21. Severability.

The invalidity of any section or provision of this chapter shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

1 Editor's Note: This local law also superseded former Ch. 211, Flood Damage Prevention,
adopted 10-27-1999 by L.L. No. 6-1999.
Town of Brighton
PC/CodeBook for Windows

the Town of Brighton hereby enacts the Local Law of 2008 entitled
Municipal Home Rule Law of the State of New York, the Town Board of
RESOLVED, that pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of the
further

Quality Review Act with respect to the proposed Local Law; and be it
hereby adopts a Negative Declaration under the State Environmental
BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town Board of the Town of Brighton,

seconded by Councilperson Gaddis,
NOW, THEREFORE, on motion of Councilperson Vogel,
adopt the proposed Local Law.

the public hearing, the Town Board deems it necessary and advisable to
WHEREAS, based on the materials submitted and testimony heard at
the environment; and

the proposed Local Law will not have a significant adverse impact on
the public hearing, the Town Board has determined that the adoption of
WHEREAS, based on the materials submitted and testimony heard at

be heard; and
persons having an interest in the matter having had an opportunity to
WHEREAS, such public hearing was duly called and held and all

Brighton, Monroe County, New York; and
"Amendment to Flood Damage Prevention Local Law" for the Town of
consider the adoption of a proposed Local Law of 2008 entitled
held on the 23rd day of July, 2008, at 7:30 P.M., prevailing time, to
WHEREAS, the Town Board duly scheduled a Public Hearing to be

Councilpersons

- SHEILA A. GADDIS
- LOUISE NOVROS
- RAYMOND J. TIERNY III
- JAMES R. VOGEL

Supervisor

SANDRA L. FRANKEL,

PRESENT:

At a Town Board Meeting of the Town of
Brighton, Monroe County, New York,
held at the Brighton Town Hall, 2300
Elmwood Avenue, in said Town of
Brighton on the 23rd day of July,
2008.

Sheila A. Gaddis
Certified to be a true copy of a
Record on file in Brighton Town
Clerk's Office

"Amendment to Flood Damage Prevention Local Law", in the form attached hereto as Exhibit "A", for the Town of Brighton, Monroe County, New York.

Dated: July 23, 2008

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| Sandra L. Frankel, Supervisor | Voting | <u>AYE</u> |
| James R. Vogel, Councilman | Voting | <u>AYE</u> |
| Raymond J. Tierney III, Councilman | Voting | <u>AYE</u> |
| Louise Novros, Councilperson | Voting | <u>ABSENT</u> |
| Sheila A. Gaddis, Councilperson | Voting | <u>AYE</u> |



Village of East Rochester Town of East Rochester

120 WEST COMMERCIAL STREET
EAST ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14445

585-586-3553 • Fax: 585-586-4792

Mayor - Jason W. Koon

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

John J. Alfieri
Michael J. Flanigan
Mark A. Florack
Andrew Serrano

ADMINISTRATOR

Fred Ricci

CLERK - TREASURER

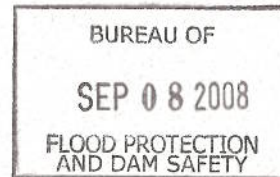
Raymond J. Parrotta

DEPUTY CLERK - TREASURER

Gerri Raschiatore

September 4, 2008

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Floodplain Management Section
Attn: Jaime Ethier
625 Broadway, 4th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-3504



Re: Town/Village of East Rochester: *Technical Amendment to A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36.*

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find enclosed a copy(ies) of the above captioned law as technically amended by the Village Board of Trustees of the Town/Village of East Rochester. This enclosure replaces copy sent under August 21, 2008 cover.

Should you have any questions please call me at 585-586-3553, or email me at fricci@astrochester.org.

Respectfully submitted,


Fred Ricci
Village Administrator

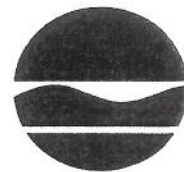
**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water**

Bureau of Flood Protection and Dam Safety, 4th Floor

625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3504

Phone: (518) 402-8185 • FAX: (518) 402-9029

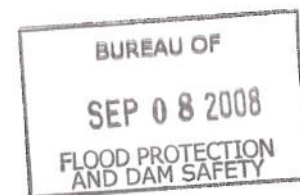
Website: www.dec.ny.gov



Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

August 27, 2008

The Honorable Jason W. Koon
Mayor
Village of East Rochester
Village Hall - 120 West Commercial Street
East Rochester, NY 14445



Re: Village of East Rochester's Local Law for Flood Damage Prevention

Dear Mayor Koon:

I have received the Village of East Rochester's Local Law No. 2 of 2008 regarding flood damage prevention. Upon review of the local law, I find the law acceptable for the Village's continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). However, there are approximately 30 internal reference errors that, while not rendering the law out of compliance with FEMA's regulations, need to be corrected. I suggest that the corrections be made as a technical amendment.

The law will be sent onto the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for their review and approval.

Please inform me of a schedule to complete the above noted technical amendment. Please send me an official hard copy of the updated local law including the town seal. Finally, once it has been received, please send me a copy of the NYS Department of State's (NYSDOS) local law acknowledgment.

Should you have any additional questions on this law, or the NFIP in general, please feel free to contact me directly at (518) 402-8143.

Sincerely,

Kelli A. Higgins, CFM
Environmental Engineer
Floodplain Management Section

Cc: Fred Ricci, Village Administrator
Raymond Parrotta, Village Clerk
Karis Manning, NYSDEC Regional Floodplain Coordinator
Chris Markesich, FEMA Region 2

East Rochester Local Law Number 2, 2008;
A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution,
Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36

Chapter 99
FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

99.1 FINDINGS

The Board of Trustees of the Village of East Rochester finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town/Village of East Rochester and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

99.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

99.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this Local Law, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of

this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or "Flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

"One hundred year flood" or **"100-year flood"** has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 99.13 B of this Law.

"Start of construction" means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including

a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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 gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

99.5 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town/Village of East Rochester, Monroe County.

99.6 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard for the Town/Village of East Rochester, Community Number 360414, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

A. Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers:

36055C0357G and 36055C0376G

whose effective date is August 28, 2008, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.

B. A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Monroe County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated August 28, 2008.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at the office of the Building Inspector, 120 West Commercial Street, East Rochester, New York.

99.7 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through October 27, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

99.8 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

99.9 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town/Village of East Rochester from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Sections 99.17 and 99.18 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

99.10 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town/Village of East Rochester, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

99.11 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Building Inspector is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

99.12 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 99.6, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

A. FEES All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee as established by The Board of Trustees by resolution from time to time. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town/Village of East Rochester for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

B. APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 99.15 C, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 99.16 B, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 99.6, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

99.13 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

A. PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of sub-section 99.12 B, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 99.14, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section 99.14 A. SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS. *General But ok*
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 99.14, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

B. USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 99.12 B(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.
- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

Construction Standards is General Standards 99.14(2x)

C. ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

D. CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

E. INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

F. STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 99.9 of this local law.

- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 99.9 of this local law.

G. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 99.6, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 99.13 E, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

H. INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 99.13 D (1) and 99.13 D (2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 99.13 D(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 99.17 and 99.18, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and, OK
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 99.13 C, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

Does not have
Variance Procedures
Has Appeals Board
+ Cond for
Variances
99.17
99.18

99.14 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 99.6.

A. SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

B. ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (ii) the Town/Village of East Rochester agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town/Village of East Rochester for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town/Village of East Rochester for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 99.6, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Town/Village of East Rochester agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town/Village of East Rochester for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town/Village of East Rochester for all costs related to the final map revisions.

99.15 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

A. ANCHORING

New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

B CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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; and
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas subgrade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

C. UTILITIES

- (1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at or above the base flood elevation or be designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating

within the components during a flood and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;

- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

99.16 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

A. ELEVATION

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 99.14 A, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 99.14 B, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 99.15, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 99.6 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

B. NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements

in sub-sections 99.14 A, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 99.14 B, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 99.15, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 99.16 B(1)(ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 99.16 B(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

C. MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 99.14, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 99.15, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,

(ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or

(iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 99.16 (2), (3) and (4).

Should read
99.16 C
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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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- (3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- (4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 99.6 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

99.17 BOARD OF APPEALS

- A. The Zoning Board of Appeals, as established by the Town/Village of East Rochester shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- B. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- C. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- D. In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law 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 floodplain management program of that area;
- (9) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- (10) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
- (11) 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
- (12) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

- E. Upon consideration of the factors of Section 99.17 D and the purposes of this local law, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- F. The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

99.18 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- A. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 99.17 D have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- B. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (1) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure"; and
 - (2) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

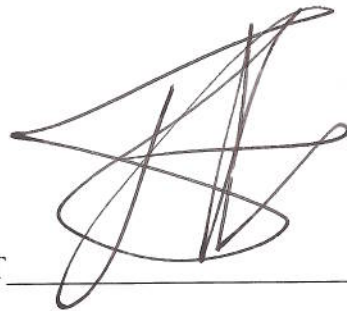
*should read
← (1)-(12)*

- C. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
- (1) the criteria of subparagraphs A, D, E, and F of this Section are met; and
 - (2) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- D. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- E. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- F. Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
- (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; and
 - (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.
- G. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:
- (1) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 - (2) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in Section 99.13-H. of this Local Law.

Be it enacted this 21st day of August, 2008 by the Board of Trustees of the Town/Village of East Rochester, Monroe County, New York, to be effective August 21, 2008.

SEAL



ATTEST

RAYMOND PARROTTA, CLERK /TREASURER

Local Law Filing

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~County~~
City of Fairport
~~Town~~
Village

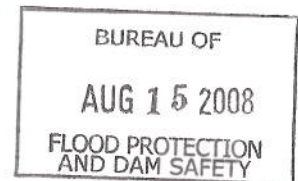
Local Law No. 6 of the year 20 08

A local law Repealing Local Law No. 3 of 1987, Chapter 20A of the Fairport Village Code
Entitled "Flood Damage Prevention" and adopting in its place and stead a
Local Law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State
Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, an Enviromental Conservation Law, Article 36.

Be it enacted by the Board of Trustees _____ of the

~~County~~
~~City of~~ Fairport as follows:
~~Town~~
Village

(SEE ATTACHED)



(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

Local Law No. 6 of 2008

A Local Law repealing Local Law No. 3 of 1987, Chapter 20A of the Fairport Village Code entitled "Flood Damage Prevention" and adopting in its place and stead a Local Law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, an Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36.

BE IT ENACTED by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Fairport as follows:

Section 1. Short Title.

This local law shall be known, cited and referred to as the "Flood Damage Prevention Local Law No.6 of 2008"

Section 2. Chapter 20A of the Code of the Village of Fairport shall be repealed in its entirety and replaced with the following new Chapter 20A, to read as follows:

See Attached

Section 3. Authority and supersession effect.

This local law is enacted pursuant to authority conferred by the Municipal Home Rule Law. To the extent that this local law, or the manner of its adoption, is inconsistent with the Flood Damage Prevention Law of the Village of Fairport, or any other statute or local law, this local law shall prevail, pursuant to the supersession power granted villages by Municipal Home rule Law Section 10 (1) (ii) (e) (3).

Section 4. Saving clause,

The provisions of this local law shall not affect or impair any act done, offense committed or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or liability or penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time this local law takes effect, but the same may be enjoyed, asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if such local law had not been enacted.

Section 5. Partial invalidity.

If any provision of this local law or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of this local law, but shall be confined in its operation to the provision, person or circumstance directly involved in the controversy in which said judgment shall have been rendered.

Section 6. Effective date.

This local law shall take effect in accordance with section 27 of the Municipal Home Rule Law.

A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36

**SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE**

1.1 FINDINGS

The Village Board of the Village of Fairport finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Fairport and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this Local Law, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of

this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or "Flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

"One hundred year flood" or **"100-year flood"** has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.4-2 of this Law.

"Start of construction" means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including

a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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 gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

**SECTION 3.0
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Village of Fairport, Monroe County.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard for the Village of Fairport, Community Number 360415, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

(1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers:

36055C0377G, 36055C0379G, 36055C0381G, 36055C0383G

whose effective date is August 28, 2008, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.

(2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Monroe County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated August 28, 2008.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at:

Fairport Village Hall, 31 South Main Street, Fairport, New York 14450

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through October 27, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Village of Fairport from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Village of Fairport, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Village Administrator is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and showing: the na-

ture, 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.

4.2-2 FEES

All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee of \$ ~~of an amount as set forth in the fee schedule as authorized in Chapter 20 of this Code.~~ In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Village of Fairport for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other

proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

4.4-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of sub-section 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section 5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.
- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to estab-

lish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

4.4-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

4.4-7 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

4.4-8 INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 4.4-4(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

SECTION 5.0 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (ii) the Village of Fairport agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Village of Fairport for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Village of Fairport for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Village of Fairport agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Village of Fairport for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Village of Fairport for all costs related to the final map revisions.

5.2 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

5.2-1 ANCHORING

New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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; and
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas subgrade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

5.2-3 UTILITIES

- (1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at or above the

base flood elevation or be designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components during a flood and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;

- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements

in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1)(ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

5.5 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,

(ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or

(iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (3) and (4).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- (3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- (4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Village of Fairport shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
 - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;

- (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;
 - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
 - (xi) 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
 - (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure"; and

- (ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met; and
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:
 - (i) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 - (ii) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in Section 4.4-8 of this Local Law.

Be it enacted this 11th day of August, 2008 by the

Village Board of the Village of

Fairport, Monroe County, New York,

to be effective in accordance with section 27 of Municipal Home Rule Law.

Frederick H. May
FREDERICK H. MAY, MAYOR

SEAL

ATTEST Laura K. Wharmby CLERK
LAURA K. WHARMBY

Attachment A
MODEL FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT
APPLICATION FORM

APPLICATION # _____

FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION

This form is to be filled out in duplicate.

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS (APPLICANT to read and sign):

1. No work may start until a permit is issued.
2. The permit may be revoked if any false statements are made herein.
3. If revoked, all work must cease until permit is re-issued.
4. Development shall not be used or occupied until a Certificate of Compliance is issued.
5. The permit is invalid if no work is commenced within six months of issuance, and expires 2 years from date of issuance.
6. Applicant is hereby informed that other permits may be required to fulfill local, state and federal regulatory requirements.
7. Applicant hereby gives consent to the Local Administrator or his/her representative to make reasonable inspections required to verify compliance.
8. I, THE APPLICANT, CERTIFY THAT ALL STATEMENTS HEREIN AND IN ATTACHMENTS TO THIS APPLICATION ARE, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, TRUE AND ACCURATE.

(APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE) _____ DATE _____

SECTION 2: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (To be completed by APPLICANT)

| NAME | ADDRESS | TELEPHONE |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| APPLICANT | _____ | _____ |
| BUILDER | _____ | _____ |
| ENGINEER | _____ | _____ |

PROJECT LOCATION:

To avoid delay in processing the application, please provide enough information to easily identify the project location. Provide the street address, lot number or legal description (attach) and, outside urban areas, the distance to the nearest intersecting road or well-known landmark. A map attached to this application, and a sketch showing the project layout would be helpful.

APPLICATION # _____

DESCRIPTION OF WORK (Check all applicable boxes):

A. STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

| <u>ACTIVITY</u> | <u>STRUCTURE TYPE</u> |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Structure | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (1-4 Family) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addition | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (More than 4 Family) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alteration | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-residential (Floodproofing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation | <input type="checkbox"/> Combined Use (Residential & Commercial) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufactured (Mobile) Home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement | (In Manufactured Home Park? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No) |

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT \$ _____

B. OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:

- Fill Mining Drilling Grading
- Excavation (Except for Structural Development Checked Above)
- Watercourse Alteration (Including Dredging and Channel Modifications)
- Drainage Improvements (Including Culvert Work), Stormwater Control Structures or Ponds
- Road, Street or Bridge Construction
- Subdivision (New or Expansion)
- Individual Water or Sewer System
- Other (Please Specify) _____

After completing SECTION 2, APPLICANT should submit form to Local Administrator for review.

SECTION 3: FLOODPLAIN DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The proposed development is located on FIRM Panel No. _____, Dated _____.

The Proposed Development:

- The proposed development is reasonably safe from flooding. Entire property is in Zone B, C or X.
- The proposed development is in adjacent to a flood prone area.
100-Year flood elevation at the site is:
_____ Ft. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)
 Unavailable
- See Section 4 for additional instructions for development that is or may be in a flood prone area.

SIGNED _____ DATE _____

APPLICATION # _____

SECTION 4: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The applicant must submit the documents checked below before the application can be processed:

- G A site plan showing the location of all existing structures, water bodies, adjacent roads, lot dimensions and proposed development.
- G Development plans and specifications, drawn to scale, including where applicable: details for anchoring structures, proposed elevation of lowest floor (including basement), types of water resistant materials used below the first floor, details of floodproofing of utilities located below the first floor, details of enclosures below the first floor, openings in foundation for entry and exit of floodwaters.
Other _____
- G Elevation Certificate
- G Subdivision or other development plans (If the subdivision or other development exceeds 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, the applicant must provide 100-year flood elevations if they are not otherwise available).
- G Plans showing the watercourse location; proposed relocations, Floodway location.
- G Topographic information showing existing and proposed grades, location of all proposed fill.
- G Top of new fill elevation _____ Ft. G NGVD 1929/ G NAVD 1988 (MSL)
- G PE Certification of Soil Compaction
- G Floodproofing protection level (non-residential only) _____ G NGVD 1929/ G NAVD 1988 (MSL)
For floodproofed structures, applicant must attach certification from registered engineer or architect.
- G Other: _____

SECTION 5: PERMIT DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

I have determined that the proposed activity: A. G Is
B. G Is not
in conformance with provisions of Local Law # _____, (yr) _____. This permit is hereby issued subject to the conditions attached to and made part of this permit.

SIGNED _____, DATE _____

If BOX A is checked, the Local Administrator may issue a Development Permit upon payment of designated fee.
If BOX B is checked, the Local Administrator will provide a written summary of deficiencies. Applicant may revise and resubmit an application to the Local Administrator or may request a hearing from the Board of Appeals.

Expiration Date: _____

APPEALS: Appealed to Board of Appeals? G Yes G No
Hearing date: _____
Appeals Board Decision --- Approved? G Yes G No

Conditions: _____

SECTION 6: AS-BUILT ELEVATIONS (To be submitted by APPLICANT before Certificate of Compliance is issued)

The following information must be provided for project structures. This section must be completed by a registered professional engineer or a licensed land surveyor (or attach a certification to this application). Complete 1 or 2 below.

- Actual (As-Built) Elevation of the top of the lowest floor, including basement (in Coastal High Hazard Areas, bottom of lowest structural member of the lowest floor, excluding piling and columns) is: _____ FT. G NGVD 1929/
G NAVD 1988 (MSL).
Attach Elevation Certificate FEMA Form 81-31
- Actual (As-Built) Elevation of floodproofing protection is _____ FT. G NGVD 1929/ G NAVD 1988 (MSL).
Attach Floodproofing Certificate FEMA Form 81-65

NOTE: Any work performed prior to submittal of the above information is at the risk of the Applicant.

SECTION 7: COMPLIANCE ACTION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR will complete this section as applicable based on inspection of the project to ensure compliance with the community's local law for flood damage prevention.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| INSPECTIONS: DATE _____ | BY _____ | DEFICIENCIES? G YES G NO |
| DATE _____ | BY _____ | DEFICIENCIES? G YES G NO |
| DATE _____ | BY _____ | DEFICIENCIES? G YES G NO |

SECTION 8: CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

Certificate of Compliance issued: DATE: _____

BY: _____

Attachment B

**SAMPLE
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

for Development in a Special Flood Hazard Area

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA**

(Owner Must Retain This Certificate)

Premises located at: _____

Owner: _____

Owner's Address: _____

Permit No. _____ Permit Date: _____

- Check One:
 New Building
 Existing Building
 Fill
 Other:

The Local Floodplain Administrator is to complete a. or b. below:

a. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. _____, (yr) _____.

Signed: _____ Dated: _____

b. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. _____, (yr) _____, as modified by variance no. _____, dated _____.

Signed: _____ Dated: _____

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. the _____ of 20____ of
(County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the
_____ on _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable
(Name of Legislative body)
provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. the 6 of 20 08
(County)(City)(Town)(Village) of Fairport was duly passed by the
Board of Trustees on August 11 2008, and was (approved)(~~not approved~~)
(Name of Legislative Body)
(~~repassed after disapproval~~) by the Mayor and was deemed duly adopted
(Elective Chief Executive Officer)
on August 11, 20 08, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. the _____ of 20____ of
(County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the
_____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved)
(Name of Legislative Body)
(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20____
(Elective Chief Executive Officer)
Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative
vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general) (special)(annual) election held on _____
20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. the _____ of 20____ of
(County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the
_____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved)
(Name of Legislative Body)
(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20____. Such local
(Elective Chief Executive Officer)
law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____
20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

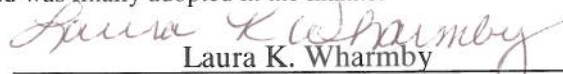
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 20____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the County of _____ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph 2, above.


Laura K. Wharmby
Clerk of the county legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

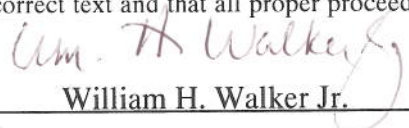
(Seal)

Date: August 12, 2008

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF Monroe

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.


William H. Walker Jr.

Signature

Village Attorney
Title

County
City of Fairport
Town
Village

Date: August 12, 2008



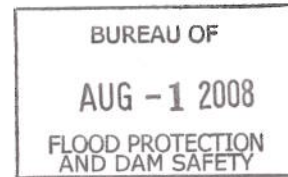
TOWN OF IRONDEQUOIT

"Where the land and waters meet." Est. 1839

July 30, 2008

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

William Nechamen, CFM
NFIP State Coordinator
NY Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-3507



Re: Local Law #2 Flood Damage Prevention
Resolution No. 2008-127 Town of Irondequoit

Dear Mr. Nechamen:

At the Regular Town Board Meeting for the Town of Irondequoit held on July 15, 2008, Resolution 2008-127 was passed regarding Flood Damage Prevention. Pursuant to your letter dated July 21, 2008, we have enclosed a copy of same, as well as emailed a copy to you.

Should you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara Genier".

Barbara Genier, Town Clerk

Resolution No. 2008-127

EXTRACTION OF MINUTES OF MEETING OF TOWN BOARD ADOPTING A RESOLUTION ADOPTING LOCAL LAW NO. 2 OF 2008 AMENDING IN ITS ENTIRETY CH. 136, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION, OF THE CODE OF THE TOWN OF IRONDEQUOIT, AS AUTHORIZED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK STATE, ARTICLE IX, SECTION 2, AND THE NEW YORK STATE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW, ARTICLE 36

At a regular meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Irondequoit, Monroe County, New York, held at the Town Hall, 1280 Titus Avenue in said Town of Irondequoit on the 15th day of July 2008 at 7:00 p.m. local time; there were

PRESENT:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mary Ellen Heyman | Town Supervisor |
| Stephanie Aldersley | Town Board Member |
| Gail Bello | Town Board Member |
| Debbie Evans | Town Board Member |
| John Perticone | Town Board Member |
| Woods Oviatt Gilman LLP | Attorneys to the Town |

Town Board member Perticone offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

WHEREAS, in 1987 the Town Board adopted Chapter 136 of the Code of the Town of Irondequoit (the "Code"), whereby the local floodplain management regulations, providing for the orderly growth and development of the portion of the town within the floodplain, were created; and

WHEREAS, as conditions in the town change and evolve it is necessary from time to time to update said floodplain management regulations; and

WHEREAS, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the Federal Emergency Management Agency are requiring the Town of Irondequoit to update to update said floodplain management regulations; and

WHEREAS, the continued eligibility of the Town of Irondequoit to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program is contingent on said updating of the regulations; and

WHEREAS, the Town has complied with the requirements of the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act, and the applicable regulations promulgated thereunder ("SEQRA"); and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Chapter 136 of the Code be amended pursuant to the provisions of the following Local Law:

LOCAL LAW No. of 2008

**TOWN OF IRONDEQUOIT, NEW YORK
FOR**

"A LOCAL LAW AMENDING IN ITS ENTIRETY CHAPTER 136, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION, OF THE CODE OF THE TOWN OF IRONDEQUOIT, AS AUTHORIZED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK STATE, ARTICLE IX, SECTION 2 , AND THE NEW YORK STATE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW, ARTICLE 3 6 "

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN BOARD OF THE TOWN OF IRONDEQUOIT, COUNTY OF MONROE, STATE OF NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

1. **SEQRA.** The Town hereby determines that the proposed amendments to Chapter 136 of the Irondequoit Town Code, as hereinafter set forth, constitute an Unlisted Action under SEQRA. Based on its review of the Environmental Assessment Form, the Town determines that such proposed amendments do not present potential significant adverse environmental impacts. In light of these findings, the Town hereby issues a Negative Declaration under SEQRA for the proposed action.

2 . **AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER 136.** Chapter 136, Flood Damage Prevention, of the Code of the Town of Irondequoit, is hereby amended in its entirety to read as follows:

**ARTICLE I
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE**

SECTION 136-1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Irondequoit finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Irondequoit and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this chapter is adopted.

SECTION 136-2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

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

- A. Regulate 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. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

- C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and
- F. Qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

SECTION 136-3 OBJECTIVES The objectives of this chapter are to:

- A. Protect human life and health;
- B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- F. 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. Provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

ARTICLE II DEFINITIONS

SECTION 136-4 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" — A request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Chapter or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" — A designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" — The land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, AI-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V 1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this chapter, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

"Base flood" — The flood having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

"Basement" — That portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

"Building" — See "structure."

"Cellar" — Has the same meaning as "Basement."

"Crawl Space" — An enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

"Development" -- Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

"Elevated building" — A non-basement building:

A. Built, in the *case* of a building in Zones AI-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water, and

B. Adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood.

In the case of Zones AI-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" -- The Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

"Flood" or "Flooding" — A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- A. The overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- B. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in A above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" — An official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" — An examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" — An official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" -- An official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" — See "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or "Flood-prone area" -- Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"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.

"Floodway" — Has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

"Functionally dependent use" — A use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, and ship repair facilities. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacturing, sales, or service facilities.

"Highest adjacent grade" -- The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

"Historic structure" -- Any structure that is:

- A. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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 in 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 in 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.

"Local Administrator" — The person appointed by the community to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" — Lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Chapter.

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

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

"Mean sea level" -- For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" — Has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"New construction" — Structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

"One-hundred-year flood" or "100-year flood" — Has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

"Principally above ground" — At least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

"Recreational vehicle" — A vehicle which is:

- A. Built on a single chassis;
- B. Four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections;
- C. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- D. Not designed primarily for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

"Regulatory 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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 136-14B of this chapter.

"Start of construction" — The date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns. "Permanent construction" does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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, as well as a manufactured home.

"Substantial damage" — Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damage condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"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. The term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- A. 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

- B. Any alteration of an "historic structure," provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an "historic structure."

"Variance" — A grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this chapter.

ARTICLE III GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 136-5 LANDS TO WHICH THIS CHAPTER APPLIES

This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town of Irondequoit, Monroe County.

SECTION 136-6 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

- A. The areas of special flood hazard for the Town of Irondequoit, Community Number 360422, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers: 36055C0088G, 3605500089G, 36055CO201G, 36055CO202G, 36055CO203G, 36055CO204G, 36055CO206G, 36055CO208G, 36055CO209G, 36055CO216G, 36055CO217G, whose effective date is August 28, 2008, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.

- (2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Monroe County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated August 28, 2008.

- B. The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Chapter. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at the Department of Community Development, located at the Town Hall, 1280 Titus Avenue, Rochester, New York.

SECTION 136-7 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Chapter includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through October 27, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this chapter are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

SECTION 136-8 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this chapter shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

SECTION 136-9 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Irondequoit from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this chapter for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Article VI will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SECTION 136-10 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter 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 chapter does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Irondequoit, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

ARTICLE IV ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 136-11 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Director of Community Development is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

SECTION 136-12 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A. Purpose. A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 136-6, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a

permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

B. Fees. All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee of \$50.00. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of Irondequoit for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project, including, but not limited to, the legal fees incurred by the Town. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$1,000.00 to cover these additional costs.

SECTION 136-13. APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- A. The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- B. The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- C. A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 136-16C, UTILITIES.
- D. A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 136-18, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- E. A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 136-6, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- F. A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- G. In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other

proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

SECTION 136-14 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

A. PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of Section 136-13, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Article V, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, and, in particular, Section 136-15A, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Article V, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

B. USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a Floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and Floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to Section 136-13G, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.
- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

C. ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

D. CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones AI-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator may review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected by the Local Administrator shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

E. INSPECTIONS. The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect may make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

F. STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 136-9 of this chapter.
- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this chapter, any other applicable law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 136-9 of this chapter.

G. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 136-6, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this chapter.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 136-14E, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

H. INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to Section 136-14D (1) and (2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to Section 136-14D(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Article VI, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under Section 136-14C, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

ARTICLE V CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

SECTION 136-15 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 136-6.

A. SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS. The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be

located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and

- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

B. ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones AI-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (a) The applicant demonstrates 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 location: or
 - (b) The Town of Irondequoit agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Irondequoit for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Irondequoit for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 136-6, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (a) A technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood; or
 - (b) The Town of Irondequoit agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Irondequoit for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Irondequoit for all costs related to the final map revisions.

SECTION 136-16 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

A. ANCHORING, New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

B. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones AI-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood - waters.

(a) Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or 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; and

[2] The bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

(b) Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

C. UTILITIES

- (1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at or above the base flood elevation or be designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components during a flood and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;
- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,

- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

SECTION 136-17 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

A. ELEVATION. The following standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in Section 136-15A, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and Section 136-15B, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 136-16, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones AI-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 136-6 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

SECTION 136-18 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in Section 136-15A, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and Section 136-15B, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 136-16, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

A. Within Zones AI-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:

- (1) Have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
- (2) Be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

B. Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:

- (1) Have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
- (2) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in Section 136-18A(2).
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 136-18A(2), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and A0, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

SECTION 136-19 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 136-15, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 136-16, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

A. Recreational vehicles.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:

- (a) Be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days;
- (b) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use; or
- (c) Meet the requirements for manufactured homes in Subsections B, C, and D.

- (2) 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.

- ##### **B. A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.**

- ##### **C. Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.

- D. Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 1366 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

ARTICLE VI VARIANCE PROCEDURE

Should read
136-6

SECTION 136-20 APPEALS BOARD

- A. The Planning Board as established by the Town of Irondequoit shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.
- B. The Planning Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.
- C. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Planning Board may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- D. In passing upon such applications, the Planning Board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter 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 floodplain management program of that area;
 - (9) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

- (10) The costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
 - (11) 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
 - (12) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- E. Upon consideration of the factors of Section 136-20D and the purposes of this chapter, the Planning Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this chapter.
 - F. The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

SECTION 136-21 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- A. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on *a lot of one-half acre or less* in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, provided that the items in Section 136-20D(1) through (12) have been fully considered. *As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.*
- B. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (1) The proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure"; and
 - (2) The variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- C. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (1) The criteria of Subsection A, D, E and F of this Section are met; and
 - (2) The structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- D. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- E. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

F. Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:

(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; and

(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 chapters or ordinances.

G Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property. Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in Section 136-14H of this chapter.

APPENDIX A: MODEL FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FORM

APPLICATION # _____

4

FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION

This form is to be filled out in duplicate.

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS (APPLICANT to read and sign): _____

1. No work may start until a permit is issued.
2. The permit may be revoked if any false statements are made herein.
3. If revoked, all work must cease until permit is re-issued.
4. Development shall not be used or occupied until a Certificate of Compliance is issued.
5. The permit is invalid if no work is commenced within six months of issuance, and expires 2 years from date of issuance.
6. Applicant is hereby informed that other permits may be required to fulfill local, state and federal regulatory requirements.
7. Applicant hereby gives consent to the Local Administrator or his/her representative to make reasonable inspections required to verify compliance.
8. I, THE APPLICANT, CERTIFY THAT ALL STATEMENTS HEREIN AND IN ATTACHMENTS TO THIS APPLICATION ARE, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, TRUE AND ACCURATE.

(APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE) _____ DATE _____

SECTION 2: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (To be completed by APPLICANT)

| | NAME | ADDRESS | TELEPHONE |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|
| APPLICANT | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| BUILDER | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| ENGINEER | _____ | _____ | _____ |

PROJECT LOCATION:

To avoid delay in processing the application, please provide enough information to easily identify the project location. Provide the street address, lot number or legal description (attach) and, outside urban areas, the distance to the nearest intersecting road or well-known landmark. A map attached to this application, and a sketch showing the project layout would be helpful.

APPLICATION # _____

PAGE 2 of 4

DESCRIPTION OF WORK (Check all applicable boxes):

A. STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

| ACTIVITY | STRUCTURE TYPE |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Structure | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (1-4 Family) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addition | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (More than 4 Family) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alteration | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-residential (Floodproofing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation | <input type="checkbox"/> Combined Use (Residential & Commercial) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufactured (Mobile) Home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement | (In Manufactured Home Park? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No) |

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT \$

B. OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:

- Fill Mining Drilling Grading
- Excavation (Except for Structural Development Checked Above)
- Watercourse Alteration (Including Dredging and Channel Modifications)
- Drainage Improvements (Including Culvert Work), Stormwater Control Structures or Ponds
- Road, Street or Bridge Construction
- Subdivision (New or Expansion)
- Individual Water or Sewer System
- Other (Please Specify)

After completing SECTION 2, APPLICANT should submit form to Local Administrator for review.

SECTION 3: FLOODPLAIN DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR) The

proposed development is located on FIRM Panel No. _____, Dated _____

The Proposed Development:

- The proposed development is reasonably safe from flooding. Entire property is in Zone B, C or X.
- The proposed development is in adjacent to a flood prone area.
100-Year flood elevation at the site is:
Ft. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)

SIGNED _____ DATE _____

{911918.2}

Unavailable

- G See Section 4 for additional instructions for development that is or may be in a flood prone area.

SIGNED _____ DATE

(919) 821

APPLICATION # _____

SECTION 4: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR) The applicant must

submit the documents checked below before the application can be processed:

- G A site plan showing the location of all existing structures, water bodies, adjacent roads, lot dimensions and proposed development.
- G Development plans and specifications, drawn to scale, including where applicable: details for anchoring structures, proposed elevation of lowest floor (including basement), types of water resistant materials used below the first floor, details of floodproofing of utilities located below the first floor, details of enclosures below the fast floor, openings in foundation for entry and exit of floodwaters. Other
- G Elevation Certificate

- G Subdivision or other development plans (If the subdivision or other development exceeds 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, the applicant must provide 100-year flood elevations if they are not otherwise available).
- G Plans showing the watercourse location, proposed relocations, Floodway location.
- G Topographic information showing existing and proposed grades, location of all proposed fill.
- G Top of new fill elevation _____ Ft. G NGVD 1929/ G NAVD 1988 (MSL)
- G PE Certification of Soil Compaction

- G Floodproofing protection level (non-residential only) _ G NGVD 1929/ G NAVD 1985 (MSL) For floodproofed structures, applicant must attach certification from registered engineer or architect.

G Other:

SECTION 5: PERMIT DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

I have determined that the proposed activity: A. G Is
 B. G Is not

in conformance with provisions of Local Law # _____ (Yr) ____ . This permit is herby issued subject to the conditions attached to and made part of this permit.

SIGNED _____ , DATE _____

If BOX A is checked, the Local Administrator may issue a Development Permit upon payment of designated fee.

If BOX B is checked, the Local Administrator will provide a written summary of deficiencies. Applicant may revise and resubmit an application to the Local Administrator or may request a hearing from the Board of Appeals.

APPEALS: Appealed to Board of Appeals? G Yes G No Hearing
date: _____
Appeals Board Decision --- Approved? G Yes G No

Conditions:

SECTION 6: AS-BUILT ELEVATIONS (To be submitted by APPLICANT before Certificate of Compliance is issued)

The following information must be provided for project structures. This section must be completed by a registered professional engineer or a licensed land surveyor (or attach a certification to this application). Complete 1 or 2 below.

1. Actual (As-Built) Elevation of the top of the lowest floor, including basement (in Coastal High Hazard Areas, bottom of lowest structural member of the lowest floor, excluding piling and columns) is: _____ FT. G NGVD 1929/ G NAVD 1988 (MSL).
Attach Elevation Certificate FEMA Form 81-31
2. Actual (As-Built) Elevation of floodproofing protection is _____ FT. G NGVD 1929/ G NAVD 1988 (MSL). **Attach Floodproofing Certificate FEMA Form 81-65**

NOTE: Any work performed prior to submittal of the above information is at the risk of the Applicant.

SECTION 7: COMPLIANCE ACTION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR will complete this section as applicable based on inspection of the project to ensure compliance with the community's local law for flood damage prevention.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| INSPECTIONS: DATE _____ | BY _____ | DEFICIENCIES? G YES G NO |
| DATE _____ | BY _____ | DEFICIENCIES? G YES G NO |
| DATE _____ | BY _____ | DEFICIENCIES? G YES G NO |

SECTION 8: CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE(To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

Certificate of Compliance issued: DATE: _____

BY: _____

**APPENDIX B: SAMPLE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA**

(Owner Must Retain This Certificate)

Premises located at:

Owner:

Owner's Address:

Permit No. _____ Permit Date:

Check One:

- New Building
- Existing Building
- Fill
- Other:

The Local Floodplain Administrator is to complete a. or b. below:

a. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. __, (yr) .

Signed: _____ Dated:

b. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. __, (yr) __, as modified by variance no. _____, dated _____

Signed: _____ Dated: _____

3. **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This local law shall be effective upon filing in the office of the Secretary of State of New York and with the Town Clerk of the Town of Irondequoit and otherwise in accordance with and pursuant to the Town Law of the State of New York.

4. **HISTORY.** Adopted: July 15, 2008

This resolution shall take in accordance with the provisions of Section 264 of the Town Law of the State of New York.

Seconded by Town Board member **Bello** and duly put to vote, which resulted as follows:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Town Supervisor Heyman | Voting | Aye |
| Town Board Member Aldersley | Voting | Absent |
| Town Board Member Bello | Voting | Aye |
| Town Board Member Evans | Voting | Aye |
| Town Board Member Perticone | Voting | Aye |

A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36

**SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE**

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Penfield finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Penfield and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this Local Law, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above

the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

"Cumulative Substantial Improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure that equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of the improvement or repair when counted cumulatively for 10 years.

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or **"Flood-prone area"** means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

"One hundred year flood" or **"100-year flood"** has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.4-2 of this Law.

"Start of construction" means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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 gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. Substantial improvement also means "cumulative substantial improvement." The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

"Watercourse" means those watercourses within the Town of Penfield with identified areas of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

**SECTION 3.0
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town of Penfield, Monroe County.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard for the Town of Penfield, Community Number 360426, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers:

36055C0209G, 36055C0216G, 36055C0217G, 36055C0219G, 36055C0228G, 36055C0229G, 36055C0233G, 36055C0234G, 36055C0238G, 36055C0240G, 36055C0241G, 36055C0242G, 36055C0243G, 36055C0244G, 36055C0265G, 36055C0357G, 36055C0376G, 36055C0377G, 36055C0381G, 36055C0382G, 36055C0401G

whose effective date is August 28, 2008, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.

- (2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Monroe County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated August 28, 2008.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at:

Planning Department, Penfield Town Hall, 3100 Atlantic Avenue, Penfield, New York, 14526

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through October 27, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Penfield from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Penfield, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Building and Zoning Administrator is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and showing: the na-

ture, 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.

4.2-2 FEES

All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee as determined by the Penfield Town Board from time to time. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of Penfield for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator, Town Board or the Planning Board, as the case may be, may require the submission of a Letter of Credit to cover these additional costs.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.

- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

4.4-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of sub-section 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section 5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.

- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

4.4-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

4.4-7 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator or his/her designee stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator or his/her designee upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

4.4-8 INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 4.4-4(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

SECTION 5.0 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (ii) the Town of Penfield agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Penfield for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Penfield for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Town of Penfield agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Penfield for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Penfield for all costs related to the final map revisions.

- (3) Whenever any portion of a floodplain is authorized for development, the volume of space occupied by the authorized fill or structure below the base flood elevation shall be compensated for by an excavated area that is 1.25 times the hydraulic equivalent volume (ratio of 1:1.25) of fill placed within the floodplain. This shall be from below the base flood elevation at or adjacent to the development site. All such excavations shall be constructed to drain freely to the watercourse. No area below the waterline of a pond or other body of water can be credited as a compensating excavation.

5.2 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

5.2-1 ANCHORING

New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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; and
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

5.2-3 UTILITIES

- (1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at or above the base flood elevation or be designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components during a flood and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;
- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1)(ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

5.5 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special

flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (3) and (4).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- (3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- (4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Town of Penfield shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
 - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;

- (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;
 - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
 - (xi) 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
 - (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
 - (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

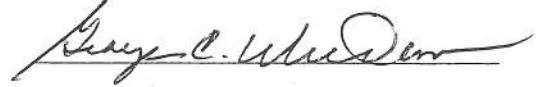
6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

- (2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure"; and
 - (ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met; and
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:
 - (i) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance; and
 - (ii) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in Section 4.4-8 of this Local Law.

Be it enacted this 23rd day of July, 2008 by the Town Board of the Town of Penfield, Monroe County, New York, to be effective immediately upon filing with the New York State Secretary of State.



George C. Wiedemer, Supervisor



Debbie Drawe, Councilwoman



Linda Kohl, Councilwoman



James Mulley, Jr., Councilman

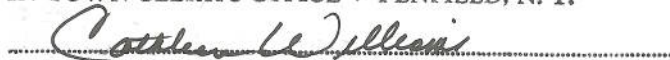


Andrew Moore, Councilman

SEAL

ATTEST  CLERK

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF RECORD ON FILE
IN TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE - PENFIELD, N. Y.



DATED : 7/28/08

TOWN CLERK



TOWN OF PERINTON

1350 TURK HILL ROAD ■ FAIRPORT, NEW YORK 14450-8796
(585) 223-0770 ■ Fax: (585) 223-3629 ■ www.perinton.org

BUREAU OF WATER PERMITS
RECEIVED

JUL 17 2008

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss:
COUNTY OF MONROE)

I, Susan C. Roberts, Clerk of the Town of Perinton, New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy Local Law 4-2008, Flood Damage Prevention, with the original on file in my office and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said original law and of the whole thereof as duly adopted by said Town Board at a meeting duly called and held at the Perinton Town Hall, 1350 Turk Hill Road, Fairport, NY on July 9, 2008, by the required necessary vote of the members to approve the resolution. Said resolution has not been altered, amended or revoked and is in full force and effect.

WITNESS my hand and the official seal of the Town of Perinton, New York, this 15th day of July, 2008.

Town Clerk

Tim OAKS ^{to Eng} caller
7/21 to ask @
process. But it had
already been sent -
cc him on response
letter -



Local Law Filing

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
41 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NY 12231

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~County~~

~~City~~ X of Perinton

Town

~~Village~~

Local Law No. 4 of the year 20⁰⁸

A local law ~~which replaces Chapter 138 of the Code of the Town of Perinton~~

(Insert Title)

Flood Damage Prevention

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the

(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~

~~City~~ X of Perinton

Town

~~Village~~

as follows:

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

JUL 17 2008

Chapter 138

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

| | |
|--|--|
| § 138-1. Title; compliance with federal standards. | § 138-9. Penalties for offenses. |
| § 138-2. Findings. | § 138-10. Warning and disclaimer of liability. |
| § 138-3. Purpose. | § 138-11. Designation of local administrator. |
| § 138-4. Objectives. | § 138-12. Development permit. |
| § 138-5. Definitions. administrator. | § 138-13. Duties of local |
| § 138-6. Applicability. | § 138-14. Construction standards. |
| § 138-7. Basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard. | § 138-15. Variances. |
| § 138-8. Interpretation of provisions. | |

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Town Board of the Town of Perinton 3-11-1992 by L.L. No. 2-1992 (Ch. 88 of the 1976 Code). Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Building construction – See Ch. 88.

Zoning – See Ch. 208.

Erosion and sediment control – See Ch. 119.

§ 138-1. Title; compliance with federal standards.

This chapter shall hereafter be known as the “Flood Damage Prevention Chapter of the Town of Perinton” This chapter complies with National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Management Criteria for flood-prone areas, 44 CFR 60.3 (d), as revised August 28, 2008.

§ 138-2. Findings

The Town Board of the Town of Perinton finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Perinton and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this chapter is adopted.

§ 138-3. Statement of Purpose

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare,

138-5 Definitions

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

B. As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

APPEAL means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one per-cent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this Local Law, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

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

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

BUILDING see "Structure"

CELLAR has the same meaning as "Basement".

CRAWL SPACE means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

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

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY see "flood elevation study".

FLOOD PLAIN OR FLOOD-PRONE AREA means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

FLOODPROOFING means 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.

FLOODWAY - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, and ship repair facilities. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacturing, sales, or service facilities.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the

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

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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.4-2 of this Law.

START OF CONSTRUCTION means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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 gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT means 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. The 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

§ 138-8.1. Severability

The invalidity of any section or provision of this chapter shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

§ 138.9. Penalties for Non-compliance

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall be punishable pursuant to Chapter 115, Enforcement Procedures. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Perinton from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this chapter for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 138-15 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

§ 138-10. Warning and Disclaimer of Liability

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Perinton, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

§ 138-11. Designation of the Local Administrator

The Commissioner of Public Works is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

§ 138-12. The Floodplain Development Permit

- A. Purpose. A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that

than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 138-7A, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.

- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

§ 138-13. Duties and Responsibilities of the Local Administrator

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

A. Permit Application Review

- (1) The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:
 - (a) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of subsection 138-12C, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
 - (b) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 138-14, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section 138-14A, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
 - (c) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of flood proofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or flood proofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

E. Inspections. The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

F. Stop Work Orders

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any flood-plain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 138-9 of this chapter.
- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any flood-plain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this chapter and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 138-9 of this chapter.

G. Certificate of Compliance

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 138-7, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been

- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

B. Encroachments

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (a) The applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (b) The Town of Perinton agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Perinton for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Perinton for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 138-7 no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (a) A technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,
 - (b) The Town of Perinton agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Perinton for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Perinton for all costs related to the final map revisions.

C. Standards for all Structures

- (1) Anchoring. New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is

components during a flood and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;

- (b) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (c) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (d) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

D. Residential Structures. The following standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in sub-section 138-14A, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 138-14B, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 138-14C, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 137-7A (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

F. Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles. The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 138-14 A-C CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (a) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (b) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (c) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 138-14 F(2), (3) and (4).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- (3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- (4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 138-9 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

138-9

(j) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;

(k) 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

(l) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 138-15A(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

B. Conditions for Variances

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (a-l) in Section 138-15A(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon de-termination that:
 - (a) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure"; and
 - (b) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (a) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met; and

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 4 of 20-08- of the ~~(County)(City)(Town)(Village)~~ of Perinton was duly passed by the Town Board on July 9, 2008, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 20- of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of was duly passed by the on 20 , and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after disapproval) by the and was deemed duly adopted on 20 , in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 20- of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of was duly passed by the on 20 , and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after disapproval) by the on 20 . Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general)(special)(annual) election held on 20 , in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 20- of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of was duly passed by the on 20 , and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after disapproval) by the on 20 . Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of 20 , in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20_____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 20____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20_____ of the County of _____ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph _____, above.



Town of _____ Clerk
Office designated by local legislative body

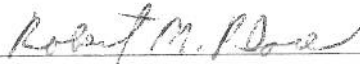
(Seal)

Date: July 14, 2008

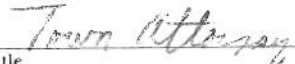
(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF Monroe

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.



Signature



Title

Town of Perinton

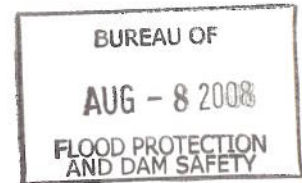
Town of _____

Date: July 14, 2008



August 6, 2008

Mr. William S. Nechamen
NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
4th Floor
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233



Re: Flood Damage Prevention

Dear Bill:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Town Board Resolution adopting Local Law #4 of 2008, enacting "Chapter 95 – Flood Damage Prevention" of our Town Code. By the same Local Law, the Town Board repealed the prior Code provisions covering the same topic.

As you will note, the Local Law, itself, which you previously reviewed, is attached to the Town Board Resolution

In the meantime, our Town Clerk has sent a filing of the Local Law to the Department of State. As soon as we receive a confirmation letter that as to the filing, I will forward a copy to you.

As always, in the event you have any questions, please feel free to give me a call.

Sincerely,

Richard T. Williams II
Town Attorney

C: Pat Chuhta, Town Clerk

At a Regular Meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Pittsford, New York held at the Town Hall, Pittsford, New York, on the 6th day of August 2008.

PRESENT: William A. Carpenter, Supervisor
Sandra F. Zutes, Councilwoman
John J. Higgins, Councilman
Karen W. Green, Councilwoman

ABSENT: John E. Bernacki, Jr., Councilman

In the Matter

of

THE ADOPTION OF PROPOSED LOCAL LAW NO. 4 of 2008:
ADDING CHAPTER 95 – FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION;
AND REPEALING ARTICLE XVI OF CHAPTER 185 – OF THE
TOWN OF PITTSFORD MUNICIPAL CODE

Adoption Resolution

WHEREAS, true and correct copies of proposed Local Law No. 4 of 2008: Adding Chapter 95 – Flood Damage Prevention; and repealing Article XVI – Flood Damage Prevention of Chapter 185 of the Town of Pittsford Municipal Code, were placed upon the desks of all members of the Town Board of the Town Board, New York, more than seven (7) calendar days, exclusive of Sunday, prior to the 5th day of August, 2008; and

WHEREAS, there was duly published in a newspaper previously designated as an official newspaper for publication of public notices, and posted upon the bulletin board maintained by the Town Clerk pursuant to § 40(6) of the Town Law, a notice of public hearing to the effect that the Town Board would hold a public hearing on the 5th day of August, 2008, at 7:00 P.M., Local Time, at the Town Hall, 11 South Main Street, Pittsford, New York, on said Local Law No. 4 of 2008.

WHEREAS, the said public hearing was duly held on the 5th day of August, 2008, at 7:00 P.M., Local Time, at the Town Hall, Pittsford, New York, and all persons present were given an opportunity to be heard, whether speaking in favor of or against the adoption of said Local Law No. 4 of 2008; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to the closing of said public hearing, and after all persons interested

had been heard, the Town Board considered the adoption of said Local Law No. 4 of 2008; and WHEREAS, it was the decision of the Town Board that said Local Law No. 4 of 2008 should be adopted.

NOW, on a motion duly made and seconded, it was

RESOLVED, that Local Law No. 4 of 2008: Adding Chapter 95 – Flood Damage Prevention; and repealing Article XVA – Flood Damage Prevention of Chapter 185, of the Town of Pittsford Municipal, be adopted by the Town Board of the Town of Pittsford, New York, to read as annexed hereto; and it was further


RESOLVED, that within twenty (20) days subsequent to the 5th day of August 2008, there shall be filed with the Secretary of State one certified copy of said Local Law No. 4 of 2008.

Said matter having been put to a vote, the following votes were recorded:

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| William A. Carpenter | VOTING | Aye |
| Sandra F. Zutes | VOTING | Aye |
| John J. Higgins | VOTING | Aye |
| Karen W. Green | VOTING | Aye |
| John E. Bernacki, Jr. | VOTING | Absent |

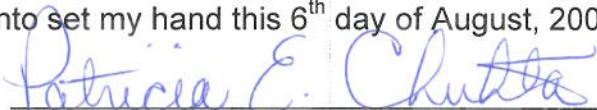
The resolution was thereupon declared duly adopted.

DATED: August 5, 2008


 Patricia E. Chuhta, Clerk of the Town
 Board of the Town of Pittsford,
 New York.

I, PATRICIA E. CHUHATA, Clerk of the Town Board of the Town of Pittsford, New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that I have compared a copy of the resolution as herein specified with the original in the minutes of the meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Pittsford and that the same is a correct transcript thereof and the whole of the said original.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of August, 2008.


 Patricia E. Chuhta, Clerk of the Town
 Board of the Town of Pittsford,
 New York.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE
TOWN BOARD OF THE
TOWN OF PITTSFORD
NEW YORK
AS FOLLOWS:**

**LOCAL LAW NO. 4 OF 2008:
THE ADOPTION OF PROPOSED LOCAL LAW
NO. 4 of 2008: ADDING CHAPTER 95 – FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION; AND
REPEALING ARTICLE XVI OF CHAPTER 185 – ZONING OF THE TOWN OF PITTSFORD
MUNICIPAL CODE**

Sec. 1 Title

This Local Law shall be known as “Local Law No. 4 of 2004: Adding Chapter 95 – Flood Damage Prevention; and Repealing Article XVI of Chapter 185 - Zoning of the Town of Pittsford Municipal Code.”

Sec. 2 Amendment #1 to Existing Law

The Pittsford Town Code shall be amended to add Chapter 95, entitled “Flood Damage Prevention”, as follows:

**CHAPTER 95
Flood Damage Prevention**

**ARTICLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

§ 95-1. Findings and purpose.

- A. It is determined that damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Pittsford and that such damages may include destruction or loss of private and public housing; damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned; and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this chapter is adopted.
- B. It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designated to:
 - (1) Regulate 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;
 - (2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
 - (3) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwater;
 - (4) Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;

- (5) Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other land; and
- (6) Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

§ 95-2. Objectives.

The objectives of this chapter are to:

- A. Protect human life and health;
- B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects;
- C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- F. 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. Provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

§ 95-3. Definitions.

The following words and phrases as used in this chapter are defined as follows:

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING - a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD - the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this chapter, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

BASE FLOOD - the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

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

BUILDING - see "Structure"

CELLAR - has the same meaning as "Basement".

CRAWL SPACE - an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor.

DEVELOPMENT - any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

ELEVATED BUILDING - a non-basement building (a) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (b) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY - the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

FLOOD OR FLOODING - a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters;
 - (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
- "Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

FLOOD BOUNDARY AND FLOODWAY MAP (FBFM) - an official map of a community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

FLOOD ELEVATION STUDY - an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP (FHBM) - an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) - an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY - see "flood elevation study".

FLOODPLAIN or **FLOOD PRONE AREA** - any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flood or Flooding").

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.

FLOODWAY - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE - a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for

the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, and ship repair facilities. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacturing, sales, or service facilities.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE - the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE - any structure that is:

- (1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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) Designated as a landmark by the Historic Preservation Commission of the Town, pursuant to the provisions of Article XXII of chapter 185 of this Code.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR - the person appointed by §95-13 of this chapter to administer and implement the provisions and requirements of this chapter.

LOWEST FLOOR - lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar) of a building. 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 chapter.

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

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

MEAN SEA LEVEL - for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

MOBILE HOME - has the same meaning as "manufactured home".

NEW CONSTRUCTION - structures for which the "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 structure.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR FLOOD or **100-YEAR FLOOD** - has the same meaning as "base flood".

PRINCIPALLY ABOVE GROUND - that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE - a vehicle that is:

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

REGULATORY 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 as determined by the Federal

Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in §95-16 of this chapter.

START OF CONSTRUCTION - the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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, as well as a manufactured home.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE - damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

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. The 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".

TOWN – The Town of Pittsford.

VARIANCE - a grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this chapter.

§95-4. Lands to which this chapter applies.

This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town.

§95-5. Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard.

A. The areas of special flood hazard for the Town (Community Number 360429) are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers:

36055C0354G, 36055C0356G, 36055C0357G, 36055C0358G, 36055C0359G,
36055C0362G, 36055C0366G, 36055C0367G, 36055C0376G, 36055C0378G,
36055C0386G

whose effective date is August 28, 2008, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.

- (2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Monroe County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated August 28, 2008.
- B. The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this chapter. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at Town's Department of Public Works.

§95-6. Interpretation and conflict with other chapters.

- A. This chapter includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through October 27, 1997 and shall supersede all previous chapters adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.
- B. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this chapter are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

§95-7. Severability.

The invalidity of any section or provision of this chapter shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

§95-8. Penalties for non-compliance.

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this chapter for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved Variance under Article V of this chapter will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

§95-9. Warning and disclaimer of liability.

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter 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 chapter does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Town, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

ARTICLE II
Floodplain Development Permits

§95-10. Floodplain Development Permit Required

- A. A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in the Town for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding.

- B. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in § 95-5 of this chapter, without a valid floodplain development permit.
- C. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

§95-11. Application for permit

The applicant shall provide the following information, as deemed appropriate by the Local Administrator. Additional information may also be required by the Local administrator.

- A. The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- B. The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor,
- C. A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in §95-27 of this chapter.
- D. A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in §95-29 of this chapter.
- E. A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in §95-5 of this chapter, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- F. A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- G. In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

§95-12. Fees.

All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee in an amount established by the Town Fee Schedule. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 toward such additional costs.

§95-13. Designation of the local administrator.

The Commissioner of Public Works and the Director of Planning, Zoning and Development are each hereby appointed as Local Administrator to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

§95-14. Duties and responsibilities of the local administrator.

The duties and responsibilities of the Local Administrator are as set forth in the following sections of this Article.

§95-15. Permit application review.

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- A. Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of §95-11 of this chapter, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this chapter.
- B. Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Article IV of this chapter.
- C. Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination. If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Article IV of this chapter, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.
- D. Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

§95-16. Use of other flood data.

- A. When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to §95-11(G) of this chapter as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this chapter.
- B. When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, qualified engineering reports, and drainage studies to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this chapter.

§95-17. Alteration of watercourses.

- A. The Local Administrator shall provide notification to adjacent municipalities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and shall submit evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- B. The Local administrator shall determine whether or not a permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

§95-18. Construction stage.

- A. In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data is available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, the Local Administrator shall obtain from the permit holder a certificate of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- B. Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

§95-19. Inspections.

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable the inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any Variance provisions.

§95-20. Stop work orders.

- A. The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in §95-8 of this chapter.
- B. The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this chapter and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in §95-8 of this chapter.

§95-21. Certificate of compliance.

- A. In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by the documents enumerated in §95-5 of this chapter, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this chapter.
- B. A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- C. Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in §95-19 of this chapter, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

§95-22. Information to be retained.

- A. The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to §95-18 of this chapter, and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to §95-18(A) of this chapter, and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Article V of this chapter; and,
- (5) Notices required under §95-17(A) of this chapter

ARTICLE IV
Construction Standards

§95-23. General standards.

The standards set forth in the following sections of this Article shall apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in §95-5 of this chapter.

§95-24. Subdivision proposals.

- A. The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):
- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
 - (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
 - (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

§95-25. Encroachments.

- A. Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
- (1) The applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (2) The Town agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town for all costs related to the final map revision.
- B. On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in §95-5 of this chapter, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
- (1) A technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,
 - (2) The Town agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town for all costs related to the final map revisions.

§95-26. Construction standards, materials, and methods for all structures.

- A. Anchoring new structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
- B. New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- C. New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- D. For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or 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; and
 - (2) The bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.
- D. For crawl spaces, the elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

§95-27. Utilities for all structures.

- A. New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at or above the base flood elevation or be designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components during a flood and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panel shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the "Building Code of New York State", the "Existing Building Code of New York State" or the "Residential Code of New York State" for location of such items in wet locations.
- B. New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
- C. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall.
- D. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

§95-28. Residential structures.

Additionally, the following elevation standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard:

- A. Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.
- B. Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- C. Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 95.5 of this chapter (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- D. Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

§95-29. Non-residential structures.

Additionally, the following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard:

- A. Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (1) Have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (2) Be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- B. Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (1) Have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (2) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in §95-29(A)(2) of this chapter.
- C. If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of §95-29(A)(2) of this chapter, including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- D. Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- E. Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

§95-30. Manufactured homes and recreational vehicles.

Additionally, the following standards apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard:

A. Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:

- (1) Be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days;
- (2) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use; or
- (3) Meet the requirements for manufactured homes set forth in §95-30(B), (C) and (D) of this chapter.

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.

B. A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.

C. Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.

D. Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in §95-5 of this chapter (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

ARTICLE V Variance procedure

§95-31. Planning Board established as Appeals Board.

- A. The Town's Planning Board shall hear and decide applications for variances from the requirements of this chapter.
- B. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Planning Board with regard to applications for variances may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- C. In passing upon applications for variances, the Planning Board, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter 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 floodplain management program of that area;
 - (9) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

- (10) The costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
 - (11) 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
 - (12) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- D. Upon consideration of the factors set forth in §95-31(C) of this chapter and the purposes of this chapter, the Planning Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this chapter.
- E. The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all variance applications, including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, upon request.

§95-32. Conditions for variances.

- A. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing the provisions of §95-31(C) of this chapter have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- B. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
- (1) The proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure"; and
 - (2) The variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- C. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
- (1) The criteria of subsections A, D, E and F of this section are met; and
 - (2) The structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- D. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- E. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- F. Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
- (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; and
 - (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 any other provisions of this code
- G. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice by the local administrator that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium

rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and that such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property. Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions, as required in §95-22 of this chapter.

Sec. 3 Amendment #2 to Existing Law

The Pittsford Town Code, shall be amended to repeal Article XVI, entitled "Flood Damage Prevention" of chapter 185 - Zoning, in its entirety.

Sec. 4 Severability

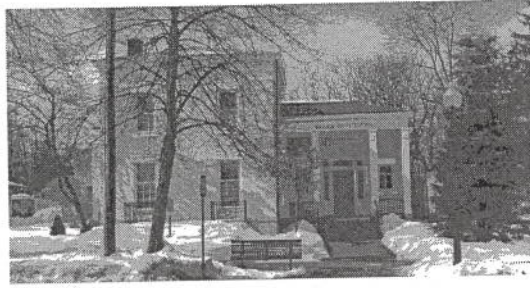
If any clause, sentence, phrase, paragraph or any part of this Local Law shall for any reason be adjudicated finally by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of this Local law, but shall be confined in its operation and effect to the clause, sentence, phrase, paragraph or part thereof, directly involved in the controversy or action in which such judgment shall have been rendered. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that the remainder of this Local Law would have been adopted had any such provision been excluded.

Sec. 5 Effective Date

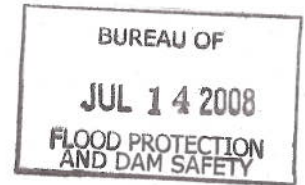
This Local Law shall take effect immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State.

VILLAGE OF PITTSFORD

SETTLED 1789 • INCORPORATED 1827

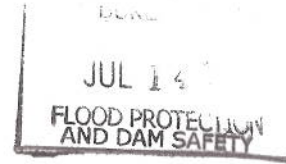


Village Hall ca 1855 (remodeled 1937)



July 9, 2008

New York State Department of State
State Records and Law Bureau
Suite 600
99 Washington Ave. (1 Commerce Plaza)
Albany, NY 12231



Attn.: Linda Lasch, Principal Clerk

Dear Ms. Lasch:

Enclosed please find one (1) certified copy of the local law listed below which was adopted by the Village Board of Trustees at a regular meeting held on July 8, 2008.

Local Law #6 of 2008
Flood Damage Protection

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

Anne Z. Hartsig

Anne Z. Hartsig, RMC, CMFO
Village Clerk

ah/
Enclosure

cc: file

C/Anne'sLetters.LocalLawltr

Phone 585-586-4332 • Fax 585-586-4597 • E-mail pittsfordvillage@frontiernet.net

www.villageofpittsford.org • 21 North Main Street • Pittsford, New York 14534

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

County
City o
Town f Pittsford, New York
Village

Local Law No. 6 of the year 2008

A local law to add a new Chapter 107, Flood Damage Prevention, to the Code of the Village of Pittsford; a local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36

Be it enacted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Pittsford, as follows:

Section 1. The Code of the Village of Pittsford is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Chapter 107, entitled "Flood Damage Prevention," to read as follows:

Chapter 107

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

§ 107-1. Findings.

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Pittsford finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Pittsford and that such damages may include destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this chapter is adopted.

§ 107-2. Purpose.

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

- A. Regulate 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. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.
- C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.

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- D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages.
- E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
- F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

§ 107-3. Objectives.

The objectives of this chapter are to:

- A. Protect human life and health.
- B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects.
- C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public.
- D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions.
- E. 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. 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. Provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard.
- H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

§ 107-4. Word usage and definitions.

- A. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted so as to give them the meanings they have in common usage and to give this chapter its most reasonable application.
- B. As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

APPEAL — A request for a review of the local administrator's interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING — A designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one-percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet, where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD — The land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the "base floodplain" or "one-hundred-year floodplain." For purposes of this chapter, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

BASE FLOOD — The flood having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

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BASEMENT — That portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

BUILDING — See "structure."

CELLAR — Has the same meaning as "basement."

CRAWL SPACE — An enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, 18 inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

DEVELOPMENT — Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

ELEVATED BUILDING

- (1) A nonbasement building:
 - (a) Built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X or D, to have the top of the elevated floor or, in the case of a building in Zones V1-V30, VE or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers) or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water; and
 - (b) Adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood.
- (2) In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of floodwaters.
- (3) In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building," even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY — The federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

FLOOD BOUNDARY AND FLOODWAY MAP (FBFM) — An official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a regulatory floodway along watercourses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

FLOOD ELEVATION STUDY — An examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP (FHBM) — An official map of a community issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) — An official map of a community on which the

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Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY — See "flood elevation study."

FLOOD or FLOODING —

- (1) A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:
 - (a) The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
 - (b) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
- (2) "Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water accompanied by a severe storm or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in Subsection B(1)(a) above.

FLOODPLAIN or FLOOD-PRONE AREA — Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. (See "flooding.")

FLOODPROOFING — Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

FLOODWAY — See "regulatory floodway."

FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE — A use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding and ship repair facilities. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacturing, sales or service facilities.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE — The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE — Any structure that is:

- (1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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 by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

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LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR — The person appointed by the community to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

LOWEST FLOOR — Lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 nonelevation design requirements of this chapter.

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

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

MEAN SEA LEVEL — For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

MOBILE HOME — See "manufactured home."

NEW CONSTRUCTION — Structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

ONE-HUNDRED-YEAR FLOOD or 100-YEAR FLOOD — See "base flood."

PRINCIPALLY ABOVE GROUND — At least 51% of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE — A vehicle which is:

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

REGULATORY 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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in § 107-13B of this chapter.

START OF CONSTRUCTION — The date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns. Permanent construction does

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not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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, as well as a manufactured home.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE — Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT — Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement. The 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 an historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an historic structure.

VARIANCE — A grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this chapter.

§ 107-5. Applicability.

This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Village of Pittsford, Monroe County.

§ 107-6. Basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard.

- A. The areas of special flood hazard for the Village of Pittsford, Community Number 361581, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:
 - (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers: 36055C0357G and 36055C0359G, whose effective date is August 28, 2008, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.
 - (2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Monroe County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated August 28, 2008.
- B. The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this chapter. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at:

Pittsford Village Office
21 North Main Street

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§ 107-7. Interpretation and conflict with other laws.

- A. This chapter includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through October 27, 1997, and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.
- B. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this chapter are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations or ordinances, the most restrictive or that imposing the highest standards shall govern.

§ 107-8. Penalties for offenses.

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days, or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Village of Pittsford from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this chapter for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under §§ 107-19 and 107-20 will be declared noncompliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

§ 107-9. Warning and disclaimer of liability.

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter 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 chapter 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 chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Village of Pittsford, any officer or employee thereof or the Federal Emergency Management Agency for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

§ 107-10. Designation of local administrator.

The Code Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed local administrator to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

§ 107-11. Purpose of floodplain development permit; fees.

- A. Purpose. A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and ensuring that new
(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in § 107-6, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the local administrator and may include but not be limited to plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

- B. Fees. All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee. The amount will be determined at the annual Organizational Meeting and will be included on the Fee Schedule. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Village of Pittsford for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The local administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500 to cover these additional costs.

§ 107-12. Permit application.

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate; additional information may be required on the permit application form:

- A. The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH or Zone A if base flood elevation data is available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the local administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- B. The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved nonresidential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the local administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- C. A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in § 107-15C, Utilities.
- D. A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any nonresidential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in § 107-17, Nonresidential structures.
- E. A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in § 107-6, when notified by the local administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- F. A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the local administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- G. In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data is available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other
(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or five acres.

§ 107-13. Powers and duties of local administrator.

Duties of the local administrator shall include but not be limited to the following:

- A. Permit application review. The local administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:
- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of § 107-12, Permit application, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this chapter.
 - (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks, to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of §§ 107-14 through 107-18 and, in particular, § 107-14A, Subdivision proposals.
 - (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The local administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination. If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of §§ 107-14 through 107-18, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and resubmit the application.
 - (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by state or federal law.
- B. Use of other flood data.
- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the local administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state or other source, including data developed pursuant to § 107-12G, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this chapter.
 - (2) When base flood elevation data is not available, the local administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this chapter.
- C. Alteration of watercourses. The local administrator shall:
- (1) Notify adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 - (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished.

D. Construction stage. The local administrator shall:

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A, if base flood elevation data is available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by the same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The local administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

E. Inspections. The local administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

F. Stop-work orders.

- (1) The local administrator shall issue or cause to be issued a stop-work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop-work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in § 107-8 of this chapter.
- (2) The local administrator shall issue or cause to be issued a stop-work order for any floodplain development found noncompliant with the provisions of this chapter and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop-work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in § 107-8 of this chapter.

G. Certificate of compliance.

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in § 107-6, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the local administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this chapter.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the local administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Subsection E, Inspections, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

- H. Information to be retained. The local administrator shall retain and make available for inspection copies of the following:
- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance.
 - (2) Certificates of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to Subsection D(1) and (2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement.
 - (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to Subsection D(1) and whether or not the structures contain a basement.
 - (4) Variances issued pursuant to §§ 107-19 and 107-20.
 - (5) Notices required under § 107-13C, Alteration of watercourses.

§ 107-14. General standards.

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in § 107-6:

- A. Subdivision proposals. The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):
- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
 - (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage.
 - (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.
- B. Encroachments.
- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (a) The applicant demonstrates 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 location; or
 - (b) The Village of Pittsford agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Village of Pittsford for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Village of Pittsford for all costs related to the final map revision.
 - (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in § 107-6, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (a) A technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood; or

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

- (b) The Village of Pittsford agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Village of Pittsford for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Village of Pittsford for all costs related to the final map revisions.

§ 107-15. Standards for all structures.

A. Anchoring. New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

B. Construction materials and methods.

(1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.

(2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

(3) Enclosed areas.

(a) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH and also Zone A, if base flood elevation data is available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding 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 licensed professional engineer or architect or 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 such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

(b) Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices, provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas subgrade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

C. Utilities.

(1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at or above the base flood elevation or be designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components during a flood and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations.

- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall.
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

§ 107-16. Elevation of residential structures.

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the standards in § 107-14A, Subdivision proposals, and § 107-14B, Encroachments, and § 107-15, Standards for all structures.

- A. Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A, if base flood elevation data is available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation..
- B. Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data is available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- C. Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in § 107-6 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- D. Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

§ 107-17. Nonresidential structures.

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other nonresidential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in § 107-14A, Subdivision proposals, and § 107-14B, Encroachments, and § 107-15, Standards for all structures.

- A. Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A, if base flood elevation data is available, new construction and substantial improvements of any nonresidential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (1) Have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (2) Be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- B. Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

structures shall:

- (1) Have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified); or
 - (2) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in Subsection A(2).
- C. If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications and plans for construction. A floodproofing certificate or other certification shall be provided to the local administrator that certifies that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Subsection A(2), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- D. Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- E. Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data is available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

§ 107-18. Manufactured homes and recreational vehicles.

The following standards, in addition to the standards in § 107-14, General standards, and § 107-15, Standards for all structures, apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

A. Recreational vehicles.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (a) Be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days;
 - (b) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use; or
 - (c) Meet the requirements for manufactured homes in Subsections B, C and D.
 - (2) 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.
- B. A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- C. Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- D. Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in § 107-6 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

§ 107-19. Appeals Board.

- A. The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Village of Pittsford shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.
- B. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged that there is an error in any requirement, decision or determination made by the local administrator in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.
- C. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- D. In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter 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 floodplain management program of that area.
 - (9) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
 - (10) The costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search-and-rescue operations during periods of flooding.
 - (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 of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search-and-rescue operations and maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems and streets and bridges.
- E. Upon consideration of the factors of Subsection D and the purposes of this chapter, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose of this chapter.
- F. The local administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions, including technical information, and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

§ 107-20. Conditions for variances.

- A. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to
(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

be erected on a lot of 1/2 acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, provided that the items in § 107-19D(1) through (12) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the 1/2 acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

- B. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (1) The proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an historic structure.
 - (2) The variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- C. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, provided that:
 - (1) The criteria of Subsections A, D, E and F of this section are met.
 - (2) The structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- D. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- E. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- F. Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (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 or extraordinary public expense; create nuisances; cause fraud on or victimization of the public; or conflict with existing chapters or ordinances.
- G. Notification.
 - (1) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:
 - (a) The issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 - (b) Such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.
 - (2) Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in § 107-13H of this chapter.

Section 2. Repealer.

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

All local laws or ordinances and parts thereof inconsistent with this local law are hereby repealed.

Section 3. Severability.

If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section, article or part of this local law shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, section, article or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Section 4. When effective.

This local law shall take effect immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State of the State of New York.

**(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and
strikeout that which is not applicable.)**

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 6 of 20 08 of the
(County) (City) (Town) (Village) of Pittsford was duly
passed by the (Name of Legislative Body) Board of Trustees on
July 8 2008, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

**2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval
by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)**

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the
(County) (City) (Town) (Village) of _____ was duly passed by the
(Name of Legislative Body) _____ on _____ 20 _____, and
was (approved) (not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the (Elective Chief Executive
Officer*) _____ and was deemed duly adopted on _____ 20 _____,
in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the
(County) (City) (Town) (Village) of _____ was duly passed by the
(Name of Legislative Body) _____ on _____ 20 _____, and
was (approved) (not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the (Elective Chief Executive
Officer*) _____ on _____ 20 _____. Such local law was submitted
to the people by reason of a (mandatory) (permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a
majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general) (special) (annual) election held on
_____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

**4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed
requesting referendum.)**

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the
(County) (City) (Town) (Village) of _____ was duly passed by the
(Name of Legislative Body) _____ on _____ 20 _____, and
was (approved) (not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the (Elective Chief Executive Officer*)
_____ on _____ 20 _____. Such local law was subject to permissive
referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____
20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36) (37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special) (general) election held on _____ 20____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the County of _____, State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph _____ 1 _____, above.

Anne Z. Hartsig Anne Z. Hartsig
Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer
designated by local legislative body

(Seal)

Date: July 9, 2008

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF Monroe

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature

Village Attorney

Title

County
City of Pittsford
Town
Village

Date: 7/10/08



DATE

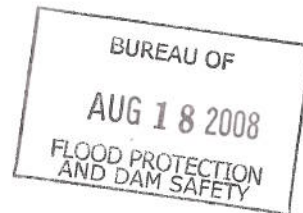
Town of Webster

Department of Public Works



1000 Ridge Road, Webster, NY 14580-2917 • 585-872-1000 • Fax: 585-872-1352
Web Site: www.ci.webster.ny.us

August 15, 2008



Re: Flood Damage Prevention Law

Enclosed are the required copies of the Flood Damage Prevention Law adopted by the Town of Webster. The law is the same as the model law proposed by NYSDEC except that it has been altered to match the Webster Town Code numbering scheme. The Chapter is indicated as XXX and will be changed when General Code provides the Chapter number.

If you have any questions you can call me at 585-872-7027.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gary G. Kleist".

Gary G. Kleist, Commissioner
Department of Public Works

RESOLUTION OF THE WEBSTER TOWN BOARD TO ENACT A NEW LOCAL LAW AMENDING ARTICLE III (DISTRICT REGULATIONS) OF CHAPTER 225 (ZONING) REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OVERLAY DISTRICTS (EPODS) AND ENACTING A NEW LOCAL LAW FOR FLOOD DAMAGE PROTECTION AS AUTHORIZED BY THE NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION, THE NYS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW AND THE NYS TOWN LAW

At a regular meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Webster, Monroe County, New York, held at the Town Hall, 1000 Ridge Road, in the Town of Webster, New York on the 7th day of August, 2008, at 7:30 p.m., there were present:

Supervisor Ronald W. Nesbitt
Councilman Ronald J. Nothnagle
Councilman William G. Abbott
Councilman Mark Johns

ABSENT: Councilman William H. Rampe

The following Resolution was offered by Supervisor Nesbitt and moved its adoption:

WHEREAS, the Town Board has the authority pursuant to Article IX, §2 (c)of the NYS Constitution, Article 36 of the NYS Environmental Conservation Law, and Articles 4 and 16 of the New York State Town Law, to promote the health, safety, morals, or general welfare of the community; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Webster finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Webster, and in order to minimize the threat of such damages, and to, among other things, otherwise promote the public health, safety and general welfare of the resident of the Town of Webster there is need to enact a local law for such purposes; and

WHEREAS, it is both in the public interest and required by law that a Public Hearing be held to consider any proposed amendment and/or addition to the Webster Town Code; and

WHEREAS, a Notice of Public Hearing was published in the *Webster Herald* on July 23, 2008, the Public Hearing on the proposed repeal and new Local Law was held by the Webster Town Board on August 7, 2008, at 7:30 p.m., and all interested persons having had an opportunity to be heard at the Public Hearing; and 2008, and posted on the Town Bulletin Board at 1000 Ridge Road, Webster, New York; and

WHEREAS, a short form Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) for the proposed action has been prepared, and has been submitted to the Town Board and reviewed by the Town Board; and

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest to enact the aforesaid Local Law:

NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED:

1. That the Town Board hereby determines that based upon the information in the EAF and other available information, the proposed action is designated a TYPE II action under the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), as it will not have a significant effect on the environment within the meaning SEQRA, and involves official acts of a ministerial nature involving no exercise of discretion and routine or continuing agency administration and management, and does not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

2. That a Local Law be adopted to set forth the effect of Code changes by amending a certain chapter and sections of the Webster Town Code, and adding a new Chapter thereto:

LOCAL LAW NO. 4 OF 2008

Amendment of Article III of CHAPTER 225 (ZONING) of the WEBSTER TOWN CODE:

(Additions are in italics; deletions are ~~struck out~~)

§ 225-8. Environmental Protection Overlay Districts. [Added 6-18-1987 by L.L. No. 1-1987; amended 7-2-1987 by L.L. No. 4-1987

* * * * *

B. General regulations.

(1) Establishment of districts. In order to address the specific goals listed in Subsection A of this section, the Town of Webster is hereby divided into the following Environmental Protection Overlay Districts:

- EPOD(1) ~~Floodplain Protection Districts~~ Reserved*
(Add Editor's note to see New Chapter No. TBD for rules and regulations regarding Floodplains)
- EPOD(2) Steep Slopes Protection District
- EPOD(3) Woodlot Protection District

* * * * *

C. EPOD(1) Floodplain Protection District. [Entire Subsection § 225-8(C) TO BE REPEALED.]

(The remainder of the proposed LOCAL LAW NO. 4 is approximately 20 pages long, and a copy of the proposed law for FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION is attached.)

3. This Local law shall take effect immediately upon the appropriate filing as required by law.

A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36

Chapter XXX

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

**ARTICLE I
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE**

- § XXX-1 FINDINGS**
- § XXX-2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**
- § XXX-3 OBJECTIVES**
- § XXX-4 DEFINITIONS**

**ARTICLE II
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

- § XXX-5 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES**
- § XXX-6 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD**
- § XXX-7 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS**
- § XXX-8 SEVERABILITY**
- § XXX-9 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE**
- § XXX-10 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY**

**ARTICLE III
ADMINISTRATION**

- § XXX-11 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR**
- § XXX-12 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT**
- § XXX-13 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT**
- § XXX-14 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR**

**ARTICLE IV
CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS**

- § XXX-15 GENERAL STANDARDS**
- § XXX-16 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES**
- § XXX-17 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES**
- § XXX-18 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES**
- § XXX-19 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES**

**ARTICLE V
VARIANCE PROCEDURE**

- § XXX-20 APPEALS BOARD**
- § XXX-21 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES**

ARTICLE I
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

§ XXX-1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Webster finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Webster and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

§ XXX-2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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:

- A. regulate 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. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- C. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- D. control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- E. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- F. qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

§ XXX-3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- A. to protect human life and health;
- B. to minimize expenditure of public money for 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, 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 provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- H. to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

§ XXX-4 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this Local Law, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or "Flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

"One hundred year flood" or "100-year flood" has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.4-2 of this Law.

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"Start of construction" means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or

sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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 gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

**ARTICLE II
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

§ XXX-5 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town of Webster, Monroe County.

§ XXX-6 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard for the Town of Webster, Community Number 360436, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

A. Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers:

36055C0094G, 36055C0113G, 36055C0114G, 36055C0118G, 36055C0119G, 36055C0206G, 36055C0207G, 36055C0208G, 36055C0209G, 36055C0226G, 36055C0227G, 36055C0228G, 36055C0229G, 36055C0231G, 36055C0232G, 36055C0233G, 36055C0234G

whose effective date is August 28, 2008, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.

B. A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Monroe County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated August 28, 2008.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at the Webster Town Hall, 1000 Ridge Road, Webster, NY 14580.

§ XXX-7 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through October 27, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

§ XXX-8 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

§ XXX-9 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Webster from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Article V will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

§ XXX-10 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Webster, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

ARTICLE III ADMINISTRATION

§ XXX-11 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Commissioner of Public Works is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

§ XXX-12 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A. PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in § XXX-6, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and showing: the na-

ture, 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.

B. FEES

All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee as established in the Town of Webster Fee Schedule. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of Webster for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

§ XXX-13 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- A. The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- B. The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- C. A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in § XXX-16C, UTILITIES.
- D. A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in § XXX-18, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- E. A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in § XXX-6, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- F. A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.

- G. In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

§ XXX-14 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

A. PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of § XXX-13, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Article IV, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, § XXX-15A, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Article IV, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

B. USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to § XXX-13G, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.

- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

C. ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

D. CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

E. INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

F. STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in § XXX-9 of this local law.

- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in § XXX-9 of this local law.

G. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in § XXX-6, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in § XXX-14E, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

H. INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to § XXX-14D(1) and § XXX- 14D(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section § XXX- 14D(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Article V, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section § XXX-14C, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

ARTICLE IV CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

§ XXX-15 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in § XXX-6.

A. SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

B. ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (a) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (b) the Town of Webster agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Webster for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Webster for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in § XXX-6, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (a) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,
 - (b) the Town of Webster agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Webster for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Webster for all costs related to the final map revisions.

§ XXX-16 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

A ANCHORING

New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

B. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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; and
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

C. UTILITIES

- (1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at or above the base flood elevation or be designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components during a flood and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;
- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;

- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

§ XXX-17 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

A. ELEVATION

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in § XXX-15A, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and § XXX-15B, ENCROACHMENTS, and § XXX-16, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in § XXX-6 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

§ XXX-18 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in § XXX-15A, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and § XXX-15B, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section § XXX-16, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- A. Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (1) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or

(2) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

- B. Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
- (1) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (2) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in § XXX-18A(2)
- C. If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of § XXX-18A(2), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- D. Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- E. Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

§ XXX-19 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in § XXX-15, GENERAL STANDARDS, and § XXX-16, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- A. Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
- (1) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (2) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (3) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs § XXX-19B, C and D.

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.

- B. A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- C. Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- D. Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in § XXX-6 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

**ARTICLE V
VARIANCE PROCEDURE**

§ XXX-20 APPEALS BOARD

- A. The Planning Board as established by the Town of Webster shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- B. The Planning Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- C. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Planning Board may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- D. In passing upon such applications, the Planning Board, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law 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 floodplain management program of that area;

(9) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

(10) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;

(11) 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

(12) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

- E. Upon consideration of the factors of § **XXX-20D** and the purposes of this local law, the Planning Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- F. The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

§ **XXX-21** **CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES**

- A. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (1-12) in § **XXX-20D** have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- B. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (1) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure"; and
 - (2) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- C. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (1) the criteria of subparagraphs A, D, E, and F of this Section are met; and
 - (2) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.

- D. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- E. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- F. Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
- (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; and
 - (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.
- G. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:
- (1) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 - (2) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in § **XXX-14H** of this Local Law.

4. The Town Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to carry this Resolution into effect.

Seconded by Councilman Abbott and duly put to a vote, which resulted as follows:

VOTE ON MOTION:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Supervisor Ronald W. Nesbitt | AYE |
| Councilman William H. Rampe | ABSENT |
| Councilman Mark Johns | AYE |
| Councilman Ronald J. Nothnagle | AYE |
| Councilman William G. Abbott | AYE |

MOTION CARRIED
Enter: August 7, 2008

Barbara J. Ottenschot
BARBARA J. OTTENSCHOT
Town Clerk
Town of Webster

State Of New York
County of Monroe
Town of Webster

This will certify that I have examined the within exhibit and find it to be an exact copy of the original which is filed in the office of the Town Clerk of the Town of Webster, Monroe County, New York.

Seal

Barbara J. Ottenschot
Town Clerk

Date

August 15 2008

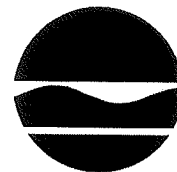
**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water**

Bureau of Flood Protection and Dam Safety, 4th Floor

625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-3504

Phone: (518) 402-8185 • **FAX:** (518) 402-9029

Website: www.dec.ny.gov



Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

June 23, 2008

Will Barham
Village of Webster
28 West Main Street
Webster, NY 14580

Re: Village of Webster's Local Law for Flood Damage Prevention

Dear Mr. Barham:

I have received the Village of Webster's Local Law #8 regarding flood damage prevention. Upon review of the local law, I find the law acceptable for the Village's continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The law will be sent onto the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for their review and approval.

Once it is received, please send me a copy of the NYS Department of State's (NYS DOS) local law acknowledgment. Should you have any additional questions on this law, or the NFIP in general, please feel free to contact me directly at (518) 402-8149.

Sincerely,

Jaime Ethier
Environmental Program Specialist
Floodplain Management Coordinator

Cc: Karis Manning, NYSDEC Regional Floodplain Coordinator
Chris Markesich, FEMA Region 2

Local Law Filing

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

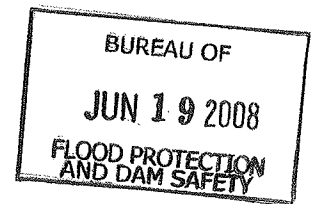
~~County~~
~~City~~ of Webster, NY
~~Town~~
~~Village~~

Local Law No. 8 of the year 20 08

A local law Changes in Chapter 50, Flood Damage Prevention
(Insert Title)
See Sheets Attached

Be it enacted by the Board of Trustees of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Webster, NY as follows:
~~Town~~
~~Village~~



(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 8 of 20 08 of the ~~(County)(City)(Town)~~(Village) of Webster was duly passed by the Board of Trustees on 5/8/08 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ (Elective Chief Executive Officer*) and was deemed duly adopted on _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ (Elective Chief Executive Officer*) on _____ 20____. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general) (special)(annual) election held on _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved) (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ (Elective Chief Executive Officer*) on _____ 20____. Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

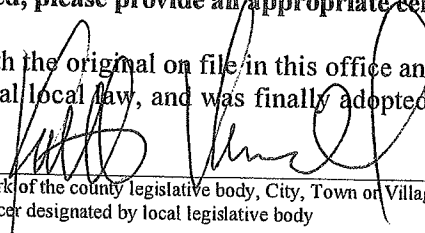
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 20____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the County of _____ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph _____, above.



Clerk of the county legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

(Seal)

Date: May 13, 2008

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF Monroe

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

Signature Micheal Townsend
Village Attorney
Title _____

~~County~~
City of Webster
~~Town~~
Village _____

Date: May 13, 2008

March 12, 2008

Chapter 50, FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Village Board of the Village of Webster 10-28-1991 as L.L. No. 3-1991. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Building construction -- See Ch. 30.

Zoning -- See Ch. 175.

§ 50-1. Legislative findings.

The Village Board of the Village of Webster finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Webster and that such damage may include destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this chapter is adopted.

§ 50-2. Purpose.

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

- A. Regulate 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. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, are protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.
- C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.
- D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
- E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
- F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

§ 50-3. Objectives.

The objectives of this chapter are to:

- A. Protect human life and health.
- B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects.
- C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public.
- D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions.
- E. 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. 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. Provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard.
- H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

§ 50-4. Definitions.

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

B. As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

APPEAL -- A request for a review of the local administrator's interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this

Local Law, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

BASE FLOOD -- The flood having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASEMENT -- That portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

BREAKAWAY WALL -- A wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended, through its design and construction, to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

BUILDING -- Any structure built for support, shelter or enclosed for occupancy or storage.

CELLAR -- See "basement."

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

DEVELOPMENT -- Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials located within the area of special flood hazard.

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of

"elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL -- Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water technical and operational guidance series (5.1.10) stormwater management guidelines (TOGS 5.1.8).

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

FLOOD BOUNDARY AND FLOODWAY MAP (FBFM) -- An official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The "FBFM" delineates a regulatory floodway along watercourses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) -- An official map of a community on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY -- The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

FLOOD LEVEL, ONE-HUNDRED-YEAR -- The highest level of flood that, on the average, is likely to occur once every one hundred (100) years, as determined in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Insurance Study for the Village of Webster.

FLOOD LEVEL, TEN-YEAR -- The highest level of flood that, on the average, is likely to occur once every ten (10) years, as determined in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Insurance Study for the Village of Webster.

FLOODPLAIN or FLOOD-PRONE AREA -- A land area, adjoining a river, stream, watercourse, bay or lake, which is likely to be flooded, as designated in the Flood Insurance Study.

FLOODPROOFING -- Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

FLOODWAY -- See "Regulatory Floodway."

FLOOR -- The top surface of an enclosed area in a building, including basement, i.e., the top of the slab in concrete slab construction or the top of the wood flooring in wood frame construction.

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

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE -- The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

LOWEST FLOOR -- The lowest level, including basement or cellar, of the lowest enclosed area. An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable 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 the applicable nonelevation design requirements of this chapter.

MANUFACTURED HOME or MOBILE HOME -- A structure, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term does not include recreational vehicles.

"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.

MEAN SEA LEVEL -- For purpose of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum

of 1988 (NAVD 88) or other datum to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM (NGVD) -- As corrected in 1929, a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

NEW CONSTRUCTION -- Structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

ONE-HUNDRED-YEAR FLOOD -- See "base flood."

PRINCIPALLY ABOVE GROUND -- At least fifty-one percent (51%) of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

REGULATORY 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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in § 50-12B of this chapter.

"Start of construction" means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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, a manufactured home or a gas or a 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 its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT -- Any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure either before the improvement or repair is started or, if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. For the purpose of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to commence 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 does not, however, include either:

- (1) Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local building, fire, health, sanitary or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (2) Any alteration of a structure or contributing structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

VARIANCE -- A grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this chapter.

§ 50-5. Applicability.

This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Village of Webster.

§ 50-6. Basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard.

The areas of special flood hazard for the Village of Webster, Community Number 360437, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers:

36055C0227G, 36055C0229G, 36055C0231G, 36055C0232G, 36055C0233G, 36055C0234G

whose effective date is August 28, 2008, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.

- (2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Monroe County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated August 28, 2008.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at:
The office of the Building Inspector of the Village of Webster.

- A. The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this chapter and are filed at the Village Clerk's office, 28 West Main Street, Webster, New York.

§ 50-7. Construal of provisions.

A. This chapter includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through October 27, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

B. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this chapter are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations or ordinances, the most restrictive or that imposing the higher standards shall govern.

§ 50-7.1. SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof

§ 50-8. Penalties for offenses/ non-compliance

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full

compliance with the terms of this chapter and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.) or imprisoned for not more than fifteen (15) days, or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Village of Webster from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this chapter for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under §§ 50-16 and 50-17 will be declared noncompliant, and notification will be sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

§ 50-9. Warning and disclaimer of liability.

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter 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 chapter 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 chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Village of Webster, any officer or employee thereof or the Federal Emergency Management Agency for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

§ 50-10. Designation of local administrator.

The Code Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed local administrator to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

§ 50-11. Development permit.

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 50-6, without a valid floodplain development permit.

Application for a development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the local administrator and may include but not be limited to plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale, and 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.

A. Application for a permit.

The following information is required where applicable:

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section § 50-13 C (1), UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 50-14(B), NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 50-6, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including

proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

B. Fees

All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee determined by the Village Board. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Village of Webster for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

§ 50-12. Powers and duties of local administrator.

Duties of the local administrator shall include but not be limited to the following.

A. Permit application review.

The local administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of subsection 50-11(A) APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 50-13, GENERAL STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section 50-13(D) SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 50-13, GENERAL STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

:

B. Use of other base flood and floodway data

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the local administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to § 50-13D(4), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this chapter.
- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

C. Information to be obtained and retained.

The local administrator shall:

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 50-12(E) and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 50-12(E), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 50-16 and 50-17 VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,

- (5) Notices required under sub-section 50-12(D), ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

D. Alteration of watercourses. The local administrator shall:

- (1) Notify adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region II.
- (2) Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished.

E. Stop-work orders.

- (1) All floodplain development found ongoing without an approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop-work order by the local administrator. Disregard of a stop-work order shall be subject to the penalties described in § 50-8 of this chapter.
- (2) All floodplain development found noncompliant with the provisions of this chapter and/or the conditions of the approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop-work order by the local administrator. Disregard of a stop-work order shall be subject to the penalties described in § 50-8 of this chapter.

F. Inspections.

The local administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify that the development is in compliance with the requirements of either the development permit or the approved variance.

G. Certificate of compliance.

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 50-6, it shall be unlawful to use or occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the local administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this chapter.
- (2) All other development occurring within the designated flood hazard area will have, upon completion, a certificate of compliance issued by the local administrator.

(3) All certifications shall be based upon the inspections conducted subject to Subsection G above and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic information, flood proofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analysis which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

§ 50-13. General standards.

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 50-6.

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

A. Anchoring. (See 50-14(E))

B. Construction materials and methods.

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

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

(3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

(i) 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; and

(ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

C. Utilities.

(1) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be located at or above the base flood elevation or shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations. When designed for location below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification is required.

(2) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.

(3) New and replacement sanitary sewerage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,

(4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

D. Subdivision proposals.

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and 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 damage.

(4) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for individual lots or subdivision proposals.

E. Encroachments.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (ii) the Village of Webster agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Village of Webster for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Village of Webster for all costs related to the final map revision.

- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 50-6 and 50-12B no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,
 - (ii) the Village of Webster agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Village of Webster for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Village of Webster for all costs related to the final map revisions.

§ 50-14. Specific standards.

In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in § 50-6, Basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard, and § 50-12B, Use of other base flood and floodway data, the following standards are required:

A. Residential construction. New construction and substantial improvements of any resident structure shall:

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 50-6 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

B. Nonresidential construction.

New construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation or be flood proofed so that the structure is watertight below the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any

non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:

(i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or

(ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

(2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:

(i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or

(ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 50-14 (B)(1)(ii)

(3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 50-14 (B)(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.

(4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

(5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

(6) The local administrator shall maintain on record a copy of all such certificates noted in this section.

C. MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

(1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:

- (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
- (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
- (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 50-14 (2), (3) and (4).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- (3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- (4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 50-6 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

D. Construction materials and methods for areas of special flood hazard without base flood elevations.

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully

enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

(i) 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; and

(ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

E. ANCHORING

New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces

§ 50-15. Board of Appeals.

A. The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Village of Webster shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.

B. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision or determination made by the local administrator in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.

C. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

D. In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter 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 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 floodplain management program of that area.
- (9) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
- (10) The costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search-and-rescue operations during periods of flooding.
- (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 of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search-and-rescue operations and maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems and streets and bridges.

E. Upon consideration of the factors of Subsection D above and the purposes of this chapter, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this chapter.

F. The local administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions, including technical information, and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

§ 50-16. Conditions for variances.

A. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half (1/2) acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, provided that the items in § 50-16D(1) through (12) have been fully considered. As the

lot size increases beyond the one-half (1/2) acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

B. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures and contributing structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places without regard to the contributing structures procedures set forth in the remainder of this section provided that:

(i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure"; and

(ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure

C. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other developments necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, provided that:

(1) The criteria of Subsection A, D, E and F of this section are met.

(2) The structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.

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

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

F. Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:

(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; and

(3) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety or extraordinary public expenses, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

G. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:

(i) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and

(ii) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in Section 50-12(C) of this Local Law.

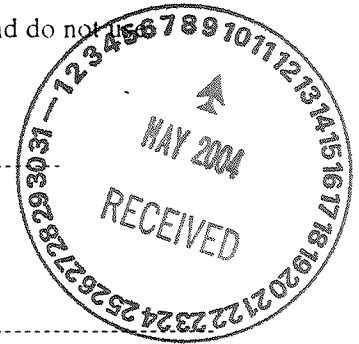
ASTU

Local Law Filing

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
41 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NY 12231

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.



County

City of Victor

Town

Village

Local Law No. 6-04 of the year 2004

A local law Flood Damage Prevention
(Insert Title)

Section 85 of Village Code

Be it enacted by the Board of Trustees of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

County

City of Victor

Town

Village

as follows:

- See Attached -

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 6-04 of 2004 of the ~~(County)~~(City)(~~Town~~)(Village) of Victor was duly passed by the Board of Trustees on April 19, 2004, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ and was deemed duly adopted on _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)
(Name of Legislative Body)

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20____. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general)(special)(annual) election held on _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)
(Name of Legislative Body)

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20____. Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)
(Name of Legislative Body)

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20_____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 20____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20_____ of the County of _____ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph _____, above.

Melba Gusti

Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk
or officer designated by local legislative body

(Seal)

Date: 4/19/04

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF Ontario

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

William F. Koehn

Signature

Village Attorney

Title

County

City of Victor

Town
Village

Date: 4/19/04

STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES, apply to structures located in areas of special flood hazard as indicted.

(1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH are also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above *one foot above* the base flood level.

(2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

(3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as *one foot more than* the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

(4) Within zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

Chapter 85-17 shall now read as follows:

NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

(1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:

(i) have lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above *one foot above* the base flood elevation; or

(ii) be flood proofed so that the structure is watertight below *one foot above* the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

(2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:

(i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as *one foot more than* the depth number

- (i) outside of an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined;
- (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined;
- (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined; or
- (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood;

shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above *one foot above* the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.

Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors.

(3) A manufactured home to be placed or substantially improved in Zone A1-A30, AE and AH in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision that is not to be placed on a site on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage shall be:

- (i) elevated in a manner such as required in paragraph 5.5 (2), or
- (ii) elevated such that 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 the lowest adjacent grade and are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.

(4) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 the lowest adjacent grade and are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.

(5) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as *one foot more than* the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified). Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.

Local Law Filing

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
162 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ALBANY, NY 12231

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Victor
~~Town~~-----
Village

Local Law No. 1-96 of the year 1996

A local law Flood Damage Prevention
(Insert Title)

Be it enacted by the Board of Trustees of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Victor as follows:
~~Town~~
Village

SEE ATTACHED

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 1-96 of 19-96 of the ~~(County)~~(City)(Town)(Village) of Victor was duly passed by the Board of Trustees on February 12 19 96, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19_____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 19____, and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ and was deemed duly adopted on _____ 19____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19_____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 19____, and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 19____. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general)(special)(annual) election held on _____ 19____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19_____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 19____, and was (approved)(not approved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 19____. Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 19____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 19____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19____ of the County of _____ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 19____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph _____, above.

Debra Guisti - Village Clerk
Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk
or officer designated by local legislative body

(Seal)

Date: February 15, 1996

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF Ontario

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

William F. Koehn
Signature

Village Attorney
Title

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Victor
~~Town~~
Village

Date: February 15, 1996

RESOLUTION NO. _____
of the

VILLAGE OF VICTOR

ONTARIO COUNTY
NEW YORK

**REQUIRED RESOLUTION FOR NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
ELIGIBILITY**

WHEREAS, certain areas of the Village of Victor are subject to periodic flooding from Great Brook and tributaries, causing serious damages to properties within these areas; and

WHEREAS, relief is available in the form of Federally subsidized flood insurance as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Village of Victor to require the recognition and evaluation of flood hazards in all official actions relating to land use in the flood plain areas having flood hazards; and

WHEREAS, this body has the legal authority to adopt land use and control measures to reduce future flood losses pursuant to the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Village Board hereby:

1. Assures the Federal Insurance Administrator that it will enact as necessary, and maintain in force for those areas having flood hazards, adequate land use and control measures with effective enforcement provisions consistent with the Criteria set forth in Section 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations; and

2. Vests the Village of Victor Code Enforcement Officer with the responsibility, authority, and means to:

(a) Delineate or assist the Administrator, at his request, in delineating the limits of the areas having special flood hazards on available local maps of sufficient scale to identify the location of building sites.

(b) Provide such information as the Administrator may request concerning present uses and occupancy of the flood plain.

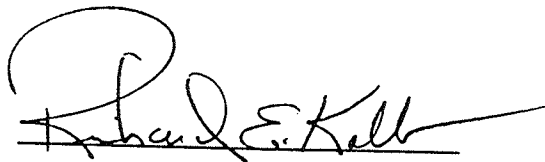
(c) Cooperate with Federal, State, and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map and identify flood plain areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining flood plain areas in order to prevent aggravation of existing hazards.

(d) Submit upon request by the Federal Emergency Management Agency a biennial report to the Administrator on the progress made during the past year within the community in the development and implementation of flood plain management measures.

3. Appoints the Village of Victor Code Enforcement Officer to maintain for public inspection and to furnish upon request a record of elevations (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures located in the special flood hazard areas. If the lowest floor is below grade on one or more sides, the elevation of the floor immediately above must also be recorded.

4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the program.

Passed November 13, 1995



Richard Kalb, Mayor
Village of Victor

Certification:

SEAL

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~Town~~
City of Victor
Village _____

Local Law No. 1 of the year 1996

A local law for FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation law, Article 36.

Be it enacted by the Board of Trustees of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~Town~~
City of Victor, Ontario County,
Village _____

N.Y. as follows:

**SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE**

1.1 FINDINGS

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Victor finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Victor and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;

- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain.

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

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 complete before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

"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).

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or "Flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Code Enforcement Officer, Building Inspector or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the flood plain.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such 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 the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

"One hundred year flood" or "100-year flood" has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.4-2 of this Law.

"Start of construction" includes substantial improvement and means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials. For manufactured homes the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

**SECTION 3.0
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Village of Victor.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard for the Village of Victor, Ontario County, have not been mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In the interim, until publication of Flood Insurance Rate Map, this local law shall apply to all proposed development occurring within the incorporated limits of this Village. The performance standards contained within this law shall be applied where historical flooding has occurred or where flooding may be expected.

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through November 1, 1989 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Village of Victor from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Village of Victor, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Code Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of

protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

4.2-2 FEES

- (1) All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee of \$ 50.00 . In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Village of Victor for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDEN-

TIAL STRUCTURES.

- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited the following.

4.4-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of subsection 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.

- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.
- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

4.4-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.
- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

4.4-7 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or

to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.

- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

4.4-8 INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 4.4-4(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

SECTION 5.0 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals

and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:

(i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,

(ii) the Village of Victor agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Village of Victor for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Village of Victor for all costs related to the final map revision.

- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:

(i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Village of Victor agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all

necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Village of Victor for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Village of Victor for all costs related to the final map revisions.

5.2 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

5.2-1 ANCHORING

- (1) New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

(i) 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; and

(ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

5.2-3 UTILITIES

- (1) Machinery and equipment servicing a building must either be elevated to or above the base flood level or designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during a flood. This includes heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment, hot water heaters, appliances, elevator lift machinery, and electrical junction and circuit breaker boxes. When located below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification of the design is required;
- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards, in addition to the standards in subsections 5.1-1. SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, AND 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES, apply to structures located in areas of special flood hazard as indicated.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated two feet or more or above the base flood level.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two

feet if no depth number is specified).

- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated two feet or more above the base flood elevation; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below a level two feet above the base flood elevation with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1)(ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

(5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

5.5 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
- (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (4) and (5).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH that is on a site either:
- (i) outside of an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined;
 - (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined;
 - (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined; or
 - (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood;

shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated two feet or more above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors.

- (3) A manufactured home to be placed or substantially improved in Zone

A1-A30, AE and AH in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision that is not to be placed on a site on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage shall be:

- (i) elevated in a manner such as required in paragraph 5.5(2), or
 - (ii) elevated such that 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 the lowest adjacent grade and are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.
- (4) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 the lowest adjacent grade and are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.
- (5) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified). Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Village Zoning Board of Appeals _____ as established by the Village of Victor _____ shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Village Zoning Board of Appeals _____ shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Village Zoning Board of Appeals _____ may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Village Zoning Board of Appeals _____, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:

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

(ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;

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

(iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

(v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;

(vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;

(vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;

(viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;

(ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

(x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;

(xi) 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

(xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

(5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Village Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.

(6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure".
 - (ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met;
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.

- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from lowest floor elevation.

Be it enacted this 11th day of February, 1996 by the
Board of Trustees _____ of the Village of Victor
_____, Ontario _____ County,
New York, to be effective when filed with the Department of State.

Mayor Richard Kalb - Yes

Trustee John Holden - Yes

Trustee Allen Turner - Yes

Trustee Anthony Gullace - Yes

SEAL

ATTEST *D. Ira Crusti* CLERK



STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ALBANY, NY 12231-0001

ALEXANDER F. TREADWELL
SECRETARY OF STATE

February 23, 1996

VILLAGE OF VICTOR
60 EAST MAIN STREET
VICTOR, NY 14564-1383

RE: Village of Victor, Local Law 1, 1996, filed 02/20/96

The above referenced material was received and filed by this office as indicated. Additional local law filing forms will be forwarded upon request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Janice G. Durfee".

Janice G. Durfee
Principal File Clerk
Bureau of State Records
(518) 474-2755

JGD:ml

FEB 26 1996

A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36

**SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE**

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Hannibal finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Hannibal and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this Local Law, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of

this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or "Flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

"One hundred year flood" or **"100-year flood"** has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.4-2 of this Law.

"Start of construction" means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including

a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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 gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

"Violation" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's flood plain management regulations.

SECTION 3.0

GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town of Hannibal, Oswego County.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard for the Town of Hannibal, Community Number 360651, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

(1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers:

36075C0430G, 36075C0435G, 36075C0440G, 36075C0445G, 36075C0455G, 36075C0465G

whose effective date is, June 18, 2013, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.

(2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Oswego County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated June 18, 2013.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at:

Hannibal Municipal Building, Drawer B, 824 County Route 34, Hannibal, New York 13074

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through October 27, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Hannibal from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Hannibal, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Building & Codes Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit.

Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

4.2-2 FEES

All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee of \$ 200.00. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of Hannibal for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.

- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

4.4-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of sub-section 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section 5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.

- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Administrator, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

4.4-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.
- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

4.4-7 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

4.4-8 INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 4.4-4(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

SECTION 5.0 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (ii) the Town_ of __Hannibal _ agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the __Town_ of __Hannibal for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the __Town__ of _Hannibal__ for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Town ___ of _Hannibal_ agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the _Town_of_Hannibal__ for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the _Town__ of __Hannibal__ for all costs related to the final map revisions.

5.2 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.2-1 ANCHORING

New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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; and
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

5.2-3 UTILITIES

- (1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at least two feet above the base flood elevation or be designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components during a flood and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated or designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;
- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation, including attendant utility and sanitary facilities, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1)(ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

5.5 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (3) and (4).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- (3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- (4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Town Board of Hannibal shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
 - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;

- (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
- (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
- (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
- (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
- (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;
- (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
- (xi) 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
- (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the _____ may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

- (2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure"; and
 - (ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met; and
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:
 - (i) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 - (ii) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in Section 4.4-8 of this Local Law.

Be it enacted this _____ day of _____, 20__ by the

_____ of the _____

_____, _____ County, New York,

to be effective _____.

SEAL

ATTEST _____ CLERK

Attachment A
MODEL FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT
APPLICATION FORM

FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION

This form is to be filled out in duplicate.

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS (APPLICANT to read and sign):

1. No work may start until a permit is issued.
2. The permit may be revoked if any false statements are made herein.
3. If revoked, all work must cease until permit is re-issued.
4. Development shall not be used or occupied until a Certificate of Compliance is issued.
5. The permit is invalid if no work is commenced within six months of issuance, and expires 2 years from date of issuance.
6. Applicant is hereby informed that other permits may be required to fulfill local, state and federal regulatory requirements.
7. Applicant hereby gives consent to the Local Administrator or his/her representative to make reasonable inspections required to verify compliance.
8. I, THE APPLICANT, CERTIFY THAT ALL STATEMENTS HEREIN AND IN ATTACHMENTS TO THIS APPLICATION ARE, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, TRUE AND ACCURATE.

(APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE) _____ DATE _____

SECTION 2: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (To be completed by APPLICANT)

| NAME | ADDRESS | TELEPHONE |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| APPLICANT | | |
| BUILDER | | |
| ENGINEER | | |

PROJECT LOCATION:

To avoid delay in processing the application, please provide enough information to easily identify the project location. Provide the street address, lot number or legal description (attach) and, outside urban areas, the distance to the nearest intersecting road or well-known landmark. A map attached to this application, and a sketch showing the project layout would be helpful.

APPLICATION # _____

DESCRIPTION OF WORK (Check all applicable boxes):

A. STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

STRUCTURE TYPE

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Structure | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (1-4 Family) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addition | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (More than 4 Family) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alteration | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-residential (Floodproofing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation | <input type="checkbox"/> Combined Use (Residential & Commercial) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufactured (Mobile) Home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement | (In Manufactured Home Park? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No) |

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT \$ _____

B. OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:

- Fill Mining Drilling Grading
- Excavation (Except for Structural Development Checked Above)
- Watercourse Alteration (Including Dredging and Channel Modifications)
- Drainage Improvements (Including Culvert Work), Stormwater Control Structures or Ponds
- Road, Street or Bridge Construction
- Subdivision (New or Expansion)
- Individual Water or Sewer System
- Other (Please Specify) _____

After completing SECTION 2, APPLICANT should submit form to Local Administrator for review.

SECTION 3: FLOODPLAIN DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The proposed development is located on FIRM Panel No. _____, Dated _____.

The Proposed Development:

- The proposed development is reasonably safe from flooding. Entire property is in Zone B, C or X.
- The proposed development is in adjacent to a flood prone area.
100-Year flood elevation at the site is:
_____Ft. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)
 Unavailable
- See Section 4 for additional instructions for development that is or may be in a flood prone area.

SIGNED _____ DATE _____

SECTION 4: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED (To be completed by **LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR**)

The applicant must submit the documents checked below before the application can be processed:

- A site plan showing the location of all existing structures, water bodies, adjacent roads, lot dimensions and proposed development.
- Development plans and specifications, drawn to scale, including where applicable: details for anchoring structures, proposed elevation of lowest floor (including basement), types of water resistant materials used below the first floor, details of floodproofing of utilities located below the first floor, details of enclosures below the first floor, openings in foundation for entry and exit of floodwaters.
Other _____
- Elevation Certificate
- Subdivision or other development plans (If the subdivision or other development exceeds 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, the applicant must provide 100-year flood elevations if they are not otherwise available).
- Plans showing the watercourse location, proposed relocations, Floodway location.
- Topographic information showing existing and proposed grades, location of all proposed fill.
- Top of new fill elevation _____Ft. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)
- PE Certification of Soil Compaction
- Floodproofing protection level (non-residential only) _____ NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)
For floodproofed structures, applicant must attach certification from registered engineer or architect.
- Other: _____

SECTION 5: PERMIT DETERMINATION (To be completed by **LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR**)

I have determined that the proposed activity: A. Is
 B. Is not
in conformance with provisions of Local Law # _____, (yr)_____. This permit is hereby issued subject to the conditions attached to and made part of this permit.

SIGNED _____, DATE _____

If BOX A is checked, the Local Administrator may issue a Development Permit upon payment of designated fee.
If BOX B is checked, the Local Administrator will provide a written summary of deficiencies. Applicant may revise and resubmit an application to the Local Administrator or may request a hearing from the Board of Appeals.

Expiration Date: _____

APPEALS: Appealed to Board of Appeals? Yes No
Hearing date: _____
Appeals Board Decision --- Approved? Yes No

Conditions: _____

SECTION 6: AS-BUILT ELEVATIONS (To be submitted by APPLICANT before Certificate of Compliance is issued)

The following information must be provided for project structures. This section must be completed by a registered professional engineer or a licensed land surveyor (or attach a certification to this application). Complete 1 or 2 below.

1. Actual (As-Built) Elevation of the top of the lowest floor, including basement (in Coastal High Hazard Areas, bottom of lowest structural member of the lowest floor, excluding piling and columns) is: _____ FT. NGVD 1929/
 NAVD 1988 (MSL).
Attach Elevation Certificate FEMA Form 81-31

2. Actual (As-Built) Elevation of floodproofing protection is _____ FT. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL).
Attach Floodproofing Certificate FEMA Form 81-65

NOTE: Any work performed prior to submittal of the above information is at the risk of the Applicant.

SECTION 7: COMPLIANCE ACTION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The **LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR** will complete this section as applicable based on inspection of the project to ensure compliance with the community's local law for flood damage prevention.

INSPECTIONS: DATE _____ BY _____ DEFICIENCIES? YES NO
DATE _____ BY _____ DEFICIENCIES? YES NO
DATE _____ BY _____ DEFICIENCIES? YES NO

SECTION 8: CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

Certificate of Compliance issued: DATE: _____

BY: _____

Attachment B

**SAMPLE
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

for Development in a Special Flood Hazard Area

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA**

(Owner Must Retain This Certificate)

Premises located at: _____

Owner: _____

Owner's Address: _____

Permit No. _____ Permit Date: _____

Check One:

- New Building
- Existing Building
- Fill
- Other:

The Local Floodplain Administrator is to complete a. or b. below:

a. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. _____, (yr) ____.

Signed: _____ Dated: _____

b. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. _____, (yr) ____, as modified by variance no. _____, dated _____.

Signed: _____ Dated: _____

A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36

**SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE**

1.1 FINDINGS

The Village Board of the Village _____ of Hannibal finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Hannibal and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this Local Law, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or **"Flood-prone area"** means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

"One hundred year flood" or **"100-year flood"** has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.4-2 of this Law.

"Start of construction" means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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 gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

"Violation" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's flood plain management regulations.

SECTION 3.0

GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Village of Hannibal, Oswego County.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard for the Village of Hannibal, Community Number 360652, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers:

36075C0430G, 36075C0440G

whose effective date is, June 18, 2013, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community’s jurisdiction.

- (2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Oswego County, New York, All Jurisdictions” dated June 18, 2013.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at:

_____Hannibal Municipal Building Drawer B Hannibal, NY
13074_____

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through October 27, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the _Village_____ of __Hannibal_____ from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the _Village_____ of _Hannibal_____, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The _Codes Enforcement Officer_____ is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and showing: the na-

ture, 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.

4.2-2 FEES

All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee of \$ 200.00. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Village of Hannibal for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other

proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

4.4-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of sub-section 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section 5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.
- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to estab-

lish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Administrator, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

4.4-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

4.4-7 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

4.4-8 INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 4.4-4(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

**SECTION 5.0
CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS**

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (ii) the Village_____ of ___Hannibal_____ agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the __Village_____ of ___Hannibal_____ for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the _Village_____ of ___Hannibal_____ for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:

(i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Village _____ of Hannibal _____ agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Village _____ of Hannibal _____ for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Village _____ of Hannibal _____ for all costs related to the final map revisions.

5.2 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.2-1 ANCHORING

New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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; and
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

5.2-3 UTILITIES

- (1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at least two feet above the base flood elevation or be designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components during a flood and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated or designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;
- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood

Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation, including attendant utility and sanitary facilities, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1)(ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

5.5 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (3) and (4).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- (3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- (4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Village of Hannibal shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:

- (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;
 - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
 - (xi) 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
 - (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
 - (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

- (2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure"; and
 - (ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met; and
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:
 - (i) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 - (ii) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in Section 4.4-8 of this Local Law.

Be it enacted this _____ day of _____, 20__ by the

_____ of the _____

_____, _____ County, New York,

to be effective _____.

SEAL

ATTEST _____ CLERK

Attachment A
MODEL FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT
APPLICATION FORM

FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION

This form is to be filled out in duplicate.

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS (APPLICANT to read and sign):

1. No work may start until a permit is issued.
2. The permit may be revoked if any false statements are made herein.
3. If revoked, all work must cease until permit is re-issued.
4. Development shall not be used or occupied until a Certificate of Compliance is issued.
5. The permit is invalid if no work is commenced within six months of issuance, and expires 2 years from date of issuance.
6. Applicant is hereby informed that other permits may be required to fulfill local, state and federal regulatory requirements.
7. Applicant hereby gives consent to the Local Administrator or his/her representative to make reasonable inspections required to verify compliance.
8. I, THE APPLICANT, CERTIFY THAT ALL STATEMENTS HEREIN AND IN ATTACHMENTS TO THIS APPLICATION ARE, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, TRUE AND ACCURATE.

(APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE) _____ DATE _____

SECTION 2: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (To be completed by APPLICANT)

| NAME | ADDRESS | TELEPHONE |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| APPLICANT | | |
| BUILDER | | |
| ENGINEER | | |

PROJECT LOCATION:

To avoid delay in processing the application, please provide enough information to easily identify the project location. Provide the street address, lot number or legal description (attach) and, outside urban areas, the distance to the nearest intersecting road or well-known landmark. A map attached to this application, and a sketch showing the project layout would be helpful.

APPLICATION # _____

DESCRIPTION OF WORK (Check all applicable boxes):

A. STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY

STRUCTURE TYPE

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Structure | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (1-4 Family) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addition | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (More than 4 Family) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alteration | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-residential (Floodproofing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation | <input type="checkbox"/> Combined Use (Residential & Commercial) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufactured (Mobile) Home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement | (In Manufactured Home Park? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No) |

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT \$ _____

B. OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:

- Fill Mining Drilling Grading
- Excavation (Except for Structural Development Checked Above)
- Watercourse Alteration (Including Dredging and Channel Modifications)
- Drainage Improvements (Including Culvert Work), Stormwater Control Structures or Ponds
- Road, Street or Bridge Construction
- Subdivision (New or Expansion)
- Individual Water or Sewer System
- Other (Please Specify) _____

After completing SECTION 2, APPLICANT should submit form to Local Administrator for review.

SECTION 3: FLOODPLAIN DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The proposed development is located on FIRM Panel No. _____, Dated _____.

The Proposed Development:

- The proposed development is reasonably safe from flooding. Entire property is in Zone B, C or X.
- The proposed development is in adjacent to a flood prone area.
100-Year flood elevation at the site is:
_____Ft. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)
 Unavailable
- See Section 4 for additional instructions for development that is or may be in a flood prone area.

SIGNED _____ DATE _____

SECTION 4: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The applicant must submit the documents checked below before the application can be processed:

- A site plan showing the location of all existing structures, water bodies, adjacent roads, lot dimensions and proposed development.
- Development plans and specifications, drawn to scale, including where applicable: details for anchoring structures, proposed elevation of lowest floor (including basement), types of water resistant materials used below the first floor, details of floodproofing of utilities located below the first floor, details of enclosures below the first floor, openings in foundation for entry and exit of floodwaters.
Other _____
- Elevation Certificate
- Subdivision or other development plans (If the subdivision or other development exceeds 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, the applicant must provide 100-year flood elevations if they are not otherwise available).
- Plans showing the watercourse location, proposed relocations, Floodway location.
- Topographic information showing existing and proposed grades, location of all proposed fill.
- Top of new fill elevation _____Ft. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)
- PE Certification of Soil Compaction
- Floodproofing protection level (non-residential only) _____ NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL)
For floodproofed structures, applicant must attach certification from registered engineer or architect.
- Other: _____

SECTION 5: PERMIT DETERMINATION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

I have determined that the proposed activity: A. Is
 B. Is not

in conformance with provisions of Local Law # _____, (yr)_____. This permit is hereby issued subject to the conditions attached to and made part of this permit.

SIGNED _____, DATE _____

If BOX A is checked, the Local Administrator may issue a Development Permit upon payment of designated fee.
If BOX B is checked, the Local Administrator will provide a written summary of deficiencies. Applicant may revise and resubmit an application to the Local Administrator or may request a hearing from the Board of Appeals.

Expiration Date: _____

APPEALS: Appealed to Board of Appeals? Yes No
Hearing date: _____
Appeals Board Decision --- Approved? Yes No

Conditions: _____

SECTION 6: AS-BUILT ELEVATIONS (To be submitted by APPLICANT before Certificate of Compliance is issued)

The following information must be provided for project structures. This section must be completed by a registered professional engineer or a licensed land surveyor (or attach a certification to this application). Complete 1 or 2 below.

1. Actual (As-Built) Elevation of the top of the lowest floor, including basement (in Coastal High Hazard Areas, bottom of lowest structural member of the lowest floor, excluding piling and columns) is: _____ FT. NGVD 1929/
 NAVD 1988 (MSL).
Attach Elevation Certificate FEMA Form 81-31

2. Actual (As-Built) Elevation of floodproofing protection is _____ FT. NGVD 1929/ NAVD 1988 (MSL).
Attach Floodproofing Certificate FEMA Form 81-65

NOTE: Any work performed prior to submittal of the above information is at the risk of the Applicant.

SECTION 7: COMPLIANCE ACTION (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

The **LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR** will complete this section as applicable based on inspection of the project to ensure compliance with the community's local law for flood damage prevention.

INSPECTIONS: DATE _____ BY _____ DEFICIENCIES? YES NO
DATE _____ BY _____ DEFICIENCIES? YES NO
DATE _____ BY _____ DEFICIENCIES? YES NO

SECTION 8: CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (To be completed by LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR)

Certificate of Compliance issued: DATE: _____

BY: _____

Attachment B

**SAMPLE
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

for Development in a Special Flood Hazard Area

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA**

(Owner Must Retain This Certificate)

Premises located at: _____

Owner: _____

Owner's Address: _____

Permit No. _____ Permit Date: _____

Check One:

- New Building
- Existing Building
- Fill
- Other:

The Local Floodplain Administrator is to complete a. or b. below:

a. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. _____, (yr) ____.

Signed: _____ Dated: _____

b. Compliance is hereby certified with the requirements of Local Law No. _____, (yr) ____, as modified by variance no. _____, dated _____.

Signed: _____ Dated: _____

Local Law Filing

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

County City Town Village
(Select one:)

of Oswego

Local Law No. 2 of the year 2013

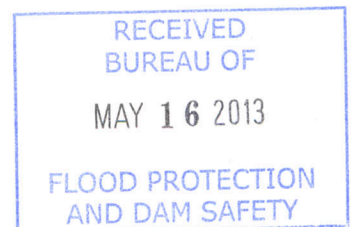
A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the NYS Constitution,
(Insert Title)
Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36

Be it enacted by the Oswego Town Board of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

County City Town Village
(Select one:)

of Oswego as follows:

See attached pages 1-20



(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36

**SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE**

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of Oswego, finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Oswego and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain. For purposes of this Local Law, the term "special flood hazard area (SFHA)" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard."

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Crawl Space" means an enclosed area beneath the lowest elevated floor, eighteen inches or more in height, which is used to service the underside of the lowest elevated floor. The elevation of the floor of this enclosed area, which may be of soil, gravel, concrete or other material, must be equal to or above

the lowest adjacent exterior grade. The enclosed crawl space area shall be properly vented to allow for the equalization of hydrostatic forces which would be experienced during periods of flooding.

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or **"Flood-prone area"** means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Building Inspector, Code Enforcement Officer, or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

"One hundred year flood" or "100-year flood" has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.4-2 of this Law.

"Start of construction" means the date of permit issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement is within 180 days after the date of issuance. The actual start of construction means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, installation of pilings or construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, excavation, grading, or filling), or the installation of streets or walkways, or excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms, or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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 gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

"Violation" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's flood plain management regulations.

SECTION 3.0

GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town of Oswego, Oswego County.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard for the Town of Oswego, Community Number 360657, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

(1) Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers:

36075C0254G, 36075C0258G, 36075C0261G, 36075C0262G, 36075C0263G, 36075C0264G, 36075C0270G, 36075C0288G, 36075C0430G, 36075C0435G, 36075C0455G

whose effective date is, June 18, 2013, and any subsequent revisions to these map panels that do not affect areas under our community's jurisdiction.

(2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Oswego County, New York, All Jurisdictions" dated June 18, 2013.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at: The Town Clerks office, 2320 County Route 7, Oswego, New York .

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through October 27, 1997 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Oswego from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Oswego, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Code Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and showing: the na-

ture, 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.

4.2-2 FEES

All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee of \$ 50.00. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of Oswego for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other

proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following.

4.4-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of sub-section 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section 5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.
- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.
- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to estab-

lish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Administrator, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

4.4-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

4.4-7 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

4.4-8 INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 4.4-4(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

SECTION 5.0 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (ii) the Town of Oswego agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Oswego for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Oswego for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Town of Oswego agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Oswego for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Oswego for all costs related to the final map revisions.

5.2 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.2-1 ANCHORING

New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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; and
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas subgrade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

5.2-3 UTILITIES

- (1) New and replacement electrical equipment, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing connections, and other service equipment shall be located at least two feet above the base flood elevation or be designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components during a flood and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses. Electrical wiring and outlets, switches, junction boxes and panels shall be elevated or designed to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components unless they conform to the appropriate provisions of the electrical part of the Building Code of New York State or the Residential Code of New York State for location of such items in wet locations;
- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below two feet above the base flood elevation, including attendant utility and sanitary facilities, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1)(ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

5.5 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (3) and (4).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
- (3) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- (4) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as two feet above the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Town Board of the Town of Oswego shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
 - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;

- (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;
 - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
 - (xi) 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
 - (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:

- (i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure"; and
 - (ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met; and
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:
 - (i) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 - (ii) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required in Section 4.4-8 of this Local Law.

Be it enacted this 13th day of May, 2013 by the Town Board of the Town of Oswego,
Oswego County, New York, to be effective June 18th, 2013

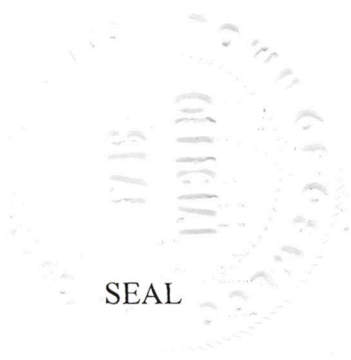
Supervisor, Victoria Mullen

Councilor, Tim DeSacia

Councilor, Margaret Mahaney

Councilor, Greg Herrmann

Councilor, Richard Tesoriero



May 14, 2013

ATTEST Theresa A. Cooper CLERK

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 2 of 20 13 of the ~~(County)(City)(Town)(Village)~~ of Oswego was duly passed by the Oswego Town Board on May 13, 20 13, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ and was deemed duly adopted *(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)* on _____ 20 , in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20 _____. *(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)*

Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general)(special)(annual) election held on _____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20 _____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20 _____, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20 _____. Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 20 _____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 20____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the County of _____ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

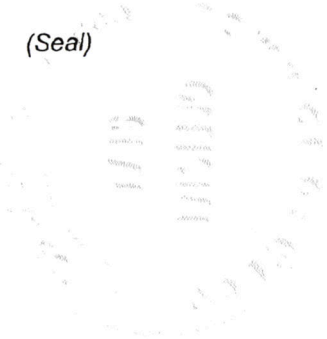
I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph 1 above.

Teresa A. Cooper

Clerk of the county legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: May 14, 2013

(Seal)



(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 1 of 19 93 of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of Butler was duly passed by the Town Board on March 15 1993, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19 ____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 19 ____, and was (approved)(not disapproved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ and was deemed duly adopted on _____ 19 ____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19 ____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 19 ____, and was (approved)(not disapproved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 19 ____. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general)(special)(annual) election held on _____ 19 ____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19 ____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 19 ____, and was (approved)(not disapproved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 19 ____. Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 19 ____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)
(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 19____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19____ of the County of _____, State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 19____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph _____, above.

Donna Warrick
Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk
or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: March 15, 1993

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF Wayne

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

[Signature]
Signature

Attorney
Title

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Butler
~~Town~~
~~Village~~

Date: 3/16/93

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

Town
~~City~~ of BUTLER
~~Village~~

Local Law No. 1 of the year 1993

A local law for FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation law, Article 36.

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

Town
~~City~~ of Butler, Wayne County,
~~Village~~

N.Y. as follows:

SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Butler
Town of Butler finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Butler and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;

- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain.

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"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 complete before

the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

"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).

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or "Flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Code Enforcement Officer, Building Inspector or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the flood plain.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such 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 the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

"One hundred year flood" or "100-year flood" has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.3-2 of this Law.

"Start of construction" includes substantial improvement and means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials. For manufactured homes the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

SECTION 3.0
GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town of Butler.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (COMPLETE ONE THROUGH FIVE AS NECESSARY):

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map (single panel) No. _____, whose effective date is _____.
- (2) Flood Insurance Rate Map (multiple panels) Index No. 361445A _____, whose effective date is July 9, 1982.
- (3) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, _____ County" dated _____, New York, _____.
- (4) Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (single panel) No. _____, whose effective date is _____.
- (5) Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (multiple panels) No. _____, whose effective date is _____.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at:
Butler Town Hall, 4576 Butler Center Road, Wolcott, NY 14590

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through November 1, 1989 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Butler from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Butler, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Code Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of

protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

4.2-2 FEES

- (1) All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee of \$100.00. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of Butler for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator may require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDEN-

TIAL STRUCTURES.

- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited the following.

4.4-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of subsection 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.

- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.
- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

4.4-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.
- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

4.4-7 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or

to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.

- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

4.4-8 INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 4.4-4(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

SECTION 5.0 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals

and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,
 - (ii) the Town of Butler agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Butler for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Butler for all costs related to the final map revision.
- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:
 - (i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,
 - (ii) the Town of Butler agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all

necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Butler for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Butler for all costs related to the final map revisions.

5.2 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

5.2-1 ANCHORING

- (1) New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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; and
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

5.2-3 UTILITIES

- (1) Machinery and equipment serving a building must either be elevated to or above the base flood level or designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during a flood. This includes heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment, hot water heaters, appliances, elevator lift machinery, and electrical junction and circuit breaker boxes. When located below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification of the design is required;
- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or another automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards, in addition to the standards in subsections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES, apply to structures located in areas of special flood hazard as indicated.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to one foot or more above the base flood level.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone A), new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to one foot or more above the base flood level; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated one floor or more above the base flood level at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1) (ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1) (ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

5.5 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
 - (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (4) and (5).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH that is on a site either:
 - (i) outside of an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined;
 - (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined;
 - (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined; or
 - (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood;

shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated one foot or more above the base flood level and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors.

- (3) A manufactured home to be placed or substantially improved in Zone

A1-A30, AE and AH in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision that is not to be placed on a site on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage shall be:

- (i) elevated in a manner such as required in paragraph 5.5(2), or
 - (ii) elevated such that 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 the lowest adjacent grade and are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.
- (4) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 the lowest adjacent grade and are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.
- (5) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified). Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

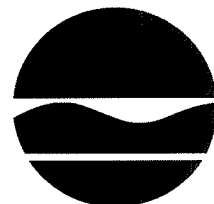
6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Board of Appeals as established by the Town of Butler shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Board of Appeals, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:

- (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;
 - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
 - (xi) 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
 - (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure".
 - (ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met;
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.



Michael D. Zagata
Commissioner

February 14, 1996

Mr. Alan J. Knauf
Knauf & Craig, LLP
Attorneys at Law
The Alliance Building
183 East Main Street, Suite 1250
Rochester, N.Y. 14604

Re: Huron (T), Wayne Co.
Floodplain regulation review.

Dear Mr. Knauf:

I am in receipt of Local Law No. 1 of the year 1996 for the Town of Huron entitled "Flood Damage Prevention".

Upon review, I find the regulation acceptable for continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

When received, please forward one copy of the Dept. of State's "Local Law Acknowledgement" certifying filing and establishing an effective date.

Should you have questions relative to the contents of this letter or any aspect of the NFIP, do not hesitate to contact me at (518) 457-0831.

Sincerely,

15/
Alton Knapp
Env. Program Specialist II
Floodplain Management Section

cc: Mary Colvin, FEMA, NYC
Paul Schmied, DEC, Avon
bcc: Commissioner Zagata (2/13/96)

AEK/tc

Knauf & Craig, LLP

Attorneys at Law
The Alliance Building
183 East Main Street, Suite 1250
Rochester, New York 14604
(716) 546-8430
Fax (716) 546-4324

cc to me

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incoming

Junsel
L. Beck
el R. Doran

Alan J. Knauf*
Peter J. Craig
* Admitted in N.Y. and Fla.

January 12, 1996

Mr. Joseph F. Picciano, Director
FEMA, Litigation Division
26 Federal Plaza, Rm. 1351
New York, New York 10278

Re: **Town of Huron, Wayne County, New York**
Community No: 36092

Dear Mr. Picciano:

Please be advised that the Town of Huron is in the process of adopting a local law, effective January 19, 1996, that would adopt the new flood insurance study and maps for the community. Enclosed is a copy of the law.

Please note that the official newspaper for the community has changed to the "Wayne County Star."

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

KNAUF & CRAIG, LLP

[Signature]
ALAN J. KNAUF

AJK:emv
Enclosure
pc: Ms. Shirley Eygnor
Mr. Paul Shmied
Michael K. Buckley, P.E.
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Filed

1/19/96
call to DOS 2/13/96
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TOWN OF HURON

**Local Law No. 1
of the Year 1996**

A local law to update the Town of Huron Flood Damage Prevention Law, Local Law No. 1 of 1987.

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the Town of Huron as follows:

1. Amendment of Town of Huron Flood Prevention Damage Law. The Town of Huron Flood Damage Prevention Law, Local Law No. 1 of 1987, is amended as follows:

A. Section 3.2 of that law is amended to read as follows:

§3.2 Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study" for the Town of Huron, New York, Wayne County, New York, Community No. 360892, dated January 19, 1996, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Index No. 360892, revised effective January 19, 1996, are adopted and declared a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and maps, as revised, are on file with the Town Clerk, 10880 Lummisville Road, Wolcott, New York 14590.

B. A new Section 3.7 is added as follows:

§3.7 Federal requirements prevail

The federal requirements for flood plain management regulations for flood-prone areas, set forth in Title 43, Section 60.3 of the Code of Federal Regulations, are adopted and declared a part of this local law. To the extent those federal requirements are more stringent than the requirements specifically set forth in this Local Law, those federal requirements shall apply in place of the requirements specifically set forth in this Local Law.

C. Section 4.1 is amended to read as follows:

§4.1 Designation of the Local Administrator

The Building Inspector is designated as the Local Administrator to administer and implement this Local Law by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

2. Readoption of Town of Huron Flood Prevention Damage Law. The Town of Huron Flood Damage Prevention Law, Local Law No. 1 of 1987, is ratified and readopted, as amended by this local law.
3. Effective Date. This local law shall take effect on January 19, 1996.

TOWN OF HURON

LOCAL LAW NO. 1 OF THE YEAR 1987

A Local Law for "Flood Damage Prevention" as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36.

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the Town of Huron, Wayne County, New York as follows:

SECTION 1. ENACTMENT of "Flood Damage Prevention" Law of the Town of Huron, Wayne County, New York.

A new local law is hereby enacted by the Town of Huron to read as follows:

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FEMA-REGION II
19 MAR 83 12 39Z

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LAW

ARTICLE I

TITLE, STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

§ 1.1 Title

This Local Law shall be known and may be cited as the "Town of Huron Flood Damage Prevention Law".

§ 1.2 Findings

The Town Board of the Town of Huron finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Huron and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this Local Law is adopted.

§ 1.3 Statement of purpose

It is the purpose of this Local Law 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. Regulate 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;
2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
3. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
4. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
5. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
6. Qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

§ 1.4 Objectives

The objectives of this Local Law are:

1. To protect human life and health;
2. To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

3. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

4. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;

5. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;

6. 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;

7. To provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,

8. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

ARTICLE II

DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet 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" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-99, V, VO, VE or V1-30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain.

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

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

"Breakaway wall" means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

"Building" means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for occupancy or storage.

"Cellar" - has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Coastal high hazard area" means the area subject to high velocity waters including, but not limited to, hurricane wave wash. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone V1-30, VE, VO or V.

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls.

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

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

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the Community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine Community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined but no water surface elevation is provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary Floodway Map and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

"Flood proofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

"Floor" means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction.

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

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

"Lowest Floor" means lowest level including basement or cellar of the lowest enclosed area. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable 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 the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this Local Law.

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

"Mean Sea Level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the flood plain.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of Local Law.

"Principally Above Ground" means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

"100-year Flood" has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

"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 as

determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in § 4.3(B) of this Local Law.

"Sand dunes" means naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

"Start of construction" means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials. For manufactured homes the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

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

"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:

1. Before the improvement or repair is started; or
2. 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 commence 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 does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local building, fire, health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
2. Any alteration of a structure or contributing structure listed on the National Register of Historical Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this Local Law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this Local Law.

ARTICLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 3.1 Lands to which this Local Law applies

This Local Law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards

within the jurisdiction of the Town of Huron .

§ 3.2 Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for the Town of Huron, of Wayne County, New York, Community No. _____", dated March _____, 1981, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary-Floodway Maps is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and maps are on file at the Town Clerk's Office, 10880 Lummisville Road Wolcott, New York 14590

§ 3.3 Interpretation, conflict with other laws

This Local Law is adopted in response to revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program effective October 1, 1986 and shall supercede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining eligibility for flood insurance.

In their interpretation and appliation, the provisions to the Local Law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this Local Law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, local laws or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

§ 3.4 Severability

The invalidity of any section or provision of this Local Law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

§ 3.5 Penalties for non-compliance

No structure shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this Local Law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this Local Law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this Local Law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) or imprisoned for not more than fifteen (15) days or both such fine or imprisonment. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Huron from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this Local Law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Article VI will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

§ 3.6 Warning and disclaimer of liability

The degree of flood protection required by this Local Law 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 Local Law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted with Local Law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Huron, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Local Law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

ARTICLE IV

ADMINISTRATION

§ 4.1 Designation of the Local Administrator

The Zoning Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this Local Law by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

§ 4.2 Establishment of Development Permit

A Development Permit shall be obtained before the start of construction or any other development within the area of special flood hazard as established in § 3.2. Application for a Development Permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

A. Application stage.

The following information is required where applicable:

1. Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of all structures;
2. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure will be flood-proofed;
3. When required a certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in § 5.1(C).
4. Certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the non-residential flood-proofed structure will meet the flood-proofing criteria in § 5.2; and

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

B. Construction stage.

Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood-proofing by whatever means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Local Administrator a certificate of the elevation of the lowest floor, or flood-proofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The elevation certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building, the floodproofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

§ 4.3 Duties and responsibilities of the Local Administrator

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

A. Permit application review.

1. Review all development permit applications to determine that the requirements of this Local Law have been satisfied.
2. Review all development permit applications to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.
3. Review all development permit applications to determine if the proposed development adversely affects the area of special flood hazard. For the purposes of this Local Law, "adversely affects" means physical damage to adjacent properties. An engineering study may be required of the applicant for this purpose.
 - i. If there is no adverse effect, then the permit shall be granted consistent with the provisions of this Local Law.
 - ii. If there is an adverse effect, then flood damage mitigation measures shall be made a condition of the permit.
4. Review all development permits for compliance with the provisions of § 5.1(E), Encroachments.

B. Use of other base flood and floodway data.

When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with § 3.2, Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and

reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to § 5.1(D), in order to administer § 5.2, Specific Standards and § 5.3, Floodways.

C. Information to be obtained and maintained.

1. Obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor, including basement or cellar of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement or cellar.
2. For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:
 - i. Obtain and record the actual elevation in relation to mean seal level, to which the structure has been floodproofed; and
 - ii. Maintain the floodproofing certifications required in §§ 5.1 and 5.2.
3. Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this Local Law including variances when granted and Certificates of Compliance.

D. Alteration of watercourses.

1. Notify adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.
2. Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

E. Interpretation of FIRM boundaries.

The Local Administrator shall have the authority to make interpretations when there appears to be a conflict between the limits of the federally identified area of special flood hazard and actual field conditions.

Base flood elevation data established pursuant to §§ 3.2 and 4.3(B), when available, shall be used to accurately delineate the area of special flood hazards.

The Local Administrator shall use flood information from any other authoritative source, including historical data, to establish the limits of the area of special flood hazards when base flood elevations are not available.

F. Stop work orders.

1. All floodplain development found ongoing without an

approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in § 3.5 of this Local Law.

2. All floodplain development found noncompliant with the provisions of this Local Law and/or the conditions of the approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in § 3.5 of this Local Law.

G. Inspections.

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify that the development is in compliance with the requirements of either the Development Permit or the approved variance.

H. Certificate of Compliance.

1. It shall be unlawful to use or occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a Certificate of Compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this Local Law.
2. All other development occurring within the designated flood hazard area will have upon completion a Certificate of Compliance issued by the Local Administrator.

All certifications shall be based upon the inspections conducted subject to § 4.3(G) and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic information, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analysis which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

ARTICLE V

PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

§ 5.1 General standards

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

A. Anchoring.

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

2. All manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. Manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Manufactured homes shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation or two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade when no base flood elevation has been determined. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

B. Construction Materials and Methods.

1. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
2. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

C. Utilities.

1. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding. When designed for location below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification is required;
2. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
3. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters; and,
4. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

D. Subdivision Proposals.

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 damage; and,
4. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including propo-

sals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than either fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres.

E. Encroachments.

1. All proposed development in riverine situations where no flood elevation data is available (unnumbered A Zones) shall be analyzed to determine the effects on the flood carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazards set forth in § 4.3(A)[3], Permit Review. This may require the submission of additional technical data to assist in the determination.
2. In all areas of special flood hazard in which base flood elevation data is available pursuant to § 4.3(B) or § 5.1(D)[4] and no floodway has been determined the cumulative effects of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point.
3. In all areas of the special flood hazard where floodway data is provided or available pursuant to § 4.3(B) the requirements of § 5.3, Floodways, shall apply.

§ 5.2 Specific standards

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in § 3.2, Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazards, and § 4.3(B), Use of Other Base Flood Data, the following standards are required:

A. Residential Construction.

New construction and substantial improvements of any resident structure shall:

1. Have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation;
2. Have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding 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 licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - i. 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;
 - ii. The bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
 - iii. Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the

automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

B. Nonresidential Construction.

New construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either: have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation; or be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

1. If the structure is to be elevated, fully enclosed areas below the base flood elevation shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:
 - i. 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;
 - ii. The bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
 - iii. Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
2. If the structure is to be floodproofed:
 - i. A licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice to make the structure watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyance; and
 - ii. A licensed professional engineer or licensed land surveyor shall certify the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is floodproofed.

The Local Administrator shall maintain on record a copy of all such certificates noted in this Section.

C. Construction Standards for Areas of Special Flood Hazards Without Base Flood Elevations.

New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor including basement elevated to or above the base flood elevation as may be determined in § 4.3(B) or two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade where no elevation data is available.

1. New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade next to the proposed foundation of the structure.
2. Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:
 - i. 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;
 - ii. The bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade;
 - iii. Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or openings provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

§ 5.3 Floodways

Located within areas of special flood hazard are areas designated as floodways (see definitions, Article II). The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to high velocity flood waters carrying debris and posing additional threats from potential erosion forces. When floodway data is available for a particular site as provided by §§ 3.2 and 4.3(B), all encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are prohibited within the limits of the floodway unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

ARTICLE VI

VARIANCE PROCEDURE

§ 6.1 Appeals Board

- A. The Board of Appeals as established by the Town of Huron, shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this Local Law.
- B. The Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it

is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this Local Law.

- C. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- D. In passing upon such applications, the Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other Sections of this Local Law and:
 - i. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - ii. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - iii. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - iv. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - v. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - vi. The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - vii. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - viii. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program of that area;
 - ix. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - x. The costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
 - xi. 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
 - xii. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

- E. Upon consideration of the factors of § 6.1(D) and the purposes of this Local Law, the Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this Local Law.
- F. The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

§ 6.2 Conditions for variances

- A. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in § 6.1(D) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- B. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures and contributing structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the contributing structures procedures set forth in the remainder of this Section.
- C. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - i. The criteria of Subdivisions A, D, E and F of this Section are met;
 - ii. The structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- D. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- E. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- F. Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification:
 - 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; and
 - 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.

- G. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from lowest floor elevation.

SECTION 2. REPEAL OF Local Law #4 of the year 1981.

Local Law # 4 of the year 1981 amending Local Law #1 of the year 1973 be and hereby is repealed but for the purpose of construction, the enactment of this local law shall be construed to be a continuation of said Local Law # 4 of the year 1981.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This local law shall take effect on April 1, 1987.

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~COUNTY~~

~~CITY~~

Town

~~VILLAGE~~

of Ontario

Local Law No. 5 of the year 19 .. 89

A local law amending Section 84-6 of the Town Code of the Town of Ontario
Basis for establishing areas (Insert title)
of special flood hazard

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~COUNTY~~

~~CITY~~

Town

~~VILLAGE~~

of Ontario as follows:

read: Section 84-6 of the Code of the Town of Ontario shall

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard have been identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study Town of Ontario, New York, Wayne County" dated December 1977 with Flood Insurance Rate Maps enumerated on Map Index No. 360895 0001-0010 dated June 1, 1978 and with accompanying Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps enumerated on Map Index No. 360895 0001-0010 dated June 1, 1978

The above documents are, hereby, adopted and declared to be a part of this local law and are filed at the Town Hall, 1850 Ridge Road, Ontario, New York.

This Local Law shall take effect immediately upon its filing with the Secretary of State.

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

(Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 5 of 19 89
~~County~~
~~City~~ of Ontario was duly passed by the Ontario Town Board
~~Town~~ of (Name of Legislative Body)
~~Village~~
on October 9, 19 89 in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

~~2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer,* or repassage after disapproval.)~~

~~I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
~~County~~
~~City~~ of the ~~Town~~ of was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body)
~~Village~~
on 19 ~~not disapproved~~
~~and was approved~~ by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*
~~repassed after disapproval~~
and was deemed duly adopted on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.~~

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
~~County~~
~~City~~ of the ~~Town~~ of was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body)
~~Village~~
on 19 ~~not disapproved~~
~~and was approved~~ by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*
~~repassed after disapproval~~
on 19 Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a
mandatory referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting
permissive ~~general~~
thereon at the special election held on 19, in accordance with the applicable
~~annual~~
provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum, and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
~~County~~
~~City~~ of the ~~Town~~ of was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body)
~~Village~~
on 19 ~~not disapproved~~
~~and was approved~~ by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*
~~repassed after disapproval~~
on 19 Such local law was subject to a permissive referendum and
no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of 19
in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19 of the City of having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of ~~§36~~ ^{§37} of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the ~~special~~ ^{general} election held on 19..... became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the County of, State of New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the General Election of November, 19....., pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative. (If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph above.

Christine E. Butler

Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Honorable Christine E. Butler

Date: October 11, 1989

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF WAYNE

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

John A. R. Walsh

Signature John A. R. Walsh

Town Attorney

Title

Date: October 11, 1989

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Ontario
~~Town~~
~~Village~~

TOWN OF ONTARIO

WAYNE COUNTY'S "COMMUNITY OF GOOD NEIGHBORS"

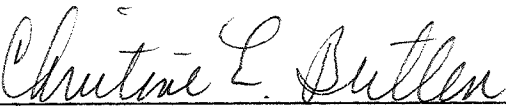


STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF WAYNE)
TOWN OF ONTARIO)

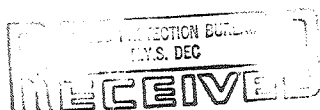
I, CHRISTINE E. BUTLER, Town Clerk of the Town of Ontario, Wayne County, New York, do hereby certify, that I have compared the annexed document, namely

Local Law #1 - 1987 Flood Damage Prevention, with the original thereof on file in my office; and I have found that the same is a true and correct copy and the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed my name and caused the official seal of the Town of Ontario to be affixed to this certification on this 22nd. day of April, 1988.



Christine E. Butler, Ontario Town Clerk
Wayne County, New York



APR 26 1988
(SEAL)

Ontario Town Clerk
1850 Ridge Road • Ontario, New York 14519
(315) 524-3441

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Ontario
Town
~~Village~~

Local Law No. 1 of the year 19 87

A local law Flood Damage Prevention
(Insert title)

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Ontario as follows:
Town
~~Village~~

TOWN OF ONTARIO

LOCAL LAW #1 OF THE YEAR 1987

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The TOWN BOARD of the TOWN of ONTARIO finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Ontario, N.Y. and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publically and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;

- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0
DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet 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" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, Al-99, V, VO, VE, or V1-30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain.

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

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

"Breakaway wall" means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

"Building" means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for occupancy or storage.

"Cellar" - has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Coastal high hazard area" means the area subject to high velocity waters including, but not limited to, hurricane wave wash. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone V1 - 30, VE, VO or V.

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls.

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

- (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters;

- (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the Community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine Community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined but no water surface elevation is provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary Floodway Map and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

"Flood proofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

"Floor" means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction.

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

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

"Lowest Floor" means lowest level including basement or cellar of the lowest enclosed area. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable 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 the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this Local Law.

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

"Mean Sea Level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the flood plain.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this local law.

"Principally Above Ground" means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

"100-year Flood" has the same meaning as "Base Flood."

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.3-2 of this Law.

"Sand dunes" means naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

"Start of construction" means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials. For manufactured homes the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

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

"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:

- (1) before the improvement or repair is started; or
- (2) 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 commence 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 does not, however, include either:

- (1) any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local building, fire, health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (2) any alteration of a structure or contributing 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 local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

SECTION 3.0
GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the Town of Ontario, New York.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for the Town of Ontario, of Wayne County, New York", dated June 1, 1978, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary-Floodway Maps is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and maps are on file at the Town Hall, 1850 Ridge Road, Ontario, N.Y.

3.3 INTERPRETATION, CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law is adopted in response to revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program effective October 1, 1986 and shall supercede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining eligibility for flood insurance.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this Local Law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this Local Law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this Local Law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Ontario from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this Local Law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared noncompliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Ontario, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Zoning Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Development Permit shall be obtained before the start of construction or any other development within the area of special flood hazard as established in Section 3.2. Application for a Development Permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

4.2-1 APPLICATION STAGE

The following information is required where applicable:

- (a) elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of all structures;
- (b) elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure will be flood-proofed;
- (c) when required a certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.1-3(1);
- (d) certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the non-residential flood-proofed structure will meet the flood-proofing criteria in Section 5.2; and
- (e) description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

4.2-2 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood-proofing by whatever means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Local Administrator a certificate of the elevation of the lowest floor, or flood-proofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The elevation certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and

certified by same. When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building. The floodproofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.3 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

4.3-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

- (1) Review all development permit applications to determine that the requirements of this local law have been satisfied.
- (2) Review all development permit applications to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.
- (3) Review all development permit applications to determine if the proposed development adversely affects the area of special flood hazard. For the purposes of this local law, "adversely affects" means physical damage to adjacent properties. An engineering study may be required of the applicant for this purpose.
 - (i) If there is no adverse effect, then the permit shall be granted consistent with the provisions of this local law.
 - (ii) If there is an adverse effect, then flood damage mitigation measures shall be made a condition of the permit.
- (4) Review all development permits for compliance with the provisions of Section 5.1-5, Encroachments.

4.3-2 USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD AND FLOODWAY DATA

When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 3.2, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to Section 5.1-4(4) in order to administer Section 5.2, SPECIFIC STANDARDS and Section 5.3 FLOODWAYS.

4.3-3 INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED AND MAINTAINED

- (1) Obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor, including basement or cellar of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement or cellar.
- (2) For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:
 - (i) obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which the structure has been floodproofed; and

(ii) maintain the floodproofing certifications required in Sections 5.1 and 5.2.

(3) Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this local law including variances when granted and Certificates of Compliance.

4.3-4 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

(1) Notify adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

(2) 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

The Local Administrator shall have the authority to make interpretations when there appears to be a conflict between the limits of the federally identified area of special flood hazard and actual field conditions.

Base flood elevation data established pursuant to Section 3.2 and/or Section 4.3-2, when available, shall be used to accurately delineate the area of special flood hazards.

The Local Administrator shall use flood information from any other authoritative source, including historical data, to establish the limits of the area of special flood hazards when base flood elevations are not available.

4.3-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

(1) All floodplain development found ongoing without an approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this Local Law.

(2) All floodplain development found noncompliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this Local Law.

4.3-7 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify that the development is in compliance with the requirements of either the Development Permit or the approved variance.

4.3-8 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

(1) It shall be unlawful to use or occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a Certificate of Compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this Local Law.

- (2) All other development occurring within the designated flood hazard area will have upon completion a Certificate of Compliance issued by the Local Administrator.

All certifications shall be based upon the inspections conducted subject to Section 4.3-7 and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic information, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analysis which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

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

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
- (2) All manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. Manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Manufactured homes shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation or 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade when no base flood elevation has been determined. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.1-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

5.1-3 UTILITIES

- (1) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding. When designed for location below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification is required;
- (2) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.1-4 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

- (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 damage; and,
- (4) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

5.1-5 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) All proposed development in riverine situations where no flood elevation data is available (unnumbered A Zones) shall be analyzed to determine the effects on the flood carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazards set forth in section 4.3-1(3), Permit Review. This may require the submission of additional technical data to assist in the determination.
- (2) In all areas of special flood hazard in which base flood elevation data is available pursuant to Section 4.3-2 or Section 5.1-4(4) and no floodway has been determined the cumulative effects of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point.
- (3) In all areas of the special flood hazard where floodway data is provided or available pursuant to Section 4.3-2 the requirements of Section 5.3, Floodways, shall apply.

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 HAZARDS and Section 4.3-2, USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD DATA, the following standards are required:

5.2-1 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

New construction and substantial improvements of any resident structure shall:

- (1) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation;
- (2) have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding 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 licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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;

(ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and

(iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

New construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either: have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation; or be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

(1) If the structure is to be elevated, fully enclosed areas below the base flood elevation shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:

(i) 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;

(ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and

(iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

(2) If the structure is to be floodproofed:

(i) a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice to make the structure watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and

(ii) a licensed professional engineer or licensed land surveyor shall certify the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is floodproofed.

The Local Administrator shall maintain on record a copy of all such certificates noted in this section.

3 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARDS WITHOUT BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS

New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor

including basement elevated to or above the base flood elevation as may be determined in Section 4.3-(2) or 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade where no elevation data is available.

- (1) New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade next to the proposed foundation of the structure.
- (2) Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade;
 - (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or openings provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

5.3 FLOODWAYS

Located within areas of special flood hazard are areas designated as floodways (see definition, Section 2.0). The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to high velocity flood waters carrying debris and posing additional threats from potential erosion forces. When floodway data is available for a particular site as provided by Section 3.2 and Section 4.3-2, all encroachments including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are prohibited within the limits of the floodway unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Ontario Planning Board as established by the Town of Ontario shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Ontario Planning Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Planning Board, may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Planning Board, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant

factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:

- (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program of that area;
 - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
 - (xi) 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
 - (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Planning Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (2) Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures and contributing structures listed on the National Register of Historic

Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the contributing structures procedures set forth in the remainder of this section.

- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this section are met;
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from lowest floor elevation.

Be it enacted this _____ day of _____, 1987 by the
 _____ Town Board of _____ Ontario of
 _____ Wayne County, New York, to be effective
45 days after adoption.

SEAL

 ATTEST. _____ CLERK

(Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 1987...
of the ~~County~~ ~~City~~ ~~Village~~ of Ontario was duly passed by the Town Board
(Name of Legislative Body)
on October 19, 1987 in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer, * or repassage after disapproval.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19.....
County
of the City of was duly passed by the
Town (Name of Legislative Body)
Village
on 19..... and was approved by the
not disapproved
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer *
and was deemed duly adopted on 19....., in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19.....
County
of the City of was duly passed by the
Town (Name of Legislative Body)
Village
on 19..... and was approved by the
not disapproved
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer *
on 19...... Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a
mandatory referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting
permissive general
thereon at the special election held on 19....., in accordance with the appli-
annual
cable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum, and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19.....
County
of the City of was duly passed by the on
Town (Name of Legislative Body)
Village
..... 19..... and was approved by the on
not disapproved
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer *
..... 19...... Such local law being subject to a permissive referendum and no
valid petition requesting such referendum having been filed, said local law was deemed duly adopted on
..... 19....., in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village or the supervisor of a town, where such officer is vested with power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the special election held on 19 became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as Local Law No. of 19..... of the County of, State of New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the General Election of November, 19, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of Section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph above.

Christine E. Bullen

Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: *October 23, 1987*

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF *Wayne*

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

John W. ...
Signature

Town Counsel
Title

Date: *October 23, 1987.*

County
 City of *Ontario*
 Town
 Village

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~County~~
~~City~~ of RED CREEK
~~Town~~
Village

Local Law No. 1 of the year 1990

A local law for Flood Damage Prevention, as authorized by the New York State Constitution, (Insert title) Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36, as amended as follows:

Be it enacted by the Village of Red Creek of the (Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Village of Red Creek as follows:
~~Town~~
Village

Local Law No. 1, of the year 1987 is amended as that Section Three and Six will read as follows:

SECTION 3.0
GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration on its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHRM), or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. H-01 dated 1974 is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The FHRM or FIRM is on file at the Red Creek Village Clerk's Office.

SECTION 6.0
VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

(1) The Village of Red Creek Flood Damage Prevention Appeals Board as established by the Village of Red Creek shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.

(2) The Village of Red Creek Flood Damage Prevention Appeals Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.

(3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Village of Red Creek Flood Damage Prevention Appeals Board may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

(4) In passing upon such applications, the Village of Red Creek Flood Damage Prevention Appeals Board, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:

- (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
- (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
- (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
- (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
- (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
- (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program of that area;
- (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
- (xi) 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
- (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

(5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Village of Red Creek Flood Damage Prevention Appeals Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.

Be it enacted this 14th day of February, 1990, by the Village Board of Red Creek of Wayne County, New York, to be effective February 14, 1990.

(SEAL)

Margaret Frost
ATTEST. Village Clerk-
Treas.

Rhoda W. Stevenson
RHODA STEVENSON, Mayor

Donald Turner
DONALD TURNER, Trustee

Kenneth Caywood
KENNETH CAYWOOD, Trustee

Debra Letson
DEBRA LETSON, Trustee

Thomas C. McGibbon
THOMAS MCGIBBON, Trustee

(Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. ...1..... of 19..90...
~~County~~
~~City~~
of the ~~Town~~ of Red Creek..... was duly passed by the ... Village Board
~~Village~~ (Name of Legislative Body)
on February..14..... 1990..... in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer,* or repassage after disapproval.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19.....
County
City
of the Town of was duly passed by the
Village (Name of Legislative Body)
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer*
and was deemed duly adopted on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19.....
County
City
of the Town of was duly passed by the
Village (Name of Legislative Body)
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer*
on 19 Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a
mandatory referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting
permissive
thereon at the general
special election held on19, in accordance with the applicable
annual
provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum, and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19.....
County
City
of the Town of was duly passed by the
Village (Name of Legislative Body)
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer*
on 19 Such local law was subject to a permissive referendum and
no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of 19
in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~County~~
~~City~~
~~Town~~
Village of RED CREEK

Local Law No. 1. of the year 19 . 89

A local law for Flood Damage Prevention, as authorized by the New York State Constitution,
(Insert title)
Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36, as amended as follows:

Be it enacted by the Village of Red Creek of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~
~~City~~
~~Town~~
Village of Red Creek Wayne County, NY as follows:

Local Law No. 1, of the year 1987 is amended as that Section Six will read as follows:

SECTION 6.0
VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

1. The Village of Red Creek Flood Damage Prevention Appeals Board as established by the Village of Red Creek shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.

2. The Village of Red Creek Flood Damage Prevention Appeals Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.

Be it enacted this 13th day of December, 1989, by the Village Board of Red Creek of Wayne County, New York, to be effective December 13, 1989.

(SEAL)

Margaret Frost
ATTEST. Village Clerk-Treas.

Rhoda W. Stevenson
RHODA STEVENSON, Mayor

Donald R. Turner
DONALD TURNER, Trustee

Kenneth Caywood
KENNETH CAYWOOD, Trustee

Debra A. Letson
DEBRA LETSON, Trustee

Thomas P. McGibbon
THOMAS MCGIBBON, Trustee

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
of the ~~County~~ ~~City~~ ~~Town~~ Village of . . . Red Creek . . . was duly passed by the . . . Village Board
(Name of Legislative Body)
on . . . December . . . 13 19 . . . 89 . . . in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer,* or repassage after disapproval.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
of the ~~County~~ ~~City~~ ~~Town~~ Village of was duly passed by the
(Name of Legislative Body)
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer*
and was deemed duly adopted on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
of the ~~County~~ ~~City~~ ~~Town~~ Village of was duly passed by the
(Name of Legislative Body)
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer*
on 19 Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a
mandatory referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting
permissive
thereon at the ~~special~~ ~~annual~~ ~~general~~ election held on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum, and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
of the ~~County~~ ~~City~~ ~~Town~~ Village of was duly passed by the
(Name of Legislative Body)
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer*
on 19 Such local law was subject to a permissive referendum and
no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of 19
in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19 of the City of having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of ~~§36~~^{§37} of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the ^{special}~~general~~ election held on 19..... became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the County of, State of New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the General Election of November, 19....., pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.
(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph above.

Morale Frost
.....
Clerk of the County, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: December 13, 1989

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF WAYNE

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

.....
Signature SHELDON G. KALL
..... Attorney at Law
Title

Date: December 13, 1989

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Red Creek
~~Town~~
Village

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

County
City of RED CREEK
Town
Village

Local Law No. 1 of the year 19 87

A local law for FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION
(Insert title)

as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36.

Be it enacted by the VILLAGE OF RED CREEK of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~
City of RED CREEK
~~Town~~ WAYNE County, N.Y. as follows:
Village

~~(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)~~

VILLAGE OF RED CREEK

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

Be it enacted by the Board of the Village of Red Creek as follows:

A LOCAL LAW REGULATING THE PREVENTION OF FLOOD DAMAGE

SECTION 1.0

STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Village Board of the Village of Red Creek finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Red Creek and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publically and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and
- (6) qualify and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;

- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0
DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet 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" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, AI-99, V, VO, VE, or VI-30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain.

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

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

"Breakaway wall" means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

"Building" means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for occupancy or storage.

"Cellar" - has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Coastal high hazard area" means the area subject to high velocity waters including, but not limited to, hurricane wave wash. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone VI - 30, VE, VO or V.

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls.

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

- (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters;

- (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM) means an official map of the Community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine Community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined but no water surface elevation data is provided.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Insurance Study is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary Floodway Map and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

Flood proofing means 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.

Floodway - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

Floor means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction.

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

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

Lowest Floor means lowest level including basement or cellar of the lowest enclosed area. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement or cellar 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 Local Law.

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

Mean Sea Level means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

Mobile home - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing elevations within the flood plain.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this Local Law.

"Principally Above Ground" means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

"100-year Flood" - has the same meaning as "Base Flood."

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.3-2 of this Law.

"Sand dunes" means naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

"Start of construction" means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials.

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

"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, excluding land values, either:

- (1) before the improvement or repair is started; or
- (2) 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 commence 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 does not, however, include either:

- (1) any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local building, fire, health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (2) any alteration of a structure or contributing 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 local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

SECTION 3.0
GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the Village of Red Creek.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration on its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHRM), or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. _____ dated 1974 is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The FHRM or FIRM is on file at the Red Creek Village Clerk's Office.

3.3 INTERPRETATION, CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law is adopted in response to revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program effective October 1, 1986 and shall supercede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining eligibility for flood insurance.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this Local Law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this Local Law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this Local Law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Village of Red Creek.

from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this Local Law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared noncompliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Village of Red Creek, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Village Board is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Development Permit shall be obtained before the start of construction or any other development within the area of special flood hazard as established in Section 3.2. Application for a Development Permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

4.2-1 APPLICATION STAGE.

The following information is required where applicable:

- (a) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of all structures;
- (b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure will be flood-proofed;
- (c) When required, a certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.1-3(1);
- (d) Certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the non-residential flood-proofed structure will meet the flood-proofing criteria in Section 5.2-2; and
- (e) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

4.2-2 CONSTRUCTION STAGE.

Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood-proofing by whatever means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Local Administrator a certificate of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor, or flood-proofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The elevation certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building, the flood proofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certificate shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.3 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

4.3-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

- (1) Review all development permit applications to determine that the requirements of this local law have been satisfied.
- (2) Review all development permit applications to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.
- (3) Review all development permit applications to determine if the proposed development adversely affects the area of special flood hazard. For the purposes of this local law, "adversely affects" means physical damage to adjacent properties. A hydraulic engineering study may be required of the applicant for this purpose.
 - (i) If there is no adverse effect, then the permit shall be granted consistent with the provisions of this local law.
 - (ii) If there is an adverse effect, then flood damage mitigation measures shall be made a condition of the permit.
- (4) Review all development permits for compliance with the provisions of Section 5.1-5, Encroachments.

4.3-2 USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD AND FLOODWAY DATA

When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 3.2, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to Section 5.1-4(4) in order to administer Section 5.2, SPECIFIC STANDARDS and Section 5.3 FLOODWAYS.

4.3-3 INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED AND MAINTAINED

- (1) Obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor including basement or cellar of all new or substantially improved

structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement or cellar.

- (2) For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:
 - (i) obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which the structure has been floodproofed; and
 - (ii) maintain the floodproofing certifications required in Sections 5.1 and 5.2.
- (3) Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this local law including variances, when granted, and Certificates of Compliance.

4.3-4 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notify adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.
- (2) 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 FHBM, FIRM OR FBFM BOUNDARIES

The Local Administrator shall have the authority to make interpretations when there appears to be a conflict between the limits of the federally identified area of special flood hazard and actual field conditions.

Base flood elevation data established pursuant to Section 3.2 and/or Section 4.3-2, when available, shall be used to accurately delineate the area of special flood hazards.

The Local Administrator shall use flood information from any other authoritative source, including historical data, to establish the limits of the area of special flood hazards when base flood elevations are not available.

4.3-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) All floodplain development found ongoing without an approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this Local Law.
- (2) All floodplain development found noncompliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this Local Law.

4.3-7 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify that the development is in compliance with the requirements of this Local Law.

4.3-8 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) It shall be unlawful to use or occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a Certificate of Compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of either the Development Permit or the approved variance.
- (2) All other development occurring within the area of special flood hazard will have upon completion a Certificate of Compliance issued by the Local Administrator.

All certificates shall be based upon the inspections conducted subject to Section 4.3-7 and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic information, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analysis which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

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

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
- (2) All manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. Manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.1-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

5.1-3 UTILITIES

- (1) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding. When designed for location below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification is required.
- (2) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.

- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters.
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.1-4 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

- (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 damage.
- (4) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

5.1-5 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) All proposed development in riverine situations where no flood elevation data is available (unnumbered A Zones) shall be analyzed to determine the effects on the flood carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazards set forth in section 4.3-1(3), Permit Review. This may require the submission of additional technical data to assist in the determination.
- (2) In all areas of special flood hazard in which base flood elevation data is available pursuant to Section 4.3-2 or Section 5.1-4(4) and no floodway has been determined the cumulative effects of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point.
- (3) In all areas of the special flood hazard where floodway data is provided or available pursuant to Section 4.3-2, the requirements of Section 5.3 FLOODWAYS, shall apply.

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(1) BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD and Section 4.3-2, USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD DATA, the following standards are required:

5.2-1 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

New construction and substantial improvements of any resident structure shall:

- (1) Have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation.

- (2) Have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding 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 licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
 - (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

5.2-2 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

New construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either: have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation; or be floodproofed to the base flood level.

- (1) If the structure is to be elevated, fully enclosed areas below the base flood elevation shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
 - (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
- (2) If the structure is to be floodproofed:
 - (i) a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice to make the structure watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and
 - (ii) a licensed professional engineer or licensed land surveyor shall certify the specific elevation (in

relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is floodproofed.

The Local Administrator shall maintain on record a copy of all such certificates noted in this section.

5.2-3 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARDS WITHOUT BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS

- (1) New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade next to the proposed foundation of the structure.
- (2) Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
 - (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

5.3 FLOODWAYS

Located within areas of special flood hazard are areas designated as floodways (see definition, Section 2.0). The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to high velocity flood waters carrying debris and posing additional threats from potential erosion forces. When floodway data is available for a particular site as provided by Section 4.3-2, all encroachments including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are prohibited within the limits of the floodway unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Village Board as established by Village of Red Creek shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Village Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Village Board may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Village Board, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
- (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program of that area;
 - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
 - (xi) 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
 - (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Village Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing item (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

- (2) Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures and contributing structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in this local law.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met;
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk.

Be it enacted this 19 day of August, 1987 by the
Village Board of Red Creek of
Wayne County, New York, to be effective

Steven M. Hall
 STEVEN HALL, Mayor
Donald R. Turner
 DONALD TURNER, Trustee
Kenneth Caywood
 KENNETH CAYWOOD, Trustee
Debra Letson
 DEBRA LETSON, Trustee
Thomas McGibbon
 THOMAS MCGIBBON, Trustee

SEAL

ATTEST.

Margaret Most
 Village West CLERK

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the special election held on 19 became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as Local Law No. of 19..... of the County of, State of New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the General Election of November, 19, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of Section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph above.

Steven M. Hall

~~Clerk of County Legislative Body, City, Town or Village Clerk or~~
officer designated by local legislative body

Date: August 19, 1987

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF WAYNE

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

.....
Signature
..... Attorney at Law
Title

Date: August 19, 1987

County
CityXX of Red Creek
Town
Village

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~County~~
~~City~~ of ROSE
~~Town~~
~~Village~~

Local Law No. 1 of the year 19 .. 92

A local law FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION
(Insert title)

Be it enacted by the TOWN BOARD of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~
~~City~~ of ROSE as follows:
~~Town~~
~~Village~~ Amending Local Law No. 2 (90) Section as Follows

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD.

The areas of special flood hazard have been identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on Flood Insurance Rate Map No. 360897 0001B dated March 9, 1984.

The above documents are, hereby, adopted and declared to be a part of this local law and are filed at the office of the Town Clerk.

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

(Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No.1..... of 19.92...
~~XXXXXX~~
of the ~~XXXXXX~~ Town of Rose was duly passed by the Town Board
~~Village~~ (Name of Legislative Body)
on May 12, 19.92. in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer, * or repassage after disapproval.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19.....
County
of the City of was duly passed by the
Town (Name of Legislative Body)
Village
on 19..... and was approved not disapproved by the
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer *
and was deemed duly adopted on 19....., in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19.....
County
of the City of was duly passed by the
Town (Name of Legislative Body)
Village
on 19..... and was approved not disapproved by the
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer *
on 19..... Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a
mandatory referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting
permissive
thereon at the general special election held on 19....., in accordance with the appli-
annual
cable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum, and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19.....
County
of the City of was duly passed by the on
Town (Name of Legislative Body)
Village
..... 19..... and was approved not disapproved by the on
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer *
..... 19..... Such local law being subject to a permissive referendum and no
valid petition requesting such referendum having been filed, said local law was deemed duly adopted on
..... 19....., in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village or the supervisor of a town, where such officer is vested with power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 § 37 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the special general election held on 19 became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as Local Law No. of 19..... of the County of, State of New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the General Election of November, 19, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of Section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph above.

Christine M. Sirelli Town Clerk

Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: June 1, 1992

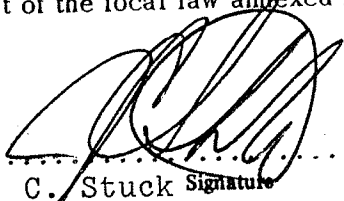
(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF Wayne

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.



J. C. Stuck Signature

Attorney

Title

Date: June 1, 1992

County
City of Rose
Town
Village

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~XXXXX~~
~~XXX~~ of Rose
Town
~~Village~~
Local Law No. 2 of the year 19 .90.....

A local law FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION
(Insert title)

Be it enacted by the TOWN BOARD of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~XXXXXX~~
~~County~~ of Rose as follows:
Town
~~Village~~

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW
SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Rose, finds that the potential and/or actual damage from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Rose and that such damage may include: Destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publically and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damage and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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. regulate 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;
2. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)



3. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
4. control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood waters;
5. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
6. qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

1. to protect human life and health;
2. to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
3. to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
4. to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
5. to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
6. 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.
7. to provide that developers are notified that property is in an areas of special flood hazard; and,
8. to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designates AO or VO Zone on a community's flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet 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" is the land of flood plain within

a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-99, V, VO, VE, or V1-30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain.

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

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

"Breakaway wall" means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

"Building" means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for occupancy or storage.

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Coastal high hazard area" means the area subject to high velocity waters including, but not limited to, hurricane wave wash. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone V1 - 30, VE, VO, or V.

"Development" means any man-made change to improve or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers) or shear walls.

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

1. the overflow of inland or tidal waters;
2. the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the Community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine Community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined but no water surface elevation is provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood

profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary Floodway Map and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

"Flood proofing" means 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.

"Floodway" has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway."

"Floor" means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e. top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction.

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

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

"Lowest Floor" means lowest level including basement or cellar of the lowest enclosed area. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable 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 the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term also includes park trailers,

travel trailers, and similar transportable structures placed on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer and intended to be improved property.

"Mean Sea Level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" has the same meaning as "Manufactured home."

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the flood plain.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this local law.

"Principally Above Ground" means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

"100-year Flood" has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided by Section 4.3-2 of this Law.

"Sand dunes" means naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

"Start of construction" means the intention, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; installation of streets, and/or walkways; excavation for basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation of the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials. For manufactured homes the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

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

"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:

1. before the improvement or repair is started; or
2. 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 commence 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 does not, however, include either:

1. any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local building, fire, health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
2. any alteration of a structure or contributing 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 local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

SECTION 3.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood

hazards within the jurisdiction of the Town of Rose.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for the Town of Rose, Wayne County, New York", dated March 9, 1984, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary-Floodway Maps is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and maps are on file at the office of the Town Clerk.

3.3 INTERPRETATION, CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law is adopted in response to revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program effective October 1, 1986, and shall supercede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining eligibility for flood insurance.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this Local Law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this Local Law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this Local Law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Rose from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this Local Law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared noncompliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted

within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Rose, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Building and Fire Prevention Code Enforcement Officer (building inspector) is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this Local Law by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Development Permit shall be obtained before the start of construction or any other development within the area of special flood hazard as established in Section 3.2. Application for a Development Permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and must include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

4.2-1 APPLICATION STAGE

The following information is required where applicable:

- A. elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of all structures.
- B. elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure will be flood-proofed;
- C. when required a certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the utility flood proofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.1-3(1);
- D. certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the non-residential flood-proofed structure will meet the flood-proofing criteria in Section 5.2; and
- E. description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

4.2-2 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood-proofing by whatever means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Local Administrator a certificate of the elevation of the lowest floor, or flood-proofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The elevation certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or

professional engineer and certified by same. When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building. The flood-proofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.3 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

4.3-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

1. Review all development permit applications to determine that the requirements of this local law have been satisfied.
2. Review all development permit applications to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.
3. Review all development permit applications to determine if the proposed development adversely affects the area of special flood hazard. For the purposes of this local law, "adversely affects" means physical damage to adjacent properties. An engineering study may be required of the applicant for this purpose.
 - (i) If there is no adverse effect, then the permit shall be granted consistent with the provisions of this local law.
 - (ii) If there is an adverse effect, then flood damage mitigation measures shall be made a condition of the permit.
4. Review all development permits for compliance with the provisions of Section 5.1-5, Encroachments.

4.3-2 USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD AND FLOODWAY DATA

When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 3.2, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevations and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to Section 5.1-4(4) in order to administer Section 5.2, SPECIFIC STANDARDS, and Section 5.3 FLOODWAYS.

4.3-3 INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED AND MAINTAINED

1. Obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean seal level, of the lowest floor, including basement or cellar of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement or cellar.
2. For all new or substantially improved flood-proofed structures:
 - (i) obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which the structure has been flood-proofed; and
 - (ii) maintain the flood-proofing certifications required in Sections 5.1 and 5.2.
3. Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this local law including variances when granted and Certificates of Compliance.

4.3-4 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notify adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10278
- (2) 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

The Local Administrator shall have the authority to make interpretations when there appears to be conflict between the limits of the federally identified area of special flood hazard and actual field conditions.

Base flood elevation data established pursuant to Section 3.2 and/or Section 4.3-2, when available, shall be used to accurately delineate the area of special flood hazards.

The Local Administrator shall use flood information from any other authoritative source, including historical data, to establish the limits of the area of special flood hazards when base flood elevations are not available.

4.3-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) All flood-plain development found ongoing without an approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this Local Law.

- (2) All flood-plain development found noncompliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this Local Law.

4.3-7 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify that the development is in compliance with the requirements of either the Development Permit or the approved variance.

4.3-8 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) It shall be unlawful to use or occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a Certificate of Compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this Local Law.
- (2) All other development occurring within the designated flood hazard area will have upon completion a Certificate of Compliance issued by the Local Administrator.

All certifications shall be based upon the inspections conducted subject to Section 4.3-7 and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic information, flood proofing, anchoring requirements or encroachments analysis which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

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

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
- (2) All manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage.

Manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Manufactured homes shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation or 2 feet above

the highest adjacent grade when no base flood elevation has been determined. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of the over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.1-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

5.1-3 UTILITIES

- (1) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding. When designed for location below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification is required;
- (2) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters; and
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.1-4 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

- (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 damage; and,
- (4) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

5.1-5 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) All proposed development in riverine situations where no flood elevation data is available (unnumbered A Zones) shall be analyzed to determine the effects on the flood carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazards set forth in section 4.3-1(3), Permit Review. This may require the submission of additional technical data to assist in the determination.
- (2) In all areas of special flood hazard in which base flood elevation data is available pursuant to Section 4.3-2 or Section 5.1-4(4) and no floodway has been determined the cumulative effects of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point.
- (3) In all areas of the special flood hazard where floodway data is provided or available pursuant to Section 4.3-2 the requirements of Section 5.3, Floodways, shall apply.

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 HAZARDS and Section 4.3-2, USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD DATA, the following standards are required:

5.2-1 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

New construction and substantial improvements of any resident structure shall:

- (1) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation;
- (2) have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding 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 licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) 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.
 - (ii) the bottom of such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
 - (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers,

valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

(2) If the structure is to be flood-proofed:

- (i) a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/o review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice to make the structure watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and
- (ii) a licensed professional engineer or licensed land surveyor shall certify the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is flood-proofed.

The Local Administrator shall maintain on record a copy of all certificates noted in this section.

5.2-3 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARDS WITHOUT BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS

New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor including basement elevated to or above the base flood elevation as may be determined in Section 4.3-(2) or 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade where no elevation data is available.

- (1) New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade next to the proposed foundation of the structure.
- (2) Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria.
 - (i) a minimum of two openings have a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade;
 - (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or openings provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

5.3 FLOODWAYS

Located within areas of special flood hazard are areas designated as floodways (see definition, Section 2.0). The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to high velocity flood waters carrying debris and posing additional threats from potential erosion forces. When floodway data is available for a particular site as provided by Section 3.2 and Section 4.3-2, all encroachments including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are prohibited within the limits of the floodway unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Zoning Board of Appeals established by the Town of Rose shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variance of the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this Local Law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such application, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
 - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with

existing and anticipated development;

- (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program of that area;
 - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding.
 - (xi) 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
 - (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
5. Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1-(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
6. The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCE

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (2) Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures and contributing structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the contributing structures procedures set forth in the remainder of this section.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1,4,5, and 6 of this section are met;

- (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from lowest floor elevation.

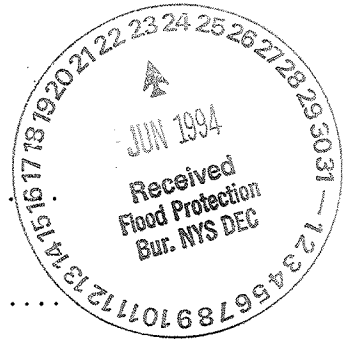
Be it enacted this 13th day of March, 1990 by the Town Board of the Town of Rose, County of Wayne, New York, to be effective twenty days hereafter.

(SEE OVER)

ATTEST. *Christina M. Sorella*

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.



~~CXXXX~~
~~CXX~~
Town
Village
~~XXXXX~~

of SODUS
Local Law No. 1 of the year 19 .94

A local law FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION
(Insert title)

Be it enacted by the TOWN BOARD of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~CXXXXX~~
~~CXX~~
Town
~~XXXXX~~

of SODUS as follows:

(SEE ATTACHED)

NYS DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF STATE RECORDS
162 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12231-0001

DATE: 6/17/94

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| MUNICIPALITY Town of Sodus | | |
| LOCAL LAW(S) NO. 1 & 2 | YEAR 1994 | FILING DATE 6/16/94 |

Local Law Acknowledgment

NANCY DEHOND
TOWN OF SODUS
14-16 MILL STREET
SODUS NY 14551

The above-referenced material was received and filed by this office as indicated.

Additional local law filing forms will be forwarded upon request.

DOS-236 (Rev. 6/90)

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

**SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE**

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Sodus finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Sodus and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

**SECTION 2.0
DEFINITIONS**

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO, AH or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average annual depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, V, VO, VE, or V1-V30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain.

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

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

"Building" see "Structure"

"Cellar" has the same meaning as "Basement".

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

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-A30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-V30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building", even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls that meet the federal standards.

"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 complete before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

"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).

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or "Flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Code Enforcement Officer, Building Inspector or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the flood plain.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such 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 the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

"One hundred year flood" or "100-year flood" has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

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

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.4-2 of this Law.

"Start of construction" includes substantial improvement and means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials. For manufactured homes the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

SECTION 3.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town of Sodus, Wayne County, N.Y.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map (multiple panels) Index No. 360898 0001-0006, whose effective date is June 2, 1992.
- (2) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, Town of Sodus, New York, Wayne County" dated August 1977.
- (3) Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (multiple panels) No. 360898 0001-0006, whose effective date is February 1, 1978.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at: the Sodus Town Hall, 14-16 Mill Street Sodus, N.Y. 14551

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through November 1, 1989 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Sodus from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Sodus, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Code Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of

protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.
- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited the following.

4.4-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of subsection 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.

- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.
- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

4.4-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.
- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

4.4-7 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.
- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

4.4-8 INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-section 4.4-4(1), and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

SECTION 5.0 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:

(i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,

(ii) the Town of Sodus agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Sodus for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Sodus for all costs related to the final map revision.

- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:

(i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Town of Sodus agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Sodus for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Sodus for all costs related to the final map revisions.

5.2 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

5.2-1 ANCHORING

- (1) New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

(i) 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; and

(ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

5.2-3 UTILITIES

- (1) Machinery and equipment servicing a building must either be elevated to or above the base flood level or designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during a flood. This includes heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment, hot water heaters, appliances, elevator lift machinery, and electrical junction and circuit breaker boxes. When located below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification of the design is required;
- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards, in addition to the standards in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES, apply to structures located in areas of special flood hazard as indicated.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the base flood level.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone AO, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation; or

(ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:

(i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or

(ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1)(ii)

- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.
- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

5.5 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
- (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (4) and (5).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH that is on a site either:
- (i) outside of an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined;
 - (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined;
 - (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined; or
 - (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood;

shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated to or above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors.

- (3) A manufactured home to be placed or substantially improved in Zone A1-A30, AE and AH in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision that is not to be placed on a site on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage shall be:
 - (i) elevated in a manner such as required in paragraph 5.5(2), or
 - (ii) elevated such that 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 the lowest adjacent grade and are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.
- (4) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 the lowest adjacent grade and are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.
- (5) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified). Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Board of Appeals as established by the Town Board shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Board of Appeals, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
 - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

- (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
- (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
- (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;
- (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
- (xi) 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
- (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure".
 - (ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met;
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.

- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from lowest floor elevation.

(Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
~~County~~
~~City~~ of the ~~Town~~ of SODUS was duly passed by the TOWN BOARD
~~Village~~ (Name of Legislative Body)
on JUNE 8, 19 94 in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer,* or repassage after disapproval.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
~~County~~
~~City~~ of the ~~Town~~ of was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body)
~~Village~~
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*
repassed after disapproval
and was deemed duly adopted on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
~~County~~
~~City~~ of the ~~Town~~ of was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body)
~~Village~~
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*
repassed after disapproval
on 19 Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a
mandatory referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting
permissive thereon at the ~~general~~ special election held on 19, in accordance with the applicable
annual provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum, and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
~~County~~
~~City~~ of the ~~Town~~ of was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body)
~~Village~~
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*
repassed after disapproval
on 19 Such local law was subject to a permissive referendum and
no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of 19
in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19 of the City of having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of §36/§37 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the special/general election held on 19..... became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the County of, State of New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the General Election of November, 19....., pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph above.

Nancy DeKorol, Town Clerk
Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: 6/9/94

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ~~Wayne~~ *Monroe*

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

J. Little
.....
Signature
Town Attorney
.....
Title

Date: 6/13/94

County
City of *Sodus*
Town
Village

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.



~~County~~
~~City~~ of SODUS POINT
~~Town~~
Village

FEB 20 1990

Local Law No. 1 of the year 19 90

A local law amended Section 3.2 of the FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW
(Insert title)

Be it enacted by the Board of Trustees of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~
~~City~~ of SODUS POINT as follows:
~~Town~~
Village

SECTION 1.

That Section 3.2 of the Flood Damage Prevention Local Law (17-3) is hereby amended to read as follows:

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for the Village of Sodus Point, of Wayne County, New York", dated November 1977, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary Floodway Maps, enumerated on map index number 3608990001 B (dated November 2, 1977), is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and maps are on file at the office of the Village Clerk.

SECTION 2.

This Local Law shall take effect immediately.

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

(Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. ... 1 ... of 19 90 ...
County
City
of the ~~Town~~ of Sodus Point was duly passed by the Sodus Point Village Board
Village (Name of Legislative Body)
on Feb. 15 19 90 ... in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer,* or repassage after disapproval.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
County
City
of the ~~Town~~ of was duly passed by the
Village (Name of Legislative Body)
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer*
and was deemed duly adopted on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
County
City
of the ~~Town~~ of was duly passed by the
Village (Name of Legislative Body)
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer*
on 19 Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a
mandatory referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting
permissive general
thereon at the special election held on 19, in accordance with the applicable
annual provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum, and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19
County
City
of the ~~Town~~ of was duly passed by the
Village (Name of Legislative Body)
on 19 not disapproved
and was approved by the
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer*
on 19 Such local law was subject to a permissive referendum and
no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of 19
in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19 of the City of having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of ^{§36}/_{§37} of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the ^{special}/_{general} election held on 19..... became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the County of, State of New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the General Election of November, 19....., pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative. (If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph above.

Nancy K. Mura
Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Nancy K. Mura
Village Clerk

Date: 2/15/90

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ..Wayne.....

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

[Signature]
Signature
Village Attorney
Title

Date: 2/15/90

~~County~~
~~City~~ of ..Sodus Point.....
~~Town~~
Village

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

RECEIVED

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Sodus Point
~~Town~~
Village

JUN 6 1988

Local Law No. 4 of the year 19 87.....

A local law FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION
(Insert title)

Be it enacted by the Board of Trustees of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~
~~City~~
~~Town~~ of Sodus Point as follows:
Village

SECTION 1. That the Code of the Village of Sodus Point is hereby amended to add Chapter X, which shall provide as set forth in Schedule A annexed hereto and made a part hereof.

SECTION 2. All other local laws and ordinances thereof of the Village of Sodus Point inconsistent with the provisions of this local law are hereby repealed; provided, however, that such repeal shall be only to the extent of such inconsistency and in all other respects this local law shall be in addition to other local laws or ordinances regulating and governing the subject matter covered by this local law.

SECTION 3. If any of the provisions in the foregoing local law be decided by a court having jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the foregoing local law as a whole, or any part thereof, other than the part so decided to be unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION 4. This local law shall take effect immediately.

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

F. Qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

SECTION 101.2 OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of this Chapter are:

- A. To protect human life and health;
- B. To minimize expenditure of public money for 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, 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 provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- H. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

7. "Building" shall mean any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for occupancy or storage.

8. "Cellar" shall mean the same as "Basement".

9. "Coastal high hazard area" shall mean the area subject to high velocity waters including, but not limited to, hurricane wave wash. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone V1-30, VE, VO, or V.

10. "Development" shall mean any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

11. "Elevated building" shall mean a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls.

12. "Flood" or "Flooding" shall mean a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- a. the overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- b. the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

19. "Floor" shall mean the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction.

20. "Functionally dependent use" shall mean a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, and ship repair. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture sales, or service facilities.

21. "Highest adjacent grade" shall mean the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

22. "Lowest floor" shall mean the lowest level including basement or cellar of the lowest enclosed area. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable 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 the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this Chapter.

23. "Manufactured home" shall mean a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without 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 180 consecutive days or longer and intended to be improved property.

32. "Start of construction" shall mean the initiation, excluding planning and design, or any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials. For manufactured homes the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

33. "Structure" shall mean a walled and roofed building, a manufactured home, or a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground.

34. "Substantial improvement" shall mean any repair, construction, 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 commence 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 does not, however, include either:

SECTION 102.2 INTERPRETATION, CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS:

This Chapter is adopted in response to revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program effective October 1, 1986, and shall supercede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining eligibility for flood insurance.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this Chapter are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

SECTION 102.3 PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE:

No structure shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this Chapter and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this Chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this Chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250) or imprisoned for not more than fifteen (15) days or both. Each say of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Village of Sodus Point from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of the Chapter for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Article V will be declared noncompliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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.

SECTION 103.2 APPLICATION STAGE:

The following information is required where applicable:

A. Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of all structures;

B. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure will be flood proofed;

C. When required a certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the utility flood proofing will meet the criteria in Section 104.3 (A); and

D. Certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential flood-proofed structure will meet the flood-proofing criteria in Section 104.6; and

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

SECTION 103.3 CONSTRUCTION STAGE:

Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood proofing by whatever means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Local Administrator a certificate of the elevation of the lowest floor, or flood-proofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The elevation certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified

by same. When flood proofing is utilized for a particular building, the flood-proofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

SECTION 103.4 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW:

The Local Administrator shall:

A. Review all development permit applications to determine that the requirements of this Chapter have been satisfied.

B. Review all development permit applications 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 permit applications to determine if the proposed development adversely affects the area of special flood hazard. For the purposes of this local law, "adversely affects" means physical damage to adjacent properties. An engineering study may be required of the applicant for this purpose.

1. If there is no adverse effect, then the permit shall be granted consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.

required in Sections 104.0 and 104.6.

C. Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this Chapter including variances when granted and Certificates of Compliance.

SECTION 103.7 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES:

The Local Administrator shall:

A. Notify adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

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

SECTION 103.8 INTERPRETATION OF FIRM BOUNDARIES:

The Local Administrator shall have the authority to make interpretations when there appears to be a conflict between the limits of the federally identified area of special flood hazard and actual field conditions.

Base flood elevation data established pursuant to Section 102.1 and/or Section 103.5, when available, shall be used to accurately delineate the area of special flood hazards.

The Local Administrator shall use flood information from any other authoritative source, including historical data, to establish the limits of the area of special flood hazards when base flood elevations are not available.

All certifications shall be based upon the inspections conducted subject to Section 103.10 and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic information, flood proofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analysis which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

ARTICLE IV

PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

SECTION 104.0 GENERAL STANDARDS:

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

SECTION 104.1 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 installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. Manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Manufactured homes shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation or two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade when no base flood elevation has been determined. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

SECTION 104.2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS:

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

D. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than either fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres.

SECTION 104.5 ENCROACHMENTS:

A. All proposed development in riverine situations where no flood elevation data is available (unnumbered A Zones) shall be analyzed to determine the effects of the flood-carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazards set forth in Section 103.4, PERMIT REVIEW. This may require the submission of additional technical data to assist in the determination.

B. In all areas of special flood hazard in which base flood elevation data is available pursuant to Section 103.5 or Section 104.4 (D) and no floodway has been determined the cumulative effects of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one (1) foot at any point.

C. In all areas of the special flood hazard where floodway data is provided or available pursuant to Section 103.5 the requirements of Section 104.10, FLOODWAYS, shall apply.

SECTION 104.6 SPECIFIC STANDARDS:

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in Section 102.1, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARDS, and Section 103.5, USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD DATA, the following standards are required:

base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

A. If the structure is to be elevated, fully enclosed areas below the base flood elevation shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:

1. a minimum of two (2) openings having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
2. the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
3. openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

B. If the structure is to be flood proofed:

1. a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice to make

1. a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;

2. the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade;

3. openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or openings provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

SECTION 104.10 FLOODWAYS:

Located within areas of special flood hazard are areas designated as floodways (see definition, Section 101.3). The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to high velocity flood waters carrying debris and posing additional threats from potential erosion forces. When floodway data is available for a particular site as provided by Section 102.1 and Section 103.5, all encroachments including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are prohibited within the limits of the floodway unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

ARTICLE V

VARIANCE PROCEDURE

SECTION 105.0 APPEALS BOARD:

A. The Board of Appeals as established by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Sodus Point shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this Chapter.

7. the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;

8. the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;

9. the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

10. the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;

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; and

12. the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

E. Upon consideration of the factors of Section 105.0 (D) and the purposes of this Chapter, the Board of Trustees may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this Chapter.

F. The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

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

F. Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification:

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; and

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.

G. Any applicant to who a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from lowest floor elevation.

(Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 4 of 1987.

of the ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ of Sodus Point was duly passed by the Village Board (Name of Legislative Body) Village

on April 16 1987 in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer, or repassage after disapproval.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19

County of the City of Town of Village was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body)

on 19 and was approved not disapproved repassed after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer *

and was deemed duly adopted on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19

County of the City of Town of Village was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body)

on 19 and was approved not disapproved repassed after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer *

on 19. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a mandatory referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting permissive general thereon at the special election held on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum, and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19

County of the City of Town of Village was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body) on

19 and was approved not disapproved repassed after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer *

19. Such local law being subject to a permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum having been filed, said local law was deemed duly adopted on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village or the supervisor of a town, where such officer is vested with power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

"CHAPTER 34

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

ARTICLE I

TITLE, FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

§ 34.1 Title

This Chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Town of Walworth Flood Damage Prevention Law".

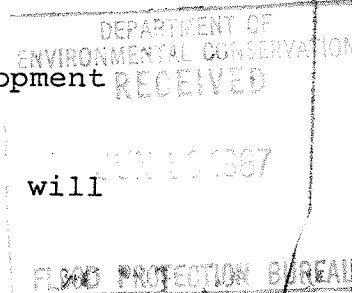
§ 34.2 Findings

The Town Board of the Town of Walworth finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Walworth and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this Chapter is adopted.

§ 34.3 Statement of purpose

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

1. Regulate 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;
2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
3. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
4. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
5. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will



unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;

6. Qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

§ 34.4 Objectives

The objectives of this Chapter are:

1. To protect human life and health;
2. To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
3. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
4. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
5. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
6. 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;
7. To provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
8. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

ARTICLE II

DEFINITIONS

§ 34.21 Definitions

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Chapter or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet 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" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, Al-99, V, VO, VE or V1-30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain.

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

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

"Breakaway wall" means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

"Building" means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for occupancy or storage.

"Cellar" - has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Coastal high hazard area" means the area subject to high

velocity waters including, but not limited to, hurricane wave wash. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone V1-30, VE, VO or V.

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls.

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

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

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the Community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine Community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined but no water surface elevation is provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary Floodway Map and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

"Flood proofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

"Floor" means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction.

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

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

"Lowest Floor" means lowest level including basement or cellar of the lowest enclosed area. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable 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 the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this Chapter.

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

"Mean Sea Level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the flood plain.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this Chapter.

"Principally Above Ground" means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

"100-year Flood" has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in § 34.43(B) of this Chapter.

"Sand dunes" means naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

"Start of construction" means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials. For manufactured homes the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

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

"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:

1. Before the improvement or repair is started; or

2. 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 commence 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 does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local building, fire, health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
2. Any alteration of a structure or contributing 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 Chapter which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this Chapter.

ARTICLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 34.31 Lands to which this Chapter applies

This Chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the Town of Walworth.

thereof, be fined no more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) or imprisoned for not more than fifteen (15) days or both such fine or imprisonment. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Walworth from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this Chapter for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Article VI will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

§ 34.36 Warning and disclaimer of liability

The degree of flood protection required by this Chapter is con-
 Supp. #4, 11/19/87. 34.8

§ 34.33 Interpretation, conflict with other laws

This Chapter is adopted in response to revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program effective October 1, 1986 and shall supercede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining eligibility for flood insurance.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this Chapter are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, local laws or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

§ 34.34 Severability

The invalidity of any section or provision of this Chapter shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

§ 34.35 Penalties for non-compliance

No structure shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this Chapter and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this Chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this Chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) or imprisoned for not more than fifteen (15) days or both such fine or imprisonment. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Walworth from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this Chapter for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Article VI will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

§ 34.36 Warning and disclaimer of liability

The degree of flood protection required by this Chapter is con-

sidered 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 Chapter does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This Chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Walworth, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

ARTICLE IV

ADMINISTRATION

§ 34.41 Designation of the Local Administrator

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

§ 34.42 Establishment of Development Permit

A Development Permit shall be obtained before the start of construction or any other development within the area of special flood hazard as established in § 34.32. Application for a Development Permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

A. Application stage.

The following information is required where applicable:

1. Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of all structures;
2. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure will be flood-proofed;

3. When required a certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in § 34.51(C).
 4. Certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the non-residential flood-proofed structure will meet the flood-proofing criteria in § 34.52; and
 5. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.
- B. Construction stage.

Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood-proofing by whatever means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Local Administrator a certificate of the elevation of the lowest floor, or flood-proofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The elevation certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building, the floodproofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

§ 34.43 Duties and responsibilities of the Local Administrator

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

- A. Permit application review.
1. Review all development permit applications to determine that the requirements of this Chapter have been satisfied.
 2. Review all development permit applications to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.
 3. Review all development permit applications to determine if

the proposed development adversely affects the area of special flood hazard. For the purposes of this Chapter, "adversely affects" means physical damage to adjacent properties. An engineering study may be required of the applicant for this purpose.

- i. If there is no adverse effect, then the permit shall be granted consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.
 - ii. If there is an adverse effect, then flood damage mitigation measures shall be made a condition of the permit.
4. Review all development permits for compliance with the provisions of § 34.51(E), Encroachments.
- B. Use of other base flood and floodway data.

When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with § 34.32, Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to § 34.51(D), in order to administer § 34.52, Specific Standards and § 34.53, Floodways.

C. Information to be obtained and maintained.

1. Obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor, including basement or cellar of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement or cellar.
2. For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:
 - i. Obtain and record the actual elevation in relation to mean sea level, to which the structure has been floodproofed; and
 - ii. Maintain the floodproofing certifications required in §§ 34.51 and 34.52.
3. Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this Chapter including variances when granted and Certificates of Compliance.

D. Alteration of watercourses.

1. Notify adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.
2. Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

E. Interpretation of FIRM boundaries.

The Local Administrator shall have the authority to make interpretations when there appears to be a conflict between the limits of the federally identified area of special flood hazard and actual field conditions.

Base flood elevation data established pursuant to §§ 34.32 and 34.43(B), when available, shall be used to accurately delineate the area of special flood hazards.

The Local Administrator shall use flood information from any other authoritative source, including historical data, to establish the limits of the area of special flood hazards when base flood elevations are not available.

F. Stop work orders.

1. All floodplain development found ongoing without an approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in § 34.35 of this Chapter.
2. All floodplain development found noncompliant with the provisions of this Chapter and/or the conditions of the approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in § 34.35 of this Chapter.

G. Inspections.

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify that the development is in compliance with the requirements of either the Development Permit or the approved variance.

H. Certificate of Compliance.

1. It shall be unlawful to use or occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a Certificate of Compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this Chapter.
2. All other development occurring within the designated flood hazard area will have upon completion a Certificate of Compliance issued by the Local Administrator.

All certifications shall be based upon the inspections conducted subject to § 34.43(G) and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic information, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analysis which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

ARTICLE V

PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

§ 34.51 General standards

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

A. Anchoring.

1. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
2. All manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. Manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation,

collapse, or lateral movement. Manufactured homes shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation or two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade when no base flood elevation has been determined. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

B. Construction Materials and Methods.

1. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
2. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

C. Utilities.

1. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding. When designed for location below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification is required;
2. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
3. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters; and,
4. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

D. Subdivision Proposals.

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 damage; and,
4. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than either fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres.

E. Encroachments.

1. All proposed development in riverine situations where no flood elevation data is available (unnumbered A Zones) shall be analyzed to determine the effects on the flood carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazards set forth in § 34.43(A)[3], Permit Review. This may require the submission of additional technical data to assist in the determination.
2. In all areas of special flood hazard in which base flood elevation data is available pursuant to § 34.43(B) or § 34.51(D)[4] and no floodway has been determined the cumulative effects of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point.
3. In all areas of the special flood hazard where floodway data is provided or available pursuant to § 34.43(B) the requirements of § 34.53, Floodways, shall apply.

§ 34.52 Specific standards

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in § 34.32, Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazards, and § 34.43(B), Use of Other Base Flood Data, the following standards are required:

A. Residential Construction.

New construction and substantial improvements of any resident structure shall:

1. Have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation;
2. Have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding 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 licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - i. 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;
 - ii. The bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
 - iii. Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

B. Nonresidential Construction.

New construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either: have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation; or be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

1. If the structure is to be elevated, fully enclosed areas below the base flood elevation shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:
 - i. 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;

- ii. The bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
 - iii. Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
2. If the structure is to be floodproofed:
- i. A licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice to make the structure watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyance; and
 - ii. A licensed professional engineer or licensed land surveyor shall certify the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is floodproofed.

The Local Administrator shall maintain on record a copy of all such certificates noted in this Section.

C. Construction Standards for Areas of Special Flood Hazards Without Base Flood Elevations.

New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor including basement elevated to or above the base flood elevation as may be determined in § 34.43(B) or two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade where no elevation data is available.

1. New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade next to the proposed foundation of the structure.

2. Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:
 - i. 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;
 - ii. The bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade;
 - iii. Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or openings provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

§ 34.53 Floodways

Located within areas of special flood hazard are areas designated as floodways (see definitions, Article II). The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to high velocity flood waters carrying debris and posing additional threats from potential erosion forces. When floodway data is available for a particular site as provided by §§ 34.32 and 34.43(B), all encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are prohibited within the limits of the floodway unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

ARTICLE VI

VARIANCE PROCEDURE

§ 34.61 Appeals Board

- A. The Board of Appeals as established by the Town of Walworth, shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this Chapter.

- B. The Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this Chapter.
- C. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- D. In passing upon such applications, the Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other Sections of this Chapter and:
 - i. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - ii. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - iii. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - iv. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - v. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - vi. The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - vii. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - viii. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program of that area;
 - ix. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - x. The costs to local governments and the dangers asso-

ciated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;

- xi. 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
 - xii. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- E. Upon consideration of the factors of § 34.61(D) and the purposes of this Chapter, the Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this Chapter.
- F. The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

§ 34.62 Conditions for variances

- A. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in § 34.61(D) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- B. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures and contributing structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the contributing structures procedures set forth in the remainder of this Section.
- C. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:

- i. The criteria of Subdivisions A, D, E and F of this Section are met;
 - ii. The structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- D. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- E. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- F. Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification:
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; and
 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.
- G. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from lowest floor elevation."

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

~~X~~County
~~X~~City of Williamson
Town
~~X~~Village

Local Law No. 3 of the year 19 87

A local law Flood Damage Prevention
(Insert title)

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~XXXXX~~
~~X~~County
~~X~~City of Williamson as follows:
Town
~~X~~Village

SECTION 1. That the Code of the Town of Williamson is hereby amended to add Chapter 20, which shall provide as set forth in Schedule A annexed hereto and made a part hereof.

SECTION 2. All other local laws and ordinances thereof of the Town of Williamson inconsistent with the provisions of this local law are hereby repealed; provided, however, that such repeal shall be only to the extent of such inconsistency and in all other respects this local law shall be in addition to other local laws or ordinances regulating and governing the subject matter covered by this local law.

SECTION 3. If any of the provisions in the foregoing local law be decided by a court having jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the foregoing local law as a whole, or any part thereof, other than the part so decided to be unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION 4. This local law shall take effect immediately.

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

CHAPTER 20
FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

ARTICLE I
Title and Intent

- § 20-1. Title.
- § 20-2. General Intent.
- § 20-3. Objectives.
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ARTICLE IV

Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction

- § 20-22. General Standards.
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- § 20-27. Encroachments.
- § 20-28. Specific Standards.
- § 20-29. Residential Construction.
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- § 20-31. Construction Standards for Areas of Special Flood Hazards Without Base Flood Elevations.
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Variance Procedure

- § 20-33. Appeals Board.
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CHAPTER 20
FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

ARTICLE I
TITLE AND INTENT

SECTION 20-1. TITLE:

This Chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Flood Damage Prevention Law of the Town of Williamson.

SECTION 20-2. GENERAL INTENT:

It is the purpose of this local law 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:

A. Regulate 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. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood water;

D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;

E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and

F. Qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

SECTION 20-3. OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of this Chapter are:

- A. To protect human life and health;
- B. To minimize expenditure of public money for 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, 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 provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- H. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

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SECTION 20-4. DEFINITIONS:

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

1. "Appeal" shall mean a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Chapter or a request for a variance.

2. "Area of shallow flooding" shall mean a designated AO or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident.

3. "Area of special flood hazard" shall mean the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-99, V, VO, VE, or V1-30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain.

4. "Base flood" shall mean the flood having a one percent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year.

5. "Basement" shall mean that portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

6. "Breakaway wall" shall mean a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific

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lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

7. "Building" shall mean any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for occupancy or storage.

8. "Cellar" shall mean the same as "Basement".

9. "Coastal high hazard area" shall mean the area subject to high velocity waters including, but not limited to, hurricane wave wash. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone V1-30, VE, VO, or V.

10. "Development" shall mean any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

11. "Elevated building" shall mean a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls.

12. "Flood" or "Flooding" shall mean a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- a. the overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- b. the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

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13. "Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" shall mean an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine Community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Flood way along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

14. "Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" shall mean an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined but no water surface elevation is provided.

15. "Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" shall mean an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

16. "Flood Insurance Study" shall mean the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary Map and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

17. "Flood proofing" shall mean 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.

18. "Floodway" shall mean the same as "Regulatory Floodway".

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19. "Floor" shall mean the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction.

20. "Functionally dependent use" shall mean a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, and ship repair. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales, or service facilities.

21. "Highest adjacent grade" shall mean the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

22. "Lowest floor" shall mean the lowest level including basement or cellar of the lowest enclosed area. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable 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 the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this Chapter.

23. "Manufactured home" shall mean a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without 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 180 consecutive days or longer and intended to be improved property.

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24. "Mean Sea Level" shall mean, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

25. "Mobile home" shall mean the same as "manufactured home".

26. "National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

27. "New construction" shall mean structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this Chapter.

28. "Principally above ground" shall mean that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

29. "100-year flood" shall mean the same as "base flood".

30. "Regulatory Floodway" shall mean 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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 103.5 of this Chapter.

31. "Sand dunes" shall mean naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

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32. "Start of construction" shall mean the initiation, excluding planning and design, or any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials. For manufactured homes the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

33. "Structure" shall mean a walled and roofed building, a manufactured home, or a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground.

34. "Substantial improvement" shall mean any repair, construction, 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 commence 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 does not, however, include either:

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a. any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local building, fire, health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or

b. any alteration of a structure or contributing structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

35. "Variance" shall mean a grant of relief from the requirements of this Chapter which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this Chapter.

ARTICLE II
GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 20-5. LANDS TO WHICH THIS CHAPTER APPLIES:

This Chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the Town of Williamson.

SECTION 20-6. BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD:

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for the Town of Williamson, of Wayne County, New York," dated October 17, 1978, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary - Floodway Maps is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Chapter. The Flood Insurance Study and maps are on file at the office of the Town Clerk.

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SECTION 20-7. INTERPRETATION, CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS:

This Chapter is adopted in response to revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program effective October 1, 1986, and shall supercede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining eligibility for flood insurance.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this Chapter are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

SECTION 20-8. PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE:

No structure shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this Chapter and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this Chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this Chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250) or imprisoned for not more than fifteen (15) days or both. Each say of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Williamson from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of the Chapter for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Article V will be declared noncompliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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SECTION 20-9. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY:

The degree of flood protection required by this Chapter 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 Chapter does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or used permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This Chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Williamson, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

ARTICLE III
ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 20-10. DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR:

The Building Inspector of the Town of Williamson is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this Chapter by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

SECTION 20-11. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT:

A Development Permit shall be obtained before the start of construction or any other development within the area of special flood hazard as established in Section 102.1. Application for a Development Permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and

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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.

SECTION 20-12. APPLICATION STAGE:

The following information is required where applicable:

A. Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of all structures;

B. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure will be flood proofed;

C. When required a certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the utility flood proofing will meet the criteria in Section 104.3 (A); and

D. Certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential flood-proofed structure will meet the flood-proofing criteria in Section 104.6; and

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

SECTION 20-13. CONSTRUCTION STAGE:

Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood proofing by whatever means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Local Administrator a certificate of the elevation of the lowest floor, or flood-proofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The elevation certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified

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by same. When flood proofing is utilized for a particular building, the flood-proofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

SECTION 20-14. PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW:

The Local Administrator shall:

A. Review all development permit applications to determine that the requirements of this Chapter have been satisfied.

B. Review all development permit applications 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 permit applications to determine if the proposed development adversely affects the area of special flood hazard. For the purposes of this local law, "adversely affects" means physical damage to adjacent properties. An engineering study may be required of the applicant for this purpose.

1. If there is no adverse effect, then the permit shall be granted consistent with the provisions of this Chapter.

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2. If there is an adverse effect, then flood damage mitigation measures shall be made a condition of the permit.

D. Review all development permits for compliance with the provisions of Section 104.5, ENCROACHMENTS.

SECTION 20-15. USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD AND FLOODWAY DATA:

When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 102.1, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to Section 104.4 (D) in order to administer Section 104.6, SPECIFIC STANDARDS and Section 104.10, FLOODWAYS.

SECTION 20-16. INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED AND MAINTAINED:

The Local Administrator shall:

A. Obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor, including basement or cellar or all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement or cellar.

B. For all new or substantially improved flood-proofed structures:

1. obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which the structure has been flood proofed; and

2. maintain to flood-proofing certifications

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required in Sections 104.0 and 104.6.

C. Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this Chapter including variances when granted and Certificates of Compliance.

SECTION 20-17. ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES:

The Local Administrator shall:

A. Notify adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.

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

SECTION 20-18. INTERPRETATION OF FIRM BOUNDARIES:

The Local Administrator shall have the authority to make interpretations when there appears to be a conflict between the limits of the federally identified area of special flood hazard and actual field conditions.

Base flood elevation data established pursuant to Section 102.1 and/or Section 103.5, when available, shall be used to accurately delineate the area of special flood hazards.

The Local Administrator shall use flood information from any other authoritative source, including historical data, to establish the limits of the area of special flood hazards when base flood elevations are not available.

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SECTION 20-19. STOP-WORK ORDERS:

A. All floodplain development found ongoing without an approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop-work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop-work order shall be subject to the penalties described in Section 102.3 of this Chapter.

B. All floodplain development found noncompliant with the provisions of this Chapter and/or the conditions of the approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop-work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop-work order shall be subject to the penalties described in Section 102.3 of this Chapter.

SECTION 20-20. INSPECTIONS:

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify that the development is in compliance with the requirements of either the Development Permit or the approved variance.

SECTION 20-21. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE:

A. It shall be unlawful to use or occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a Certificate of Compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this Chapter.

B. All other development occurring within the designated flood hazard area will have upon completion a Certificate of Compliance issued by the Local Administrator.

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All certifications shall be based upon the inspections conducted subject to Section 103.10 and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic information, flood proofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analysis which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

ARTICLE IV
PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

SECTION 20-22. GENERAL STANDARDS:

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

SECTION 20-23. 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 installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. Manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Manufactured homes shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation or two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade when no base flood elevation has been determined. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

SECTION 20-24. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS:

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

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

SECTION 20-25. UTILITIES:

A. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding. When designed for location below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification is required;

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

C. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters; and

D. On-site disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

SECTION 20-26. 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 damage; and

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D. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than either fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres.

SECTION 20-27. ENCROACHMENTS:

A. All proposed development in riverine situations where no flood elevation data is available (unnumbered A Zones) shall be analyzed to determine the effects of the flood-carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazards set forth in Section 103.4, PERMIT REVIEW. This may require the submission of additional technical data to assist in the determination.

B. In all areas of special flood hazard in which base flood elevation data is available pursuant to Section 103.5 or Section 104.4 (D) and no floodway has been determined the cumulative effects of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one (1) foot at any point.

C. In all areas of the special flood hazard where floodway data is provided or available pursuant to Section 103.5 the requirements of Section 104.10, FLOODWAYS, shall apply.

SECTION 20-28. SPECIFIC STANDARDS:

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in Section 102.1, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARDS, and Section 103.5, USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD DATA, the following standards are required:

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SECTION 20-29. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION:

New construction and substantial improvements of any resident structure shall:

A. Have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation;

B. Have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding 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 licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

1. a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;

2. the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and

3. openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

SECTION 20-30. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION:

New construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either: have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation; or be flood proofed so that the structure is watertight below the

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base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.

A. If the structure is to be elevated, fully enclosed areas below the base flood elevation shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:

1. a minimum of two (2) openings having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;

2. the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and

3. openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

B. If the structure is to be flood proofed:

1. a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice to make

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the structure watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and

2. a licensed professional engineer or licensed land surveyor shall certify the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is flood proofed.

The Local Administrator shall maintain on record a copy of all such certificates noted in this Section.

SECTION 20-31. CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARDS WITHOUT BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS:

New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor including basement elevated to or above the base flood elevation as may be determined in Section 103.5 or two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade where no elevation data is available.

A. New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade next to the proposed foundation of the structure.

B. Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:

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1. a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;

2. the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade;

3. openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or openings provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

SECTION 20-32. FLOODWAYS:

Located within areas of special flood hazard are areas designated as floodways (see definition, Section 101.3). The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to high velocity flood waters carrying debris and posing additional threats from potential erosion forces. When floodway data is available for a particular site as provided by Section 102.1 and Section 103.5, all encroachments including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are prohibited within the limits of the floodway unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

ARTICLE V

VARIANCE PROCEDURE

SECTION 20-33. APPEALS BOARD:

A. The Board of Appeals as established by the Town Board of the Town of Williamson shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this Chapter.

8/11/87

B. The Board of Trustees shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this Chapter.

C. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Trustees, may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

D. In passing upon such applications, the Board of Trustees shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other Sections of this Chapter 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;

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7. the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;

8. the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;

9. the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

10. the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;

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; and

12. the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair or public utilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

E. Upon consideration of the factors of Section 105.0 (D) and the purposes of this Chapter, the Board of Trustees may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this Chapter.

F. The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

8/11/87

SECTION 20-34. CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES:

A. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (1-12) in Section 105.0 (D) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

B. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures and contributing structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the contributing structures procedures set forth in the remainder of this Section.

C. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:

1. the criteria of subparagraphs A, D, E, and F of this Section are met;

2. the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.

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

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

F. Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification:

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; and

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.

G. Any applicant to who a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from lowest floor elevation.

(Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No.3..... of 19⁸⁷ of the ~~County~~ ~~City~~ ~~Town~~ ~~Village~~ of Williamson..... was duly passed by the Town Board..... (Name of Legislative Body) on August 11, 1987. in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer, * or repassage after disapproval.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the County City Town Village of was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body) on 19..... and was approved not disapproved repassed after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer * and was deemed duly adopted on 19....., in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the County City Town Village of was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body) on 19..... and was approved not disapproved repassed after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer * on 19...... Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a mandatory permissive referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting general thereon at the special election held on 19....., in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum, and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the County City Town Village of was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body) on 19..... and was approved not disapproved repassed after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer * on 19...... Such local law being subject to a permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum having been filed, said local law was deemed duly adopted on 19....., in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village or the supervisor of a town, where such officer is vested with power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the special election held on 19 became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as Local Law No. of 19..... of the County of, State of New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the General Election of November, 19, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of Section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph above.

Mary J. Sarantis
Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: September 2, 1987

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ...WAYNE.....

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

John B. [Signature]
.....
Signature
.....
Town Attorney
.....
Title

Date:

XXXXX
XXXX of Williamson
Town
XXXXXX
Village

A special meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Wolcott was held at Town Hall at 7:00 P.M.. The following were present:

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Marvin Decker | Supervisor |
| Kenneth Burgess | Councilman |
| Dallas Youngman | Councilman |
| Edward Johnson | Councilman |
| Betty Flint | Town Clerk |
| Edward Fralick | Councilman (Absent) |

The Supervisor called the meeting to order at 7:00 P.M..

The Town Clerk read the Legal Notice of Public Hearing for Coastal Management within Flood Plain Area of the Town of Wolcott for National Flood Insurance and showed proof of publication.

The Supervisor declared the hearing open at 7:05 P.M.

A motion was made by Edward Johnson, seconded by Dallas Youngman to close Public Hearing at 7:15 P.M., as no one had appeared. On roll call vote: Burgess "YES", Youngman "YES", Johnson "YES", Decker "YES".

A resolution was presented by Kenneth Burgess, moved by Dallas Youngman, seconded by Edward Johnson "Be it RESOLVED to adopt Local Law #1 for 1992 for Town of Wolcott: "Coastal Management within Flood Plain Area of the Town of Wolcott". On roll call vote: Burgess "YES", Youngman "YES", Johnson "YES", Decker "YES".

A special meeting of the Town Board will be held November 5, 1992 at Town Hall at 7:00 P.M. for Public Hearing on 1993 Budget.

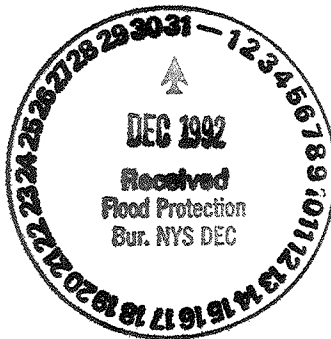
The next regular meeting of the Wolcott Town Board will be held November 17, 1992 at 7:00 P.M. at Town Hall.

A motion was made by Dallas Youngman, seconded by Kenneth Burgess and all vote "YES" to adjourn at 7:30 P.M..

Respectfully submitted,

Betty J. Flint

Betty J. Flint, Town Clerk



This is to certify that I have compared this copy with the original thereof and found same to be a true and complete copy.

Betty J. Flint

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

Town
~~XXXXXX~~ of WOLCOTT
~~XXXXXX~~

Local Law No. one of the year 19 92

A local law for FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation law, Article 36.

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

Town
~~XXXXX~~ of Wolcott, Wayne County,
~~XXXXXX~~

N.Y. as follows:

SECTION 1.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Wolcott
finds that the potential and/or actual damages
from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the
Town of Wolcott and that such
damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing,
damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and
injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of
such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set
forth, this local law is adopted.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. one of 1992 of the ~~(County)(City)~~(Town)(~~Village~~) of Wolcott was duly passed by the Town Board on Oct. 29, 1992 in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19__ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 19__, and was (approved)(not disapproved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ and was deemed duly adopted on _____ 19__, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body) (Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19__ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 19__, and was (approved)(not disapproved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 19__. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general)(special)(annual) election held on _____ 19__, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body) (Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19__ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 19__, and was (approved)(not disapproved)(repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 19__. Such local law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 19__, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body) (Elective Chief Executive Officer*)

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 19____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19____ of the County of _____, State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 19____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph 1, above.

Betty J. Smith
Clerk of the County legislative body, City/Town or Village Clerk
or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: October 29, 1992

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF WAYNE

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

Ronald A. ...
Signature

COUNTY/TOWN ATTORNEY
Title

~~XXXX~~
~~XXXX~~ of WOLCOTT
Town
Village

Date: October 29, 1992

the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

"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).

"Federal Emergency Management Agency" means the Federal agency that administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

"Flood" or "flooding" also means 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 high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in (1) above.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of the flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of flood-related erosion hazards.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A but no flood elevations are provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" see "flood elevation study".

"Floodplain" or "Flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "Flooding").

"Floodproofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

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

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

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the 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:
 - (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Local Administrator" is the person appointed by the community to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions. This person is often the Code Enforcement Officer, Building Inspector or employee of an engineering department.

"Lowest Floor" means lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or cellar). 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 Local Law.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term 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.

"Mean Sea Level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the flood plain.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such 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 the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

"One hundred year flood" or "100-year flood" has the same meaning as "Base Flood".

"Principally Above Ground" means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

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

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.3-2 of this Law.

"Start of construction" includes substantial improvement and means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials. For manufactured homes the "actual start" means affixing of the manufactured home to its permanent site.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid 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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means 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. The 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".

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

**SECTION 3.0
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Town of Wolcott.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (COMPLETE ONE THROUGH FIVE AS NECESSARY):

- (1) Flood Insurance Rate Map (single panel) No. _____, whose effective date is _____.
- (2) Flood Insurance Rate Map (multiple panels) Index No. 360901C (01-03), whose effective date is June 2, 1992.
- (3) A scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study, _____, New York, _____ County" dated _____.
- (4) Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (single panel) Index No. _____, whose effective date is _____.
- (5) Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (multiple panels) No. _____, whose effective date is _____.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and/or maps are on file at:
The Wolcott Town Office, 16 Lake Avenue, Wolcott, New York 14590

3.3 INTERPRETATION AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law includes all revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program through November 1, 1989 and shall supersede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of flood damage prevention.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

3.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

3.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure in an area of special flood hazard shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this local law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Wolcott from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this local law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared non-compliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Wolcott, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Code Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.

4.2 THE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

4.2-1 PURPOSE

A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of

protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. Application for a permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

4.2-2 FEES

- (1) All applications for a floodplain development permit shall be accompanied by an application fee of \$ 100.00. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town of Wolcott for any additional costs necessary for review, inspection and approval of this project. The Local Administrator shall require a deposit of no more than \$500.00 to cover these additional costs.

4.3 APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT

The applicant shall provide the following information as appropriate. Additional information may be required on the permit application form.

- (1) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of any new or substantially improved structure to be located in Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, or Zone A if base flood elevation data are available. Upon completion of the lowest floor, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built elevation, certified by a licensed professional engineer or surveyor.
- (2) The proposed elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which any new or substantially improved non-residential structure will be floodproofed. Upon completion of the floodproofed portion of the structure, the permittee shall submit to the Local Administrator the as-built floodproofed elevation, certified by a professional engineer or surveyor.
- (3) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.2-3, UTILITIES.
- (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that any non-residential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 5.4, NON-RESIDEN-

TIAL STRUCTURES (EXCEPT COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREAS).

- (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. Computations by a licensed professional engineer must be submitted that demonstrate that the altered or relocated segment will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. The applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the documents enumerated in Section 3.2, when notified by the Local Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose. The applicant must also provide assurances that the conveyance capacity of the altered or relocated stream segment will be maintained.
- (6) A technical analysis, by a licensed professional engineer, if required by the Local Administrator, which shows whether proposed development to be located in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property.
- (7) In Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available from other sources, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the permit applicant for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions) that are greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

4.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited the following.

4.4-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

The Local Administrator shall conduct the following permit application review before issuing a floodplain development permit:

- (1) Review all applications for completeness, particularly with the requirements of subsection 4.3, APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT, and for compliance with the provisions and standards of this law.
- (2) Review subdivision and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the applicable standards of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS and, in particular, sub-section

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.

- (3) Determine whether any proposed development in an area of special flood hazard may result in physical damage to any other property (e.g., stream bank erosion and increased flood velocities). The Local Administrator may require the applicant to submit additional technical analyses and data necessary to complete the determination.

If the proposed development may result in physical damage to any other property or fails to meet the requirements of Section 5.0, CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, no permit shall be issued. The applicant may revise the application to include measures that mitigate or eliminate the adverse effects and re-submit the application.

- (4) Determine that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by State or Federal law.

4.4-2 USE OF OTHER FLOOD DATA

- (1) When the Federal Emergency Management Agency has designated areas of special flood hazard on the community's Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) but has neither produced water surface elevation data (these areas are designated Zone A or V on the FIRM) nor identified a floodway, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to paragraph 4.3(7), as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements or other proposed development meet the requirements of this law.
- (2) When base flood elevation data are not available, the Local Administrator may use flood information from any other authoritative source, such as historical data, to establish flood elevations within the areas of special flood hazard, for the purposes of this law.

4.4-3 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notification to adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to permitting any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submittal of evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Determine that the permit holder has provided for maintenance within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.4-4 CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- (1) In Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure, obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
- (2) Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

4.4-5 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify, if requested, that the development is in compliance with the requirements of the floodplain development permit and/or any variance provisions.

4.4-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found ongoing without a development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.
- (2) The Local Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a stop work order for any floodplain development found non-compliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the development permit. Disregard of a stop work order shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this local law.

4.4-7 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) In areas of special flood hazard, as determined by documents enumerated in Section 3.2, it shall be unlawful to occupy or

to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this local law.

- (2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued by the Local Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in areas of special flood hazard.
- (3) Issuance of the certificate shall be based upon the inspections conducted as prescribed in Section 4.4-5, INSPECTIONS, and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic data, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

4.4-8 INFORMATION TO BE RETAINED

The Local Administrator shall retain and make available for inspection, copies of the following:

- (1) Floodplain development permits and certificates of compliance;
- (2) Certifications of as-built lowest floor elevations of structures, required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) and 4.4-4(2) of Section 4.4, CONSTRUCTION STAGE, and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (3) Floodproofing certificates required pursuant to sub-sections 4.4-4(1) of Section 4.4, CONSTRUCTION STAGE, and whether or not the structures contain a basement;
- (4) Variances issued pursuant to Section 6.0, VARIANCE PROCEDURES; and,
- (5) Notices required under sub-section 4.4-3, ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES.

SECTION 5.0 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

The following standards apply to new development, including new and substantially improved structures, in the areas of special flood hazard shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map designated in Section 3.2.

5.1-1 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals

and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard (including proposals for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks and subdivisions):

- (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and,
- (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.

5.1-2 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30 and AE, on streams without a regulatory floodway, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development (including fill) shall be permitted unless:

(i) the applicant demonstrates 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 location, or,

(ii) the Town of Wolcott agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Wolcott for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the town of Wolcott for all costs related to the final map revision.

- (2) On streams with a regulatory floodway, as shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map or the Flood Insurance Rate Map adopted in Section 3.2, no new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless:

(i) a technical evaluation by a licensed professional engineer shows that such an encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood, or,

(ii) the Town of Wolcott agrees to apply to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, FEMA approval is received and the applicant provides all

necessary data, analyses and mapping and reimburses the Town of Wolcott for all fees and other costs in relation to the application. The applicant must also provide all data, analyses and mapping and reimburse the Town of Wolcott for all costs related to the final map revisions.

5.2 STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES

5.2-1 ANCHORING

- (1) New structures and substantial improvement to structures in areas of special flood hazard shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during the base flood. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (3) For enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure within Zones A1-A30, AE or AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding, designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

(i) 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; and

(ii) the bottom of all such openings no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade.

Openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Enclosed areas sub-grade on all sides are considered basements and are not permitted.

5.2-3 UTILITIES

- (1) Machinery and equipment servicing a building must either be elevated to or above the base flood level or designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during a flood. This includes heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment, hot water heaters, appliances, elevator lift machinery, and electrical junction and circuit breaker boxes. When located below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification of the design is required;
- (2) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for buildings that have openings below the base flood elevation shall be provided with automatic backflow valves or other automatic backflow devices that are installed in each discharge line passing through a building's exterior wall; and,
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.3 RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

5.3-1 ELEVATION

The following standards, in addition to the standards in subsections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES, apply to structures located in areas of special flood hazard as indicated.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated one foot or more above the base flood level.
- (2) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) Within Zone A0, new and substantially improved structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two

feet if no depth number is specified).

- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

5.4 NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The following standards apply to new and substantially improved commercial, industrial and other non-residential structures, in addition to the requirements in sub-sections 5.1-1, SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS, and 5.1-2, ENCROACHMENTS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES.

- (1) Within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvements of any non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either:
 - (i) have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated one foot or more above the base flood level; or
 - (ii) be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight below the base flood level with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components located below the base flood level must be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (2) Within Zone AO, new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated one foot or more above the base flood level at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or
 - (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in sub-section 5.4(1)(ii)
- (3) If the structure is to be floodproofed, a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for construction. A Floodproofing Certificate or other certification shall be provided to the Local Administrator that certifies the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of Section 5.4(1)(ii), including the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is to be floodproofed.
- (4) Within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths are required to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures on slopes.

- (5) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, the lowest floor (including basement) shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade.

5.5 MANUFACTURED HOMES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The following standards in addition to the standards in Section 5.1, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section 5.2, STANDARDS FOR ALL STRUCTURES apply, as indicated, in areas of special flood hazard to manufactured homes and to recreational vehicles which are located in areas of special flood hazard.

- (1) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AE and AH shall either:
- (i) be on site fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (iii) meet the requirements for manufactured homes in paragraphs 5.5(2), (4) and (5).

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.

- (2) A manufactured home that is placed or substantially improved in Zones A1-A30, AE and AH that is on a site either:
- (i) outside of an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined;
 - (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined;
 - (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined; or
 - (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision as herein defined on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood;

shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor is elevated one foot or more above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors.

- (3) A manufactured home to be placed or substantially improved in Zone

A1-A30, AE and AH in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision that is not to be placed on a site on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage shall be:

- (i) elevated in a manner such as required in paragraph 5.5(2), or
 - (ii) elevated such that 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 the lowest adjacent grade and are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.
- (4) Within Zone A, when no base flood elevation data are available, new and substantially improved manufactured homes shall be elevated such that 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 the lowest adjacent grade and are securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.
- (5) Within Zone AO, the floor shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2 (at least two feet if no depth number is specified). Elevation on piers consisting of dry stacked blocks is prohibited.

SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

6.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Planning Board as established by the Town of Wolcott shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Planning Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Planning Board may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Planning Board, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:

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

(ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;

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

(iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

(v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;

(vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;

(vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;

(viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;

(ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

(x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;

(xi) 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

(xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

(5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Planning Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.

(6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- (2) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon determination that:
 - (i) the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "Historic structure".
 - (ii) the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met;
 - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threat to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification of:
 - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - (iii) 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.

- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from lowest floor elevation.

Be it enacted this 29th day of October, 1992 by the
Town Board, of the Town of Wolcott
Wolcott, Wayne County,
New York, to be effective immediately.

[Handwritten signatures of Town Board members]

SEAL

October 29, 1992

ATTEST Betty J. Thirt CLERK

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the special election held on 19..... became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as Local Law No. of 19..... of the County of, State of New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the General Election of November, 19, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of Section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph above.

Marelyn M. Stegler
Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: June 13, 1989

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

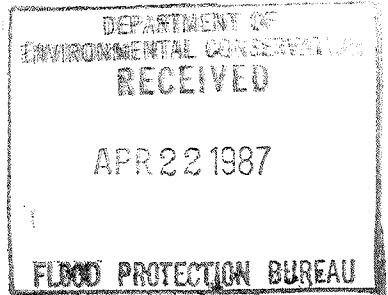
STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF Wayne

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

John R. Battista
Signature
Village Attorney
Title

Date: June 13, 1989

County
City of Wolcott
Town
Village



(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

County
City of Wolcott
Town
Village

Local Law No. 1 of the year 19 87

A local law for FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36.

Be it enacted by the Board of Trustees of the

County
City of WOLCOTT
Town
Village
County, N.Y. as follows:

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 1.0
REPEAL

Chapter 13 of the Code of the Village of Wolcott as added by Local Law Number 5 of 1983 is Repealed and replaced with a new Article 13.

SECTION 2.0
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

2.1 FINDINGS

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Wolcott finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Wolcott and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publically and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes and objectives hereinafter set forth, this local law is adopted.

2.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law 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) regulate 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;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and
- (6) qualify and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

2.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;

- (6) 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;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

SECTION 3.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet 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" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, AI-99, V, VO, VE, or VI-30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain.

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

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

"Breakaway wall" means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

"Building" means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for occupancy or storage.

"Cellar" - has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Coastal high hazard area" means the area subject to high velocity waters including, but not limited to, hurricane wave wash. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone VI - 30, VE, VO or V.

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls.

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

- (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters;

- (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM) means an official map of the Community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine Community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined but no water surface elevation data is provided.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary Floodway Map and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

"Flood proofing" means 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.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

"Floor" means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction.

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

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

"Lowest Floor" means lowest level including basement or cellar of the lowest enclosed area. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement or cellar 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 Local Law.

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

"Mean Sea Level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"Mobile home" - has the same meaning as "Manufactured home".

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing elevations within the flood plain.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this Local Law.

"Principally Above Ground" means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

"100-year Flood" - has the same meaning as "Base Flood."

"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 as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.3-2 of this Law.

"Sand dunes" means naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

"Start of construction" means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials.

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

"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, excluding land values, either:

- (1) before the improvement or repair is started; or
- (2) 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 commence 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 does not, however, include either:

- (1) any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local building, fire, health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (2) any alteration of a structure or contributing 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 local law which permits construction or use in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this local law.

SECTION 4.0
GENERAL PROVISIONS

4.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES

This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the Village of Wolcott, Wayne County, New York.

4.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

- (1) The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for the Village of Wolcott, of Wayne County, New York", dated July 6, 1984, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The Flood Insurance Study and FIRM are on file at the Village Clerk's Office, 8 New Hartford Street, Wolcott, New York.

4.3 INTERPRETATION, CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

This Local Law is adopted in response to revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program effective October 1, 1986 and shall supercede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining eligibility for flood insurance.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.

4.4 SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.

4.5 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this Local Law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the provisions of this Local Law by failure to comply with any of its requirements, including infractions of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions of the permit, shall constitute a violation. Any person who violates this Local Law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined no more than \$250 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both. Each day of noncompliance shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Village of Wolcott

from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this Local Law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared noncompliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

4.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law 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 local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Village of Wolcott, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 5.0 ADMINISTRATION

5.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Zoning Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

5.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Development Permit shall be obtained before the start of construction or any other development within the area of special flood hazard as established in Section 3.2. Application for a Development Permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and 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.

5.2-1 APPLICATION STAGE.

The following information is required where applicable:

- (a) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of all structures;
- (b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure will be flood-proofed;
- (c) When required, a certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in Section 5.1-3(1);
- (d) Certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the non-residential flood-proofed structure will meet the flood-proofing criteria in Section 5.2-2; and
- (e) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

5.2-2 CONSTRUCTION STAGE.

Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood-proofing by whatever means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Local Administrator a certificate of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor, or flood-proofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The elevation certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building, the flood proofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certificate shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

5.3 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

5.3-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

- (1) Review all development permit applications to determine that the requirements of this local law have been satisfied.
- (2) Review all development permit applications to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.
- (3) Review all development permit applications to determine if the proposed development adversely affects the area of special flood hazard. For the purposes of this local law, "adversely affects" means physical damage to adjacent properties. A hydraulic engineering study may be required of the applicant for this purpose.
 - (i) If there is no adverse effect, then the permit shall be granted consistent with the provisions of this local law.
 - (ii) If there is an adverse effect, then flood damage mitigation measures shall be made a condition of the permit.
- (4) Review all development permits for compliance with the provisions of Section 5.1-5, Encroachments.

5.3-2 USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD AND FLOODWAY DATA

When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 3.2, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, the Local Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, including data developed pursuant to Section 5.1-4(4) in order to administer Section 5.2, SPECIFIC STANDARDS and Section 5.3 FLOODWAYS.

5.3-3 INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED AND MAINTAINED

- (1) Obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor including basement or cellar of all new or substantially improved

structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement or cellar.

- (2) For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:
 - (i) obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which the structure has been floodproofed; and
 - (ii) maintain the floodproofing certifications required in Sections 5.1 and 5.2.
- (3) Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this local law including variances, when granted, and Certificates of Compliance.

5.3-4 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notify adjacent communities and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Regional Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.
- (2) Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

5.3-5 INTERPRETATION OF FHRM, FIRM OR FBEM BOUNDARIES

The Local Administrator shall have the authority to make interpretations when there appears to be a conflict between the limits of the federally identified area of special flood hazard and actual field conditions.

Base flood elevation data established pursuant to Section 3.2 and/or Section 4.3-2, when available, shall be used to accurately delineate the area of special flood hazards.

The Local Administrator shall use flood information from any other authoritative source, including historical data, to establish the limits of the area of special flood hazards when base flood elevations are not available.

5.3-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) All floodplain development found ongoing without an approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this Local Law.
- (2) All floodplain development found noncompliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this Local Law.

5.3-7 INSPECTIONS

The Local Administrator and/or the developer's engineer or architect shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions and enable said inspector to certify that the development is in compliance with the requirements of this Local Law.

5.3-8 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) It shall be unlawful to use or occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a Certificate of Compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of either the Development Permit or the approved variance.
- (2) All other development occurring within the area of special flood hazard will have upon completion a Certificate of Compliance issued by the Local Administrator.

All certificates shall be based upon the inspections conducted subject to Section 4.3-7 and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic information, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analysis which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

SECTION 6.0
PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

6.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

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

6.1-1 ANCHORING

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
- (2) All manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. Manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

6.1-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

6.1-3 UTILITIES

- (1) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding. When designed for location below the base flood elevation, a professional engineer's or architect's certification is required.
- (2) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.

- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters.
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

6.1-4 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

- (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 damage.
- (4) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

6.1-5 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) All proposed development in riverine situations where no flood elevation data is available (unnumbered A Zones) shall be analyzed to determine the effects on the flood carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazards set forth in section 4.3-1(3), Permit Review. This may require the submission of additional technical data to assist in the determination.
- (2) In all areas of special flood hazard in which base flood elevation data is available pursuant to Section 4.3-2 or Section 5.1-4(4) and no floodway has been determined the cumulative effects of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point.
- (3) In all areas of the special flood hazard where floodway data is provided or available pursuant to Section 4.3-2, the requirements of Section 5.3 FLOODWAYS, shall apply.

6.2 SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in Section 3.2(1) BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD and Section 4.3-2, USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD DATA, the following standards are required:

6.2-1 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

New construction and substantial improvements of any resident structure shall:

- (1) Have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation.

(2) Have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding 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 licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

- (i) 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;
- (ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
- (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

6.2-2 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

New construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either: have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation; or be floodproofed to the base flood level.

(1) If the structure is to be elevated, fully enclosed areas below the base flood elevation shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:

- (i) 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;
- (ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
- (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

(2) If the structure is to be floodproofed:

- (i) a licensed professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice to make the structure watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and
- (ii) a licensed professional engineer or licensed land surveyor shall certify the specific elevation (in

relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is floodproofed.

The Local Administrator shall maintain on record a copy of all such certificates noted in this section.

6.2-3 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARDS WITHOUT BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS

- (1) New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade next to the proposed foundation of the structure.
- (2) Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
 - (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

6.3 FLOODWAYS

Located within areas of special flood hazard are areas designated as floodways (see definition, Section 2.0). The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to high velocity flood waters carrying debris and posing additional threats from potential erosion forces. When floodway data is available for a particular site as provided by Section 4.3-2, all encroachments including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are prohibited within the limits of the floodway unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

SECTION 7.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

7.1 APPEALS BOARD

- (1) The Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Village of Wolcott shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may appeal such decision to the Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

(4) In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:

- (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
- (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
- (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
- (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
- (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
- (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program of that area;
- (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
- (xi) 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
- (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.

(5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the Zoning Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.

(6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing item (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

(Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 1 of 1987 of the County of Wolcott was duly passed by the Board of Trustees on April 14, 1987 in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer, or repassage after disapproval.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19 County of was duly passed by the on 19 and was approved by the Elective Chief Executive Officer and was deemed duly adopted on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19 County of was duly passed by the on 19 and was approved by the Elective Chief Executive Officer on 19. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a mandatory referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the special election held on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum, and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19 County of was duly passed by the on 19 and was approved by the Elective Chief Executive Officer on 19. Such local law being subject to a permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum having been filed, said local law was deemed duly adopted on 19, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairman of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village or the supervisor of a town, where such officer is vested with power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the special election held on 19 became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as Local Law No. of 19..... of the County of, State of New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the General Election of November, 19, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of Section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph above.

Marilyn M. Sprague, Marilyn M. Sprague
Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: April 14, 1987

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF Wayne

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

James J. Goodrich
.....
Signature
Village Attorney
.....
Title

Date: April 14, 1987

County
City of Wolcott
Town
Village