

ADAMS COUNTY FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. 2021-01

Article I. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE, AND OBJECTIVES

Section A. Statutory Authority

The Legislature of the State of Idaho, pursuant to Idaho Code §§ 46-1020, 46-1023, and 46-1024, authorizes local governments to adopt floodplain management ordinances that identify floodplains and minimum floodplain development standards to minimize flood hazards and protect human life, health, and property. Therefore, the Board of County Commissioners of Adams County, Idaho does hereby ordain as follows:

Section B. Findings of Fact

1. The flood hazard areas of Adams County are subject to periodic inundation that results in:
 - a. loss of life and property;
 - b. health and safety hazards;
 - c. disruption of commerce and governmental services;
 - d. extraordinary public expenditures for flood relief and protection; and
 - e. impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.
2. These flood losses are caused by development in flood hazard areas, which are inadequately elevated, flood-proofed, or otherwise unprotected from flood damages, and by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities.
3. Local government units have the primary responsibility for planning, adopting, and enforcing land use regulations to accomplish proper floodplain management.

Section C. Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this ordinance is to promote 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. Protect human life, health, and property;
2. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water purification and sewage treatment plants, water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets, and bridges located in floodplains;
3. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas;

4. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
5. Minimize the need for rescue and emergency services associated with flooding, generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
6. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
7. Ensure potential buyers are notified the property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
8. Ensure those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

Section D. Objectives and Methods of Reducing Flood Losses

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

1. Require that development which is vulnerable to floods, including structures and facilities necessary for the general health, safety, and welfare of citizens, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
2. Restrict or prohibit developments that are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which increase flood heights, velocities, or erosion;
3. Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion;
4. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers that will unnaturally divert floodwaters or that may increase flood hazards to other lands;
5. Preserve and restore natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which carry and store floodwaters.

Article II. DEFINITIONS

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

Base Flood: The flood having a one (1) percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): a determination by the Federal Insurance Administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent or greater chance of occurrence in any given year. When the BFE has not been provided in a Special Flood Hazard Area, it may be obtained from engineering studies available from a Federal, State, or other source using FEMA-approved engineering methodologies. This elevation, when combined with the Freeboard, establishes the Flood Protection Elevation.

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

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

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.
3. Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph a.2. of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when the earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.

b. 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 flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which result in flooding as defined in paragraph a.1. of this definition.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): an official map of a community, on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM).

Flood Insurance Study (FIS): an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations; or an examination, evaluation, and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

Floodplain or Flood-Prone Area: any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of “flooding”).

Floodplain Administrator: the individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

Floodplain Development Permit: any type of permit that is required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance, prior to the commencement of any development activity.

Floodplain Management: the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, and flood plain management regulations.

Floodplain Management Regulations: zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as a flood plain ordinance, grading

ordinance, and erosion control ordinance), and other applications of police power. The term describes such state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

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.

Flood Protection Elevation (FPE): the Base Flood Elevation plus the Freeboard.

- a. In "Special Flood Hazard Areas" where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) have been determined, this elevation shall be the BFE plus two (2) feet of freeboard; and
- b. In "Special Flood Hazard Areas" where no BFE has been established, this elevation shall be at least two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade.

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.

Highest Adjacent Grade (HAG): the highest natural elevation of the ground surface before construction, adjacent to the proposed walls of a structure. Refer to the FEMA Elevation Certificate for HAG related to building elevation information.

Historic Structure: a structure that is:

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

Lowest Floor: the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; Provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of 44 CFR § 60.3 and this ordinance.

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

Mudslide (i.e., mudflow): describes a condition where there is a river, flow, or inundation of liquid mud down a hillside usually as a result of a dual condition of loss of brush cover and the subsequent accumulation of water on the ground preceded by a period of unusually heavy or sustained rain. A mudslide (i.e., mudflow) may occur as a distinct phenomenon while a landslide is in progress, and will be recognized as such by the Administrator only if the mudflow, and not the landslide, is the proximate cause of damage that occurs.

Mudslide (i.e., mudflow) Area Management: the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing mudslide (i.e., mudflow) damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, mudslide control works, and flood plain management regulations.

Mudslide (i.e., mudflow) Prone Area: an area with land surfaces and slopes of unconsolidated material where the history, geology, and climate indicate a potential for mudflow.

New Construction: for floodplain management purposes, a structure 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 structures. Any construction started after January 16, 1997, and before the effective start date of this floodplain management ordinance is subject to the ordinance in effect at the time the permit was issued, provided the start of construction was within 180 days of permit issuance.

New Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision: a place where the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community January 13, 1997.

Post-FIRM: construction or other development for which the “start of construction” occurred on or after the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

Pre-FIRM: construction or other development for which the “start of construction” occurred before November 20, 2000, the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

Recreational Vehicle: a vehicle that is:

- a. Built on a single chassis, and
- b. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, and

- c. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towed by a light-duty truck, and
- d. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Regulatory Floodway: See Floodway

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): the land in the flood plain within a community subject to one percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year. For purposes of these regulations, the term “special flood hazard area” is synonymous in meaning with the phrase “area of special flood hazard”.

Start of Construction: includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural parts 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 (50%) of its market value before the damage occurred. See definition of “substantial improvement”.

Substantial Improvement: any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

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

Violation: the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's flood plain management regulations. A structure or other development without the Finished Construction Elevation Certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in 44 CFR § 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Article III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section A. Lands to Which This Ordinance Applies

This Ordinance shall apply to all Special Flood Hazard Areas within the jurisdiction of Adams County. Nothing in this ordinance is intended to allow uses or structures that are otherwise prohibited by the zoning ordinance.

Section B. Basis for Special Flood Hazard Areas

The Special Flood Hazard Areas identified by the Federal Insurance Administrator in a scientific and engineering report titled "Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Adams and Incorporated Areas" dated November 20, 2000, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) or Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM), and other supporting data, are adopted by reference and declared a part of this ordinance. The FIS and the FIRM are on file at the office of the county clerk at 201 Industrial Avenue, Council, Idaho.

Section C. Establishment of Floodplain Development Permit

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activities within Special Flood Hazard Areas determined in accordance with the provisions of Article IV Section B.

Section D. Compliance

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

Section E. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

This ordinance shall not in any way repeal, abrogate, impair, or remove the necessity of compliance with any other laws, ordinances, regulations, easements, covenants, or deed restrictions, etcetera. However, where this ordinance and another conflict or overlap, whichever imposes more stringent or greater restrictions shall control.

Section F. Interpretation

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

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

Section G. Warning and Disclaimer of Liability

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

Section H. Penalties for Violation

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted, or altered unless in full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned for not more than 180 days, or both. Each day the violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Adams County from taking such other lawful actions as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

Article IV. ADMINISTRATION

Section A. Designation of Floodplain Ordinance Administrator

The Planning & Zoning Administrator or his or her designee, hereinafter referred to as the "Floodplain Administrator," is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance.

Section B. Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator

The Floodplain Administrator shall perform, but not be limited to, the following duties:

1. Review all floodplain development applications and issue permits for all proposed development within Special Flood Hazard Areas to assure that the requirements of this

ordinance have been satisfied and all proposed development is reasonably safe from flooding.

2. Review all proposed development within Special Flood Hazard Areas to assure that all necessary Local, State, and Federal permits have been received, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 USC 1334.
3. Notify adjacent communities and the Idaho Department of Water Resources State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administrator (FIA).
4. Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained;
5. Obtain and maintain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) and all attendant utilities of all new and substantially improved structures, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section C.3.
6. Obtain and maintain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which all new and substantially improved structures and utilities have been floodproofed, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section C.3.
7. Review plans to verify public utilities are constructed in accordance with the provisions of Article V, Section A.5-7.
8. When floodproofing is utilized for a particular structure, obtain and maintain certifications from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section C.3. and Article V, Section B.2.
9. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Areas, and floodways (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions), make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this article.
10. When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data have not been provided in accordance with the provisions of Article III, Section B, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any BFE data, along with floodway data available from a Federal, State, or other source, including data developed pursuant to Article V, Section C.2., in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance.

11. Permanently maintain all records that pertain to the administration of this ordinance and make these records available for public inspection, recognizing that such information may be subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended.
12. Make on-site inspections of work in progress. As the work pursuant to a floodplain development permit progresses, the Floodplain Administrator shall make as many inspections of the work as may be necessary to ensure that the work is being done according to the provisions of the local ordinance and the terms of the permit.
13. Issue stop-work orders as required. Whenever a building or part thereof is being constructed, reconstructed, altered, or repaired in violation of this ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator may order the work to be immediately stopped. The stop-work order shall be in writing and directed to the person doing or in charge of the work. Violation of a stop-work order constitutes a misdemeanor.
14. Revoke floodplain development permits as required. The Floodplain Administrator may revoke and require the return of the floodplain development permit by notifying the permit holder in writing stating the reason(s) for the revocation. Permits shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, and specifications; for refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of State or local laws; or for false statements or misrepresentations made in securing the permit.
15. Make periodic inspections throughout the Special Flood Hazard Areas within the jurisdiction of the community.
16. Follow through with corrective procedures of Article IV, Section D.
17. Review, provide input, and make recommendations for variance requests.
18. Maintain a current map repository to include, but not limited to, the FIS Report, FIRM and other official flood maps and studies adopted in accordance with the provisions of Article III, Section B of this ordinance, including any revisions thereto. Notify the NFIP State Coordinator and FEMA of the community's mapping needs.
19. Coordinate revisions to FIS reports and FIRMs, including Letters of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-Fs) and Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs).
20. A community's base flood elevations may increase or decrease resulting from physical changes affecting flooding conditions. As soon as practicable, but no later than six months after the date such information becomes available, a community shall notify the Federal Insurance Administrator (FIA) of the changes by submitting technical or scientific data so that risk premium rates and flood plain management requirements will be based upon current data.

21. Upon occurrence, notify the Federal Insurance Administrator (FIA) in writing whenever the boundaries of the community have been modified by the annexation of the community has otherwise assumed or no longer has authority to adopt and enforce flood plain management regulations for a particular area. Include within such notification a copy of a map of the community delineating the new corporate limits or new area for which the community has assumed or relinquished flood plain management regulatory authority.

Section C. Floodplain Development Application, Permit, and Certification Requirements

1. Application Requirements. Application for a Floodplain Development Permit shall be made to the Floodplain Administrator before any development activities located within Special Flood Hazard Areas. The following items shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator to apply for a floodplain development permit:
 - a. Aerial imagery or a plot plan is drawn to scale which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following specific details of the proposed floodplain development: the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area of development/disturbance; existing and proposed structures, utility systems, grading/pavement areas, fill materials, storage areas, drainage facilities, and other development.
 - b. Proposed elevation, and method thereof, of all development within a Special Flood Hazard Area.
 - c. If floodproofing, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33) with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan that include, but are not limited to, installation, exercise, and maintenance of floodproofing measures will be required prior to Certificate of Occupancy/Completion.
 - d. A Foundation Plan, drawn to scale, which shall include details of the proposed foundation system to ensure all provisions of this ordinance are met. These details include but are not limited to:
 - i. The proposed method of elevation, if applicable (i.e., fill, solid foundation perimeter wall, solid backfilled foundation, open foundation, or on columns/posts/piers/piles/shear walls); and
 - ii. Openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on walls in accordance with Article V, Section A.8.b when solid foundation perimeter walls are used in Zone A.
 - e. Plans and/or details for the protection of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems to be located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
 - f. Documentation for placement of recreational vehicles and/or temporary structures, when applicable, to ensure that the provisions of Article V, Section B.5 and 6 of this ordinance are met.

- g. Certification that all other Local, State, and Federal permits required prior to floodplain development permit issuance have been received (i.e. USACE permit, IDWR permits, IDL permits, septic permits, etc.).
- h. A description of proposed watercourse alteration or relocation, when applicable, including an engineering report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and
- i. A map (if not shown on plot plan) showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation.

3. Certification Requirements.

a. Elevation Certificates

- i. A Construction Drawings Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 86-0-33) is required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the elevation of the lowest floor, in relation to mean sea level. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder prior to the beginning of construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit. (STATE RECOMMENDED BUT OPTIONAL)
- ii. A final as-built Finished Construction Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 86-0-33) is required after construction is completed and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of final as-built construction of the elevation of the lowest floor and all attendant utilities. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. In some instances, another certification may be required to certify corrected as-built construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.
 The Finished Construction Elevation Certificate certifier shall provide at least two (2) photographs showing the front and rear of the building taken within 90 days from the date of certification. The photographs must be taken with views confirming the building description and diagram number provided in Section A. To the extent possible, these photographs should show the entire building including foundation. If the building has split-level or multi-level areas, provide at least two (2) additional photographs showing side views of the building. In addition, when applicable, provide a photograph of the foundation showing a representative example of the flood openings or vents. All photographs must be in color and measure at least 3" x 3". Digital photographs are acceptable.

- b. Floodproofing Certificate. If non-residential floodproofing is used to meet the Flood Protection Elevation requirements, design plans, with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan are required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the floodproofed design elevation of the lowest floor and all attendant utilities, in relation to mean sea level. Floodproofing certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same.
 - c. If a manufactured home is placed within Zone A and the elevation of the chassis is more than 36 inches in height above grade, an engineered foundation certification is required in accordance with the provisions of Article V, Section B.3.b.
 - d. If a watercourse is to be altered or relocated, the following shall all be submitted by the permit applicant prior to issuance of a floodplain development permit:
 - i. a professional engineer’s certified report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and
 - ii. a map showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation; and
 - iii. an Idaho Stream Channel Alteration Permit approval shall be provided by the applicant to the Floodplain Administrator.
 - e. Certification Exemptions. The following structures are exempt from the elevation/floodproofing certification requirements specified in items a. and b. of this subsection:
 - i. Recreational Vehicles meeting requirements of Article V, Section B.5.a;
 - ii. Temporary Structures meeting requirements of Article V, Section B.6; and
 - iii. Accessory Structures less than 200 square feet meeting requirements of Article V, Section B.7.
4. Determinations for Existing Buildings and Structures. For applications for building permits to improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, change of occupancy, additions, rehabilitation, renovations, improvements, repairs of damage, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with the Building Official, shall:
- a. Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; and
 - b. Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood-resistant construction requirements of the adopted Idaho Building Code and this ordinance is required.

SECTION D. Corrective Procedures

1. Violations to be Corrected. When the Floodplain Administrator finds violations of applicable State and local laws, it shall be his or her duty to notify the owner or occupant of the building of the violation. The owner or occupant shall immediately remedy each of the violations of law cited in such notification.
2. Actions in Event of Failure to Take Corrective Action. If the owner of a building or property shall fail to take prompt corrective action, the Floodplain Administrator shall give the owner written notice, by certified or registered mail to the owner's last known address or by personal service, stating:
 - a. that the building or property violates the floodplain management regulations;
 - b. that a hearing will be held before the Floodplain Administrator at a designated place and time, not later than ten (10) days after the date of the notice, at which time the owner shall be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to present arguments and evidence pertaining to the matter; and
 - c. that following the hearing, the Floodplain Administrator may issue an order to alter, vacate, or demolish the building; or to remove fill as applicable.
3. Order to Take Corrective Action. If upon a hearing held pursuant to the notice prescribed above, the Floodplain Administrator shall find that the building or development is in violation of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, he or she shall issue an order in writing to the owner, requiring the owner to remedy the violation within a specified period, not less than sixty (60) calendar days, nor more than 180 calendar days. Where the Floodplain Administrator finds that there is imminent danger to life or other property, he or she may order that corrective action be taken in such lesser period as may be feasible.
4. Appeal. Any owner who has received an order to take corrective action may appeal the order to the local elected governing body by giving notice of appeal in writing to the Floodplain Administrator and the clerk within ten (10) days following issuance of the final order. In the absence of an appeal, the order of the Floodplain Administrator shall be final. The local governing body shall hear an appeal within a reasonable time and may affirm, modify and affirm, or revoke the order.
5. Failure to Comply with Order. If the owner of a building or property fails to comply with an order to take corrective action for which no appeal has been made or fails to comply with an order of the governing body following an appeal, the owner shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished at the discretion of the court.

SECTION E. Variance Procedures

1. The Board of County Commissioners as established by Adams County, hereinafter referred to as the "appeal board," shall hear and decide requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.

2. Variances may be issued for:
 - a. the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon the determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and that the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure;
 - b. functionally dependent facilities, if determined to meet the definition as stated in Article II of this ordinance, provided provisions of Article IV, Section E.8.b, c, and d, have been satisfied, and such facilities are protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety; or
 - c. any other type of development provided it meets the requirements of this Section.
3. In passing upon variances, the appeal board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and:
 - a. the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - b. the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - c. the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - d. the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - e. the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location as defined under Article II of this ordinance as a functionally dependent facility, where applicable;
 - f. the availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
 - g. the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - h. the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
 - i. the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - j. the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rising, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
 - k. the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges.
4. The applicant shall include a written report addressing each of the above factors in Article IV, Section E.3.a-k with their application for a variance.
5. Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of this ordinance, the appeal board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this ordinance.

6. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) and the elevation to which the structure is to be built and that such construction below the BFE increases risks to life and property, and that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the BFE will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to \$25 per \$100 of insurance coverage. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions, including a justification for their issuance.
7. The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the State of Idaho upon request.
8. Conditions for Variances:
 - a. Variances shall not be issued when the variance will make the structure in violation of other Federal, State, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.
 - b. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if the variance would result in an increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge.
 - c. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - d. Variances shall only be issued prior to development permit approval.
 - e. Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - i. a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - ii. a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and
 - iii. 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 a nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
9. A variance may be issued for solid waste disposal facilities or sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities that are located in Special Flood Hazard Areas provided that all of the following conditions are met.
 - a. The use serves a critical need in the community.
 - b. No feasible location exists for the use outside the Special Flood Hazard Area.
 - c. The lowest floor of any structure is elevated or floodproofed to at least the Flood Protection Elevation.
 - d. The use complies with all other applicable Federal, State, and local laws.
10. Adams County will notify the State NFIP Coordinator of the Idaho Department of Water Resources of its intention to grant a variance at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to granting the variance.
11. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the appeal board may appeal such decision to the Court, as provided in Idaho Code 67-6535.

Article V. PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

Section A. General Standards

In all Special Flood Hazard Areas the following provisions are required:

1. All new construction, substantial improvements, and development shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
2. All new construction, substantial improvements, and development shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage in accordance with the Technical Bulletin 2, Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements, and available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
3. All new construction, substantial improvements, and development shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages.
4. All new and replacement electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding to the Flood Protection Elevation. These include, but are not limited to, HVAC equipment, water softener units, bath/kitchen fixtures, ductwork, electric/gas meter panels/boxes, utility/cable boxes, hot water heaters, and electric outlets/switches.
5. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
6. All new and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters.
7. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
8. A fully enclosed area, of new construction and substantially improved structures, which is below the lowest floor used solely for parking, access, and storage shall:
 - a. be constructed entirely of flood-resistant materials at least to the Flood Protection Elevation; and
 - b. include, in Zone A, flood openings to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this

requirement, the openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum design criteria:

- i. A minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding;
- ii. The total net area of all flood openings must be at least one (1) square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
- iii. If a building has more than one enclosed area, each enclosed area must have flood openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit;
- iv. The bottom of all required flood openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the interior or exterior adjacent grade;
- v. Flood openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions; and
- vi. Enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes, and, therefore, do not require flood openings. Masonry or flood resistant wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires flood openings as outlined above.

9. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvements to a structure, which complies with the provisions of this ordinance, shall meet the requirements of “new construction” as contained in this ordinance.
10. Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of a building or structure existing on the effective date of this ordinance and located totally or partially within the floodway, or stream setback, provided there is no additional encroachment below the Flood Protection Elevation in the floodway, or stream setback, and provided that such repair, reconstruction, or replacement meets all of the other requirements of this ordinance.
11. New solid waste disposal facilities and sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities shall not be permitted, except by variance as specified in Article IV, Section E.9. A structure or tank for chemical or fuel storage incidental to an allowed use or the operation of a water treatment plant or wastewater treatment facility may be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area only if the structure or tank is either elevated or floodproofed to at least the Flood Protection Elevation and certified in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section C.3.
12. All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and determined to be reasonably safe from flooding.
13. All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.

14. All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
15. All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have received all necessary permits from those governmental agencies for which approval is required by Federal or State law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 USC 1334.
16. All subdivision proposals and other development proposals greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, shall include within such proposals base flood elevation data.
17. When a structure is partially located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the entire structure shall meet the requirements for new construction and substantial improvements.
18. When a structure is located in multiple flood hazard zones or in a flood hazard risk zone with multiple base flood elevations, the provisions for the more restrictive flood hazard risk zone and the highest Base Flood Elevation (BFE) shall apply.

Section B. Specific Standards

In all Special Flood Hazard Areas where Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data have been provided, as set forth in Article III, Section B, or Article V, Section D, the following provisions, in addition to the provisions of Article V, Section A, are required:

1. **Residential Construction.** New construction, substantial improvements, and development of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than the Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article II of this ordinance.
2. **Non-Residential Construction.** New construction, substantial improvements, and development of any commercial, industrial, or other non-residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than the Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article II of this ordinance. Structures located in Zones A, AE, AH, AO, and A1-30 may be floodproofed to the Flood Protection Elevation in lieu of elevation provided that all areas of the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, below the Flood Protection Elevation, are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, using structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. For AH and AO Zones, the floodproofing elevation shall be in accordance with Article V, Section F.2. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the floodproofing standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the

Floodplain Administrator as set forth in Article IV, Section C.3, along with the operational plan and the inspection and maintenance plan.

3. Manufactured Homes.
 - a. New and replacement manufactured homes shall be elevated so that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is no lower than the Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article II of this ordinance.
 - b. Manufactured homes shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement, either by certified engineered foundation system or in accordance with the most current edition of the Idaho Division of Building Safety's "Idaho Manufactured Home Installation Standard" in accordance with Idaho Code § 44-2201(2). Additionally, when the elevation would be met by an elevation of the chassis thirty-six (36) inches or less above the grade at the site, the chassis shall be supported by reinforced piers or engineered foundation. When the elevation of the chassis is above thirty-six (36) inches in height, and engineering certification is required.
 - c. All enclosures or skirting below the lowest floor shall meet the requirements of Article V, Section A.8.(a)(b).
 - d. An evacuation plan must be developed for the evacuation of all residents of all-new, substantially improved, or substantially damaged manufactured home parks or subdivisions located within flood-prone areas. This plan shall be filed with and approved by the Floodplain Administrator and the Local Emergency Management Coordinator.

4. Recreational Vehicles. Recreational vehicles shall be either:
 - a. Temporary Placement.
 - i. be on-site for fewer than 180 consecutive days and be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities, and has no permanently attached additions); or
 - b. Permanent Placement.
 - i. Recreational vehicles that do not meet the limitations of Temporary Placement shall meet all the requirements for new construction, as outlined in Article V, Section A.

6. Accessory and Agricultural Structures (Appurtenant structures). When accessory structures (sheds, detached garages, etc.) used solely for parking, and storage are to be placed within a Special Flood Hazard Area, elevation or floodproofing certifications are required for all accessory structures in accordance with Article IV, Section C.3, and the following criteria shall be met:
 - a. Accessory structures shall not be used for human habitation (including working, sleeping, living, cooking, or restroom areas);
 - b. Accessory structures shall not be temperature-controlled;
 - c. Accessory structures shall be designed to have low flood damage potential;

- d. Accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters;
- e. Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored in accordance with the provisions of Article V, Section A.1;
- f. All utility equipment and machinery, such as electrical, shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Article V, Section A.4; and
- g. Flood openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces shall be provided below Flood Protection Elevation in conformance with the provisions of Article V, Section A.8.
- h. Accessory structures not used solely for parking, access, and storage must be elevated per Article V. Section B.1. and 2.

An accessory structure with a footprint less than 200 square feet and is a minimal investment of \$7,500 and satisfies the criteria outlined in a - g above is not required to provide the elevation certificate per Article V, Section B.2.

- 7. Tanks. When gas and liquid storage tanks are to be placed within a Special Flood Hazard Area, the following criteria shall be met:
 - a. Underground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement;
 - b. Elevated above-ground tanks, in flood hazard areas, shall be attached to and elevated to or above the design flood elevation on a supporting structure that is designed to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement;
 - c. Not elevated above-ground tanks may be permitted in flood hazard areas provided the tanks are anchored or otherwise designed and constructed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty and the effects of flood-borne debris.

- 9. Construction of Below-Grade Crawlspace.
 - a. The interior grade of a crawlspace must not be below the BFE and must not be more than two (2) feet below the exterior lowest adjacent grade (LAG).
 - b. The height of the below-grade crawlspace, measured from the interior grade of the crawlspace to the top of the crawlspace foundation wall, must not exceed four (4) feet at any point.
 - c. There must be an adequate drainage system that removes floodwaters from the interior area of the crawlspace. The enclosed area should be drained within a reasonable time after a flood event.
 - d. The velocity of floodwaters at the site should not exceed five (5) feet per second for any crawlspace.

- 10. Other Development.
 - a. Fences that have the potential to block the passage of floodwaters, such as stockade fences and wire mesh fences require a floodplain development permit.

- b. Retaining walls, bulkheads, sidewalks, and driveways that involve the placement of fill require a floodplain development permit.
- c. Roads and watercourse crossings, including roads, bridges, culverts, low-water crossings, and similar means for vehicles or pedestrians to travel from one side of a watercourse to the other side require a floodplain development permit.
- d. Drilling water, oil, and/or gas wells including fuel storage tanks, apparatus, and any equipment at the site require a floodplain development permit.
- e. Docks, piers, boat ramps, marinas, moorings, decks, docking facilities, port facilities, shipbuilding, and ship repair facilities require a floodplain development permit.
- f. Gravel and sand and their subsequent extraction on lands within the Special Flood Hazard Area require a floodplain development permit. A Reclamation Plan Bond for LOMR shall be posted by the mine/property owner with Adams County to cover the estimated costs of a Reclamation LOMR as determined by the mine/property owner and shall provide supporting documentation for the estimated LOMR cost. A Reclamation LOMR shall be completed within one year of the completion of mining. Upon failure of the property owner to obtain a Reclamation LOMR of the mining site within one year, the Reclamation Plan Bond for LOMR will be forfeited. (STATE RECOMMENDED BUT OPTIONAL)

11. Subdivision plats.

Flood zones.

- a. A note must be provided on the final plat documenting the current flood zone in which the property or properties are located. The boundary line must be drawn on the plat in situations where two or more flood zones intersect over the property or properties being surveyed.
- b. FEMA FIRM panel(s): #160xxxxxxC, & 160xxxxxxE, etc.
 FIRM effective date(s): mm/dd/year
 Flood Zone(s): Zone X, Zone A, Zone AE, Zone AO, Zone, AH, Zone D, etc.
 Base Flood Elevation(s): AE _____.0 ft., etc.
 Flood Zones are subject to change by FEMA & all land within a floodway or floodplain is regulated by _____ chapter/section of the City/County Code. (STATE RECOMMENDED BUT OPTIONAL)

Section C. Standards for Floodplains without Established Base Flood Elevations

Within the Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as Zone A (also known as Unnumbered A Zones) and established in Article III, Section B, where no Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data have been provided by FEMA, the following provisions, in addition to the provisions of Article V, Section A, shall apply:

The BFE used in determining the Flood Protection Elevation (FPE) shall be determined based on the following criteria:

1. When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are available from other sources, all new construction and substantial improvements within such areas shall also comply with all applicable provisions of this ordinance and shall be elevated or floodproofed in accordance with standards in Article V, Sections A, and B.
2. When floodway data are available from a Federal, State, or other source, all new construction and substantial improvements within floodway areas shall also comply with the requirements of Article V, Sections B, and E.
3. Require that all new subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, include within such proposals base flood elevation data. Such Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data shall be adopted by reference in accordance with Article III, Section B and utilized in implementing this ordinance. The applicant/developer shall apply a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) prior to Preliminary Plat approval and have obtained a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) prior to any building permits for structures being issued.
(Optional)
See FEMA 480 and/or FEMA 265 for further information
4. When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data are not available from a Federal, State, or other source as outlined above, the lowest floor shall be elevated or floodproofed (non-residential) to two feet (2.0 ft.) above the Highest Adjacent Grade (HAG) at the building site or to the Flood Protection Elevation (FPE) whichever is higher, as defined in Article II. All other applicable provisions of Article V, Section B shall also apply.

Article VI. LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS

Section A. Effect on Rights and Liabilities under the Existing Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

This ordinance, in part, comes forward by re-enactment of some of the provisions of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance enacted January 16, 1997, as amended, and it is not the intention to repeal but rather to re-enact and continue to enforce without interruption of such existing provisions so that all rights and liabilities that have accrued thereunder are reserved and may be enforced. The enactment of this ordinance shall not affect any action, suit, or proceeding instituted or pending. All provisions of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of Adams County enacted on January 16, 1997, as amended, which are not reenacted herein are repealed.

Section B. Effect upon Outstanding Floodplain Development Permits

Nothing herein contained shall require any change in the plans, construction, size, or designated use of any development or any part thereof for which a Floodplain Development Permit has been granted by the Floodplain Administrator or his or her authorized agents before the time of

passage of this ordinance. Provided, however, that when construction is not begun under such outstanding permit within a period of 180 days subsequent to the date of issuance of the outstanding permit, construction or use shall be in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance.

Section C. Severability

The ordinance is hereby declared to be severable. Should any portion of this ordinance be declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall continue in full force and effect and shall be read to carry out the purpose(s) of the ordinance before the declaration of partial invalidity.

Section D. Effective Date

This ordinance shall become effective March 1, 2021.

Enacted by the Board of County Commissioners as an ordinance of Adams County on the 19th day of January 2021.

Approved by Adams Board of County Commissioners on the 19th day of January 2021.

Joe Iveson, Chair

Mike Paradis, Commissioner

Viki Purdy, Commissioner

ATTEST:

Sherry Ward, Adams County Clerk