

# Discovery Report Appendix F

## Community Ordinances

### Lake Erie – Chautauqua-Conneaut Watershed, HUC 04120101

Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, New York

*July 2016*



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

## Chautauqua-Conneaut Watershed Community Ordinances

County	Community	Program Status	Ordinance Level	Ordinance Available in Appendix F	Page #
Cattaraugus	Perrysburg, Town of	Regular	D	Yes	3
Chautauqua	Arkwright, Town of	Regular	D	Yes	20
	Brocton, Village of	Regular	D	Yes	41
	Chautauqua, Town of	Regular	D	Yes	51
	Dunkirk, City of	Regular	D	Yes	71
	Dunkirk, Town of	Regular	D	Yes	88
	Forestville, Village of	Regular	D	Yes	113
	Fredonia, Village of	Regular	D	Yes	136
	Hanover, Town of	Regular	D	Yes	155
	Poland, Town of	Regular	D	Yes	175
	Pomfret, Town of	Regular	D	Yes	192
	Sheridan, Town of	Regular	D	Yes	212
	Silver Creek, Village of	Regular	D	Yes	229
	Westfield, Town of	Regular	D	Yes	247
	Westfield, Village of	Regular	D	Yes	267

(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 Perryburg, New York  
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 Town Board of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

County  
City of Perryburg Cattaraugus County, N.Y. as follows:  
Town  
Village

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

(FOLLOWING COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE  
PROGRAM FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT CRITERIA FOR FLOOD-PRONE AREAS  
(44 CFR 60.3[b] & [c]) AS REVISED 10/1/86)

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 1.0  
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Perrysburg finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Perrysburg 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, 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 (FHB)" 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 Town of Perrysburg.

3.2 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, New York", dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

(OR)

- (2) The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration on its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHEM), or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The FHEM or FIRM is on file at The Perrysburg Town Hall.

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 Perrysburg

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 Perrysburg, 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 Inspector / Zoning 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 5.2-2; 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, SPECIAL 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 FHEM, 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.

#### 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 Zoning Board of Appeals as established by ~~The Town Board of Perryburg~~ 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.

## 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 13<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1987 by the  
Town of Westbury of  
Cattaraugus County, New York, to be effective  
August 25, 1987.

Cindy Lauer, Supv.  
John A. Goodland  
Wayne D. Gross - Councilman  
James J. Horvath Sr.  
Richard M. Stibel

Mary M. Watkins SEAL  
 ATTEST. Town 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. 1 of 1987  
of the ~~County~~ City of Perrysburg was duly passed by the Town Board  
~~Town~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
~~Village~~  
on        19       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 of        was duly passed by the         
~~Town~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
~~Village~~  
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 of        was duly passed by the         
~~Town~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
~~Village~~  
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 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        
of the ~~County~~ City of        was duly passed by the        on         
~~Town~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
~~Village~~  
       19       not disapproved  
and was approved 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 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 <sup>special</sup> ~~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.

*Mary M Watkins*

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

Date:

*July 13, 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 Cattaraugus

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.

*Mary M Watkins*  
.....  
Signature

*Town Clerk*  
.....  
Title

Date:

County Cattaraugus  
City of Perryburg  
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~~XXXX  
~~City~~XXXX  
Town of ..... ARKWRIGHT .....  
~~Village~~XXXX

MAY 15 1989

Local Law No. .... 1 ..... of the year 19 ..... 89 .....

A local law ... Amending Local Law No. 1 of 1987 entitled Flood Damage Prevention .....  
(Insert title)

Be it enacted by the ..... TOWN BOARD ..... of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~xx  
~~City~~xxxxx  
Town of ..... ARKWRIGHT ..... as follows:  
~~Village~~xxxxx

BE IT ENACTED by the Town Board of the Town of Arkwright as follows:

That the Local Law No. 1 of the year 1987 be amended to add the following:

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 Arkwright, State of New York.

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 Maps enumerated on Map Index No. 361105R I-01-12 dated April 8, 1983.

Local Law No. 1 of 1987 and this Local Law shall be filed with the Town Clerk's Office located in the Town of Arkwright, New York.

This Local Law shall become effective when it is filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York.

(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 .89....  
~~County~~xxx  
of the ~~City~~xxx of .. Arkwright.. was duly passed by the .. Town Board .. *Arkwright*....  
~~Town~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
~~Village~~xxx  
on ...March...14..... 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  
of the City of ..... was duly passed by the .....  
Town (Name of Legislative Body)  
Village  
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  
of the City of ..... was duly passed by the .....  
Town (Name of Legislative Body)  
Village  
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  
of the City of ..... was duly passed by the .....  
Town (Name of Legislative Body)  
Village  
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.

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

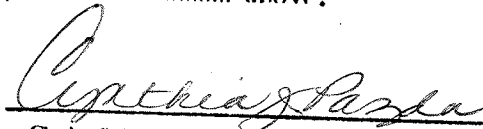
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. .... of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of 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.



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

Date: March 14 - 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 CHAUTAUQUA

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

Att'y For Town

Title

Date:

April 19, 1989

County

City

Town

Village

of Arkwright

filed  
10/21/87

(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.

~~XXXXXX~~  
~~XXXX~~ of ARKWRIGHT  
Town  
~~XXXXXX~~

Local Law No. ONE of the year 19 87.

ENTITLED "FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION"

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ (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 TOWN BOARD of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~XXXXXX~~  
~~XXXX~~ of ARKWRIGHT CHAUTAUQUA as follows:  
Town  
~~XXXXXX~~

RECEIVED

MAR 25 1988

## FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

### SECTION 1.0 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

#### 1.1 FINDINGS

The TOWN BOARD of the TOWN of ARKWRIGHT finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the TOWN of ARKWRIGHT 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3.2 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County, New York", dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

(2)

- (2) The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration on its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM), or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 361108-0005C dated 6, August 1982 is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The FHBM or FIRM is on file at Town Clerk's Office, Town Of Arkwright New York.

### 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 Arkwright



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 Arkwright, 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 Town Zoning 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 5.2-2; 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 FIRM, 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 Zoning Board of Appeals as established by Town of Arkwright 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.

## 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.

## SECTION 7.0 VALIDITY

### 7.1 Conflict with the Ordinance and Local Law

All ordinances or local laws or parts of ordinances or local laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

### 7.2 Severability

The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provisions of this Local Law as finally determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall not affect the validity of any other part of this Local Law which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

Be it enacted this 13<sup>th</sup> day of October 1987 by the Town Board of Town of Arkwright, Chautauqua County New York to be effective 31<sup>st</sup> October 1987.

Earl Cardot  
SUPERVISOR

Norton Crowell  
COUNCILMAN

Albert H. Huns  
COUNCILMAN

Harold R. Spink  
COUNCILMAN

William Bunn  
COUNCILMAN

SEAL

Arthur J. Ryska  
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. ONE of 19 87  
~~XXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXX~~  
of the ~~XXXXXX~~ ARKWRIGHT was duly passed by the Town Board  
~~XXXXXX~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
on October 19 87 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
Village \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Legislative Body)  
on \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ not disapproved \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_  
and was approved \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
of the City \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
Village \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Legislative Body)  
on \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ not disapproved \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_  
and was approved \_\_\_\_\_ 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 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_ On \_\_\_\_\_  
Village \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Legislative Body)  
\_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ not disapproved \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
and was approved \_\_\_\_\_ Elective Chief Executive Officer \*  
repassed after disapproval \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 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.)

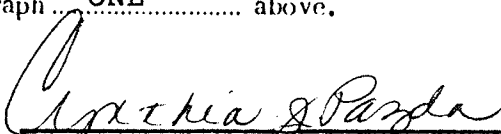
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. .... of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of 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 ... ONE ... above.



Clerk of the County, City, Town, Village

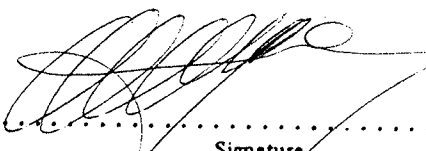
Date: October 1987

(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 CHAUTAUQUA

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  
.....  
Town Attorney  
.....  
Title

Date: 20 October, 1987

XXXXX  
XXXXX of ARKWRIGHT  
Town  
XXXXX  
Village

At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Brocton held on the 21st day of June , 1982, at the Village Hall, the following were

PRESENT: Donald D. McPadden, Mayor  
Kenneth C. Blodgett, Trustee  
Keith F. Matteson, Trustee  
James F. Rizzo, Trustee  
Lavern E. Scott, Trustee

ABSENT: None

Trustee Blodgett introduced proposed Local Law 82-2 adding Chapter 32 to the Village Code of the Village of Brocton relating to Flood Damage Prevention which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

On motion of Trustee Blodgett seconded by Trustee Matteson it was:

"RESOLVED, that a public hearing on proposed Local Law 82-2 be held on the 6th day of July , 1982 at 7:30 p.m. in the afternoon at the Village Hall, Main Street, Brocton, New York and that notice thereof be published in the Dunkirk Evening Observer."

Unanimously carried.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Brocton, held on the 6th day of July , 1982, at the Village Hall, the following were present:

Donald D. McFadden, Mayor  
Kenneth C. Blodgett, Trustee  
Keith F. Matteson, Trustee  
James F. Rizzo, Trustee  
Lavern E. Scott, Trustee

At 7:30 in the afternoon a public hearing was held to consider Local Law 82-2: (No one having appeared) (~~ALL OTHERS~~  
~~NOTING BEEN HEARD~~) at said public hearing the following action was taken by the Board of Trustees in the Village of Brocton:

WHEREAS, the proposed Local Law 82-2 was introduced on the 21st day of June , 1982 by Trustee Blodgett and

WHEREAS, by motion duly made and unanimously carried, a public hearing was set for the 6th day of July , 1982, at 7:30 in the afternoon and

WHEREAS, the Mayor, Clerk and each member of the Board of Trustees had in his possession the final form of said Local Law which was laid upon the desks of the members at least seven (7) calendar days exclusive of Sunday and prior to its final passage

NOW on motion of Trustee Rizzo seconded by Trustee Blodgett

"BE IT ENACTED that proposed Local Law 82-2 adding Chapter 32 to the Village Code of the Village of Brocton relating to Flood Damage Prevention be enacted by the Village of Brocton."

The Village Clerk called the roll and the following were the votes:

TRUSTEE Blodgett, aye

TRUSTEE Matteson, aye

TRUSTEE Rizzo, aye

TRUSTEE Scott, aye

There being no no votes, Local Law 82-2 was thereby unanimously declared passed.

Thereupon the Mayor directed the Clerk to make and file the necessary copies in his office; the office of the Secretary of State and the office of the State Comptroller, pursuant to the Municipal Home Rule Law.

STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA

I, the undersigned Village Clerk of the Village of Brocton, Chautauqua County, New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

That I have compared the annexed resolutions of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of said Village held on the 6th day of July , 1982 with the original thereof on file in my office and that the same is a true and correct copy of said original and of the whole of said original so far as the same relates to the subject matters therein referred to.

I further CERTIFY that all members of said Board had due notice of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Village of Brocton this 20th day of July , 1982.

seal

  
Francis E. Lus



## LOCAL LAW 82-2

A LOCAL LAW TO AMEND the Code of the Village of Brocton, by adding a new Chapter 32 to be entitled Flood Damage Prevention which chapter provides for the rules and regulations to construction and development in areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the Village of Brocton.

### Section 32-1 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The People of the State of New York have in The New York State Constitution, Article 9, Section 2, delegated the responsibility to local Governmental units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, be it enacted by the Village of Brocton, New York as follows:

### Section 32-2 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:

- (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, and sewer lines, and 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 light areas;
- (7) To insure that potential buyers 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 32-3 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.

"Area of special flood hazard" means the land in the flood plain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

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

"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.

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

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

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map" (FHBM) means the official map issued by the Federal Insurance Administration where the areas of special flood hazard have been designated Zone A.

"Mobile Home: means a structure that is 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. It does not include recreational vehicles or travel trailers.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building, a mobile 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 occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration effects 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 health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions, or
- (2) any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

#### Section 32-3 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 Brocton.

#### Section 32-4 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 (FHBM), No. H-01 Dated Aug. 27, 1976 and any revision thereto, are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this local law. The FHBM is on file at the Village Hall, Village of Brocton.

#### Section 32-5 INTERPRETATION, CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS

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

#### Section 32-6 VALIDITY

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

#### Section 32-7 PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this local law and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of this local law by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards

established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this local law or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$50.00 or imprisoned for not more than 15 days or both for each violation and, in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Village from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

#### Section 32-8 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Development Permit shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any area of special flood hazard established in Section 32-5. Application for a Development Permit, shall be made on forms furnished by the Village of Brocton and may include, but not be limited to: plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing.

#### Section 32-9 DESIGNATION OF THE BUILDING INSPECTOR

The building inspector is hereby appointed to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

#### Section 32-10 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BUILDING INSPECTOR

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

##### 32-10.1 Permit Review

- (1) Review all development permits to determine that the permit requirements of this local law have been satisfied.
- (2) Review all development permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.
- (3) Review all development permits to determine if the proposed development adversely affects the flood carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazard. For the purposes of this local law, "adversely affects" means damage to adjacent properties because of rises in flood stages attributed to physical changes of the channel and the adjacent overbank areas.
  - (i) If it is determined that there is no adverse effect, then the permit shall be granted consistent with the provisions of this local law.
  - (ii) If it is determined that there is an adverse effect, then flood damage mitigation measures shall be made a condition of the permit.

##### 32-10.2 Use of Other Base Flood Data

When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 32-4, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, the Building Inspector shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer Section 32-12 SPECIFIC STANDARDS.

##### 32-10.3 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)

- of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement.
- (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,
    - (ii) maintain the floodproofing certifications required in Section 32-12.2(3).
  - (3) Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this local law.

#### 32-10.4 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 Federal Insurance Administration.
- (2) Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

#### 32-10.5 Interpretation of FHBM Boundaries

Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions).

### Section 32-11 GENERAL STANDARDS

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

#### 32-11.1 Anchoring

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
- (2) All mobile homes and any additions thereto shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by providing an anchoring system designed to withstand a wind force of 90 miles per hour.

#### 32-11.2 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.

#### 32-11.3 Utilities

- (1) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (2) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and
- (3) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

#### 32-11.4 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 development which contain at least 50 lots or 5 acres (whichever is less).

#### 32-11.5 Encroachments

Any proposed development shall be analyzed to determine effects on the flood carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazard as set for in Section 32-10.1(3), Permit Review.

### Section 32-12 SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set for in Section 32-10.2, Use of Other Base Flood Data, the following standards are required:

#### 32-12.1 Residential Construction

New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood elevation.

#### 32-12.2 Nonresidential Construction

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

- (1) be floodproofed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
- (2) have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and
- (3) be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certifications shall be proved to the official as set forth in Section 32-10.3(2).

### Section 32-13 APPEAL BOARD

- (1) The Village Board 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 Building Inspector in the enforcement or administration of this local law.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the building inspector, or any taxpayer, may appeal such decision to the County Court as provided in The New York State Constitution, Article 6, Section II.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the building inspector shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other section of this local law and:

- (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
  - (ii) the danger of 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 to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program of that area;
  - (VIII) (X) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
  - (IX) (X) 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,
  - (X) (X) 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.
- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 32-13.4 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 Village Board shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Insurance Administration upon request.

#### Section 32-14 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

- (1) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (2) 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 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 as identified in Section 32-13(4), or conflict with existing 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~~ of CHAUTAUQUA  
~~Town~~  
~~Village~~

Local Law No. 1 of the year 19 88

AMENDING LOCAL LAW NO. 1 OF 1987  
A local law FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LAW  
(Insert title)

Be it enacted by the TOWN BOARD of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

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

Section 1.

Section 3.2 Basis For Establishing The Areas Of Special Flood Hazard is deleted and replaced by the following:

"Section 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 Chautauqua, of Chautauqua County, New York," dated December 15, 1983, 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 Rollman Town Building, 11 South Erie Street, Mayville, New York 14757."

Section 2.

This local law shall become effective immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State.

(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..88.

~~KNXX~~  
~~KNXX~~  
of the ~~KNXX~~ of.....CHAUTAUQUA..... was duly passed by the .....TOWN...BOARD.....  
Town (Name of Legislative Body)  
~~Village~~

on.....July..11..... 19...88 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 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  
City  
of the Town of ..... was duly passed by the ..... on  
Village (Name of Legislative Body)

..... 19..... not disapproved  
and was approved 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.)~~

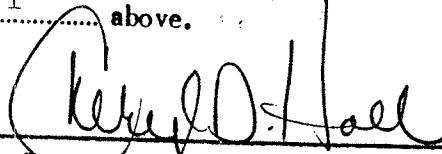
~~I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. .... of 19.... of the City of ..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of <sup>§ 36</sup> § 37 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the <sup>special</sup> ~~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 .....<sup>1</sup> above.



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

Date: July 12, 1988

(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 .....CHAUTAUQUA.....

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

TOWN ATTORNEY  
.....  
Title

Date: July 12, 1988

County  
CityX of CHAUTAUQUA  
Town  
VillageXXX

(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 CHAUTAUQUA

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 TOWN BOARD of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

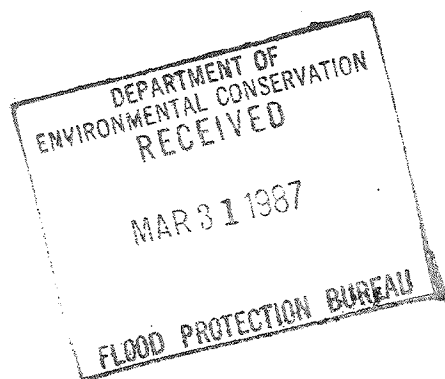
~~County~~

~~City~~

~~Town~~

~~Village~~

of CHAUTAUQUA CHAUTAUQUA County, N.Y. as follows:



(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

(FOLLOWING COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE  
PROGRAM FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT CRITERIA FOR FLOOD-PRONE AREAS  
(44 CFD 60.3(d)) AS REVISED 10/1/86)

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 1.0  
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The TOWN BOARD of the TOWN of CHAUTAUQUA finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the TOWN of CHAUTAUQUA 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 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, 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 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 TOWN OF CHAUTAUQUA

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 CHAUTAUQUA, of CHAUTAUQUA County, New York", dated June 11, 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 Rollman Town Building, 11 S. Erie St., Mayville, NY 14757.

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 law, rules, regulations or ordinances, the most restrictive, or imposing the higher or stricter standards or which preserves the density requirements of the Town zoning law, 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 Inspection Officer 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 CHAUTAUQUA, 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 Inspection 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.

#### 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 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.

#### 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 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 ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS as established by THE TOWN OF CHAUTAUQUA 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.


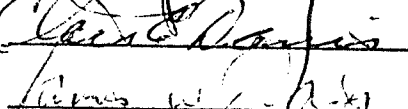
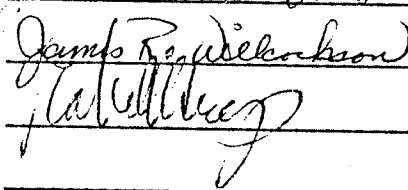
## 6.2 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES

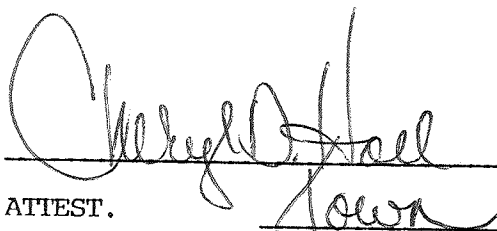
- (1) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (i-xii) in Section 6.1(4) have been 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 23 day of MARCH, 1987 by the  
TOWN BOARD of TOWN OF CHAUTAUQUA of  
CHAUTAUQUA County, New York, to be effective  
April 1, 1987.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Charles R. Jones  
 Town Clerk  
  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 James R. DeLeonardis  
  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 John J. Hall

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cheryl D. Hall  
 Town Clerk

SEAL

ATTEST.



(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 19.87...  
of the ~~COUNTY~~ ~~CITY~~ ~~Town~~ ~~Village~~ of CHAUTAUQUA was duly passed by the TOWN BOARD  
(Name of Legislative Body)  
on March 23 19.87 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..... 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  
of the City of ..... was duly passed by the .....  
Town (Name of Legislative Body)  
Village  
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 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..... not disapproved  
and was approved 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.)~~

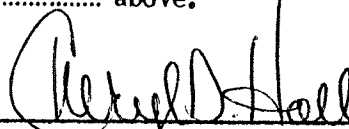
~~I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. .... of 19 ..... of the City of ..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of <sup>§ 36</sup> ~~§ 37~~ of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the <sup>special</sup> ~~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.~~



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

TOWN CLERK

Date:

March 24, 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 CHAUTAUQUA .....

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

... JOHN W. BECKMAN, TOWN ATTORNEY ...

Title

Date:

March 24, 1987

County

City

Town

Village

of CHAUTAUQUA .....

(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.

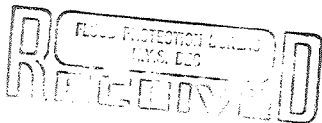
~~County~~ XXXX  
City of Dunkirk  
~~Town~~ XXXX  
~~Village~~ XXXX  
Local Law No. 2 of the year 19 87

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 Common Council of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~ XXX  
City of Dunkirk XXXXXXXXXX, NY as follows:  
~~Town~~ XXX  
Village



MAR 17 1988

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

(FOLLOWING COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE  
PROGRAM FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT CRITERIA FOR FLOOD-PRONE AREAS  
(44 CFD 60.3(d)) AS REVISED 10/1/86)

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 1.0  
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The \_\_\_\_\_ Common Council \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ of Dunkirk \_\_\_\_\_ finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Dunkirk \_\_\_\_\_ 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 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, 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 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 City of Dunkirk, County of Chautauqua

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 City of Dunkirk, of Chautauqua County, New York", dated February 4, 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 Housing, Building & Zoning 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 City of Dunkirk 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 City of Dunkirk, 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 Housing, Building & Zoning Office 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.

#### 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 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.

#### 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 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 Zoning Board of Appeals as established by Sec. 79-70 of the Dunkirk City Code 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, 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, 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 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 on 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 11<sup>th</sup> day of May, 19 87 by the  
City of Dunkirk of  
Chautauqua County, New York, to be effective  
immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

SEAL

Edwin L. Gregoreski  
 Edwin L. Gregoreski, Mayor

ATTEST.

CLERK

Arline Williams, Deputy 15

(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 \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
on \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_\_ 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. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> of 19<sup>87</sup>\_\_\_\_\_  
~~County~~  
City of Dunkirk was duly passed by the Common Council  
~~Town~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
Village  
on April 21 19<sup>87</sup> and ~~was disapproved~~ and was approved by the Mayor  
~~repassed after disapproval~~ Elective Chief Executive Officer \*  
and was deemed duly adopted on May 11 19<sup>87</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, 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 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  
City  
of the Town of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
\_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_\_ not disapproved  
and was approved 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 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 <sup>special</sup> ~~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 \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ above.

*Celene Williams, Deputy* City Clerk  
Clerk of the ~~County~~ legislative body, City, Town or Village or  
XXXXXXX by XXXXXXXX

Date: May 12, 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 CHAUTAUQUA

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.

*Jane E. Love*  
..... Jane E. Love ..... Signature  
..... City Attorney .....  
..... Title .....

Date: May 12, 1987

~~County~~  
City of Dunkirk  
~~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~~

~~Town~~

~~Village~~

of DUNKIRK

Local Law No. ONE of the year 19 87

A local law entitled "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 TOWN BOARD of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~

~~City~~

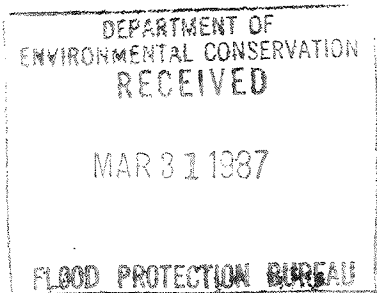
~~Town~~

~~Village~~

of DUNKIRK

CHAUTAUQUA

County, N.Y. as follows:



(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

(FOLLOWING COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE  
PROGRAM FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT CRITERIA FOR FLOOD-PRONE AREAS  
(44 CFR 60.3[b] & [c]) AS REVISED 10/1/86)

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 1.0  
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The TOWN BOARD of the TOWN of DUNKIRK finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the TOWN of DUNKIRK 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.
- (9) to provide for a reasonable Variance Procedure

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 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 Town of Dunkirk

- (2) The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration on its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM), or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 361108-0005C dated 6, August 1982 is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The FHBM or FIRM is on file at Town Clerk's Office, Town Of Dunkirk, New York.

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 Dunkirk

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 Dunkirk, 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 Town Zoning 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 5.2-2; 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 FHRM, 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 Zoning Board of Appeals as established by Town of Dunkirk 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.

## 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.

## SECTION 7.0 VALIDITY

### 7.1 Conflict with the Ordinance and Local Law

All ordinances or local laws or parts of ordinances or local laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

### 7.2 Severability

The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provisions of this Local Law as finally determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall not affect the validity of any other part of this Local Law which can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

Be it enacted this 24th day of March, 1987 by the Town Board of Town of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County New York to be effective 31, March 1987.

Robert H. Altwies

Robert H. Altwies, Supervisor

Patricia F. Johnson

Patricia F. Johnson, Councilwoman

Wilfred F. Apps

Wilfred F. Apps, Councilman

David T. Rusch

David T. Rusch, Councilman

Richard E. Mourer

Richard E. Mourer, Councilman

Dalene Dillibear

SEAL

ATTEST.

Town

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. ONE of 19 87  
~~XXXXXX~~  
County  
~~City~~  
of the City of Dunkirk was duly passed by the Town Board  
~~Town~~  
~~Village~~  
(Name of Legislative Body)  
on March 19 87 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~~  
~~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  
of the City of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
~~Town~~  
~~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 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~~  
~~Village~~  
(Name of Legislative Body)  
\_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_\_ not disapproved  
and was approved \_\_\_\_\_ 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.)

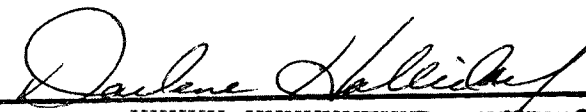
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. .... of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the <sup>special</sup> ~~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.

  
Clerk of the County Legislative Body, City, Town or Village Clerk or  
Officer designated by local legislative body

Date: 24 March, 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 Chautauqua

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  
Town Attorney  
.....  
Title  
County  
City of Dunkirk  
Town  
Village

Date: 24 March, 1987

## **ATTACHMENTS**

- A. Flood Hazard Area Development Permit Application Form.
- B. Certificate of Compliance.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

Fee Received \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ County, New York

Permit Application for Development  
in  
Flood Hazard Areas

- A. General instructions page 4 (Applicant to read and sign)  
B. For assistance in completing or submittal of this application contact:

\_\_\_\_\_, Floodplain Administrator,  
(Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)  
\_\_\_\_\_, NY ( ) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_.

1. Name and Address of Applicant

\_\_\_\_\_  
(First Name) (MI) (Last Name)

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: ( ) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_

2. Name and Address of Owner (If Different)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(First Name) (MI) (Last Name)

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: ( ) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_

3. Engineer, Architect, Land Surveyor (If Applicable)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(First Name) (MI) (Last Name)

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: ( ) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_

PROJECT LOCATION

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name of, distance and direction from nearest intersection or other landmark  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Waterway: \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Check all applicable boxes and see Page 4, Item 3)

Structures

Structure Type

\_\_\_\_ New Construction  
\_\_\_\_ Addition  
\_\_\_\_ Alteration  
\_\_\_\_ Relocation  
\_\_\_\_ Demolition  
\_\_\_\_ Replacement

\_\_\_\_ Residential (1-4 family)  
\_\_\_\_ Residential (More than 4 family)  
\_\_\_\_ Commercial  
\_\_\_\_ Industrial  
\_\_\_\_ Mobile Home (single lot)  
\_\_\_\_ Mobile Home (Park)  
\_\_\_\_ Bridge or Culvert

Estimated value of improvements if addition or alteration: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Development Activities

\_\_\_\_ Fill    \_\_\_\_ Excavation    \_\_\_\_ Mining    \_\_\_\_ Drilling    \_\_\_\_ Grading  
\_\_\_\_ Watercourse alteration    \_\_\_\_ Water System    \_\_\_\_ Sewer System  
\_\_\_\_ Subdivision (New)    \_\_\_\_ Subdivision (Expansion)  
\_\_\_\_ Other (Explain)

CERTIFICATION

Application is hereby made for the issuance of a floodplain development permit. The applicant certifies that the above statements are true and agrees that the issuance of the permit is based on the accuracy thereof. False statements made herein are punishable under law. As a condition to the issuance of a permit, the applicant accepts full responsibility for all damage, direct or indirect, of whatever nature, and by whomever suffered, arising out of the project described herein and agrees to indemnify and save harmless to the community from suits, actions, damages and costs of every name and description resulting from the said project. Further, the applicant agrees that the issuance of a permit is not to be interpreted as a guarantee of freedom from risk of future flooding. The applicant certifies that the premises, structure, development, etc. will not be utilized or occupied until a Certificate of Compliance has been applied for and received.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Applicant



\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
Flood Hazard Development Permit

Administrative Action  
Completed by Floodplain Administrator

Proposed project located in \_\_\_\_\_ "A" zone with elevation  
\_\_\_\_\_ "A" zone without elevation  
\_\_\_\_\_ Floodway  
\_\_\_\_\_ Coastal High Hazard Area (V-Zone)

Base flood elevation at site is \_\_\_\_\_

Source documents: \_\_\_\_\_

PLAN REVIEW

Elevation to which lowest floor is to be elevated \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (NGVD)  
Elevation to which structure is to be floodproofed \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (NGVD)  
Elevation to which compacted fill is to be elevated \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (NGVD)

ACTION

\_\_\_\_\_ Permit is approved, proposed development in compliance with applicable floodplain management standards.

\_\_\_\_\_ Additional information required for review. Specify: (i.e, encroachment analysis)  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Permit is conditionally granted, conditions attached.

\_\_\_\_\_ Permit is denied. Proposed development not in conformance with applicable floodplain management standards. Explanation attached. A variance, subject to Public Notice and Hearing, is required to continue project.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Permit Issuing Officer)

This permit is valid for a period of one year from the above date of approval.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION

The certified "As Built" elevation of lowest floor (including basement) of structure is \_\_\_\_\_ ft. NGVD.

Certification of registered professional engineer, land surveyor or other recognized agent, documenting these elevations is attached.

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY/COMPLIANCE

Certificate of Occupancy and/or Compliance Issued:

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ County, New York

Development in Flood Hazard Areas  
Instructions

1. Type or print in ink
2. Submit \_\_\_\_\_ copies of all papers including detailed construction plans and specifications.
3. Furnish plans drawn to scale, showing nature, dimension and elevation of area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities and the location of the foregoing. Specifically the following is required: (A) NGVD (Mean Sea Level) elevation of lowest floor including basement of all structures; (B) description of alterations to any watercourse; (C) statement of techniques to be employed to meet requirements to anchor structures, use flood resistant materials and construction practices; (D) show new and replacement potable water supply and sewage systems will be constructed to minimize flood damage hazards; (E) Plans for subdivision proposal greater than 50 lots or 5 acres (whichever is least) must provide base flood elevations if they are not available; (F) Additional information as may be necessary for the floodplain administrator to evaluate application.
4. Where a non-residential structure is intended to be made watertight below the base flood level, a registered professional engineer or architect must develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction and certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the applicable provisions of the local floodplain management regulations.
5. No work on the project shall be started until a permit has been issued by the floodplain administrator.
6. Applicant is hereby informed that other permits may be required to fulfill local, state and federal regulatory compliance.
7. Applicant will provide all required elevation certifications and obtain a certificate of compliance prior to any use or occupancy of any structure or other development.

Applicant's signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE  
for  
FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"><div>_____ of _____</div><div>County, N.Y.</div></div> <p>(Applicant shall fill in all pertinent information in Section A including 1 <u>or</u> 2)</p>	
<p><b>SECTION A</b></p> <p>Premises location _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Applicant Name &amp; Address _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Telephone No. _____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Permit No. _____</p> <p>Variance No. _____</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"><b>CHECK ONE</b></p> <p>New Building _____</p> <p>Existing Building _____</p> <p>Other (List) _____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>1. I certify that I have completed the above project in accordance with the Community's floodplain management regulations and have met all the requirements which were conditions of my permit. I now request completion of this Certificate of Compliance by the program administrator.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signed _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date _____</p> <p>2. I certify that I have completed the above project in accordance with conditions of variance number _____, dated _____ to the Community's floodplain management regulations and have met all requirements which were a condition of the variance. I now request completion of this certificate of compliance by the program administrator.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signed _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date _____</p>	
<p><b>SECTION B (Local Administrator will complete, file, and return a copy to the applicant.)</b></p> <p>Final Inspection Date _____ by _____</p> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">This certifies that the above described floodplain development complies with requirements of Flood Damage Prevention Local Law No. _____, or has a duly granted variance.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signed _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Local Administrator)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date _____</p> <p>Supporting Certifications: Floodproofing, elevation, hydraulic analysis, etc; (List).</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	

STATE OF NEW YORK )

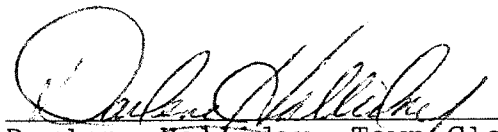
COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA)

ss:

TOWN OF DUNKIRK )

I, DARLENE HALLIDAY, Town Clerk of the TOWN OF DUNKIRK, Chautauqua County, New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the proceeding RESOLUTION with the original thereof filed in my office at the TOWN OF DUNKIRK, County of Chautauqua, New York, and that the same is a true and correct copy of said original thereof as appears in the Minutes dated March 24, 1987 and that the same is a true and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof, I further certify that all members of the TOWN BOARD were duly notified of said meeting at which RESOLUTION was duly adopted.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said TOWN this 24th day of March, 1987.

  
Darlene Halliday, Town Clerk  
Town of Dunkirk, New York

(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 Forestville  
~~Village~~

Local Law No. 1 of the year 1992

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 Village Board of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~Town~~  
~~City~~ of Forestville, Chautauqua County,  
~~Village~~

N.Y. as follows:

**SECTION 1.0**  
**STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE**

**1.1 FINDINGS**

The Village Board of the Village of Forestville finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Forestville 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 Village of Forestville.

**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. 361501B H-01, I-01, whose effective date is March 18, 1983.
- (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: Forestville Village Clerk's Office, Village Hall, Chestnut Street, Forestville, New York 14062.

**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 Forestville 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 Forestville, 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 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.

### 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 \$ 0.00. In addition, the applicant shall be responsible for reimbursing the Village of Forestville 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 (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

#### 5.1-2, 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 5.1, 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 Village of Forestville 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 Forestville 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 Forestville 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 Forestville 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 Forestville 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 Forestville 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 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 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 Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Village Board 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 the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from lowest floor elevation.

Be it enacted this 6th day of April, 1992 by the  
Village Board \_\_\_\_\_ of the Village of Forestville  
\_\_\_\_\_, Chautauqua County,  
New York, to be effective Immediately upon filing with the Secretary of  
State.

Richard A. Yeager  
Steven J. Mack  
Robert Ben Rensselaer  
Robert O. Mowell  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SEAL

Betty W. Higgs  
ATTEST BETTY W. HIGGS, VILLAGE CLERK

(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 Fredonia  
Local Law No. 5 of the year 19 89

A local law "A Local Law Amending Section 3.2 of Local Law No. 2 of 1987  
(Insert title)  
Relative to Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard."

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

~~County~~

~~City~~

~~Town~~

Village

of Fredonia as follows:

Section 1. This Local Law shall be entitled "A Local Law Amending Section 3.2 of Local Law No. 2 of 1987 Relative to Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard."

Section 2. Section 3.2 of Local Law No. 2 of 1987 of the Village of Fredonia is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 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 Village of Fredonia, New York, Chautauqua County" dated November 15, 1989 with Flood Insurance Rate Maps enumerated on Map Index No. 360139 0001-0002 dated November 15, 1989 and Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps enumerated on Map Index No. 360139 0001-0002 dated November 15, 1989.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be part of this Local Law and are filed at the office of the Building Inspector of the Village of Fredonia, Village Hall, 9 Church Street, Fredonia, New York.

Section 3. This Local Law shall become effective immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State of the State of New York.

(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 1989  
of the ~~XXXX~~ ~~XXIX~~ of Fredonia was duly passed by the Board of Trustees  
~~XXXX~~ Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
on November 13, 1989 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 (Name of Legislative Body)  
Town  
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  
of the City of was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body)  
Town  
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 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 (Name of Legislative Body) on  
Town  
Village  
19 not disapproved and was approved by the Elective Chief Executive Officer \*  
repassed after disapproval  
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.

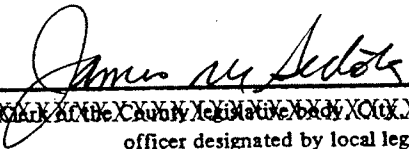
5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

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 ..... 1 ..... above.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mark of the County legislative body, Clerk, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

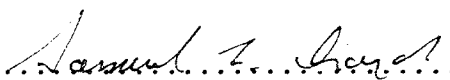
Date: November 15, 1989

(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 .....CHAUTAUQUA.....

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  
.....Village Attorney.....  
Title

Date: November 15, 1989

COUNTY  
CLERK of .....Fredonia.....  
TOWN  
Village

Section 1. This Local Law shall be entitled "Flood Prevention Local Law of the Village of Fredonia" and shall read as follows:

## FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

### Section 1

#### 1.1 FINDINGS

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Fredonia finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Fredonia 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 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, 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 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".

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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 Fredonia.

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 Fredonia, of Chautauqua County, New York", dated January 16, 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 Building Inspector of the Village of Fredonia.

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 Fredonia 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 Fredonia, 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 Inspector of the Village of Fredonia 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.

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##### 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.

#### 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 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.

#### 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 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 Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Village of Fredonia 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.

## 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.

Section 2. 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 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. 2 of 1987  
of the ~~City~~ ~~xxx~~ of Fredonia was duly passed by the Board of Trustees  
~~Village~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
on April 13 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Legislative Body)  
Town  
Village  
on \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_ and was approved \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ Elective Chief Executive Officer \*  
not disapproved  
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  
of the City of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Legislative Body)  
Town  
Village  
on \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_ and was approved \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ Elective Chief Executive Officer \*  
not disapproved  
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 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Legislative Body)  
Town  
Village  
\_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_ and was approved \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ Elective Chief Executive Officer \*  
not disapproved  
repassed after disapproval  
\_\_\_\_\_ 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.)

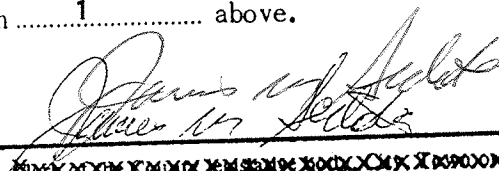
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. .... of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of 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 ..... 1 ..... above.

  
Village Clerk or  
officer designated by local legislative body  
Village Clerk  
James M. Sedota

Date: April 15 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 Chautauqua

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

Village Attorney  
Title

Date: April 15 1987

County  
City of Fredonia  
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 Fredonia  
~~Town~~  
Village  
Local Law No. 2 of the year 19 87

A local law entitled "Flood Damage Prevention Local Law".  
(Insert title)

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

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

See Local Law No. 2 of 1987 of the Village of Fredonia  
attached hereto and made a part hereof.

(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 ..... HANOVER .....  
~~Town~~  
~~Village~~

Local Law No. .... 1 ..... of the year 19 87 .....

A local law for FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION, to rescind Local Law #2 of 1978 substituting this local law in place thereof as the new Section 15 of the Town of Hanover Zoning Ordinance.

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

~~County~~  
~~City~~ of ..... HANOVER ..... as follows:  
~~Town~~  
~~Village~~

LOCAL LAW NO. 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 Hanover finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Hanover 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;

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

MAR 25 1988

- (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 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 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 initiations, 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 Hanover.

### 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 Hanover, of Chautauqua County, New York", dated June 18, 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 Hanover Town Hall, 239 Central Avenue, Silver Creek, New York.

### 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 Hanover 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 Hanover, 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 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 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 MATERIAL 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 flood way 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.

##### 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 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.

#### 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 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 Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Town of Hanover 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 requirements, 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.

## 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 flood elevation.

Be it enacted this 11th day of May, 1987 by the Town Board of the Town of Hanover of Chautauqua County, New York, to be effective April 1, 1987.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

Fee Received \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN OF HANOVER  
Chautauqua County, New York

Permit Application for Development  
in  
Flood Hazard Areas

- A. General instructions page 4 (Applicant to read and sign)
- B. For assistance in completing or submittal of this application contact:

Building Inspector, Floodplain Administrator,  
239 Central Avenue  
Silver Creek, N.Y. 14136 716-934-2920

1. Name and Address of Applicant

\_\_\_\_\_  
First Name      Mi      Last Name

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: (    ) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

---

2. Name and Address of Owner (If Different)

\_\_\_\_\_  
First Name      Mi      Last Name

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: (    ) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

---

3. Engineer, Architect, Land Surveyor (If Applicable)

\_\_\_\_\_  
First Name      Mi      Last Name

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: (    ) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

N.Y.S. Licensed Engineer, Architect or Land Surveyor to complete, sign  
and seal page 3 of this application.

PROJECT LOCATION

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map No. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name of, Distance and Direction from nearest intersection or other landmark  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Waterway: \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Check all applicable boxes and see Page 4, Item 3)

Structures

Structure Type

<input type="checkbox"/> New Construction	<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"/> Commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> Relocation	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial
<input type="checkbox"/> Demolition	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Home (single lot)
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Home (Park)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bridge or Culvert

Estimated Value of improvements if addition or alteration: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Development Activities

☐ Fill      ☐ Excavation      ☐ Mining      ☐ Drilling      ☐ Grading  
☐ Watercourse alteration      ☐ Water System      ☐ Sewer System  
☐ Subdivision (New)      ☐ Subdivision (Expansion)  
☐ Other (Explain)

CERTIFICATION

Application is hereby made for the issuance of a floodplain development permit. The applicant certifies that the above statements are true and agrees that the issuance of the permit is based on the accuracy thereof. False Statements made herein are punishable under law. As a condition to the issuance of a permit, the applicant accepts full responsibility for all damage, direct or indirect, of whatever nature, and by whomever suffered, arising out of the project described herein and agrees to indemnify and save harmless to the community from suits, actions, damages and costs of every name and description resulting from the said project. Further, the applicant agrees that the issuance of a permit is not to be interpreted as a guarantee of freedom from risk of future flooding. The applicant certifies that the premises, structure, development, etc. will not be utilized or occupied until a Certificate of Compliance has been applied for and received.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Applicant

9. Is project in Floodway?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No.

11. First Floor Elevation

\_\_\_\_\_ m.s.l.

13. Finished Ground Elevation

\_\_\_\_\_ m.s.l.

15. Sewage Disposal

\_\_\_\_\_ Public

\_\_\_\_\_ Private

\_\_\_\_\_ Other (Describe below)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Basement Floor Elevation

\_\_\_\_\_ m.s.l.

12. Existing Ground Elevation

\_\_\_\_\_ m.s.l.

14. 100 Year Flood Elevation

\_\_\_\_\_ m.s.l.

16. Water Supply

\_\_\_\_\_ Public

\_\_\_\_\_ Private

\_\_\_\_\_ Other (Describe below)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

17. Project to be performed by (complete if other than applicant)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Firm)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(City)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(State)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Zip Code)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Telephone)

18. Project designed by (complete if other than applicant)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Firm or Individual)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(City)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(State)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Zip Code)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Telephone)

Licence Number or Seal

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Applicant)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Architect or Engineer or  
Land Surveyer)

TOWN OF HANOVER  
Chautauqua County, New York

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DEVELOPMENT IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS  
INSTRUCTIONS

1. Type or print in ink.
2. Submit two (2) copies of all papers including detailed construction plans and specifications.
3. Furnish plans drawn to scale, showing nature, dimension and elevation of area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities and the location of the foregoing. Specifically the following is required: (A) NGVD (Mean Sea Level) elevation of lowest floor including basement of all structures; (B) description of alterations to any watercourse; (C) statement of techniques to be employed to meet requirements to anchor structures, use flood resistant materials and construction practices; (D) show new and replacement potable water supply and sewage systems will be constructed to minimize flood damage hazards; (E) Plans for subdivision proposal greater than 50 lots or 5 acres (whichever is least) must provide base flood elevations if they are not available; (F) Additional information as may be necessary for the floodplain administrator to evaluate application.
4. Where a non-residential structure is intended to be made watertight below the base flood level, a registered professional engineer or architect must develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction and certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the applicable provisions of the local floodplain management regulations.
5. No work on the project shall be started until a permit has been issued by the floodplain administrator.
6. Applicant is hereby informed that other permits may be required to fulfill local, state and federal regulatory compliance.
7. Applicant will provide all required elevation certifications and obtain a certificate of compliance prior to any use or occupancy of any structure or other development.

Applicant's signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN OF HANOVER  
Flood Hazard Development Permit

Administrative Action  
Completed by Floodplain Administrator

Proposed project located in \_\_\_\_\_ "A" zone with elevation  
\_\_\_\_\_ "A" zone without elevation  
\_\_\_\_\_ Floodway  
\_\_\_\_\_ Coastal High Hazard Area (V-Zone)

Base flood elevation at site is \_\_\_\_\_

Source documents: \_\_\_\_\_

---

PLAN REVIEW

Elevation to which lowest floor is to be elevated \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (NGVD)  
Elevation to which structure is to be floodproofed \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (NGVD)  
Elevation to which compacted fill is to be elevated \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (NGVD)

---

ACTION

\_\_\_\_\_ Permit is approved, proposed development in compliance with applicable floodplain management standards.

\_\_\_\_\_ Additional information required for review. Specify: (i.e., encroachment analysis)  
-----

\_\_\_\_\_ Permit is conditionally granted, conditions attached.

\_\_\_\_\_ Permit is denied. Proposed development not in conformance with applicable floodplain management standards. Explanation attached. A variance, subject to Public Notice and Hearing, is required to continue project.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Permit Issuing Officer)

This permit is valid for a period of one year from the above date of approval.

---

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION

The certified "As Built" elevation of lowest floor(including basement) of structure is \_\_\_\_\_ ft. NGVD.

Certification of registered professional engineer, land surveyor or other recognized agent, documenting these elevations is attached.

---

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY/COMPLIANCE

Certificate of Occupancy and/or Compliance Issued:

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE  
for  
FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT

TOWN OF HANOVER  
Chautauqua County, N.Y.

(Applicant shall fill in all pertinent information in Section A including 1 or 2)

SECTION A

Premises location _____	Permit No. _____
_____	Variance No. _____
_____	Date _____
Applicant Name & Address _____ _____ _____	CHECK ONE
	New Building _____
	Existing Building _____
	Other (List) _____
Telephone No. _____	_____

1. I certify that I have completed the above project in accordance with the Community's floodplain management regulations and have met all the requirements which were conditions of my permit. I now request completion of this Certificate of Compliance by the program administrator.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signed \_\_\_\_\_

2. I certify that I have completed the above project in accordance with conditions of variance number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_ to the Community's floodplain management regulations and have met all requirements which were a condition of the variance. I now request completion of this certificate of compliance by the program administrator.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signed \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION B (Local Administrator will complete, file, and return a copy to the applicant.)

Final Inspection Date \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_

This certifies that the above described floodplain development complies with requirements of Flood Damage Prevention Local Law No. \_\_\_\_\_, or has a duly granted variance.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
(Local Administrator)

Supporting Certifications: Floodproofing, elevation, hydraulic analysis, etc.; (List)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



(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 87.  
~~COUNTY~~  
~~CITY~~ of Hanover was duly passed by the Town Board  
~~Town~~ ~~Village~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
on May 11, 19 87 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 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 \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
\_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ not disapproved  
and was approved 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.)

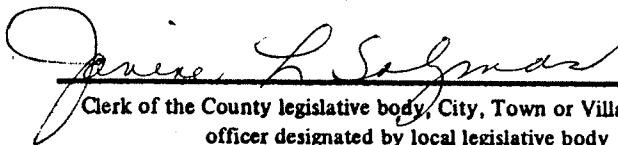
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. .... of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of 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 .....1..... above.

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

Date: May 11, 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 ...Chautauqua.....

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

.....Town Attorney.....  
Title

Date: May 11, 1987

County  
City of .....Hanover.....  
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~~x~~ of Poland  
Town  
Village~~x~~  
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 Town Board of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~x~~County~~x~~  
City of Poland, Chautauqua County, N.Y. as follows:  
Town  
~~x~~Village~~x~~

(FOLLOWING COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE  
PROGRAM FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT CRITERIA FOR FLOOD-PRONE AREAS  
(44 CFR 60.3[b] & [c]) AS REVISED 10/1/86)

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 1.0  
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Poland finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Poland 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 Town of Poland.

3.2 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, New York", dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

(OR)

- (2) The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration on its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM), or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 361077 0001-0020 dated March 11, 1983 is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The FHBM or FIRM is on file at Town 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 Town of Poland



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 Poland, 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 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 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 FIRM, 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.

#### 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 Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Town of Poland 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.

- 60.3(b) & (c)
- (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.

## 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.



- 60.3(b) & (c)
- (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 14th day of April, 1987 by the  
Town of Poland of  
Chautauqua County, New York, to be effective  
immediately.

SEAL

Clarence M. Carlson  
ATTEST. Jawn CLERK

Stanley B. Kimball TC  
Dan E. Jyma  
Clarence M. Dessel  
Michael R. Masey

(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 19.87..  
County  
City  
of the Town of Poland..... was duly passed by the Town Board.....  
Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
on April 14 19.87 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 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  
City  
of the Town of ..... was duly passed by the ..... On  
Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
..... 19..... not disapproved  
and was approved 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 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 <sup>special</sup> ~~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.

*Charles M. Carlson*

~~County Clerk of the County of Chauteauqua~~ ~~City, Town or Village Clerk of~~  
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 CHAUTAUQUA

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.

*Paul V. Webb, Jr.*

Signature

Paul V. Webb, Jr., Town Attorney

Title

Date: April 14, 1987

~~County~~

~~City~~

Town

~~Village~~

of Poland

(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~~ ~~xxxxx~~  
~~City~~ ~~xxxxx~~ POMFRET  
Town of .....  
~~Village~~  
Local Law No. .... 1 ..... of the year 19 89 .....

A local law to amend Local Law No. 1 of 1987 of the Town of Pomfret by amending Section 3.2 (Insert title) with respect to the basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard.

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

~~County~~ ~~xxxxx~~  
~~City~~ ~~xxxxx~~ POMFRET ..... as follows:  
Town  
~~Village~~ ~~xxxxx~~

Section 1. Section 3.2 of Local Law No. 1 of 1987 of the Town of Pomfret is hereby superceeded and amended to read 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 in a scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study Town of Pomfret, New York, Chautauqua County" dated November 19, 1984 with Flood Insurance Rate Maps enumerated on Map Index No. 361078 0001-0010 dated December 18, 1984.

The above documents are, hereby, adopted and declared to be a part of this local law and are filed at the Town Clerk's Office, 9 Day Street, Fredonia, New York 14063.

Section 2. This local law shall take effect immediately upon filing in the office of the Secretary of State.

Town of Pomfret, New York  
Beverly Swyers  
Town Clerk  
Town of Pomfret  
New York

RECEIVED

APR 14 1989

(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...89.  
County  
City of Pomfret was duly passed by the Town Board  
Town (Name of Legislative Body)  
Village  
on April 11, 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 ..... was duly passed by the .....  
Town (Name of Legislative Body)  
Village  
on ..... 19..... not disapproved by the .....  
and was approved 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 ..... was duly passed by the .....  
Town (Name of Legislative Body)  
Village  
on ..... 19..... not disapproved by the .....  
and was approved 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 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  
City of ..... was duly passed by the ..... on  
Town (Name of Legislative Body)  
Village  
..... 19..... not disapproved by the ..... on  
and was approved Elective Chief Executive Officer \*  
repassed after disapproval  
..... 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 .....1..... above.

Beverly Swyers  
Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or  
officer designated by local legislative body  
Beverly Swyers, Town Clerk

Date: April 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 CHAUTAUQUA.....

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.

Donald H. Michalak  
Signature  
Donald H. Michalak, Esq.  
Town Attorney.....  
Title

Date: April 11, 1989

County  
Cityxx of Pomfret  
Town  
Villagexx

(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 POMFRET

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 Town Board of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~

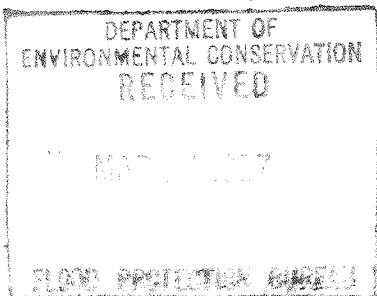
~~City~~

~~Town~~

~~Village~~

of Pomfret, Chautauqua County, N.Y. as follows:

Local Law No. 1 of the year 1983 of the Town of Pomfret entitled "A Local Law Relating to Flood Damage Prevention" as amended, is hereby repealed and in place thereof this new local law is passed to read as follows:



(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

(FOLLOWING COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE  
PROGRAM FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT CRITERIA FOR FLOOD-PRONE AREAS  
(44 CFR 60.3(b) & (c)) AS REVISED 10/1/86)

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 1.0  
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Pomfret finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Pomfret 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, 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 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 Town of Pomfret, Chautauqua County, State of New York.

3.2 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, New York", dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_.~~

(OR)

- (2) The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration on its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHB), or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 3610780010B & 3610780005B dated December 18, 1984 is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The FHB or FIRM is on file at Town Clerk's Office, 9 Day Street, Fredonia, New York 14063.

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 Pomfret

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 Pomfret, 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 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 5.2-2; 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 FHEM, 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.

#### 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 Zoning Board of Appeals \_\_\_\_\_ as established by the zoning ordinance for Town of Pomfret 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 <sup>60.3(b) & (c)</sup> 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 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 25th. day of March, 1987 by the Town Board of the Town of Pomfret, Chautauqua County, New York to be effective immediately upon filing in the office of the Secretary of State.

Town of Pomfret, New York  
 Marie Borzilleri  
 Town Clerk  
 Town of Pomfret  
 New York

(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 87  
of the ~~County~~  
~~City~~ Town of Pomfret was duly passed by the Town Board  
~~Village~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
on March 25, 19 87 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~~ 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  
of the ~~City~~ 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 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~~ Town of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_ On  
~~Village~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
\_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ not disapproved  
and was approved 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 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 <sup>special</sup> ~~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 .....<sup>1</sup>..... above.

Marie Borzilleri

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

Marie Borzilleri, Town Clerk

Date: March 26, 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 CHAUTAUQUA

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.

Donald H. Michalak

Signature

Donald H. Michalak, Esq.

Town Attorney.....

Title

Date: March 26, 1987

XCountyX

XCityXX of Pomfret

Town

XVillageX

(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 Sheridan, Sheridan, N.Y.  
~~X Town~~  
~~X 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 TOWN BOARD of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~X County~~  
~~X City~~ of SHERIDAN, CHAUTAUQUA County, N.Y. as follows:  
~~X Town~~  
~~X Village~~

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)





- (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 Town of Sheridan.

3.2 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, New York", dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_.~~

(OR)

- (2) The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration on its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM), or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 01-05 dated October 7, 1983 is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The FHBM or FIRM is on file at the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Route 20, Sheridan, NY.

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 Sheridan

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 Sheridan, 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 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 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 FHEM, 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 Zoning Board of Appeals as established by Town of Sheridan 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.

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_ by the  
Town Board of the Town of Sheridan of  
Chautauqua County, New York, to be effective  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

John P. Pagan  
Harob Mayers  
Matthew J. Pasierb  
Joan L. Woods  
Nancy L. Lue

SEAL

Nancy R. Bartlett

ATTEST.

Town 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. 1 of 1987.  
~~COUNTY~~  
~~CITY~~ of the SHERIDAN was duly passed by the TOWN BOARD  
~~VILLAGE~~ Town (Name of Legislative Body)  
on APRIL 2, 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  
City  
of the Town of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
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  
City  
of the Town of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
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 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 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  
City  
of the Town of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
\_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>special</sup> ~~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.

Nancy R. Bartlett - Town Clerk  
Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or  
officer designated by local legislative body

Date: APRIL 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 CHAUTAUQUA

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]  
.....  
TOWN ATTORNEY  
.....  
Title

Date: APRIL 2, 1987

~~County~~  
~~City~~ of SHERIDAN  
~~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~~

~~Town~~

~~Village~~

of SILVER CREEK, NEW YORK

Local Law No. One of the year 19 88

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 BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the

(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~

~~City~~

~~Town~~

~~Village~~

of VILLAGE OF SILVER CREEK CHAUTAUQUA County, N.Y. as follows:

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

(FOLLOWING COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE  
PROGRAM FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT CRITERIA FOR FLOOD-PRONE AREAS  
(44 CFD 60.3(d)) AS REVISED 10/1/86)

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 1.0

STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Board of Trustees \_\_\_\_\_ of the Village \_\_\_\_\_ of Silver Creek \_\_\_\_\_ finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village \_\_\_\_\_ of Silver 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 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, 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 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 Village of Silver Creek.

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 Silver Creek, of Chautauqua County, New York", dated February 1st, 1983, 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 Village Clerk's Office, 172 Central Ave., Silver Creek, NY 14136

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 Silver 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 Silver 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 Code 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.

#### 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 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.

#### 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 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 Village of Silver Creek Zoning Board of Appeals as established by Village of Silver Creek shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this local law.
- (2) The Village of Silver Creek 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 of Silver Creek 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 of Silver Creek 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 V.S.C. Zon. Board-App 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 1st day of February, 19 88 by the  
Village of Silver Creek of  
Chautauqua County, New York, to be effective  
February 1st, 1988.

Wayne E. Mark  
Dorothy Mangano  
Dennis J. Corsaro  
Thelma H. Haddock  
James F. Bylsma

SEAL

Stephen M. Livingston  
 ATTEST. VILLAGE 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. 1 of 1988  
~~County~~  
of the ~~City~~ City of Silver Creek was duly passed by the Village of Silver Creek Board of Trustees  
~~Town~~ Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
on February 1 1988 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~~ City of Silver Creek was duly passed by the Board of Trustees  
~~Town~~ Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
on February 1st 1988 ~~not disapproved~~ and was approved Mayor and Village Board  
~~repassed after disapproval~~ by the Elective Chief Executive Officer \*  
and was deemed duly adopted on February 1 1988, 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~~ City of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
~~Town~~ 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 ~~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 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~~ City of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_  
~~Town~~ Village (Name of Legislative Body)  
\_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_\_ ~~not disapproved~~ and was approved 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.)

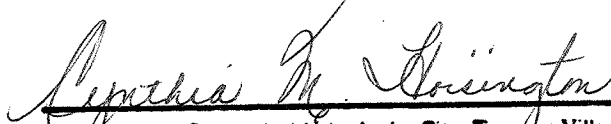
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. .... of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of 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 ..... 1 ..... above.



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

Date:

February 1, 1988

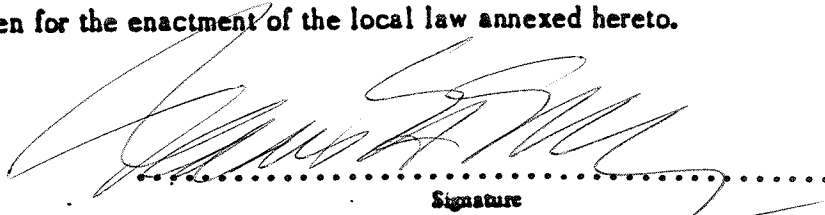
(Seal)

(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 Chautauqua

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

Village Attorney

Title

Date:

2-1-88

County  
City of SILVER CREEK  
Town  
Village

## **ATTACHMENTS**

A. Flood Hazard Area Development Permit Application Form.

B. Certificate of Compliance.

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not use brackets for matter to be eliminated and do not use italics for new matter.

~~County~~  
~~City~~ of WESTFIELD  
Town  
~~Village~~  
Local Law No. 1 of the year 19 89

A local law "AMENDMENT TO LOCAL LAW NO. 1-1987 FOR FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION"  
(Insert title)

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

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

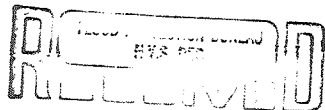
FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 3.0  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD  
(shall be amended to read as follows:)

(2) The areas of special flood hazard have been identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on Flood Insurance Rate Maps enumerated on Map Index No. 361083B 01-04 dated June 8, 1984.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this local law and are filed in Eason Hall, 23 Elm Street, Westfield, New York.



APR 17 1989

(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.)

(Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

1. I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 1 of 1989  
of the ~~County~~  
~~City~~ of Westfield was duly passed by Town Board  
~~Town~~ ~~Village~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
on April 5, 19 89 in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

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

2. 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
~~Town~~ ~~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.

(Final adoption by referendum.)

3. 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~~ ~~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 appli-  
cable provisions of law.

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

4. 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~~ ~~Village~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
\_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_\_, not disapproved  
and was approved 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 board of supervisors, 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.

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

5. 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 the ..... 19 ..... 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.

Robert C. Webster  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City, Town or Village Clerk or Officer  
designated by Local Legislative Body  
Robert C. Webster, Town Clerk

Date: April 5, 1989

(Seal)

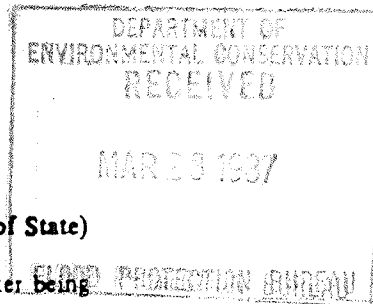
(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK  
COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA

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. Beckman, Atty.  
(Title of Officer)  
County  
City of Westfield  
Town  
Village

Dated: April 14, 1989



(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 WESTFIELD  
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 Town Board of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

County  
City of Westfield, Chautauqua County, N.Y. as follows:  
Town  
Village

(FOLLOWING COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE  
PROGRAM FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT CRITERIA FOR FLOOD-PRONE AREAS  
(44 CFR 60.3[b] & [c]) AS REVISED 10/1/86)

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 1.0  
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Westfield finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Westfield 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, 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 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 Town of Westfield.

3.2 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, New York", dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

(OR)

- (2) The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration on its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHB), or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. H-01-14 dated August 20, 1976 is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The FHB or FIRM is on file at Eason Hall, 23 Elm Street, Westfield, New York.

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 Westfield

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 Westfield, 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 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 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 FHRM, 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 Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Town of Westfield 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.

## 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 March, 1987 by the  
 Town Board \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Town of Westfield \_\_\_\_\_ of  
 Chautauqua \_\_\_\_\_ County, New York, to be effective  
April 1, 1987.

David M. Ross  
 David M. Ross, Supv.  
Donald Q. Eno  
 Donald Q. Eno, Councilman  
Carl L. Vilardo  
 Carl L. Vilardo, Councilman  
Joseph LaPorte  
 Joseph LaPorte, Councilman  
Martha R. Bills  
 Martha R. Bills, Councilman

SEAL

Robert C. Webster

ATTEST.

TOWN

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. 1 of 19 87.

~~XXXX~~  
~~City~~  
of the ~~Town~~ of Westfield was duly passed by the Town Board  
~~Village~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
on March 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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  
of the ~~City~~ of \_\_\_\_\_ was duly passed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
~~Town~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
~~Village~~  
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 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 \_\_\_\_\_ not disapproved  
and was approved 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 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 <sup>special</sup> ~~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 .....<sup>1</sup>..... above.

Robert C. Webster

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

Robert Webster, Town Clerk

Date: March 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 CHAUTAUQUA

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.

Sealed F. Wahl

Signature

Town Attorney

Title

Date: March 20, 1987.

XXXXX

City

of Westfield

Town

XXXXX

(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 ..... WESTFIELD .....

Local Law No. ....1..... of the year 19.89.....

A local law entitled an "AMENDMENT TO LOCAL LAW NO....6-1987 FOR FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION  
(Insert title)

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

~~County~~

~~City~~

~~Town~~

Village

of ..... Westfield ..... as follows:

Section 1.

Subsection 3.2(2) of Section 3 of Local Law No. 6-1987 FOR FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION is amended to read as follows:

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

(2) The areas of special flood hazard have been identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on Flood Insurance Rate Maps enumerated on Map Index No. 360146A H-01-02 dated May 17, 1974. The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be part of this local law and are filed with the Village Clerk, 23 Elm Street, Westfield, New York.

This local law shall take effect upon filing with the Secretary of State.

JUL 28 1989

(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 89....  
~~County~~  
~~City~~  
of the ~~Town~~ of ...Westfield... was duly passed by the ...Board of Trustees.....  
~~Village~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
on ...July 17,..... 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 .....  
~~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 §<sup>36</sup>/<sub>37</sub> 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 <sup>special</sup>/<sub>general</sub> 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.

*Peter B. Burt*

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

Date: 7/24/89

(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 CHAUTAUQUA

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. Johnson*

Signature

VILLAGE ATTORNEY

Title

Date: July 24, 1989

XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
Village

of WESTFIELD

(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 Westfield

Local Law No. 6 of the year 1987

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 Board of Trustees of the  
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~County~~

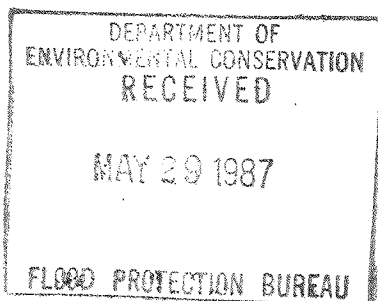
~~City~~

~~Town~~

Village

of Westfield Chautauqua County, N.Y. as follows:

SEE ATTACHED



(FOLLOWING COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE  
PROGRAM FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT CRITERIA FOR FLOOD-PRONE AREAS  
(44 CFR 60.3[b] & [c]) AS REVISED 10/1/86)

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

SECTION 1.0  
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

1.1 FINDINGS

The Board of Trustees of the Village of Westfield finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Village of Westfield 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 Village of Westfield.

3.2 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, New York", dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

(OR)

- (2) The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration on its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM), or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. HO1-02 dated May 17, 1974 is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The FHBM or FIRM is on file at \_\_\_\_\_.

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 Westfield

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 Westfield, 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 Office 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 FIRM, 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 Zoning Board of Appeals as established by the Board of Trustees 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.

## 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.

- (b), (c) & (d)
- (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 18th day of May, 1987 by the Board of Trustees of The Village of Westfield of Chautauqua County, New York, to be effective upon its filing with the Office of the Secretary of State.



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.)

(Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 6 of 19 87.

~~County~~  
of the ~~City~~ City of Westfield was duly passed by the Board of Trustees  
~~Town~~ (Name of Legislative Body)  
~~Village~~  
on May 18 19 87 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~~ County 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~~ County 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 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~~ County 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.

(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 <sup>special</sup> 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 .....<sup>1</sup>..... above.

*Daniel Vendel*  
Daniel Vendel, Village Clerk

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

Date: May 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 CHAUTAUQUA

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 F. Wohl*.....  
Signature

.....Village Attorney.....  
Title

Date: May 23, 1987

COUNTY  
City of Westfield  
TOWN  
Village

## **ATTACHMENTS**

A. Flood Hazard Area Development Permit Application Form.

B. Certificate of Compliance.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

Fee Received \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ County, New York

Permit Application for Development  
in  
Flood Hazard Areas

A. General instructions page 4 (Applicant to read and sign)

B. For assistance in completing or submittal of this application contact:

\_\_\_\_\_, Floodplain Administrator,  
(Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)  
\_\_\_\_\_, NY ( ) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_.

1. Name and Address of Applicant

\_\_\_\_\_  
(First Name) (MI) (Last Name)

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: ( ) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_

2. Name and Address of Owner (If Different)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(First Name) (MI) (Last Name)

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: ( ) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_

3. Engineer, Architect, Land Surveyor (If Applicable)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(First Name) (MI) (Last Name)

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: ( ) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_

PROJECT LOCATION

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Map No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name of, distance and direction from nearest intersection or other landmark  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Waterway: \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Check all applicable boxes and see Page 4, Item 3)

Structures

Structure Type

\_\_\_\_ New Construction  
\_\_\_\_ Addition  
\_\_\_\_ Alteration  
\_\_\_\_ Relocation  
\_\_\_\_ Demolition  
\_\_\_\_ Replacement

\_\_\_\_ Residential (1-4 family)  
\_\_\_\_ Residential (More than 4 family)  
\_\_\_\_ Commercial  
\_\_\_\_ Industrial  
\_\_\_\_ Mobile Home (single lot)  
\_\_\_\_ Mobile Home (Park)  
\_\_\_\_ Bridge or Culvert

Estimated value of improvements if addition or alteration: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Development Activities

\_\_\_\_ Fill    \_\_\_\_ Excavation    \_\_\_\_ Mining    \_\_\_\_ Drilling    \_\_\_\_ Grading  
\_\_\_\_ Watercourse alteration    \_\_\_\_ Water System    \_\_\_\_ Sewer System  
\_\_\_\_ Subdivision (New)    \_\_\_\_ Subdivision (Expansion)  
\_\_\_\_ Other (Explain)

CERTIFICATION

Application is hereby made for the issuance of a floodplain development permit. The applicant certifies that the above statements are true and agrees that the issuance of the permit is based on the accuracy thereof. False statements made herein are punishable under law. As a condition to the issuance of a permit, the applicant accepts full responsibility for all damage, direct or indirect, of whatever nature, and by whomsoever suffered, arising out of the project described herein and agrees to indemnify and save harmless to the community from suits, actions, damages and costs of every name and description resulting from the said project. Further, the applicant agrees that the issuance of a permit is not to be interpreted as a guarantee of freedom from risk of future flooding. The applicant certifies that the premises, structure, development, etc. will not be utilized or occupied until a Certificate of Compliance has been applied for and received.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Applicant

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
Flood Hazard Development Permit

Administrative Action  
Completed by Floodplain Administrator

Proposed project located in \_\_\_\_\_ "A" zone with elevation  
\_\_\_\_\_ "A" zone without elevation  
\_\_\_\_\_ Floodway  
\_\_\_\_\_ Coastal High Hazard Area (V-Zone)

Base flood elevation at site is \_\_\_\_\_

Source documents: \_\_\_\_\_

PLAN REVIEW

Elevation to which lowest floor is to be elevated \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (NGVD)  
Elevation to which structure is to be floodproofed \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (NGVD)  
Elevation to which compacted fill is to be elevated \_\_\_\_\_ ft. (NGVD)

ACTION

- \_\_\_\_\_ Permit is approved, proposed development in compliance with applicable floodplain management standards.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Additional information required for review. Specify: (i.e., encroachment analysis)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Permit is conditionally granted, conditions attached.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Permit is denied. Proposed development not in conformance with applicable floodplain management standards. Explanation attached. A variance, subject to Public Notice and Hearing, is required to continue project.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Permit Issuing Officer)

This permit is valid for a period of one year from the above date of approval.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION

The certified "As Built" elevation of lowest floor (including basement) of structure is \_\_\_\_\_ ft. NGVD.

Certification of registered professional engineer, land surveyor or other recognized agent, documenting these elevations is attached.

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY/COMPLIANCE

Certificate of Occupancy and/or Compliance Issued:

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ County, New York

Development in Flood Hazard Areas  
Instructions

1. Type or print in ink
2. Submit \_\_\_\_\_ copies of all papers including detailed construction plans and specifications.
3. Furnish plans drawn to scale, showing nature, dimension and elevation of area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities and the location of the foregoing. Specifically the following is required: (A) NGVD (Mean Sea Level) elevation of lowest floor including basement of all structures; (B) description of alterations to any watercourse; (C) statement of techniques to be employed to meet requirements to anchor structures, use flood resistant materials and construction practices; (D) show new and replacement potable water supply and sewage systems will be constructed to minimize flood damage hazards; (E) Plans for subdivision proposal greater than 50 lots or 5 acres (whichever is least) must provide base flood elevations if they are not available; (F) Additional information as may be necessary for the floodplain administrator to evaluate application.
4. Where a non-residential structure is intended to be made watertight below the base flood level, a registered professional engineer or architect must develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction and certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the applicable provisions of the local floodplain management regulations..
5. No work on the project shall be started until a permit has been issued by the floodplain administrator.
6. Applicant is hereby informed that other permits may be required to fulfill local, state and federal regulatory compliance.
7. Applicant will provide all required elevation certifications and obtain a certificate of compliance prior to any use or occupancy of any structure or other development.

Applicant's signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE  
for  
FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT

_____ of _____ County, N.Y. (Applicant shall fill in all pertinent information in Section A including 1 or 2
---

<b>SECTION A</b>  Premises location _____ _____ _____  Applicant Name & Address _____ _____  Telephone No. _____	Permit No. _____ Variance No. _____ Date _____  CHECK ONE  New Building _____ Existing Building _____ Other (List) _____ _____
---	---

1. I certify that I have completed the above project in accordance with the Community's floodplain management regulations and have met all the requirements which were conditions of my permit. I now request completion of this Certificate of Compliance by the program administrator.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

2. I certify that I have completed the above project in accordance with conditions of variance number \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_ to the Community's floodplain management regulations and have met all requirements which were a condition of the variance. I now request completion of this certificate of compliance by the program administrator.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION B (Local Administrator will complete, file, and return a copy to the applicant.)**

Final Inspection Date \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_

This certifies that the above described floodplain development complies with requirements of Flood Damage Prevention Local Law No. \_\_\_\_\_, or has a duly granted variance.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
(Local Administrator)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Supporting Certifications: Floodproofing, elevation, hydraulic analysis, etc; (List).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_