

WILLIAMS COUNTY, OHIO
SPECIAL PURPOSE FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION
REGULATIONS

Amended August, 1998

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
TABLE OF CONTENTS	i-ii
 SECTION I	
STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES	
A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION	1
B. FINDINGS OF FACT	1
C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE	1
D. METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES	1-2
 SECTION II	
DEFINITIONS	3-6
 SECTION III	
GENERAL PROVISIONS	
A. LANDS TO WHICH THESE REGULATIONS APPLY	7
B. BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD	7
C. COMPLIANCE	7
D. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS	7
E. INTERPRETATION	7-8
F. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY	8
G. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES	8
H. APPEAL TO THE COURT	8
 SECTION IV	
ADMINISTRATION	
A. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT	9
B. EXEMPTION FROM FILING A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT	9-10

C.	DESIGNATION OF THE FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION REGULATIONS ADMINISTRATOR	10
D.	DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION REGULATIONS ADMINISTRATOR	10-12
E.	VARIANCE PROCEDURE	12-14

**SECTION V
PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION**

A.	GENERAL STANDARDS	15-17
B.	SPECIFIC STANDARDS	17-19
C.	FLOODWAYS	20

SECTION VI (Adoption)	21
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SECTION I

STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

These regulations shall be known and may be cited to as the “Williams County, Ohio Special Purpose Flood Damage Prevention Regulations,” except as referred to herein, where it shall be known as “these regulations.” These regulations are adopted pursuant to authorization contained in Sections 307.37 and 307.85 of the Ohio Revised Code. The adoption of these regulations is necessary for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. Therefore, the Board of County Commissioners of Williams County do resolve as follows:

B. FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The flood hazard areas of Williams County are subject to periodic inundation which may result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
2. These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in areas of special flood hazards which increase flood heights and velocities and, when inadequately anchored, damage uses in other areas. Uses that are inadequately floodproofed, elevated or otherwise protected from flood damage also contribute to the flood loss.

C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of these regulations to promote the public health, safety and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas.

D. METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES

In order to accomplish its purposes, these regulations include methods and provisions for:

1. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property

due to water hazards, or which result in damaging increases in flood heights or velocities;

2. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
3. Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;
4. Controlling, filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and,
5. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood water or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

SECTION II

DEFINITIONS

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

Accessory structure means a structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal structure.

Area of special flood hazard means the land in the floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Areas of special flood hazard are designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, A1-30, and A99.

Base flood means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The base flood may also be referred to as the one hundred (100) year flood.

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

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) means the agency with the overall responsibility for administering 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:

- A. The overflow of inland or tidal waters, and/or
- B. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) means an official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated the areas of special flood hazard.

Flood Insurance Study means the official report in which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has provided flood profiles, floodway boundaries, and the water surface elevations of the

base flood.

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

Historic Structure means any structure that is:

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

Lowest Floor means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided that such enclosure is built in accordance with the applicable design requirements specified in these regulations for enclosures below the lowest floor.

Manufactured Home means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle."

Manufactured Home Park means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent. This definition shall exclude any manufactured home park as defined in Section 3733.01 of the Ohio Revised Code, for which the Public Health Council has exclusive rule making power.

Manufactured Home Subdivision means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for sale. This definition shall exclude any manufactured home park as defined in Section 3733.01 of the Ohio Revised Code, for which the Public Health Council has exclusive rule making power.

New Construction means structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the initial effective date of Williams County’s Flood Insurance Rate Map, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

Recreational Vehicle means a vehicle which is:

- A. Built on a single chassis;
- B. Is 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- C. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- D. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

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

Structure means a walled and roofed building, manufactured home, or gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground.

Substantial Damage means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to 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. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage,” regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include:

- A. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions;
- B. Any alteration of a “historic structure,” provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a “historic structure;” or
- C. Any improvement to a structure which is considered new construction.

Variance means a grant of relief from the standards of these regulations consistent with the variance conditions herein.

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. LANDS TO WHICH THESE REGULATIONS APPLY

These regulations shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Williams County.

B. 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 for Williams County, Ohio (Unincorporated Areas)." This study, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps dated August 19, 1987 and any revisions thereto is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of these regulations. The Flood Insurance Study is on file at: The Williams County Planning Department, Courthouse, 4th Floor, Bryan, Ohio 43506.

C. COMPLIANCE

Unless specifically exempted from filing for a development permit as stated in Section IV-B, EXEMPTION FROM FILING A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, no structure or land shall hereafter be located, erected, constructed, repaired, extended, converted, enlarged or altered without full compliance with the terms of these regulations and all other applicable regulations which apply to uses within the jurisdiction of these regulations.

D. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

These regulations are not intended to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where these regulations and other regulations, easements, covenants or deed restrictions conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

E. INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation and application of these regulations, all provisions shall be:

1. Considered as minimum requirements;
2. Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and,
3. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes. Where a provision of these regulations may be in conflict with a state law, such state law shall take precedence over the regulations.

F. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by these regulations 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. These regulations do not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. These regulations shall not create liability on the part of Williams County, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on these regulations or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

G. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Violation of the provisions of these regulations or failure to comply with any of its requirements shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates these regulations or fails to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$300.00 and in addition, shall pay all related legal costs and expenses. Each day such violation(s) continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the County of Williams from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violations.

H. APPEAL TO THE COURT

Any person or persons adversely affected by these regulations or by any decision of the Flood Damage Prevention Regulations Administrator may appeal to the Williams County Court of Common Pleas.

SECTION IV

ADMINISTRATION

A. 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 III-B, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD. There shall be a filing fee (per hour rate, based on actual cost of those persons reviewing plans, plus mileage) for the submittal of a development permit. However, the filing fee shall be waived for minor development activities, and shall be applied only on an as-needed basis (i.e. large development projects that require a significant amount of review/inspection time on behalf of the Flood Damage Prevention Regulations Administrator or any other applicable local official). Application for a development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Flood Damage Prevention Regulations Administrator 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; and, a description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. If base flood elevation data are available, the following information is also required:

1. Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the lowest floor, including basement of all proposed structures;
2. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any proposed structure will be floodproofed; and,
3. Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods for any nonresidential structure meet the floodproofing criteria in Section V-B-2-a.
4. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of the proposed development and certification by a registered professional engineer that the flood carrying capacity of the watercourse will not be diminished.

B. EXEMPTION FROM FILING A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

An application for a Development Permit shall not be required for maintenance work such as roofing, painting and basement sealing, or for small development activities (except for filling and grading) valued at less than \$1,000.00. Building additions that do not fall under the "substantial improvement" definition still must obtain a permit before construction

begins.

C. DESIGNATION OF THE FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION REGULATIONS ADMINISTRATOR

The Williams County Planning Department is hereby appointed to administer and implement these regulations by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

D. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION REGULATIONS ADMINISTRATOR

The duties and responsibilities of the Flood Damage Prevention Regulations Administrator shall include, but are not limited to:

1. Permit Review
 - a. Review all Development Permits to determine that the permit requirements of these regulations have been satisfied.
 - b. Review all Development Permits to assure that all necessary permits have been received from those federal, state or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining such permits as required including permits issued by the Department of the Army under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
 - c. Review all development permits to determine if the proposed development is located within a designated floodway. Floodways may be delineated in other sources of flood information. If the proposed development is located within a designated floodway, assure that the encroachment provision of Section V-C- 1-a is met.

1. Use Of Other Base Flood Elevation And Floodway Data

Areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data have not been provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency are designated as Zone A on the county's Flood Insurance Rate Map. Within these areas, the Flood Damage Prevention Regulations Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other

source, including data obtained under Section V-B-6, SPECIFIC STANDARDS, Subdivisions And Large Developments, in order to administer Section V-B-1 SPECIFIC STANDARDS, Residential Construction; V-B-2 SPECIFIC STANDARDS, Non-Residential Construction; and V-C -FLOODWAYS.

3. Information To Be Obtained And Maintained

Where base flood elevation data are utilized within areas of special flood hazard on the county's Flood Insurance Rate Map, regardless of the source of such data, the following provisions apply:

- a. 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 such structures contain an enclosure below the lowest floor;
- b. For all new or substantially-improved floodproofed nonresidential structures:
 - i. Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure was floodproofed; and,
 - ii. Maintain the floodproofing certifications required in Section IV-A-3.

4. Alteration Of Watercourses

- a. Notify adjacent communities and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. A watercourse is considered to be altered if any change occurs within its banks.
- b. Maintain engineering documentation required in Section IV-A-4 that the flood carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse will not be diminished.
- c. Require that necessary maintenance will be provided for the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity will not be diminished.

5. Interpretation Of Flood Boundaries

Make interpretations, where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of

the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). Where a map boundary and field elevations disagree, the elevations delineated in the flood elevation profile shall prevail. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Section IV-E, VARIANCE PROCEDURE.

E. VARIANCE PROCEDURE

1. Variance Board

- a. A Variance Board (hereafter referred to as the “Board”) is hereby established for granting variances from the floodplain management requirements of these regulations where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions of these regulations will result in unnecessary hardship. The Board shall consist of three members to be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The members shall serve two year terms after which time they shall be reappointed or replaced by the Board of County Commissioners. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term of any member whose position becomes vacant.
- b. Meetings of the Board shall be held on an as-needed basis. All meetings of the Board shall be open to the public. The Board shall keep minutes of its proceedings reflecting the vote of each member upon each question and shall keep records of all official actions. The records shall be open for public review.
- c. Upon the filing with the Board for a variance request, the Board shall set a date for a public hearing and shall arrive at a decision within 20 working days after the hearing.
- d. Appeals from any decision of the Board may be taken by any person or persons aggrieved by any decision of the Board to the Williams County Court of Common Pleas.
- e. In passing upon a variance request, the Board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of these regulations, and:
- f. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;

- i The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - ii The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - iii The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - iv The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - v The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - vi The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - vii The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
 - viii The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - ix 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 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.
- g. Upon consideration of the factors of Section IV-E-1-e and the purpose of these regulations, the Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of these regulations.
 - h. The Flood Damage Prevention Regulations Administrator shall maintain the records of all variance requests and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

2. Conditions For Variances

- a. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items in Section IV-E-1-e have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- b. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- c. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- d. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- e. Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - i A showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - ii A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - iii A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights beyond that which is allowed in these regulations, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public as identified in Section IV-E-1-e, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- f. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with a lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.

SECTION V

PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

A. GENERAL STANDARDS

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

1. Anchoring
 - a. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
 - b. All manufactured homes not otherwise regulated by the Ohio Revised Code pertaining to manufactured home parks shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors.
2. Construction Materials And Methods
 - a. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage.
 - b. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
 - c. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
3. Utilities
 - a. All new and replacement private water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system, above the 100-year flood level.

- b. New and replacement sanitary sewerage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and,
- c. Individual private waste water treatment systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding, at 4' above 100-year flood level.

4. Subdivision Proposals

- a. All subdivision proposals, including manufactured home subdivisions, shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- b. All subdivision proposals, including manufactured home subdivisions, shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- c. All subdivision proposals, including manufactured home subdivisions, shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage;
- d. All subdivision proposals, including manufactured home subdivisions, shall meet the specific standards of Section V-B-6, Subdivisions And Large Developments; and,
- e. All subdivision proposals, including manufactured home subdivisions that are subject to the Williams County, Ohio, Subdivision Regulations And Design Standards, shall depict to scale (when applicable) the 100-year base flood elevation line on the plat being submitted for review and/or approval. For those areas identified as Zone A on the FIRM for which no base flood elevation is provided, the base flood elevation line shall be depicted to scale based upon a “depth of flow” analysis.

5. Standards In Areas Of Special Flood Hazard Without Base Flood Elevation Data
In all areas of special flood hazard identified as Zone A on the FIRM where base flood elevation data are not available from any source, the following provisions apply:

- a. “Depth of flow” analysis shall be utilized to aid in the determination of the 100-year base flood elevation. Depth of flow takes into account a watercourse’s drainage area, the channel cross section and grade, and historical flood benchmark information (if available), and calculates how high the 100-year flood would rise above its banks. The Williams County

Engineer's Office shall provide technical assistance as necessary.

- b. For major subdivision proposals a registered surveyor or engineer shall convert the flood height into a base flood elevation (from surrounding benchmarks) that will be expressed in feet above mean sea level. In the case of minor subdivision proposals, it will be permitted to depict the base flood line as calculated to scale without conversion to feet above mean sea level.

B. SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazard identified where base flood elevation data have been provided as set forth in Section III-B, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD; Section IV-D-2, Use Of Other Base Flood Elevation And Floodway Data; or Section V-B-6, Subdivisions And Large Developments, the following provisions are required:

- 1. Residential Construction
 - a. New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the base flood elevation.
 - b. In AO zones new construction and substantial improvements shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), and adequate drainage paths shall be provided around structures on slopes, to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.
- 2. Nonresidential Construction
 - a. New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the level of the base flood elevation; or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:
 - i. Be floodproofed so that the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water to the level of the base flood elevation. In order to be eligible for lower flood insurance rates, the structure should be floodproofed at

least one foot above the base flood elevation;

- ii Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and,
- iii Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the standards of this subsection. Such certification shall be provided to the official as set forth in Section IV-A-3.

- b. In AO zones new construction and substantial improvements shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified); or be floodproofed to that level consistent with the floodproofing standards of Section V-B-2-a, and adequate drainage paths shall be provided around structures on slopes, to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

3. Accessory Structures

- a. A relief to the elevation or dry floodproofing standards may be granted for accessory structures (e.g., sheds, detached garages) containing five hundred-seventy-six (576) square feet or less in gross floor area. Such structures must meet the encroachment provisions of Section V-C-1 and the following additional standards:
 - i They shall not be used for human habitation;
 - ii They shall be designed to have low flood damage potential;
 - iii They shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of flood waters;
 - iv They shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation; and,
 - v Service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or floodproofed.

4. Manufactured Homes And Recreational Vehicles

The following standards shall apply to all new and substantially improved manufactured homes not subject to the manufactured home requirements of Section 3733.01, Ohio Revised Code:

- a. Manufactured homes shall be anchored in accordance with Section V-A-1-b.
- b. Manufactured homes shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is at the base flood elevation.

These standards also apply to recreational vehicles that are either (i) located on sites for 180 days or more, or (ii) are not fully licensed and ready for highway use.

5. Enclosures Below The Lowest Floor

The following standards apply to all new and substantially improved residential and nonresidential structures which are elevated to the base flood elevation using pilings, columns or posts. 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 shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must:

- a. Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect; or,
- b. Must meet or exceed 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 shall be provided.
 - ii. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other openings provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

6. Subdivisions And Large Developments

In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data have not been provided in accordance with Section III-B, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD or Section IV-D-2, Use Of Other Base Flood Elevation And Floodway Data, the following standards apply to all subdivision

proposals, including manufactured home subdivisions, and other proposed developments containing at least 50 lots or 5 acres (whichever is less):

- a. The applicant shall provide base flood elevation data performed in accordance with Section V-A-5, Standards In Areas Of Special Flood Hazard Without Base Flood Elevation Data;
- b. If (6a.) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section V-A, GENERAL STANDARDS, and Section V-B, SPECIFIC STANDARDS.

C. FLOODWAYS

1. Areas With Floodways

The Flood Insurance Study referenced in Section III-B identifies a segment within areas of special flood hazard known as a floodway. Floodways may also be delineated in other sources of flood information as specified in Section IV-D-2. The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles and erosion potential. The following provisions apply within all delineated floodway areas:

- a. Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development unless a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis performed in accordance with standard engineering practices demonstrates that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- b. If Section (1a.) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section V-B, SPECIFIC STANDARDS.
- c. Any encroachment within the floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations can only be granted upon the prior approval by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Such requests must be submitted by the Flood Damage Prevention Regulations Administrator to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and must meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.

2. Areas Without Floodways

In all areas of special flood hazard where FEMA has provided base flood elevation

data as set forth in Section III-B, but FEMA has not delineated a floodway, the following provisions apply:

- a. New construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall only be permitted if it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect 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 1 (one) foot at any point.
- b. If Section (2a.) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section V, PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION.

SECTION VI

ADOPTION

In accordance with O.R.C. 307.37 public hearings were held on _____ and _____ at regular meetings of the Board of Williams County Commissioners.

Adopted by the Board on this _____ day of _____, 1998.

Roll Call Vote:

Flora Osburn YEA

Barbara D. Fiske YEA

_____ YEA

Attest: _____

Clerk

Resolution adopted on September 1, 1987, is hereby amended.