

ORDINANCE NO. 27-2009

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

Non-Coastal Communities

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, that the following be and is hereby adopted:

ARTICLE 1. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE, AND OBJECTIVES

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The Legislature of the State of Alabama has in Title 11, Chapter 19, Sections 1-24, Chapter 45, Sections 1-11, Chapter 52, Sections 1-84, and Title 41, Chapter 9, Section 166 of the Code of Alabama, 1975, authorized local government units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the City Council of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, does ordain as follows:

SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT

- (1) The flood hazard areas of the City of Montgomery, Alabama are subject to periodic inundation, which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood relief and protection, 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 occupancy in flood hazard areas of uses vulnerable to floods, which are inadequately elevated, flood proofed, or otherwise unprotected from flood damages, and by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities.

SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this ordinance 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) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (2) restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which increase flood heights, velocities, or erosion;
- (3) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion;
- (4) prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;
- (5) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers that are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.

SECTION D. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this ordinance are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;
- (3) to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas;
- (4) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (5) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (6) to minimize prolonged business interruptions, and;
- (7) to insure that potential homebuyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

ARTICLE 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION A. LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES

This ordinance shall apply to all Areas of Special Flood Hazard within the jurisdiction of the City of Montgomery, Alabama.

SECTION B. BASIS FOR AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The Areas of Special Flood Hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in its *Flood Insurance Study (FIS)*, of the City of Montgomery, Montgomery, Elmore, Autauga, and Lowndes Counties, Alabama dated July 20, 1981, with accompanying maps and other supporting data and any revision thereto, are adopted by reference and declared a part of this ordinance. For those land areas acquired by a municipality through annexation, the current effective FIS and data for Montgomery County are hereby adopted by reference. Areas of Special Flood Hazard may also include those areas known to have flooded historically or defined through standard engineering analysis by governmental agencies or private parties but not yet incorporated in a FIS.

SECTION C. ESTABLISHMENT OF FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance PRIOR to the commencement of any Development activities.

SECTION D. COMPLIANCE

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

SECTION E. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

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

SECTION F. INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation and application of this ordinance all provisions shall: (1) be considered as minimum requirements; (2) liberally construed in favor of the governing body, and; (3) deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

SECTION G. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

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

SECTION H. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) or imprisoned for not more than fifteen (15) days, or both for each offense, and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City of Montgomery from taking such other lawful actions as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

ARTICLE 3. ADMINISTRATION

SECTION A. DESIGNATION OF ORDINANCE ADMINISTRATOR

The City Engineer is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION B. PERMIT PROCEDURES

Application for a Floodplain Development Permit shall be made to the City of Montgomery on forms furnished by the community PRIOR to any development activities, and may include, but not be limited to the following: Plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the elevations of the area in question and the nature, location, dimensions, of existing or proposed structures, earthen fill placement, storage of materials or equipment, and drainage facilities.

Specifically, the following information is required:

(1) Application Stage –

- (a) Elevation in relation to mean sea level (or highest adjacent grade) of the regulatory lowest floor level, including basement, of all proposed structures;**

- (b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure will be flood proofed;
- (c) Design certification from a registered professional engineer or architect that any proposed non-residential flood-proofed structure will meet the flood-proofing criteria of Article 4, Sections B(3) and D(2);
- (d) Design certification from a registered professional engineer or architect that any new construction or substantial improvement placed in a Regulatory Floodway will meet the criteria of Article 4, Section B(5) and is structurally designed to withstand velocity flows, and;
- (e) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of a proposed development.

(2) Construction Stage -

For all new construction and substantial improvements, the permit holder shall provide to the City Engineer an as-built certification prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered professional engineer or land surveyor of the regulatory floor elevation or flood-proofing level using appropriate FEMA elevation or flood-proofing certificate immediately after the lowest floor or flood proofing is completed. When flood proofing is utilized for non-residential structures, said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same.

Any work undertaken prior to submission of these certifications shall be at the permit holder's risk. The City Engineer shall review the above referenced certification data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further progressive work being allowed to proceed. Failure to submit certification or failure to make said corrections required hereby shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.

(3) Finished Construction Stage -

Prior to the City issuing a Certificate of Occupancy the permit holder shall provide to the City Engineer an appropriate FEMA elevation or flood-proofing certificate based on the finished construction.

SECTION C. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the City Engineer with regard to flood plain administration shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- (1) Review all Floodplain Development Permits to assure that the permit requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied and that the proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding.
- (2) Review proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been received from governmental agencies from which approval is required by Federal or State law, including section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334. Require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the Floodplain Development Permit.
- (3) When Base Flood Elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with Article 2 Section B hereof, then the City Engineer shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood

elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other sources in order to administer the provisions of Article 4.

- (4) Obtain the actual elevation in relation to mean sea level (or highest adjacent grade) of the lowest floor elevation, including basement, of all new construction or substantially improved structures in accordance with Article 3 Section B(2) .
- (5) Obtain the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level to which any new or substantially improved structures have been flood-proofed, in accordance with Article 4, Sections B (3) and D (2) hereof.
- (6) When flood proofing is utilized for a structure, the City Engineer shall obtain certification of design criteria from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with Article 3 Section B (1)(c) and Article 4 Sections B (3) or D (2) hereof.
- (7) Notify adjacent communities and the Alabama Department of Natural Resources prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) / Office of Water Resources (OWR).
- (8) For any altered or relocated watercourse, submit engineering data/analysis within six (6) months to the FEMA and the State Office of Water Resources, to ensure accuracy of community flood maps through the Letter of Map Revision process. Assure flood carrying capacity of any altered or relocated watercourse is maintained.
- (9) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of 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) the City Engineer shall make the necessary interpretation. Any person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this Ordinance.
- (10) All records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance shall be maintained in the office of the City Engineer and shall be open for public inspection, recognizing such information may be subject to the Privacy Act of 1974 as amended.
- (11) Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development into floodways and non-encroachment areas unless the certification and flood reduction provisions of this ordinance as outlined in Article 4 Section B(5) hereof are met.
- (12) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of all public utilities in accordance with this ordinance.
- (13) Require certification from a Professional Land Surveyor, Engineer, or Architect, as appropriate, to ensure that the work is done according to the City Flood Ordinance and the terms of the permit. In addition, the floodplain administrator or his subordinates may review the construction progress under the Floodplain Development Permit to ensure that the work is done according to the City Flood Ordinance and the terms of the permit. In exercising this power, the City Engineer has a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the jurisdiction of the City at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement.

- (14) Issue stop-work orders, as required. Whenever a structure, or part thereof, is being constructed, reconstructed, altered, or repaired in violation of this ordinance, the City Engineer may order the work to be immediately stopped. The stop work order shall state the specific work to be stopped, and the specific reason(s) for the stoppage, and the condition(s) under which the work may be resumed.
- (15) Revoke Floodplain Development Permits, as required. The City Engineer may revoke and require the return of the Floodplain Development Permit by notifying the permit holder in writing stating the reason(s) for the revocation. Permit shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans or specification; for refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of State or local laws; or for false statements or misrepresentations made in securing the permit. Any Floodplain Development Permit mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or local law may also be revoked.
- (16) Follow through with any necessary corrective actions in accordance with the penalties clause of this ordinance.
- (17) Review, provide input, and make recommendations related to any variance requests.
- (18) Maintain a current map repository to include, but not limited to, the FIS Report, FIRM, and other official flood maps and studies adopted by the City including any revisions issued by FEMA, such as Letters of Map Changes, LOMRs, and LOMAs.
- (19) Notify FEMA and the State Office of Water Resources of any mapping needs.
- (20) Coordinate revisions to FIS reports and FIRMS, including Letters of Map Revisions (LOMRs) and Letters of Map Revisions Based on Fill (LOMR-F) with the requester, State, and FEMA, as necessary.

ARTICLE 4. PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

SECTION A. GENERAL STANDARDS

In ALL Areas of Special Flood Hazard, in addition to all other provisions in 44 CFR Section 60.3, the following provisions are required:

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse and lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
- (3) New construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
- (4) All heating and air conditioning equipment and components including ductwork, all electrical, ventilation, plumbing, 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;

- (5) All manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable State requirements for resisting wind forces;
- (6) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (7) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters;
- (8) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding; Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvement to a structure that is not compliant with the provisions of this ordinance, shall be undertaken only if the non-conformity is not furthered, extended or replaced, and;
- (9) Prior to issuing a Floodplain Development Permit or the start of any development, all necessary permits must be received from those governmental agencies for which approval is required by Federal or State law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C 13334.

SECTION B. SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In ALL Areas of Special Flood Hazard designated as A1-30, AE, AH, A (with estimated BFE), in addition to all other provisions in 44 CFR Section 60.3, the following provisions are required:

- (1) Elevated Buildings - All new construction and substantial improvements of existing structures that include ANY fully enclosed area located below the lowest floor that is formed by foundation and other exterior walls shall be designed to be an unfinished or flood resistant enclosure. The enclosure shall be designed to equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
 - (a) Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect, or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i) Provide 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 openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade, and;
 - (iii) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwater in both directions.
 - (b) So as not to violate the "Lowest Floor" criteria of this ordinance, the unfinished or flood resistant enclosure shall only be used for parking of vehicles, limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises, or entry to the elevated area; and,
 - (c) The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be finished or partitioned into separate rooms.

- (2) New construction and substantial improvements - Where base flood elevation data are available, new construction and substantial improvement of any structure including but not limited to any manufactured home shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than two (2) feet above the base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate automatic equalization of flood hydrostatic forces on exterior walls shall be provided in accordance with standards of Article 4, Section B (1) "Elevated Buildings" above.
- (3) Non-Residential Construction - New construction and the substantial improvement of any non-residential structure located in A1-30, AE, or AH zones, may be flood-proofed in lieu of elevation. The structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, must be designed to be water tight to two (2) feet above the base flood elevation, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions above, and shall provide such certification to the official as set forth above and in Article 3, Section C (6).
- (4) Standards for Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles - Where base flood elevation data are available:
- (a) All manufactured homes placed and substantially improved on: (i) individual lots or parcels, (ii) in new or substantially improved manufactured home parks or subdivisions, (iii) in expansions to existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions, or (iv) on a site in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision where a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, must have the lowest floor including basement elevated no lower than two (2) feet above the base flood elevation.
 - (b) Manufactured homes placed and substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision may be elevated so that either:
 - (i) The lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated no lower than two (2) feet above the level of the base flood elevation, or
 - (ii) Where no Base Flood Elevation exists (Approximate A Zones), the manufactured home chassis and supporting equipment is to be elevated to a minimum of four (4) feet above highest adjacent grade and placed on an engineered permanent foundation.
 - (c) All Manufactured homes must be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement as per Article 4, Section A (5).
 - (d) All recreational vehicles placed on sites must either:
 - (i) Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, fully licensed and ready for highway use if it is licensed, on its' wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached structures or additions; or

- (ii) The recreational vehicle must meet all the requirements for "New Construction," including the anchoring and elevation requirements of Article 4 Section B (4)(a)(c), above.
- (5) Floodway - Located within Areas of Special Flood Hazard established in Article 2, Section B, are areas designated as floodway. A floodway may be an extremely hazardous area due to velocity floodwaters, debris or erosion potential. In addition, the area must remain free of encroachment in order to allow for the discharge of the base flood without increased flood heights. Therefore, the following provisions shall apply:
 - (a) Encroachments including fill, new construction, substantial improvements or other development within the regulatory floodway are prohibited. Development may be permitted, however, provided it is demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels or floodway widths during a base flood discharge. A registered professional engineer must provide supporting technical data and certification thereof.
 - (b) ONLY if Article 4, Section B (5) (a) above is satisfied, then any new construction or substantial improvement shall comply with all other applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Article 4.
 - (c) Until such time as a regulatory floodway is designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) will be permitted within Zone A or Zone AE on the FIRM, unless it is demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the City.
 - (d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this ordinance, the City may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevation, provided that the community first applies for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, fulfills the requirements for such revisions as established under the provisions for 44 CFR Section 65.12, and receives approval from FEMA. All costs associated with such revision shall be paid by the requesting entity.
- (6) Standards for Subdivisions:
 - (a) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
 - (b) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
 - (c) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards;
 - (d) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for all subdivision proposals and all other proposed development, including

manufactured home parks and subdivisions from the original date of the prior Ordinance adoption (May 17, 2005). Base flood elevations shall be given as set forth in Article 4, Sections B, C, and or D, and;

- (e) The Base flood elevation and minimum "Lowest Floor" elevation as determined by this ordinance must be clearly labeled on all final subdivision plats. These elevations must be shown for each individual lot covered by the Flood Ordinance. The elevations must be either labeled directly on the lot or included in a chart on the subdivision plat. Base flood elevations must be also shown on any site plans or Development plans sealed by a registered professional engineer, architect or land surveyor submitted to the City for approval. In addition, the source of base flood elevation must be noted on the subdivision plat.

SECTION C. BUILDING STANDARDS FOR STREAMS WITHOUT ESTABLISHED BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS (APPROXIMATE A-ZONES) AND/OR FLOODWAY

Any areas located within the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) established in Article 2, Section B, where no base flood data has been provided (approximate A-Zones), OR where base flood data have been provided but a Floodway has not been delineated, in addition to all other provisions in 44 CFR Section 60.3, the following provisions apply:

- (1) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with Article 2 Section B, then the City Engineer shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any scientific or historic Base Flood Elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State, or other source, in order to administer the provisions of Article 4. ONLY if data are not available from these sources, then the following provision (3) below shall apply.
- (2) All applicants for a Floodplain Development Permit or for a subdivision plat in an Approximate A-Zone for an area one and a half (1 ½) acres or greater or for any subdivision of six (6) lots or more, whichever is less, must calculate a Base Flood Elevation (BFE) and delineate a Floodway for the property. Moreover, a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) must conforming to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)'s standard for "Identification and Mapping of Special Hazard Areas" (44 CFR Part 65) is required prior to any development in the SFHA. For purposes of this Ordinance, the 1 ½ acre site or 1 ½ acre or six (6) lot subdivision will be determined from the original date of the prior ordinance adoption (May 17, 2005). The City Engineer may waive the study requirement only in cases where no construction is proposed in the SFHA and the SFHA is dedicated as permanent open space. Any subsequent development in the SFHA will required the flood study to be done. Nothing in this section shall be considered to require a flood study where the site construction is not considered a substantial improvement to the property.

For parcels in which a flood study is not required as per Article 4, Section C (3) hereof, then following provisions, (4) and (5) below shall apply:

- (3) No encroachments, including structures or fill material, shall be located within an area equal to the width of the stream or twenty-five feet, whichever is greater, measured from the top of the stream bank, unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

- (4) In special flood hazard areas without base flood elevation data, new construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall have the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement) elevated no less than four (4) feet above the highest adjacent grade at the building site. Also, in the absence of a base flood elevation, a manufactured home must also meet the elevation requirements of Article 4, Section B, Paragraph (4) (b) (ii) in that the structure must be elevated a minimum of four (4) feet above highest adjacent grade and placed on an engineered permanent foundation. Openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with standards of Article 4, Section B (1).

The permit holder shall provide to the City Engineer an as-built certification as per Article 3, Section B (2) of this Ordinance. Said record shall become a permanent part of the permit file.

SECTION D. STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (AO ZONES)

Areas of Special Flood Hazard established in Article 2, Section B, may include designated "AO" shallow flooding areas. These areas have base flood depths of one to three feet (1'-3') above ground, with no clearly defined channel. In addition to all other provisions in 44 CFR Section 60.3, the following provisions apply:

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential and non-residential structures shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the flood depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) above the highest adjacent grade. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated at least five feet (5) above the highest adjacent grade. Openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with standards of Article 4, Section B (1).

The City Engineer will obtain certification of the lowest floor elevation level and the record shall become a permanent part of the permit file.

- (2) New construction or the substantial improvement of a non-residential structure may be flood-proofed in lieu of elevation. The structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, must be designed to be water tight to the specified FIRM flood level plus two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions above, and shall provide such certification to the official as set forth above and as required in Articles 3 Section B (1)(c) and Article 3 Section B(2) hereof.
- (3) Drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwater around and away from any proposed structure.

ARTICLE 5. VARIANCE PROCEDURES

SECTION A. REASONS FOR A VARIANCE

The Board of Adjustment as established by the City of Montgomery shall hear and decide requests for appeals or, only as permitted by 44 CFR 60.6 or by Articles 5, Sections (A) (3) and (4) below, requests for variance from the requirements of this ordinance.

- (1) The board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged an error in any requirement, decision, or determination is made by the City Engineer in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.
- (2) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Adjustment may appeal such decision to the Circuit Court as provided in Section 11-52-81, Alabama Code, 1975.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Variances may be issued for development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, provided the criteria of this Article are met, no reasonable alternative exists, and the development is protected by methods that minimize flood damage during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.
- (5) Variances shall not be issued within a Regulatory Floodway if ANY increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

In reviewing such requests, the Board of Adjustment shall consider all technical evaluations, relevant factors, and all standards specified in this and other sections of this ordinance.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES:

- (1) A variance shall be issued **ONLY** when there is:
 - (a) A finding of good and sufficient cause,
 - (b) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and,
 - (c) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- (2) The provisions of this Ordinance are minimum standards for flood loss reduction; therefore, any deviation from the standards must be weighed carefully. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief; and, in the instance of a Historic Structure, a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary so as not to destroy the historic character and design of the building.
- (3) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the elevation of the proposed lowest floor and stating that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk to life and property resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.
- (4) The Land Use Control Administrator of the Planning Controls Division shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal and State Emergency Management Agencies upon request.

Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of this ordinance, the Board of Adjustment may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this ordinance.

ARTICLE 6. DEFINITIONS

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

"Addition (to an existing building)" means any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter or height of a building.

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the City Engineer's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or AH Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent chance of flooding an average depth from one to three feet, and/or 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. In the absence of official designation by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Areas of Special Flood Hazard shall be those designated by the local community and referenced in Article 2, Section B.

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

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

"Building" see "structure".

"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, drilling operations, and permanent storage of equipment or materials.

"Elevated building" means a non-basement building that has its lowest floor raised above the ground level by means of solid foundation perimeter walls, posts, pilings, columns, piers, or shear walls.

"Existing Construction" Any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before December 23, 1981. [i.e., the effective date of the FIRST floodplain management code or ordinance adopted by the community as a basis for that community's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)].

"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 final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before December 23, 1981. [i.e., the effective date of the FIRST floodplain management regulations adopted by a 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.

"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; or

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

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by FEMA, where the boundaries of areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, issued by FEMA, delineating the areas of special flood hazard and/or risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" the official report by FEMA evaluating flood hazards and containing flood profiles and water surface elevations of the base flood.

"Floodplain" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of flooding).

"Floodway" (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.

"Functionally dependent facility" means a facility that cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and shipbuilding and ship repair facilities. 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.

"Historic Structure" means any structure that is;

Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register:

- a. 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:
- b. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places and determined as eligible by states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- c. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places and determined as eligible by communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 1. By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or
 2. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

Levee means a man-made structure; usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

Levee System means a flood protection system, which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

Lowest floor means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, used 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 other provisions of this code.

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

"Manufactured home park or subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

"Mean Sea Level" means the average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain. For purposes of this ordinance, the term is synonymous with National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1988 or other datum.

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1988 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

"New construction" means ANY structure (see definition) for which the "start of construction" commenced after December 23, 1981 and includes any subsequent improvements to the structure. [* i.e., the effective date of the FIRST floodplain management ordinance adopted by the community as a basis for community participation in the (NFIP)] and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

"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 December 23, 1981. [i.e., the effective date of the first floodplain management regulations adopted by a community].

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle that is:

- a. Built on a single chassis;
- b. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- c. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- d. Designed primarily not 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 as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without increasing the water surface elevation above the "WITH FLOODWAY" water-surface elevation as shown in Table 4 of the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Montgomery County and Incorporated Areas, latest edition, or other accepted flood study. In no case shall the cumulative increase to the base flood elevation be greater than one foot.

"Remedy a violation" means to bring the structure or other development into compliance with State or local flood plain management regulations, or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its non-compliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of the ordinance or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing Federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

"Repetitive Loss" means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market

value of the structure before the damages occurred.

"Start of construction" means the date the Floodplain Development Permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of the structure such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation, and includes the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. (Permanent construction does not include initial 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 buildings appurtenant to the permitted structure, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or part of the main structure. (NOTE: accessory structures are NOT exempt from any ordinance requirements) For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

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

"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 damage also means flood related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damages 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 that have incurred "repetitive loss" or "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. The market value of the building should be (1) the appraised value of the structure prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement, or (2) in the case of damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring. This term includes structures that have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual amount of repair work performed.

For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. 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".

"Substantially improved existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions" is where the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equals or exceeds 50 percent of the value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement commenced.

"Variance" is a grant of relief from the requirements of this ordinance that permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this ordinance.

"Violation" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's flood plain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other

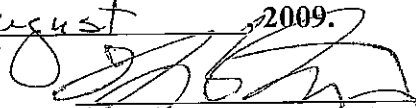
evidence of compliance required in the Code of corresponding parts of this ordinance is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

ARTICLE 7. SEVERABILITY

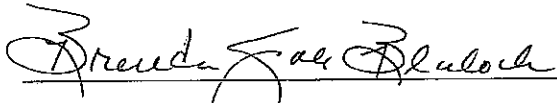
If any section, clause, sentence, or phrase of this Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way effect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

ARTICLE 8. Ordinance No. 37-2005 be and is hereby repealed.

ADOPTED this the 4th day of August, 2009.


TODD STRANGE, MAYOR

ATTEST:


BRENDA GALE BLALOCK, CITY CLERK