

ARTICLE I. Statutory Authorization, Findings of Fact, Purpose and ObjectivesSECTION A. Statutory Authorization

The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina has in General Statutes Chapter 143 empowered local governmental units to adopt floodway regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the Board of Commissioners of Surry County, North Carolina does ordain as follows:

SECTION B. Findings of Fact

- (1) The flood hazard areas of Surry 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 in part by the cumulative effect of obstructions in flood plains causing increases in flood heights and velocities, and by the presence in flood hazard areas of land uses vulnerable to floods or hazardous to other properties which are inadequately elevated, flood-proofed or otherwise protected from flood damages.

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) restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water, erosion, or increases in flood heights or velocities;
- (2) require that land 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 flood plains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accomodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage; and,
- (5) prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

SECTION D. Objectives

The objectives of this ordinance 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 and sewer lines, and streets and bridges located in flood plains;
- (6) to help maintain a stable tax base by providing the sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and,
- (7) to insure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in flood area.

ARTICLE 2. 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.

"Area of Special Flood Hazard" is 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, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations.

"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; and,
- (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 as Zone A.

"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.

"Habitable floor" means any floor usable for living purposes, which includes working, sleeping, eating, cooking or recreation, or a combination thereof. A floor used only for storage purposes is not a "habitable floor."

"Mobile 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. It does not include recreational vehicles or travel trailers.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, as well as a mobile home.

"Substantial improvement" means for a structure built prior to the enactment of this ordinance, 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 on 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 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 State Inventory of Historic Places.

ARTICLE 3. 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 Surry County.

SECTION B. Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Hazard

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration in its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) # 370364, dated August 11, 1978 and any revision thereto are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.

SECTION C. Compliance

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

SECTION D. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

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

SECTION E. Interpretation

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

SECTION F. 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 on rare occasions. 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 Surry County or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION G. 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 \$50.00 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both, 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 Surry County from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

ARTICLE 4. AdministrationSECTION A. Establishment of Development Permit

- (1) A Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance.
- (2) Application for a Development Permit shall be made to the County Manager or his delegate on forms furnished by him and may include, but not be limited to, the following: 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. Specifically, the following information is required:
 - (a) elevation in relation to Mean Sea Level (MSL) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all proposed structures.
 - (b) elevation in relation to Mean Seal Level to which any non-residential structure will be flood-proofed.
 - (c) certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the non-residential flood-proofed structure meets the flood-proofing criteria in Article 5, Section B(2).
 - (d) description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

SECTION B. Designation of Local Administrator

The County Manager or his delegate is hereby appointed as local administrator to administer and implement this ordinance by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions. Duties of the local administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Permit Review

- (a) Review all development permits to determine that the permit requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.
- (b) Advise permittee that additional federal or state permits may be required, and if specific federal or state permits are known, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the development permit.
- (c) Review all development permits to determine if proposed development adversely affects the flood-carrying capacity of the flood plain. For purposes of this ordinance, "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, and the development is not a building, then the permit shall be granted without further consideration.
 - (ii) If it is determined that there is an adverse effect, then technical justification (i.e., a registered professional engineering analysis) for the proposed development shall be required.
 - (iii) If the proposed development is a building, then the provisions of this ordinance shall apply.

SECTION C. Use of Other Base Flood Data

In addition to base flood elevation data provided in accordance with Article 3, Section B, Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Hazard, the local administrator may obtain, review, and reasonably utilize other base flood elevation data available from federal, state or other sources, in order to administer Article 5, Section B of this ordinance.

SECTION D. Information to be Obtained and Maintained

For the purpose of the determination of applicable flood insurance risk premium rates, the local administrator shall:

- (1) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to Mean Sea Level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures.
- (2) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to Mean Sea Level) to which the new or substantially improved structures have been flood-proofed. Certification of such flood-proofing shall be obtained in accordance with Article 5, Section B(2).
- (3) All records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance shall be maintained in the office of the local administrator and shall be open for public inspection.

SECTION E. Alteration of Watercourses

The local administrator shall:

- (1) Notify adjacent communities and the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and shall 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.

SECTION F. Interpretation of Flood Hazard Boundary Map Boundaries

Where interpretation is 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 physical conditions), the local administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.

ARTICLE 5. Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction

SECTION A. General Standards

In all areas of special flood hazard, the following provisions are required:

(1) Anchoring

- (a) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.
- (b) All mobile homes shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement by providing over-the-top ties to ground anchors.

Specific requirements shall be that:

- (i) over-the-top ties be provided at each of the four corners of the mobile home, with two additional ties per side at intermediate locations and mobile homes less than 50 feet long requiring one additional tie per side;
- (ii) frame ties be provided at each corner of the home with five additional ties per side at intermediate points and mobile homes less than 50 feet long requiring four additional ties per side;
- (iii) all components of the anchoring system be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds; and,
- (iv) any additions to the mobile home be similarly anchored.

(2) Construction Materials and Methods

- (a) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (b) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

(3) Utilities

- (a) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Onsite waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

(4) Subdivision Proposals

- (a) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- (b) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electric 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 subdivision proposals and other proposed development which is greater than the lesser of 50 lots or 5 acres.

(5) Encroachments

The cumulative effect of any proposed development shall not adversely affect the area of special flood hazard. This determination is to be made in accordance with Article 4, Section B(1) (c).

SECTION B. Specific Standards

In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in Article 4, Section C, the following provisions are required:

- (1) Residential Construction- New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure (including mobile homes) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above base flood elevation.
- (2) Non-residential Construction - New construction or substantial structure improvement of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure (including mobile homes) 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, be flood-proofed so that below the base flood level the structure is water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the official as set forth in Article 4, Section A(2) (c).

ARTICLE 6. Adoption

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption.

ADOPTED AND RATIFIED THIS 29th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1979.

BY VOTE:	FOR:	5	SURRY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
	AGAINST:	0	

BY: /s/ Fletcher Harris
CHAIRMAN

/s/ Lisa H. York
CLERK TO THE BOARD