TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN, COLORADO

ORDINANCE NO. 2006-780

AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE REVISING THE FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION MEASURES AS REQUIRED UNDER THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Colorado has, in C.R.S. 31-23-206, delegated the responsibility/authority of local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to minimize flood losses; and

WHEREAS, the flood hazard areas in the Town are subject to periodic inundation which can result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, and extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare; and

WHEREAS, these flood losses are created by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains which cause an increase in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy of flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods and hazardous to other lands because they are inadequately elevated, floodproofed, or otherwise protected from flood damage.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN, COLORADO, that:

Section 1. Ordinance 2003-705 is hereby repealed and the following provisions are hereby ordained and enacted as Article XIV of Chapter 17 of the Johnstown Municipal Code:

ARTICLE XIV

Sec. 17-250 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. Protect human life and health;

2. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

3. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

4. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;

5. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;

6. 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 future flood blight areas; and

7. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

Sec. 17-251 METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES

1. Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety, or property in times of flood, or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities;

2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

3. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;

4. Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage;

5. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

Sec. 17-252 DEFINITIONS

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

ALLUVIAL FAN FLOODING – means flooding occurring on the surface of an alluvial fan or similar landform which originates at the apex and is characterized by high-velocity flows; active processes of erosion, sediment transport, and deposition; and unpredictable flow paths.

APEX – means a point on an alluvial fan or similar landform below which the flow path of the major stream that formed the fan becomes unpredictable and alluvial fan flooding can occur.

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING – means a designated AO, AH, or VO zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent chance or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD – is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone A usually is refined into Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A1-99, VO, VI-30, VE, or V.

BASE FLOOD – means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASEMENT – means any area of the building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

CRITICAL FEATURE – means an integral and readily identifiable part of a flood protection system, without which the flood protection provided by the entire system would be compromised.

DEVELOPMENT – means any man-made change in improved and 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.

ELEVATED BUILDING – means a non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in Zones A1-30, AE, A A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, and D, to have the top of the elevated floor, or in the case of a building in Zones V1-30, VE, or V, to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the floor of the water and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, and D, "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In the case of Zones V1-30, VE, or V, "elevated building" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building," even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls if the breakaway walls met the standards of Section 60.3(e)(5) of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.

EXISTING CONSTRUCTION – means for the purposes of determining rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of the FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. "Existing construction" may also be referred to as "existing structures."

EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the Town.

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:

1. the overflow in inland waters.

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

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) – means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY – is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, water surface elevation of the base flood, as well as the Flood Boundary-Floodway Map.

FLOODPLAIN OR FLOOD-PRONE AREA – means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of flooding).

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT – means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing flood damage, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS – means zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as floodplain ordinance, grading ordinance and erosion control ordinance) and other applications of police power. The term describes such state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM – means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically

to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the areas within a community subject to a "special flood hazard" and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees, or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in conformance with sound engineering standards.

FLOOD PROOFING – means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures or their contents.

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.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE – means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE – means any structure that is:

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

2. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;

3. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or

4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:

    a) by an approved states program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or;

    b) 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 resistance enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; **provided** that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirement of Section 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.

MANUFACTURED HOME – means a structure transportable in one or more sections 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 OR SUBDIVISION – means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

MEAN SEA LEVEL – means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

NEW CONSTRUCTION – means, for the purpose of determining insurance rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date (December 19, 2006) of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, "new construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by the Town 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 the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by the Town.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE – means a vehicle which is:

1. built on a single chassis;

2. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections;

3. designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and

4. designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

START OF CONSTRUCTION – [for other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348)] includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the state 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 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 the building.

STRUCTURE – means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE – means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT – means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before "start of construction" of the improvement. This includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage," regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary conditions; or

2. Any alteration of a "historic structure" provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

VARIANCE – is a grant of relief to a person from the requirement of this Ordinance when specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship. A variance, therefore, permits

construction or development in a manner otherwise prohibited by this Ordinance. (For full requirements, see Section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.)

VIOLATION – means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in Section 60.3(b)(5), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

WATER SURFACE ELEVATION – means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 (or other datum, where specified), of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

Sec. 17-253 GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES

The Ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Johnstown, Colorado.

(b) BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled, "The Flood Insurance Study for Larimer County, Colorado and Incorporated Areas," dated December 19, 2006, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary-Floodway Maps (FIRM and FBFM) and any revisions thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Development Permit shall be required to ensure conformance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(d) COMPLIANCE

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, altered, or have its use changed without full compliance with the terms of this Ordinance and other applicable regulations.

(e) 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 ordinance, easement,

covenants, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

(f) INTERPRETATION

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

1. considered as minimum requirements;

2. liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and

3. deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

(g) WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OR LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this Ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. On rare occasions, greater floods can and will occur and flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This Ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards 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 community or any official or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

Sec. 17-254 ADMINISTRATION

(a) DESIGNATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

The Town Planner is hereby appointed the Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this Ordinance and other appropriate sections of 44 CFR (National Flood Insurance Program Regulations) pertaining to floodplain management.

(b) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this Ordinance.

2. Review permit application to determine whether proposed building sites, including the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.

3. Review, approve, or deny all applications for development permits required by adoption of this Ordinance.

4. Review permits for proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State, or local governmental agencies (including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334) from which prior approval is required.

5. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the Floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.

6. Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Agency which is Colorado Water Conservation Board, prior to any alteration or relocation of watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

7. Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.

8. When based flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 17-253, Section B, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a Federal, State, or other source, in order to administer the provisions of Section 17-255.

9. When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the Floodplain Administrator must require that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones A1-30 and AE on the community's FIRM unless it is demonstrated 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 community.

10. Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations, a community may approve certain development in Zones A1-30, AE, AH, on the community's FIRM which increases the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot, provided that the community **first** applies for a conditional FIRM revision through FEMA (Conditional Letter of Map Revision).

(c) PERMIT PROCEDURES

Application for a Development Permit shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him/her and may include, but not be limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions, and elevation of proposed landscape alterations, existing and proposed structures, including the placement of manufactured homes, and the location of the foregoing in relation to areas of special flood hazard. Additionally, the following information is required:

1. Elevation (in relation to mean sea level), of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new and substantially improved structures;

2. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure shall be floodproofed;

3. A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the non-residential floodproofed structure shall meet the floodproofing criteria of Section 17-255, Section (b)(2);

4. Description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development;

5. Maintain a record of all such information in accordance with Section 17-254, Section (b)(1).

Approval or denial of a Development Permit by the Floodplain Administrator shall be based on all of the provisions of this Ordinance and the following relevant factors;

1. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;

2. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;

3. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;

4. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;

5. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

6. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of streets and bridges, and public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems;

7. 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;

8. The necessity of the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;

9. The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;

10. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan for that area.

(d) VARIANCE PROCEDURES

1. The Appeal Board shall be the **Johnstown Town Council** and shall hear and render judgment on requests for variances from the requirements of this Ordinance.

2. The Appeal Board shall hear and render judgment on an appeal only when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this Ordinance.

3. Any person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Board may appeal such decision in the courts of competent jurisdiction.

4. The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain a record of all actions involving an appeal and shall report variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

5. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation, or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historical Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this Ordinance.

6. 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, provided the relevant factors in Section (c)(2) of this Section have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

7. Upon consideration of the factors noted above and the intent of this Ordinance, the Appeal Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of this Ordinance (Section 17-250.

8. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

9. 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.

10. Pre-requisites for granting variances:

    a) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

    b) Variances shall only be issued upon:

        1) showing a good and sufficient cause;

        2) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and

        3) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expenses, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

    c) Any application to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with the 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.

11. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:

    a) the criteria outlined in Section 17-254, Section (d)(1) – (9) are met, and

    b) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

Sec. 17-255 PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

(a) GENERAL STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards, the following provisions are required for all new construction and substantial improvements:

1. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;

2. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;

3. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage;

4. All new construction or 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.

5. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;

6. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and

7. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

(b) SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in (i) Section 17-253, Section (b), (ii) Section 17-254, Section (b)(8), or (iii) Section 17-255, Section (c)(3), the following provisions are required:

1. **Residential Construction** – new construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement), elevated to or above the base flood elevation. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that

the standard of this subsection as proposed in Section 17-254, Section (c)(1)(a), is satisfied.

2. **Non-Residential Construction –** new construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial, or other non-residential structure shall either have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the base flood level or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight 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 develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice as outlined in this subsection. A record of such certification which includes the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed shall be maintained by the Floodplain Administrator.

3. **Enclosures** – new construction and substantial improvements, with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable 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 either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

   a) 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.

   b) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.

   c) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

4. **Manufactured Homes** –

   a) Require that all manufactured homes to be placed within Zone A on a community's FHBM or FIRM shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. For the purposes of this requirement, manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground

anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

b) Require that manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM on sites (i) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or any subdivision, or (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as a result of a flood, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to or above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

c) Require that manufactured homes be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision with Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM that are not subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this section be elevated so that either:

1) the lowest floor of the manufactured home is at or above the base flood elevation, or

2) the manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

5. **Recreational Vehicles** – require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM either:

a) be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,

b) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or

c) meet the permit requirements of Section 17-254, Section (c)(1), and the elevation and anchoring requirements for "manufactured homes" in paragraph (4) of this section. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.

(c) STANDARDS FOR SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

1. All subdivision proposals, including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions, shall be consistent with Section 17-251, Sections (b), (c), and (d) of this Ordinance.

2. All proposals for the development of subdivisions, including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall meet Development Permit requirements of Section 17-253, Section (c); Section 17-254, Section (c), and the provisions of Section 17-255 of this Ordinance.

3. Base flood elevation data shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed development including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions which is greater than 50 lots or five acres, whichever is lesser, if not otherwise provided pursuant to Section 17-255, Section (b), or Section 17-254, subsection (b)(8) of this Ordinance.

4. All subdivision proposals, including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions, shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

5. All subdivision proposals, including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions, shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

(d) STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (AO/AH ZONES)

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Section 17-253, Section (b), are areas designated as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow; therefore, the following provisions shall apply:

1. All new construction and substantial improvements of **residential** structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

2. All new construction and substantial improvements of **non-residential** structures;

   a) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or;

b) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads of effects of buoyancy.

3. A registered professional engineer or architect shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standards of this Section, as proposed in Section 17-254, Section (c)(1)(a), are satisfied.

4. Require within Zones AH or AO adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

(e) FLOODWAYS

Floodways – located within areas of special flood hazard established in Section 17-253, subsection (b), are areas designated as floodways. Since 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 shall apply:

1. Encroachments are prohibited, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway.
2. If Section 17-255, subsection (e)(1), above is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 17-255.

3. Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Regulations, a community may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations, provided that the community **first** applies for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision through FEMA.

(date)

Section 2. Penalty Clause. A person who violates the requirements of this Chapter shall be punished by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00), or by imprisonment of not more than one (1) year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. Emergency. It is hereby found and declared by the Town of Johnstown that periodic inundation has occurred in the past within its jurisdiction and will certainly occur within the future; that flooding is likely to result in infliction of serious personal injury or death, and is likely to result in substantial injury or destruction of property within its jurisdiction; in order to effectively comply with minimum standards for coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program; and in order to effectively remedy the situation described herein, it is necessary that this Ordinance become effective immediately.

Therefore an emergency is declared to exist, and this Ordinance, being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

INTRODUCED, PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Johnstown, Colorado, this 20th day of November, 2006.

TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN, COLORADO

ATTEST:

By:_____ By:_____

Diana Seele, Town Clerk Mayor Troy D. Mellon

I, the undersigned, _____, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of an ordinance duly adopted by the _____, at a regular meeting duly convened on _____.

(community) (date)

_____

(Secretary or responsible person)

(SEAL)