

Town of Rye
10 Central Road
Rye, NH 03870-0429

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

**Adopted March 12, 2019 by Article 5. Amendments noted where applicable
Codified in the Rye General Code, March 2020, Amended 11-9-2020 and 1-16-2024**

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The Town of Rye

Chapter 60

Floodplain Management

§ 60-1 Statutory authority, title and purpose.

- A. This chapter adopted pursuant to the authority of RSA 674:16, RSA 674:17, and RSA 674:56, shall be known as the "Town of Rye Floodplain Management Ordinance" ("this chapter").
- B. The purpose of this chapter is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare; to minimize hazards to persons and property from flooding; to protect watercourses from encroachment; and to maintain the capability of floodplains to retain and carry off floodwaters.

§ 60-2 Findings of fact and applicability.

- A. Certain areas of the Town of Rye are subject to periodic flooding, causing serious damages to properties within these areas. Relief is available in the form of flood insurance as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. Therefore, the Town of Rye has chosen to become a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and agrees to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended) as detailed in this chapter.
- B. The following regulations in this chapter shall apply to all lands within the Town of Rye and designated as special flood hazard areas by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in its "Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Rockingham, NH," dated January 29, 2021, together with the associated Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) panels (33015C0265F, 33015C0269F, 33015C0270F, 33015C0286F, 33015C0287F, 33015C0288F, 33015C0431F, 33015C0432F, 33015C0434F, 33015C0451F, 33015C0457F, 33015C0459F, 33015C0476F, and 33015C0478F) dated January 29, 2021, and associated amendments and revisions, which are declared to be a part of this chapter and are hereby incorporated by reference. **[Amended 11-9-2020]**
- C. This chapter establishes a permit system and review procedure for development in a special flood hazard area of the Town of Rye.

§ 60-3 Administrative provisions.

- A. If any provision of this chapter differs or appears in conflict with any other ordinance or regulation, the provision imposing the greater restriction or more stringent standard shall be controlling.

- B. Should any section or provision of this chapter be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.
- C. In accordance with RSA 676, the Floodplain Administrator, as defined below, shall enforce and administer the provisions of this chapter.
- D. The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur, and flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside of a special flood hazard area or uses that are permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damage.

§ 60-4 Floodplain Administrator duties and responsibilities.

- A. The Building Inspector is hereby appointed to administer and implement these regulations and is referred to herein as the "Floodplain Administrator."
- B. The duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) Ensure that permits are obtained for proposed development in a special flood hazard area.
 - (2) Review all permit applications for completeness and accuracy, and coordinate with the applicant for corrections or further documentation, as needed.
 - (3) Interpret the special flood hazard area and floodway boundaries and determine whether a proposed development is located in a special flood hazard area and, if so, whether it is also located in a floodway.
 - (4) Provide available flood zone and base flood elevation information pertinent to the proposed development.
 - (5) Make the determination as to whether a structure will be substantially improved or has incurred substantial damage as defined in this chapter and enforce the provisions of this chapter for any structure determined to be substantially improved or substantially damaged.
 - (6) Issue or deny a permit based on review of the permit application and any required accompanying documentation.
 - (7) Ensure prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse that the required submittal and notification requirements in this chapter are met.
 - (8) Review all required as-built documentation and other documentation submitted by the applicant for completeness and accuracy and verify that all permit conditions have been completed in compliance with this chapter.

- (9) Notify the applicant in writing of either compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of this chapter.
- (10) Ensure the administrative and enforcement procedures detailed in RSA 676 are followed for any violations of this chapter.
- (11) Submit to FEMA, or require applicants to submit to FEMA, data and information necessary to maintain FIRMs, including hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses prepared by or for the Town of Rye, within six months after such data and information becomes available if the analyses indicate changes in base flood elevations, special flood hazard area boundaries, and/or floodway boundaries.
- (12) Maintain and permanently keep and make available for public inspection all records that are necessary for the administration of these regulations, including local permit documents, flood zone and base flood elevation determinations, substantial improvement and damage determinations, variance and enforcement documentation, and as-built elevation and dry floodproofing data for structures subject to this chapter.
- (13) Delegate duties and responsibilities set forth in these regulations to qualified technical personnel, inspectors, or other community officials as needed.

§ 60-5 Flood zone and floodway determinations.

- A. The Floodplain Administrator shall determine whether any portion of a proposed development is located in a special flood hazard area and, if so, whether it is also located in a floodway, using the effective FIRM. If the development is located wholly or partially in a special flood hazard area, the Floodplain Administrator shall determine the flood zone and the applicable requirements in this chapter that shall apply to the development.
- B. Where it is unclear whether a site is in a special flood hazard area and/or in a floodway, the Floodplain Administrator may require additional information from the applicant to determine the development's location on the effective FIRM.
- C. If any portion of a development, including a structure and its attachments (e.g., deck posts, stairs) is located in multiple flood zones, the flood zone with the more restrictive requirements documented in this chapter shall apply.
- D. Where a conflict exists between the floodplain limits illustrated on the FIRM and actual natural ground elevation, the base flood elevation(s) in relation to the actual natural ground elevation shall be the governing factor in locating the regulatory floodplain limits.
- E. Within a riverine special flood hazard area designated as Zone A, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any floodway data available from federal, state, or other sources. If floodway data is available, the applicant shall meet the floodway requirements in § 60-15 of this chapter.

§ 60-6 Substantial improvement and damage determinations.

- A. For all development in a special flood hazard area that proposes to improve an existing structure, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, repairs of damage from any origin (such as, but not limited to, flood, fire, wind or snow) and any other improvement of or work on such structure, including within its existing footprint, the Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with any other applicable community official(s), shall be responsible for the following:
- (1) Review description of proposed work submitted by the applicant.
 - (2) Use the community's current assessed value of the structure (excluding the land) to determine the market value of the structure prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement, or in the case of damage, the market value prior to the damage occurring. If the applicant disagrees with the use of the community's assessed value of the structure, the applicant is responsible for engaging a licensed property appraiser to submit a comparable property appraisal for the total market value of only the structure.
 - (3) Review cost estimates of the proposed work, including donated or discounted materials and owner and volunteer labor, submitted by the applicant and determine if the costs are reasonable for the proposed work, or use other acceptable methods, such as those prepared by licensed contractors or professional construction cost estimators and from building valuation tables, to estimate the costs.
 - (4) Determine if the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage as defined in this chapter, taking place during a five-year period in which the cumulative cost equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure. For each structure, the five-year period begins on the date of the first permit issued for improvement or repair of that structure subsequent to March 12, 2024. (**Amended March 12, 2024**)
 - (5) Notify the applicant in writing of the result of the substantial improvement or damage determination. If the determination is that the work constitutes substantial improvement or substantial damage, the written documentation shall state that full compliance with the provisions of this chapter is required.
- B. Repair, alteration, additions, rehabilitation, or other improvements of historic structures shall not be subject to the elevation and dry floodproofing requirements of this chapter if the proposed work will not affect the structure's designation as an historic structure. The documentation of a structure's continued eligibility and designation as an historic structure shall be required by the Floodplain Administrator in approving this exemption.

§ 60-7 Floodplain permitting requirements.

- A. All proposed development within a special flood hazard area shall require a permit from the Town of Rye prior to the commencement of any development activities. Development, as defined in this chapter, includes both building and nonbuilding activities.

- B. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first submit an application in writing on a form furnished by the Town of Rye for that purpose. Every application shall include, but is not limited to:
- (1) The name, address and phone number of the applicant, owner, and contractor(s);
 - (2) A map indicating the location of the proposed development sufficient to accurately locate property and structure(s) in relation to existing roads and water bodies;
 - (3) A description of the proposed development and the use or occupancy for which the proposed development is intended;
 - (4) If the development involves proposed work on an existing structure, a description of the total costs of the proposed work, including all materials and labor;
 - (5) In a Zone A, for proposed developments either greater than 50 lots or greater than five acres, the base flood elevation(s) for the area, including any data such as hydraulic and hydrologic analyses, used to determine the elevation(s);
 - (6) Submittal of evidence that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state, or local government agencies from which prior approval is required; and
 - (7) Such other material and information as may be requested by the Floodplain Administrator to determine conformance with, and provide enforcement of, this chapter.
- C. The Floodplain Administrator shall review all permit applications for completeness and accuracy and coordinate with the applicant for corrections or further documentation, as needed. If the proposed development will comply with this chapter, the Floodplain Administrator shall approve the application and issue a permit. If the proposed development will not comply with this chapter, the Floodplain Administrator shall deny the permit application and return it to the applicant with a written explanation of denial.
- D. Following completion of new construction of a structure or an existing structure that was substantially improved or replaced, or that incurred substantial damage, or the placement or substantial improvement of a manufactured home, the applicant shall submit the following to the Floodplain Administrator:
- (1) For a structure located in Zone A, AE, and AO, a completed and certified copy of an elevation certificate that includes the as-built elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor of the structure and whether or not the structure has a basement.
 - (2) For a nonresidential structure located in Zone A, AE, or AO that includes dry floodproofing, a completed and certified copy of the floodproofing certificate for nonresidential structures that includes the as-built elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure was dry floodproofed and certification of floodproofing.
 - (3) For a structure located in Zone VE, a completed and certified copy of an elevation certificate that includes the as-built elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding pilings and

columns) of the structure and whether or not the structure has a basement.

- (4) For a structure located in Zone VE, a completed and certified copy of a V-Zone design certificate that certifies the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice in meeting the Zone VE standards in this chapter.
- E. The Floodplain Administrator shall review all required as-built documentation and other documentation submitted by the applicant for completeness and accuracy and verify that all permit conditions have been completed in compliance with this chapter. The Floodplain Administrator shall either:
- (1) Issue a certificate of occupancy to the applicant if it has been determined that full compliance with this chapter has been met; or
 - (2) Notify the applicant in writing of any violation of this chapter and the actions required to bring the development into compliance with this chapter if it has been determined that full compliance with this chapter has not been met.

§ 60-8 Flood elevation determinations.

- A. The Floodplain Administrator shall determine the flood elevation for a structure as applicable for each permit application in the following flood zones:
- (1) For Zones AE and VE, the base flood elevation is determined from the data provided in the community's FIS and accompanying FIRM.
 - (2) For Zone A with no base flood elevation shown in the FIS or on the FIRM:
 - (a) The Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data available from any federal, state or other source, including data submitted to the community for development proposals (i.e., subdivisions, site plan approvals).
 - (b) Where a base flood elevation is not available or not known, the base flood elevation shall be determined to be at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade.
 - (c) For a development either greater than 50 lots or greater than five acres, the applicant shall develop a base flood elevation for the site and provide it to the Floodplain Administrator with their permit application.
 - (3) For Zone AO, the base flood elevation is determined by adding the depth number specified on the FIRM to the elevation of the highest adjacent grade, or if no depth number is specified on the FIRM, by adding at least two feet to the elevation of the highest adjacent grade.
- B. If a structure is affected by multiple base flood elevations, the highest base flood elevation shall apply.

§ 60-9 Floodplain development requirements.

- A. All development located in a special flood hazard area shall be:
- (1) Reasonably safe from flooding;
 - (2) Designed and constructed with methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
 - (3) Designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement (including structures and aboveground gas or liquid storage tanks);
 - (4) Constructed with flood-damage-resistant materials;
 - (5) 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;
 - (6) Adequately drained to reduce exposure to flood hazards; and
 - (7) Compliant with the applicable requirements of the State Building Code and the applicable standards in this chapter, whichever is more restrictive.
- B. All development located in Zone AO shall also include adequate drainage paths placed around structures on slopes, to guide floodwater away from the proposed structure.

§ 60-10 Structure requirements for Zones A, AE, and AO.

- A. New construction of a residential structure or an existing residential structure to be substantially improved or replaced, or that has incurred substantial damage located in Zones A, AE and AO, shall have the lowest floor elevated at least two feet above the base flood elevation.
- B. New construction of a nonresidential structure or an existing nonresidential structure to be substantially improved or replaced, or that has incurred substantial damage located in Zones A, AE, and AO, shall:
- (1) Have the lowest floor elevated at least two feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - (2) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities:
 - (a) Be floodproofed at least two feet above the base flood elevation so that below this elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
 - (b) Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy; and

- (3) Be certified by a professional engineer or architect that the dry floodproofing design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this section. Such certification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator in the form of a completed and signed floodproofing certificate for nonresidential structures. **[Amended 3-10-2020 by Art. 5]**
- C. A fully enclosed area for new construction of a structure, or an existing structure to be substantially improved or replaced, or that has incurred substantial damage, located in a special flood hazard area that is below the lowest floor of a structure, below the base flood elevation, and therefore subject to flooding, shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) Be constructed with flood-damage-resistant materials;
 - (2) Be used solely for the parking of vehicles, building access, or storage;
 - (3) Be constructed with the floor of the enclosed area at grade on at least one side of the structure; and
 - (4) Be constructed with flood openings installed in the enclosure walls so that they are designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwater. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: **[Amended 3-10-2020 by Art. 5]**
 - (a) A minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area 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 flood openings shall be no higher on the enclosure wall than one foot above either the interior or exterior grade, whichever is higher; and
 - (c) Flood openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices, provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
- D. A fully enclosed area that has a floor that is below grade on all sides, including below-grade crawl spaces and basements, is prohibited for new structures, existing structures to be substantially improved or replaced, or that have incurred substantial damage, located in Zones A, AE, and AO.

§ 60-11 Structure and manufactured home requirements for Zone VE.

- A. New construction of a structure or an existing structure to be substantially improved or replaced, or that incurred substantial damage, or the placement or substantial improvement of a manufactured home located in Zone VE, shall be elevated on pilings and columns such that:
- (1) The bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is elevated at least two feet above the base flood elevation;

- (2) The pile or column foundation and structure attached thereto is anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components; and
 - (3) Water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood. Wind loading values used shall be those required by applicable state and local building standards.
- B. The space below the lowest floor of new construction of a structure or an existing structure to be substantially improved or replaced, or that incurred substantial damage, or the placement or substantial improvement of a manufactured home located in Zone VE, shall be:
- (1) Used solely for the parking of vehicles, building access, or storage; and either be:
 - (a) Free of obstructions as detailed in the FEMA Technical Bulletin 5, Free of Obstruction Requirements for Buildings Located in Coastal High Hazard Areas in Accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program; or
 - (b) Enclosed by walls that shall meet the following requirements:
 - [1] Constructed to enclose 299 square feet of area or less (exterior measurement);
 - [2] Designed to break away under flood loads and are not part of the structural support of the structure;
 - [3] Electrical, mechanical, and plumbing system components are not to be mounted on or penetrate through walls that are designed to break away under flood loads; and
 - [4] Walls intended to break away under flood loads shall be constructed with insect screening or open lattice, or shall be designed to break away or collapse without causing collapse, displacement or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. Such walls, framing and connections shall have a design safe loading resistance of not less than 10 pounds per square foot and no more than 20 pounds per square foot.
- C. For all new construction of a structure or an existing structure to be substantially improved or replaced, or that incurred substantial damage, or the placement or substantial improvement of a manufactured home located in Zone VE, a professional engineer or architect shall:
- (1) Develop or review the structural design, specifications and plans for construction; and
 - (2) Certify and submit a V Zone design certificate to the Floodplain Administrator that certifies that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this § **60-11**.
- D. All new construction of a structure within Zone VE shall be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.

- E. The use of fill for structural support of buildings within Zone VE is prohibited.
- F. Man-made alterations of sand dunes within Zone VE which would increase potential flood damage are prohibited.

§ 60-12 Detached accessory structures.

In Zones A, AE, and AO, new construction or substantial improvement of a small, detached accessory structure of 500 square feet or less does not have to meet the elevation or nonresidential dry floodproofing requirements as detailed in § 60-10 of this chapter if the following wet floodproofing standards are met:

- A. The structure has unfinished interiors and is not used for human habitation;
- B. The structure is not located in the floodway;
- C. The structure is not used for storage of hazardous materials;
- D. The structure is wet floodproofed and designed to allow for the automatic entry and exit of floodwater as detailed in § 60-10C(4);
- E. The structure shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation, collapse and lateral movement;
- F. When possible, the structure shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters and be placed further from the source of flooding than the primary structure; and
- G. Service facilities such as electrical, mechanical and heating equipment shall be elevated or dry floodproofed to or above the base flood elevation.

§ 60-13 Manufactured homes and recreational vehicles.

- A. A new manufactured home to be placed or an existing manufactured home to be substantially improved or replaced, or that has incurred substantial damage, located in Zones A, AE, and AO shall:
 - (1) Have the lowest floor elevated at least two feet above the base flood elevation;
 - (2) Be on a permanent, reinforced foundation;
 - (3) Be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage;
 - (4) Be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement. Methods of anchoring are authorized to include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces; and

- (5) Comply with the requirements of § **60-10C** of this chapter in cases where fully enclosed areas are present below an elevated manufactured home, including enclosures surrounded by rigid skirting or other material attached to the frame or foundation. Flexible skirting and rigid skirting not attached to the frame or foundation of a manufactured home are not required to have flood openings.
- B. A recreational vehicle located within a special flood hazard area shall meet one of the following requirements:
- (1) Be on a site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; or
 - (2) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use on wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick-disconnect-type utilities and security devices, and have no permanently attached additions; or
 - (3) Meet the requirements for manufactured homes as stated in § **60-13A** of this chapter for recreational vehicles in Zones A, AE, and AO or meet the requirements for manufactured homes in § **60-11** of this chapter for recreational vehicles in Zone VE.

§ 60-14 Water supply and sewage disposal systems.

The following standards shall apply to all water supply, sanitary sewage, and on-site waste disposal systems located in a special flood hazard area:

- A. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems;
- B. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed and located to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharge from the system into floodwaters; and
- C. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

§ 60-15 Floodway requirements. [Amended 3-10-2020 by Art. 5]

- A. Within a floodway, for any development, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development or land-disturbing-activity, the applicant must, prior to a permit being issued by the Floodplain Administrator, submit certification prepared by a professional engineer, along with supporting technical data and analyses, that demonstrates that such development will not cause any increase in the base flood elevation at any location in the community. If the analyses demonstrate that the proposed activities will result in any increase in the base flood elevation, the applicant must obtain a conditional letter of map revision (CLOMR) from FEMA prior to permit issuance by the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator reserves the right to deny a permit for the project if concerns about the development being reasonably safe from flooding remain following issuance of

the CLOMR. If a permit is issued and the project completed, the applicant must also obtain a letter of map revision (LOMR) from FEMA. CLOMR and LOMR submittal requirements and fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

- B. Within a riverine special flood hazard area where a base flood elevation has been determined but a floodway has not been designated, for any development, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development or land-disturbing activity, the applicant must, prior to a permit being issued by the Floodplain Administrator, submit certification prepared by a professional engineer, along with supporting technical data and analyses, that demonstrates that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the base flood elevation more than one foot at any point within the community. If the analyses demonstrate that the proposed activities will result in more than a one-foot increase in the base flood elevation, the applicant must obtain a conditional letter of map revision (CLOMR) from FEMA prior to permit issuance by the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator reserves the right to deny a permit for the project if concerns about the development being reasonably safe from flooding remain following issuance of the CLOMR. If a permit is issued and the project completed, the applicant must also obtain a letter of map revision (LOMR) from FEMA. CLOMR and LOMR submittal requirements and fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

§ 60-16 Watercourse alterations.

- A. Prior to a permit being issued by the Floodplain Administrator for any alteration or relocation of any riverine watercourse, the applicant shall:
 - (1) Notify the Wetlands Bureau of the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services and submit copies of such notification to the Floodplain Administrator, in addition to the copies required by RSA 482-A3; and
 - (2) Submit to the Floodplain Administrator certification provided by a professional engineer, assuring that the flood-carrying capacity of an altered or relocated watercourse can and will be maintained. **[Amended 3-10-2020 by Art. 5]**
- B. Prior to a permit being issued for any alteration or relocation of any riverine watercourse, the Floodplain Administrator shall notify adjacent communities and the state NFIP coordinating agency and submit copies of such notification to FEMA's Federal Insurance Administrator.

§ 60-17 Variances and appeals.

- A. Any order, requirement, decision or determination of the Floodplain Administrator made under this chapter may be appealed to the Board of Adjustment as set forth in RSA 676:5. **[Amended 3-10-2020 by Art. 5]**
- B. If the applicant, upon appeal, requests a variance as authorized by RSA 674:33, I(b), the

applicant shall have the burden of showing, in addition to the variance standards under state law, that:

- (1) The variance will not result in increased flood heights of any magnitude, additional threats to public safety, fraud on or victimization of the public; or extraordinary public expense;
- (2) The issuance of the variance will not conflict with other state, federal or local laws or ordinances;
- (3) If the requested variance is for activity within a floodway, no increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge will result; and
- (4) The variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

C. Notice.

- (1) The Board of Adjustment shall notify the applicant in writing that: **[Amended 3-10-2020 by Art. 5]**
 - (a) The issuance of a variance to construct below the base flood elevation will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 - (b) Such construction below the base flood elevation increases risks to life and property.
- (2) Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions.

D. The community shall:

- (1) Maintain a written record of all variance actions, including the justification for their issuance; and
- (2) Report such variances issued in its annual or biennial report submitted to FEMA's Federal Insurance Administrator.

§ 60-18 **Definitions.**

The following definitions shall apply only to this Floodplain Management Ordinance, and shall not be affected by the provisions of any other ordinance.

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE

A structure which is:

- A. Detached from and clearly incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure on a lot;
- B. Located on the same lot as the principal structure or use;
- C. Clearly and customarily related to the principal structure or use; and

- D. Only used for vehicle parking, storage, or primarily building access. Examples include garages, garden and tool sheds, and playhouses.

BASE FLOOD or 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The flood having a 1% chance (or one in 100 chance) of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE)

The elevation of the base (1% annual chance) flood referenced to a specified vertical datum (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 or North American Vertical Datum of 1988).

BASEMENT

Any area of a structure having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

BREAKAWAY WALL

A wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. Any walls below the lowest floor in a building in Zone VE should give way under wind and water loads without causing collapse, displacement, or other damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting pilings or columns.

BUILDING

See "structure."

CONDITIONAL LETTER OF MAP REVISION (CLOMR)

FEMA's comment on a proposed project that would, upon construction, affect the hydrologic and/or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing floodway, base flood elevation, or the special flood hazard area. CLOMRs do not revise an effective FIRM since they do not reflect as-built conditions.

DEVELOPMENT

Any man made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

ELEVATION CERTIFICATE

A form developed by FEMA to collect surveyed elevations and other information about a building, which can be used for the purposes of compliance with a community's floodplain regulations, flood insurance rating, and letters of map amendment applications.

ENCLOSED AREA

An area created by a crawl space or solid walls that fully enclose an area below an elevated building.

FEMA

The Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FLOOD or FLOODING

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-DAMAGE-RESISTANT MATERIALS

Any building product (material, component or system) capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact with floodwaters without sustaining significant damage. See FEMA Technical Bulletin 2, Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM)

The official map incorporated with this chapter on which FEMA has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. The FIRM is a graphic representation of the data contained in the accompanying Flood Insurance Study.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS)

A compilation and presentation of flood risk data for specific watercourses, lakes, and coastal flood hazard areas within a community. The FIS report contains detailed flood elevation data in flood profiles and data tables.

FLOOD OPENING

An opening in a foundation or enclosure wall that allows automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. See FEMA Technical Bulletin 1, Openings in Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures.

FLOODPLAIN or FLOOD PRONE AREA

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

FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

A person responsible for administering and implementing the community's local floodplain ordinance and ensuring that the community is complying with minimum NFIP standards and enforcing any locally imposed higher standards.

FLOODPROOFED or FLOODPROOFING

Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures that reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities, structures and their contents.

FLOODPROOFING CERTIFICATE FOR NONRESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The form developed by FEMA for use in the certification of non-residential dry floodproofing designs.

FLOODPROOFING, DRY

Making a structure watertight below the level that needs flood protection to prevent floodwaters from entering.

FLOODPROOFING, WET

Permanent or contingent measures applied to a structure and/or its contents that prevent or provide resistance to damage from flooding by allowing floodwaters to enter the structure.

FLOODWAY

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

The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE

Any structure that is:

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

LETTER OF MAP CHANGE

An official document issued by FEMA that revises or amends the flood hazard information shown on the FIRM without requiring the FIRM to be physically revised and/or republished. Letters of map change can include letters of map amendment, letters of map revision, and letters of map revision based on fill.

LETTER OF MAP REVISION (LOMR)

FEMA's modification to an effective FIRM, usually as a result of physical changes to the flooding source and floodplain that result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, base flood elevations, or special flood hazard area. LOMRs are a cost-effective way to keep FIRMs up to date without republishing an entire map panel or panels. The LOMR is generally accompanied by an annotated copy of the affected portions of the FIRM

and/or FIS report.

LOWEST FLOOR

The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such an enclosure is built in compliance with the applicable nonelevation design requirements in this chapter.

MANUFACTURED HOME

A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. For floodplain management purposes, the term "manufactured home" includes park trailers, travel trailers, and other similar vehicles placed on site for greater than 180 consecutive days. This includes manufactured homes located in a manufactured home park or subdivision.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION

A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

MEAN SEA LEVEL

The National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, or other vertical datum to which base flood elevations shown on a community's FIRMs are referenced.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP)

The program created by the Congress of the United States in 1968 through the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-448). The program enables property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance protection, administered by the government, against losses from flooding.

NATURAL GRADE

The grade unaffected by construction techniques such as fill, landscaping or berming.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE

A vehicle:

- A. Built on a single chassis;
- B. Four hundred 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 (less than 180 consecutive days) for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (SFHA)

The land in the floodplain subject to a 1% or greater possibility of flooding in any given year. The area is designated on the FIRM as Zones A, AE, AO, or VE.

START OF CONSTRUCTION

Includes substantial improvements, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, 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 stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or part of the main structure.

STATE BUILDING CODE

The current codes adopted by the State of New Hampshire.

STATE NFIP COORDINATING AGENCY

The agency of the state government (or other office designated by the Governor of the state or by state statute) that, at the request of the Federal Insurance Administrator, assists in the implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in that state.

STRUCTURE

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

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% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. The market value of the structure should equal the appraised value of the structure prior to the damage occurring.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT

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

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

or

- B. Any alteration of an historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an historic structure.

VIOLATION

The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations.

V ZONE DESIGN CERTIFICATE

A certificate used by the community to ensure that the design and method of construction for structures located in Zone VE are in accordance with accepted standards of practice and are developed or reviewed and certified by a professional engineer or architect.