

## Article 8: Flood Damage Prevention and Watershed Protection

### Part 1: Floodway and Floodplain Regulations

#### **Section 8.01: Statutory Authorization**

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Part 6, Article 21 of Chapter 143 and Chapter 160D-9-23 of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare. Therefore, the City Council of Rockingham, North Carolina, does ordain the following:

#### **Section 8.02: Findings of Fact**

- (A) The flood prone areas within the jurisdiction of Rockingham are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life, property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures of flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.
- (B) These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities and by the occupancy in flood prone areas of uses vulnerable to floods or other hazards.

#### **Section 8.03: Purpose and Objectives**

- (A) It is the purpose of Part 1 of this Article to promote public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions within flood prone areas by provisions designed to:
- (1) Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards or that result in damaging increases in erosion, flood heights or velocities;
  - (2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities that 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 floodwaters;
  - (4) Control filling, grading, dredging, and all other development that may increase erosion or flood damage; and
  - (5) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers that will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
- (B) The objectives of Part 1 of this Article are to:
- (1) Protect human life, safety, 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 losses and interruptions;

- (5) Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities (i.e. water and gas mains, electric, telephone, cable and sewer lines, streets, and bridges) that are located in flood prone areas;
- (6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas; and
- (7) Ensure that potential buyers are aware that property is in a special flood hazard area.

**Section 8.04: General Provisions**

- (A) **Applicability:** The regulations for flood damage prevention set forth in Part 1 of this Article shall apply to all special flood hazard areas within the jurisdiction, including extraterritorial jurisdiction of the City of Rockingham.
- (B) **Basis for Establishing the Special Flood Hazard Areas:** The special flood hazard areas are those identified under the Cooperating Technical State (CTS) agreement between the State of North Carolina and FEMA in its Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and its accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), for Richmond County dated October 16, 2007, which are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance. Such special flood hazard areas shall be delineated as an overlay district on the City of Rockingham Zoning Map as provided in Section 3.03 of this Ordinance and shall be automatically amended to remain consistent with changes in the officially promulgated state or federal maps. The initial Flood Insurance Rate Maps are as follows for the jurisdictional areas at the initial date: City of Rockingham, dated September 6, 1989; and Richmond County unincorporated area, dated March 11, 1983.
- (C) **Floodplain Development Permit Required:** A floodplain development permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of Part 1 of this Article prior to the commencement of any development activities within special flood hazard areas determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.04 (B) of this Ordinance.
- (D) **Designation of Floodplain Administrator:** The Planning Director or his or her designee, hereinafter referred to as the "Floodplain Administrator", is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of Part 1 of this Article.
- (E) **Abrogation and Greater Restrictions:** The flood damage prevention regulations set forth in Part 1 of this Article are not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where these regulations and others conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.
- (F) **Interpretation:** In the interpretation and application of Part 1 of this Article, all provisions shall be considered as minimum requirements; liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.
- (G) **Warning and Disclaimer of Liability:** The degree of flood protection required by the regulations set forth in Part 1 of this Article is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur. Actual flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. The regulations set forth in Part 1 of this Article do not imply that land outside the special flood hazard areas or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. The provisions of Part 1 of this Article shall not create liability on the part of the City of Rockingham or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

- (H) Effect on Rights and Liabilities under the Existing Flood Prevention Regulations: Part 1 of this Article in part comes forward by re-enactment of some of the provisions of the flood damage prevention ordinance enacted March 10, 1987 as a part of the City of Rockingham Unified Development Ordinance as amended, and it is not the intention to repeal but rather to re-enact and continue to enforce without interruption of such existing provisions, so that all rights and liabilities that have accrued thereunder are reserved and may be enforced. The enactment of Part 1 of this Article shall not affect any action, suit or proceeding instituted or pending. All provisions of the flood damage prevention ordinance of the City of Rockingham enacted on March 10, 1987, as amended, which are not reenacted herein, are repealed. The date of the initial Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance for Richmond County is June 1, 1987.
- (I) Effect upon Outstanding Floodplain Development Permits: Nothing herein contained shall require any change in the plans, construction, size, or designated use of any development or any part thereof for which a floodplain development permit has been granted by the floodplain administrator or his or her authorized agents before the time of adoption of Part 1 of this Article; provided, however, that when construction is not begun under such outstanding permit within a period of six (6) months subsequent to the date of issuance of the outstanding permit, construction or use shall be in conformity with the provisions of Part 1 of this Article.
- (J) Compliance: No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted, altered, or developed in any way without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulation.

**Section 8.05: Floodplain Development Application and Permit Procedures**

- (A) Application Requirements: Application for a floodplain development permit shall be made to the Floodplain Administrator prior to any development activities located within special flood hazard areas. The following items shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator to apply for a floodplain development permit:
- (1) A plot plan drawn to scale which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following specific details of the proposed floodplain development:
    - (a) The nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area of development/disturbance; existing and proposed structures, utility systems, grading/pavement areas, fill materials, storage areas, drainage facilities, and other development;
    - (b) The boundary of the special flood hazard area as delineated on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in Section 8.04 (B) or a statement that the entire lot is within the special flood hazard area;
    - (c) Flood zone(s) designation of the proposed development area as determined on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in Section 8.04 (B);
    - (d) The boundary of the floodway(s) or non-encroachment area(s) as determined in Section 8.04 (B);
    - (e) The base flood elevation (BFE) where provided as set forth in Section 8.04 (B), 8.06 and 8.11;
    - (f) The old and new location of any watercourse that will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development;

- (2) Proposed elevation and method thereof, of all development within a special flood hazard area including but not limited to:
    - (a) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed reference level (including basement) of all structures;
    - (b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure in Zone AE, A or AO will be flood-proofed; and
    - (c) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any proposed utility systems will be elevated or floodproofed;
  - (3) If floodproofing, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 81-65) with supporting data and an operational plan that includes, but is not limited to, installation, exercise, and maintenance of floodproofing measures.
  - (4) Foundation plans drawn to scale, which shall include details of the proposed foundation system to ensure all provisions of Part 1 of this Ordinance are met. These details include but are not limited to:
    - (a) The proposed method of elevation, if applicable (i.e., fill, solid foundation perimeter wall, solid backfilled foundation, open foundation on columns/posts/piers/piles/shear walls);
    - (b) Openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on walls in accordance with Section 8.10 (D)(3) when solid foundation perimeter walls are used in Zones A, AO, AE, and A1-30;
  - (5) Usage details of any enclosed areas below the lowest floor.
  - (6) Plans and/or details for the protection of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems to be located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
  - (7) Documentation for placement of Recreational Vehicles and/or Temporary Structures, when applicable, to ensure compliance with Section 8.10 (F) and (G).
  - (8) A description of proposed watercourse alteration or relocation, when applicable, including an engineering report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map (if not shown on plot plan) showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation.
  - (9) Certification that all other local, state, and federal permits required prior to floodplain development permit issuance has been received.
- (B) Permit Requirements: The floodplain development permit shall include, but not be limited to:
- (1) A description of the development to be permitted under the floodplain development permit.
  - (2) The special flood hazard area determination for the proposed development in accordance with available data specified in Section 8.04 (B).
  - (3) The regulatory flood protection elevation required for the reference level and all attendant

utilities.

- (4) The regulatory flood protection elevation required for the protection of all public utilities.
  - (5) All certification submittal requirements with timelines.
  - (6) A statement that no fill material or other development shall encroach into the floodway or non-encroachment area of any watercourse, as applicable.
  - (7) The flood openings requirements, if in Zones A, AO, AE or A1-30.
- (C) Certification Requirements
- (1) Elevation Certificate
    - (a) An Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 81-31) is required after the reference level is established. Within seven (7) calendar days of establishment of the reference level elevation, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the elevation of the reference level, in relation to mean sea level. Any work done within the seven (7) day calendar period and prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further work being permitted to proceed. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.
    - (b) A final as-built Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 81-31) is required after construction is completed and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of final as-built construction of the elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. In some instances, another certification may be required to certify corrected as-built construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.

- (2) Floodproofing Certificate: If non-residential floodproofing is used to meet the regulatory flood protection elevation requirements, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 81-65), with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan are required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the floodproofed design elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities, in relation to mean sea level. Floodproofing certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data, the operational plan, and the inspection and maintenance plan. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the applicant prior to permit approval. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit. Failure to construct in accordance with the certified design shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.
- (3) If a manufactured home is placed within Zone A, AO, AE, or A1-30 and the elevation of the chassis is more than 36 inches in height above grade, an engineered foundation certification is required in accordance with the provisions Section 8.10 (C)(2).
- (4) If a watercourse is to be altered or relocated, a description of the extent of watercourse alteration or relocation; a professional engineer's certified report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation shall all be submitted by the permit applicant prior to issuance of a floodplain development permit.
- (5) Certification Exemptions. The following structures, if located within Zone A, AO, AE or A1-30, are exempt from the elevation/floodproofing certification requirements specified in subsections (1) and (2) above:
  - (a) Recreational Vehicles meeting requirements of Section 8.10 (F)(1);
  - (b) Temporary Structures meeting requirements of Section 8.10 (G); and
  - (c) Accessory Structures less than 150 square feet meeting requirements of Section 8.10 (H).

**Section 8.06: Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator**

The Floodplain Administrator shall perform, but not be limited to, the following duties:

- (A) Review all floodplain development applications and issue permits for all proposed development within special flood hazard areas to assure that the requirements of Part 1 of this Article have been satisfied.
- (B) Notify adjacent communities and the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- (C) Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is maintained.
- (D) Prevent encroachments into floodways and non-encroachment areas unless the certification and

flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 8.13 are met.

- (E) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the reference level (including basement) and all attendant utilities of all new and substantially improved structures, in accordance with Section 8.05 (C).
- (F) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which all new and substantially improved structures and utilities have been floodproofed, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.05 (C).
- (G) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of all public utilities in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.05 (C).
- (H) When floodproofing is utilized for a particular structure, obtain certifications from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.05 (C) and Section 8.10 (B).
- (I) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the special flood hazard areas, floodways, or non-encroachment areas (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions), make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Part 1 of this Article.
- (J) When base flood elevation (BFE) data has not been provided in accordance with Section 8.04 (B), obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation (BFE) data, along with floodway data or non-encroachment area data available from a Federal, State, or other source, including data developed pursuant to Section 8.11 (B)(2), in order to administer the provisions of Part 1 of this Article.
- (K) When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data is provided but no floodway or non-encroachment area data has been provided in accordance with Section 8.04 (B), obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any floodway data or non-encroachment area data available from a Federal, State, or other source in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance.
- (L) Permanently maintain all records that pertain to the administration of Part 1 of this Article and make these records available for public inspection, recognizing that such information may be subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended.
- (M) Make on-site inspections of work in progress. As the work pursuant to a floodplain development permit progresses, the Floodplain Administrator shall make as many inspections of the work as may be necessary to ensure that the work is being done according to the provisions of the local ordinance and the terms of the permit. In exercising this power, the Floodplain Administrator has a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the jurisdiction of the community at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.

- (N) Issue stop-work orders as required. Whenever a building or part thereof is being constructed, reconstructed, altered, or repaired in violation of Part 1 of this Article, the Floodplain Administrator may order the work to be immediately stopped. The stop-work order shall be in writing and directed to the person doing or in charge of the work. The stop-work order shall state the specific work to be stopped, the specific reason(s) for the stoppage, and the condition(s) under which the work may be resumed. Violation of a stop-work order constitutes a misdemeanor.
- (O) Revoke floodplain development permits as required. The Floodplain Administrator may revoke and require the return of the floodplain development permit by notifying the permit holder in writing stating the reason(s) for the revocation. Permits shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, and specifications; for refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of State or local laws; or for false statements or misrepresentations made in securing the permit. Any floodplain development permit mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or local law may also be revoked.
- (P) Make periodic inspections throughout the special flood hazard areas within the jurisdiction of the community. The Floodplain Administrator and each member of his or her inspections department shall have a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the territorial jurisdiction of the department at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (Q) Follow through with corrective procedures of Section 8.07.
- (R) Review, provide input, and make recommendations for variance requests.
- (S) Maintain a current map repository to include, but not limited to, the FIS Report, FIRM and other official flood maps and studies adopted in accordance with Section 8.04 (B), including any revisions thereto including Letters of Map Change, issued by FEMA. Notify State and FEMA of mapping needs.
- (T) Coordinate revisions to FIS reports and FIRMs, including Letters of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F) and Letters of Map Revision (LOMR).
- (U) Review all proposed development with special flood hazard areas to assure that all necessary local, state, and federal permits have been received.

**Section 8.07: Corrective Procedures**

- (A) Violations to be Corrected: When the Floodplain Administrator finds violations of applicable State and local laws, it shall be his or her duty to notify the owner or occupant of the building of the violation. The owner or occupant shall immediately remedy each of the violations of law cited in such notification.
- (B) Actions in Event of Failure to Take Corrective Action: If the owner of a building or property shall fail to take prompt corrective action, the Floodplain Administrator shall give the owner written notice, by certified or registered mail to the owner's last known address or by personal service, stating:
  - (1) That the building or property is in violation of the floodplain management regulations;
  - (2) That a hearing will be held before the floodplain administrator at a designated place and time, not later than ten (10) days after the date of the notice, at which time the owner shall be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to present arguments and

evidence pertaining to the matter; and

- (3) That following the hearing, the Floodplain Administrator may issue an order to alter, vacate, or demolish the building; or to remove fill as applicable.
- (C) Order to Take Corrective Action: If, upon a hearing held pursuant to the notice prescribed above, the Floodplain Administrator shall find that the building or development is in violation of any provisions of Part 1 of this Article, they shall issue an order in writing to the owner, requiring the owner to remedy the violation within a specified time period, not less than sixty (60) calendar days, nor more than 180 calendar days. Where the Floodplain Administrator finds that there is imminent danger to life or other property, they may order that corrective action be taken in such lesser period as may be feasible.
- (D) Appeal: Any owner who has received an order to take corrective action may appeal the order to the Board of Adjustment and Appeals by giving notice of appeal in writing to the Floodplain Administrator and the clerk within ten (10) days following issuance of the final order. In the absence of an appeal, the order of the Floodplain Administrator shall be final. The Board of Adjustment and Appeals shall hear an appeal within a reasonable time and may affirm, modify and affirm, or revoke the order in accordance with the provisions set forth in Article 2 of this Ordinance.
- (E) Failure to Comply with Order: If the owner of a building or property fails to comply with an order to take corrective action for which no appeal has been made or fails to comply with an order of the governing body following an appeal, the owner shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished at the discretion of the court.
- (F) Penalties for Violation: Violation of the provisions of Article 8, Part 1 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 Article 8, Part 1 of 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 thirty (30) days, or both. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City of Rockingham from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

#### **Section 8.08: Variance Procedures**

- (A) The Board of Adjustment as established in Article 2 of this Ordinance shall hear and decide requests for variances from the requirements of Part 1 of the Article.
- (B) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Adjustment may appeal such decision to the Court, as provided in Chapter 7A of the North Carolina General Statutes.
- (C) Variances may be issued for the following:
  - (1) The repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon the determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and that the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
  - (2) Functionally dependent facilities if determined to meet the definition as stated in Article 15 of this Ordinance, provided provisions of Section 8.08 (I)(2), (3), and (5) have been satisfied, and such facilities are protected by methods that minimize flood damages during

the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

- (3) Any other type of development provided it meets the requirements of this Section.
- (D) In passing upon variances, the Board of Adjustment shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and:
  - (1) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
  - (2) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
  - (3) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
  - (4) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
  - (5) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location as defined in Article 15 of this Ordinance as a functionally dependent facility, where applicable;
  - (6) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
  - (7) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
  - (8) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
  - (9) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
  - (10) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
  - (11) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- (E) A written report addressing each of the above factors shall be submitted with the application for a variance.
- (F) Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of Part 1 of this Article, the Board of Adjustment may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of Part 1 of this Article.
- (G) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the base flood elevation (BFE) and the elevation to which the structure is to be built and that such construction below the base flood elevation increases risks to life and property, and that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood elevation will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to \$25 per \$100 of insurance coverage. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance.
- (H) The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the State of North Carolina upon

request.

(I) Conditions for Variances:

- (1) Variances shall not be issued when the variance will make the structure in violation of other Federal, State, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.
- (2) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway or non-encroachment area if the variance would result in any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge.
- (3) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (4) Variances shall only be issued prior to development permit approval.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a showing of good and sufficient cause; a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

(J) A variance may be issued for solid waste disposal facilities or sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities that are located in special flood hazard areas provided that all of the following conditions are met.

- (1) The use serves a critical need in the community.
- (2) No feasible location exists for the use outside the special flood hazard area.
- (3) The reference level of any structure is elevated or floodproofed to at least the regulatory flood protection elevation.
- (4) The use complies with all other applicable Federal, State and local laws.
- (5) The City of Rockingham has notified the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety of its intention to grant a variance at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to granting the variance.

**Section 8.09: General Standards for Flood Hazard Reduction**

In all special flood hazard areas the following provisions shall be required:

- (A) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure.
- (B) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (C) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages.
- (D) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation. These

include, but are not limited to, HVAC equipment, water softener units, bath/kitchen fixtures, ductwork, electric/gas meter panels/boxes, utility/cable boxes, hot water heaters, and electric outlets/switches.

- (E) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
- (F) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.
- (G) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- (H) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvements to a structure, which is in compliance with the provisions of Part 1 of this Article, shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this ordinance.
- (I) Nothing in Part 1 of this Article shall prevent the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of a building or structure existing on the effective date of this ordinance and located totally or partially within the floodway, non-encroachment area, or stream setback, provided there is no additional encroachment below the regulatory flood protection elevation in the floodway, non-encroachment area, or stream setback, and provided that such repair, reconstruction, or replacement meets all of the other requirements of this ordinance.
- (J) New solid waste disposal facilities and sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities shall not be permitted, except by variance as specified in Section 8.08 (J). A structure or tank for chemical or fuel storage incidental to an allowed use or to the operation of a water treatment plant or wastewater treatment facility may be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area only if the structure or tank is either elevated or floodproofed to at least the regulatory flood protection elevation and certified in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.05 (C).
- (K) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- (L) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- (M) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- (N) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have received all necessary permits from those governmental agencies for which approval is required by Federal or State law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.
- (O) When a structure is partially located in a special flood hazard area, the entire structure shall meet the requirements for new construction and substantial improvements.
- (P) When a structure is located in multiple flood hazard zones or in a flood hazard risk zone with multiple base flood elevations, the provisions for the more restrictive flood hazard risk zone and the highest base flood elevation shall apply.

**Section 8.10: Specific Standards for Flood Hazard Reduction**

In all special flood hazard areas where base flood elevation (BFE) data has been provided, as set forth in Section 8.04 (B) and Section 8.11, the following provisions, in addition to the provisions of Section 8.09, shall be required:

- (A) Residential Construction: New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation, as defined in Article 15 of this Ordinance.
- (B) Non-Residential Construction: New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or other non-residential structure shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation, as defined in Article 15 of this Ordinance. Structures located in A, AE, AO, and A1-30 Zones may be floodproofed to the regulatory flood protection elevation in lieu of elevation provided that all areas of the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, below the regulatory flood protection elevation are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, using structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. For AO Zones, the floodproofing elevation shall be in accordance with Section 8.14 (B). A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator as set forth in Section 8.05 (C), along with the operational and maintenance plans.
- (C) Manufactured Homes
  - (1) New and replacement manufactured homes shall be elevated so that the reference level of the manufactured home is no lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation, as defined in Article 15 of this Ordinance.
  - (2) Manufactured homes shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement, either by certified engineered foundation system, or in accordance with the most current edition of the State of North Carolina Regulations for Manufactured Homes adopted by the Commissioner of Insurance pursuant to NCGS 143-143.15. Additionally, when the elevation would be met by an elevation of the chassis thirty-six (36) inches or less above the grade at the site, the chassis shall be supported by reinforced piers or engineered foundation. When the elevation of the chassis is above thirty-six (36) inches in height, an engineering certification is required.
  - (3) All enclosures or skirting below the lowest floor shall meet the requirements of Section 8.10 (D).
  - (4) An evacuation plan must be developed for evacuation of all residents of all new, substantially improved or substantially damaged manufactured home parks or subdivisions located within flood prone areas. This plan shall be filed with and approved by the Floodplain Administrator and the local Emergency Management Coordinator.
- (D) Elevated Buildings: Fully enclosed area, of new construction and substantially improved structures, which is below the lowest floor:
  - (1) Shall not be designed or used for human habitation, but shall only be used for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow

for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator). The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be finished or partitioned into separate rooms, except to enclose storage areas;

- (2) Shall be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials at least to the regulatory flood protection elevation;
  - (3) Shall include, in Zones A, AO, AE, and A1-30, flood openings to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this requirement, the openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum design criteria:
    - (a) A minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding;
    - (b) The total net area of all flood openings must be at least one (1) square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
    - (c) If a building has more than one enclosed area, each enclosed area must have flood openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit;
    - (d) The bottom of all required flood openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the adjacent grade;
    - (e) Flood openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions; and
    - (f) Enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes, and, therefore, do not require flood openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires flood openings as outlined above.
- (E) Additions/Improvements
- (1) Additions and/or improvements to pre-FIRM structures when the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the existing structure are:
    - (a) Not a substantial improvement, the addition and/or improvements must be designed to minimize flood damages and must not be any more non-conforming than the existing structure.
    - (b) A substantial improvement, both the existing structure and the addition and/or improvements must comply with the standards for new construction.
  - (2) Additions to post-FIRM structures with no modifications to the existing structure other than a standard door in the common wall shall require only the addition to comply with the standards for new construction.
  - (3) Additions and/or improvements to post-FIRM structures when the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the existing structure are:

- (a) Not a substantial improvement, the addition and/or improvements only must comply with the standards for new construction.
  - (b) A substantial improvement, both the existing structure and the addition and/or improvements must comply with the standards for new construction.
- (F) Recreational Vehicles: Recreational vehicles shall either:
  - (1) Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days and be fully licensed and ready for highway use (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 has no permanently attached additions); or
  - (2) Meet all the requirements for new construction.
- (G) Temporary Non-Residential Structures: Prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for a temporary structure, the applicant must submit to the Floodplain Administrator a plan for the removal of such structure(s) in the event of a hurricane, flash flood or other type of flood warning notification. The following information shall be submitted in writing to the Floodplain Administrator for review and written approval:
  - (1) A specified time period for which the temporary use will be permitted. Time specified may not exceed three (3) months, renewable up to one (1) year;
  - (2) The name, address, and phone number of the individual responsible for the removal of the temporary structure;
  - (3) The time frame prior to the event at which a structure will be removed (i.e., minimum of 72 hours before landfall of a hurricane or immediately upon flood warning notification);
  - (4) A copy of the contract or other suitable instrument with the entity responsible for physical removal of the structure; and
  - (5) Designation, accompanied by documentation, of a location outside the special flood hazard area, to which the temporary structure will be moved.
- (H) Accessory Structures: When accessory structures (sheds, detached garages, etc.) are to be placed within a special flood hazard area, the following criteria shall be met:
  - (1) Accessory structures shall not be used for human habitation (including working, sleeping, living, cooking or restroom areas);
  - (2) Accessory structures shall not be temperature-controlled;
  - (3) Accessory structures shall be designed to have low flood damage potential;
  - (4) Accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters;
  - (5) Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.09 (A);
  - (6) All service facilities such as electrical shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of

Section 8.09 (D); and

- (7) Flood openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces shall be provided below regulatory flood protection elevation in conformance with the provisions of Section 8.10 (D) (3).
- (8) An accessory structure with a footprint less than 150 square feet that satisfies the criteria outlined above does not require an elevation or floodproofing certificate. Elevation or floodproofing certifications are required for all other accessory structures in accordance with Section 8.05 (C).

### **Section 8.11: Standards for Floodplains Without Established Base Flood Elevations**

Within the special flood hazard areas designated as Approximate Zone A and established in Section 8.04 (B), where no base flood elevation (BFE) data has been provided by FEMA, the following provisions, in addition to the provisions of Section 8.09 shall apply:

- (A) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements or new development shall be permitted within a distance of twenty (20) feet each side from top of bank or five times the width of the stream, whichever is greater, unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (B) The BFE used in determining the regulatory flood protection elevation shall be determined based on the following criteria:
  - (1) When base flood elevation (BFE) data is available from other sources, all new construction and substantial improvements within such areas shall also comply with all applicable provisions of Part 1 of this Article and shall be elevated or floodproofed in accordance with standards in Section 8.09 and Section 8.10.
  - (2) When floodway data is available from a Federal, State, or other source, all new construction and substantial improvements within floodway areas shall also comply with the requirements of Sections 8.10 and 8.13.
  - (3) All subdivision, manufactured home park and other development proposals shall provide base flood elevation (BFE) data if development is greater than five (5) acres or has more than fifty (50) lots/manufactured home sites. Such base flood elevation (BFE) data shall be adopted by reference in accordance with Section 8.04 (B) and utilized in implementing Part 1 of this Article.
  - (4) When base flood elevation (BFE) data is not available from a Federal, State, or other source as outlined above, the reference level shall be elevated to or above the regulatory flood protection elevation, as defined in Article 15 of this Ordinance. All other applicable provisions of Section 8.10 shall also apply.

### **Section 8.12: Standards for Riverine Floodplains with BFE but no Established Floodways or Non-Encroachment Areas**

Along rivers and streams where BFE data is provided by FEMA or is available from another source but neither floodway nor non-encroachment areas are identified for a special flood hazard area on the FIRM or in the FIS report, the following requirements shall apply to all development within such areas:

- (A) The standards set forth in Section 8.09 and Section 8.10; and
- (B) Until a regulatory floodway or non-encroachment area is designated, no encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development, shall be permitted unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating 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 (1) foot at any point within the community.

**Section 8.13: Floodways and Non-Encroachment Areas**

Areas designated as floodways or non-encroachment areas are located within the special flood hazard areas established in Section 8.04 (B). The floodways and non-encroachment areas are extremely hazardous areas due to the velocity of floodwaters that have erosion potential and carry debris and potential projectiles. The following provisions, in addition to standards outlined in Section 8.09 and Section 8.10 shall apply to all development within such areas:

- (A) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other developments shall be permitted unless:
  - (1) It is demonstrated that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in the flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood, based on hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice and presented to the Floodplain Administrator prior to issuance of floodplain development permit, or
  - (2) A Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) has been approved by FEMA. A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) must also be obtained upon completion of the proposed encroachment.
- (B) If Section 8.13 (A) is satisfied, then all development shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of set forth in Part 1 of this Article.
- (C) No manufactured homes shall be permitted, except replacement manufactured homes in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, provided such manufactured homes comply with the anchoring and the elevation standards set forth in Section 8.10 (C); and the no encroachment standard of set forth in Section 8.13 (A).

**Section 8.14: Standards for Areas of Shallow Flooding (Zone AO)**

Located within the special flood hazard areas established in Section 8.04 (B), are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one (1) to three (3) feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate. In addition to Sections 8.09 and 8.10, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the following requirements:

- (A) The reference level shall be elevated at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), in feet, plus a freeboard of two (2) feet, above the highest adjacent grade; or at least four (4) feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified.
- (B) Non-residential structures may, in lieu of elevation, be floodproofed to the same level as required in Section 8.14 (A) so that the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, below that level shall be 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. Certification is required in accordance with Section 8.05 (C) and

Section 8.10 (B).

- (C) Adequate drainage paths shall be provided around structures on slopes, to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures

## **Part 2: Watershed Protection Regulations**

### **Section 8.15: Authority and Enactment**

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has, in Chapter 160D-9-26, General Ordinance Authority; Section 140, Abatement of Public Health Nuisances, and in Chapter 143, Article 21, Watershed Protection Rules, delegated the responsibility or directed local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. The City Council of the City of Rockingham does hereby ordain and make part of this Ordinance the following Sections as the Watershed Protection Regulations of the City of Rockingham, North Carolina.

### **Section 8.16: Jurisdiction**

The provisions of this Part shall apply within the areas designated as a Public Water Supply Watershed by the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission and shall be defined and established on the official Zoning Map of Rockingham, North Carolina, which is adopted simultaneously herewith.

### **Section 8.17: Subdivision Application and Review Procedures in the Watershed**

- (A) All proposed subdivisions shall be reviewed prior to recording with the Register of Deeds by submitting a vicinity map to the Administrator to determine whether or not the property is located within the designated Public Water Supply Watershed. Subdivisions that are not within the designated watershed area shall not be subject to the provisions of this Part and may be recorded provided the Administrator initials the vicinity map and all other applicable state and local requirements are met. Subdivisions within the designated watershed area shall comply with the provisions of this Part and all other applicable state and local requirements.
- (B) Subdivision applications shall be filed with the Administrator in the Planning and Inspections Department. The application shall include a completed application form, two (2) copies of the plat, and supporting documentation deemed necessary by the Administrator.
- (C) The Administrator shall review the completed application. The Administrator shall either approve, approve conditionally, or disapprove each application. The Administrator may provide public agencies an opportunity to review and make recommendations. However, failure of the agencies to submit their comments and recommendations shall not delay the Administrator's decision. Said public agencies may include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (1) The district highway engineer with regard to proposed streets and highways.
  - (2) The director of the Richmond County Health Department with regard to proposed private water system or sewer systems normally approved by the Richmond County Health Department.
  - (3) The state Division of Environmental Management with regard to proposed sewer systems normally approved by the Division, engineered stormwater controls or stormwater management in general.
  - (4) Any other agency or official designated by the Administrator or Watershed Review Board.

- (D) If the Administrator approves the application, such approval shall be indicated on both copies of the final plat by the following certificate and signed by the Administrator:

<b>CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL OF RECORDING</b>	
<b>I certify that the plat shown hereon complies with the Watershed Protection Regulations and is hereby approved for recording in the Richmond County Register of Deeds.</b>	
<hr style="width: 80%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 80%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
<b>Date</b>	<b>Administrator</b>
<b>NOTICE: This property is located within a Public Water Supply Watershed - development restrictions may apply.</b>	

- (E) If the Administrator disapproves the application, the reasons for such action shall be stated in writing for the applicant and entered in the minutes. The subdivider may make changes and submit a revised plan, which shall constitute a separate request for the purpose of review.

**Section 8.18: Subdivision Standards and Required Improvements in the Watershed**

- (A) All lots shall provide adequate building space in accordance with the development standards set forth in Section 8.20. Lots which are smaller than the minimum required for residential lots may be developed using built-upon area criteria as set forth in Section 8.20.
- (B) For the purpose of calculating built-upon area, total project area shall include total acreage in the tract on which the project is to be developed.
- (C) Stormwater Drainage Facilities. The application shall be accompanied by a description of the proposed method of providing stormwater drainage. The subdivider shall provide a drainage system that diverts stormwater runoff away from surface waters and incorporates Best Management Practices to minimize water quality impacts.
- (D) Erosion and Sedimentation Control. The application shall be accompanied by a written statement that a Sedimentation and Erosion Control Plan has been submitted to and approved by the North Carolina Division of Land Quality.
- (E) Roads constructed in watershed buffer areas. Where possible, roads should be located outside the watershed buffer areas. Roads constructed within the buffer areas shall be designed and constructed so to minimize their impact on water quality.

**Section 8.19: Establishment of Watershed Overlay Districts**

The WS-III-CA (Critical Area) and WS-III-BW (Balance of Watershed) are hereby established as overlay districts and applied to those areas located in the Public Water Supply Watershed in the city limits and extraterritorial jurisdiction for the City of Rockingham.

**Section 8.20: Watershed Area Described**

- (A) WS-III Watershed Areas - Critical Area (WS-III-CA). The intent is to impose higher standards in the critical area than in the balance of watershed because the risk of water quality degradation from pollution is greater in the critical area than in the balance of the watershed. In order to maintain a low to moderate land use intensity pattern, single-family residential uses are allowed at a maximum of one (1) dwelling unit per acre. All other residential and non-residential development

shall be allowed at a maximum of twelve percent (12%) built-upon area. New sludge application sites and landfills are specifically prohibited.

- (1) Allowed Uses:
    - (a) Agriculture, subject to the provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 and the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 and the rules and regulations of the Soil and Water Conservation Commission.
    - (b) Silviculture, subject to the provisions of the Forest Practices Guidelines Related to Water Quality (15 NCAC 1I.6101-.0209).
    - (c) Residential.
    - (d) Non-residential development, excluding: 1) the storage of toxic and hazardous materials unless a spill containment plan is implemented; 2) landfills; and 3) sites for land application of sludge/residuals or petroleum contaminated soils. New industrial development is required to incorporate adequately designed, constructed and maintained spill containment structures if hazardous materials are either used, stored or manufactured on the premises.
  - (2) Density and Built-upon Limits:
    - (a) Single family residential development shall not exceed one (1) dwelling unit per acre on a project by project basis. No residential lot shall be less than 40,000 square feet except as permitted in an approved cluster subdivision.
    - (b) All other residential and non-Residential development shall not exceed twelve percent (12%) built-upon area on a project basis. For the purpose of calculating built-upon area, the total project areas shall include total acreage in the tract on which the project is to be developed.
- (B) WS-III Watershed Areas - Balance of Watershed (WS-III-BW). The intent is to allow development with fewer restrictions because the risk of water quality degradation for pollution is less in the balance of the watershed than in the critical area. In order to maintain a low to moderate land use intensity pattern, single family detached uses shall develop at a maximum of two (2) dwelling units per acre. All other residential and non-residential development shall be allowed a maximum of twenty-four percent (24%) built-upon area. In addition, new development and expansions to existing development may occupy ten percent (10%) of the balance of the watershed area with up to seventy percent (70%) built-upon area when approved as a special intensity allocation (SIA). The administrator is authorized to approve SIAs consistent with the provisions of this ordinance. Projects must, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize built-upon surface areas, direct stormwater away from surface waters and incorporate Best Management Practices to minimize water quality impacts. Non-discharging landfills and sludge application sites are allowed.
- (1) Allowed Uses:
    - (a) Agriculture, subject to the provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 and the food Agricultural, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990.
    - (b) Silviculture, subject to the provisions of the Forest Practices Guidelines Related to Water Quality (15 NCAC 1I.6101-.0209).
    - (c) Residential development.

- (d) Non-residential development excluding discharging landfills and the storage of toxic and hazardous materials unless a spill containment plan is implemented. All inventory of all hazardous materials shall be supplied by the occupant and maintained at the Rockingham Fire Department.
- (2) Density and Built-upon Limits:
  - (a) Single family residential development shall not exceed two (2) dwelling units per acre, as defined on a project by project basis. No residential lot shall be less than 20,000 square feet, except as permitted in an approved cluster development.
  - (b) All other residential and non-residential development shall not exceed twenty-four percent (24%) built-upon area on a project by project basis except that up to ten percent (10%) of the balance of the watershed may be developed with new development and expansions to existing development at up to seventy percent (70%) built-upon area on a project by project basis. For the purpose of calculating built-upon area, total project area shall include total acreage in the tract on which the project is to be developed.

### **Section 8.21: Cluster Development in Watersheds**

Cluster developments shall be permitted in the watershed areas under the following conditions:

- (A) Minimum lot sizes are not applicable to single family cluster development projects; however, the total number of lots shall not exceed the number of lots allowed for single-family detached developments under Section 8.20. Density or built-upon area for the project shall not exceed that allowed for the critical area or balance of watershed, whichever applies.
- (B) All built-upon area for residential or non-residential developments shall be designed and located to minimize stormwater runoff impact to the receiving waters and minimize concentrated stormwater flow.
- (C) The remainder of the tract shall remain in a vegetated or natural state. The title to the open space area shall be conveyed to an incorporated homeowners association for management; to a local government for preservation as a park or open space; or to a conservation organization for preservation in a permanent easement. Where a property association is not incorporated, a maintenance agreement shall be filed with the property deeds.

### **Section 8.22: Buffer Areas Required**

- (A) A minimum one hundred (100) foot vegetative buffer shall be required for all new development activities that exceed the low density option; otherwise, a minimum thirty (30) foot vegetative buffer for development activities shall be required along all perennial waters indicated on the most recent versions of USGS 1:24000 (7.5 minute) scale topographic maps or as determined by local government studies. Desirable artificial stream bank or shoreline stabilization shall be permitted.
- (B) No new development shall be permitted in the buffer except for water dependent structures, other structures such as flag poles, signs, and security lights which result in only diminutive increases in impervious surface area and public projects such as road crossings and green ways where no practical alternative exists. These activities should minimize built-upon surface area, direct runoff away from the surface waters and maximize the utilization of stormwater Best Management Practices.

### **Section 8.23: Public Health in General**

No activity, situation, structure or land use shall be allowed within the watershed, which poses a threat to water quality and the public health, safety and welfare. Such conditions may arise from inadequate on-site

sewage systems which utilize ground absorption; inadequate sedimentation and erosion control measures; the improper storage or disposal of junk, trash, or other refuse within a buffer area; the absence or improper implementation of a spill containment plan for toxic and hazardous materials; the improper management of stormwater runoff; or any other situation found to pose a threat to water quality.