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## **ARTICLE 4, SECTION 3      National Floodplain Development<sup>10</sup>** (Adopted March 12, 1991)

### **4.3.1 Introduction**

- a) The following regulations shall apply to all lands designated as special flood hazard areas by the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] in its "Flood Insurance Study ~~for the County of Hillsborough, N.H. of the Town of Deering, New Hampshire~~" dated ~~September 25, 2009~~ or as amended, together with the associated Flood Insurance Rate Maps dated ~~September 25, 2009~~ or as amended, ~~August 1, 1979~~ which are declared to be a part of this ordinance and are hereby incorporated by reference.
- b) This ordinance, adopted pursuant to the authority of RSA 674:16, shall be known as the Town of Deering Floodplain Development Ordinance. The regulations in this ordinance shall overlay and supplement the regulations in the Town of Deering Zoning Ordinance, and shall be considered part of the Zoning Ordinance for purposes of administration and appeals under state law. If any provision of this ordinance differs or appears to conflict with any provision of the Zoning Ordinance or other ordinance or regulation, the provision imposing the greater restriction or more stringent standard shall be controlling. (Amended March 11, 1997)

### **4.3.2 Definition of Flood Plain Terms**

**Area of special flood hazard:** The land in the flood plain within the Town of Deering subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area is designated as Zones A or AE on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

**Base Flood:** The flood having one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

**Base Flood Elevation** (BFE): The elevation of surface water resulting from the "base flood."

**Basement:** Any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below the ground) on all sides.

**Building:** See "structure".

**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, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

**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.
- b) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

**Flood elevation Insurance study:** An examination evaluation and determination of flood hazards and if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e. mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): An official map of the community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

~~**Flood Insurance Study:** See "Flood elevation study".~~

**Flood plain or Flood-prone area:** Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").

**Flood Proofing:** Any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

**Floodway:** see "regulatory floodway".

~~**Flood Opening** means 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."~~

~~**Functional dependent use:** A use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long term~~

~~storage or related manufacturing facilities.~~

**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 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 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 by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs. (Adopted March 11, 1997)

**Lowest floor:** The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor: Provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this section.

**Mean sea level:** For the purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, **North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988**, or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

**Manufactured Home** means 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.

**New Construction:** For the purpose of determining insurance rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, "new construction" means structure 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. (Adopted March 11, 1997)

~~100-year flood: see "base flood".~~

**Recreational vehicle:** A vehicle which is:

- a) built on a single chassis;
- b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- c) designed to be self propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use. (Adopted June 13, 1994)

**Regulatory floodway** means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

**Riverine:** Relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

**Special flood hazard area** - see "Area of Special Flood Hazard"

**Structure:** For flood plain management purposes means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally

above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

**Start of Construction:** Includes substantial improvement, 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 a site, such as 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 not part of the main structure.

**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 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. (Adopted March 11, 1997)

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

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
2. Any alteration of a "historic structure," provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

~~means any combination of repairs, reconstruction, alteration, or improvements to a structure in which the cumulative cost equals or exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure. The market value of the structure should equal:~~

- ~~a) the appraised value prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement, or~~
- ~~b) in the case of damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring.~~

~~For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is~~

~~considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. "Substantial improvement" includes structures that have incurred substantial damage, regardless of actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include any project for improvement of a structure required to comply with existing health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions or any alteration of a "historic structure", provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure".~~

**Violation:** The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in section 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) [Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 60.3)] is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided. (Adopted March 11, 1997)

**Water surface elevation:** The height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, ~~North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988 (or other datum, where specified)~~ of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the flood plains ~~of coastal or riverine areas~~. (Amended March 11, 2003)

#### **4.3.3 National Flood Insurance Program Requirements**

**Item I** -- All "proposed" development in any special flood hazard areas shall require a permit.

**Item II** -- The Building Inspector shall review all building applications for new construction or substantial improvements to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is in a flood-prone area, all new construction and substantial improvements shall:

- a) be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including effects of buoyancy.
- b) be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage.
- c) be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages and

d) be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during the conditions of flooding.

**Item III** -- Where new and replacement water and sewer systems (including on-site systems) are proposed in flood-prone areas the applicant shall provide the Building Inspector with assurance that the new and replacement sanitary sewage systems will be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters, and on-site waste disposal systems will be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during periods of flooding.

**Item IV** -- The Building Inspector shall review proposed developments to assure that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by Federal or State law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948, as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 1344. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to certify these assurances to the Building Inspector. (Amended March 11, 2003)

**Item V** -- The Building Inspector shall review proposed developments to assure that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by Federal or State law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to certify these assurances to the Building Inspector.

**Item VI**

- a) In riverine situations, prior to the alteration or relocation of a watercourse, the applicant for such authorization shall notify the Wetlands Bureau of New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services and submit copies of said notification to the Building Inspector, in addition to the copies required by RSA 482-A:3. Further, the applicant shall be required to submit copies of said notification to those adjacent communities as determined by the Building Inspector, including notice of all scheduled hearings before the Wetlands Bureau. (Amended March 11, 2003)
- b) Within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse, the applicant shall submit to the Building Inspector, certification provided by a registered professional engineer assuring that the

flood carrying capacity of the watercourse has been maintained.

- c) Along watercourses with a designated Regulatory Floodway no encroachments, including fill new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are allowed within the floodway unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practices that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the base flood discharge.
- d) Until a Regulatory Floodway is designated along watercourses, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zone AE on the FIRM, unless it is demonstrated by the applicant that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.
- e) The Building Inspector shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any floodway data available from Federal, State, or other sources as criteria for requiring that all development located in Zone A meet the following floodway requirement:
  - "No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are allowed within the floodway that would result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the base flood discharge. (Amended March 15, 2008).

## Item VII

- a) In special flood hazard areas the Building Inspector shall determine the ~~100-year base~~ flood elevation in the following order of precedence according to the data available.
  - i. In Zone AE refer to the elevation provided in the community's Flood Insurance Study and accompanying FIRM ~~or FHBM~~. (Amended March 15, 2008).
  - ii. In ~~unnumbered A-zones~~ **Zone A** the Building Inspector shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any ~~100-year base~~ flood elevation data available from Federal, State, development proposals submitted to the Community (example subdivisions, site approvals, etc.) or other sources. **Where a base flood elevation is not available or not known for Zone A, the base flood elevation shall be**



determined to be at least 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade.

- b) The Building Inspector's ~~100-year base~~ flood elevation determination will be used as criteria for requiring in Zones AE and A that:
- i. All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the ~~100-year base~~ flood level.
  - ii. That all new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the ~~100-year base~~ flood level; or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities shall
    - (a) be flood proofed so that below the ~~100-year base~~ flood 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
    - (c) be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this section. (Amended March 15, 2008).
- c) All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved within special flood hazard areas shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is at or above the base flood level; and be securely anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces;
- d) Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones AE and A shall either
- i. be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
  - ii. be fully licensed, ~~on wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and have no permanently attached additions; and ready for highway use,~~ or
  - iii. meet all standards of ~~this ordinance Section 60.3(b)(1) of~~

~~the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations~~ and the elevation and anchoring requirements for "manufactured homes" ~~of this ordinance on Paragraph (c)(6) of Section 60.3.~~ (Amended June 13, 1994 and March 15, 2008).

- e) For all new or substantially improved structures located in special flood hazard areas, the applicant shall furnish the following information to the Building Inspector:
- i. the as-built elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) and include whether or not such structures contain a basement.
  - ii. if the structure has been floodproofed, the as-built elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure was floodproofed.
  - iii. any certification of floodproofing.

The Building Inspector shall maintain the aforementioned information for public inspection, and shall furnish such information upon request.

- f) For all new construction and substantial improvements, fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding are permitted providing the enclosed areas meet the following requirements:
- i. The enclosed area is unfinished or flood resistant, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage;
  - ii. The area is not a basement;
  - iii. Shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: A minimum of two **flood** openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

### **Item VIII: Variances and Appeals** (Adopted March 11, 1997)

- a) Any order, requirement, decision or determination of the building inspector under this ordinance may be appealed to the Zoning Board of Adjustment as set forth in RSA 676:5.
- 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 usual variance standards under state law:

- i. that the variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or extraordinary expense.
- ii. that if the requested variance is for activity within a designated regulatory floodway, no increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge will result.
- iii. that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

c) The Zoning Board of Adjustment shall notify the applicant in writing that:

- i. the issuance of a variance to construct below the base flood ~~elevation level~~ will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage and
- ii. such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions.

d) The community shall:

- i. maintain a record of all variance actions, including the justification for their issuance; and
- ii. report such variances issued in its annual biennial report submitted to FEMA's Federal Insurance Administrator.  
(Adopted March 11, 2003)