

Amend Section 2.2 - Additional Definitions

The following new definitions shall be added to the Land Use Ordinance in Section 2.2:

Freeboard - means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. Freeboard tends to compensate for the many unknown factors, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed, that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions.

Historic Structure - means 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 or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior 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.

Minor Floodplain Development - means all development that is not new floodplain construction or a substantial improvement, such as repairs, maintenance, renovations, or additions, whose value is less than 50% of the market value of the structure. It also includes, but is not limited to: accessory structures as provided for in this ordinance, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, deposition or extraction of materials, public or private sewage disposal systems or water supply facilities that do not involve structures; and non-structural projects such as bridges, dams, towers, fencing, pipelines, wharves, and piers.

New Floodplain Construction - means structures for which the "start of floodplain construction" commenced on or after the effective date of the initial floodplain management regulations adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

North American Vertical Datum (NAVD)- means the national datum whose standard was established in 1988, which is the new vertical datum used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for all new Flood Insurance Rate Maps. NAVD is based upon vertical datum used by other North American countries such as Canada and Mexico and was established to replace NGVD because of constant movement of the earths crust, glacial rebound, and subsidence and the increasing use of satellite technology.

Riverine - means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

Start of Floodplain Construction - means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of floodplain construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, substantial improvement 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 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 basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of floodplain construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, or modification of any construction element, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Substantial Floodplain Damage - means, damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damage condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

The following definitions shall be amended within the Land Use Ordinance in Section 2.2:

Recreational vehicle - A vehicle or an attachment to a vehicle built on a single chassis; 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, not including slideouts; designed to be self-propelled or towed by a motor vehicle, and designed primarily for temporary sleeping or living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use. In order to be considered as a vehicle and not as a structure, the unit must remain on its tires with its tires on the ground, and must be road worthy (i.e., possess a current registration sticker from any State Division of Motor Vehicles).

Structure - Anything built for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, goods or property of any kind, together with anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on or in the ground, exclusive of fences, utility poles and associated appurtenances, sidewalks and handicap ramps. The term includes structures permanently or temporarily located, such as decks, signs, gas or liquid storage tanks that are principally stored above ground and satellite dishes. Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls. Buildings separated only by party walls or abutting walls without openings shall be deemed to be separate buildings. For floodplain purposes, structure means a walled and roofed building and includes a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground.

Section 5.1.7 and Section 6.6.2.3 shall be repealed and replaced as follows:

5.1.7.1 – Purpose and Establishment

Certain areas of the City of Augusta, Maine 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 City of Augusta, Maine has chosen to become a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program, and agrees to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended) as delineated in this Floodplain Management Ordinance.

It is the intent of the City of Augusta, Maine to require the recognition and evaluation of flood hazards in all official actions relating to land use in the floodplain areas having special flood hazards.

The City of Augusta has the legal authority to adopt land use and control measures to reduce future flood losses pursuant to Title 30-A MRSA, Sections 3001-3007, 4352, 4401-4407, and Title 38 MRSA, Section 440.

The National Flood Insurance Program, established in the aforesaid Act, provides that areas of the City of Augusta having a special flood hazard be identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and that floodplain management measures be applied in such flood hazard areas. This Ordinance establishes a Flood Hazard Development Permit system and review procedure for development activities in the designated flood hazard areas of the City of Augusta, Maine.

The areas of special flood hazard, Zones A and AE for the City of Augusta, Kennebec County, Maine, identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a report entitled “Flood Insurance Study – Kennebec County” dated June 16, 2011, with accompanying “Flood Insurance Rate Map” dated June 16, 2011, with panels:

339, 343, 344, 365, 502, 504, 506, 507, 508, 509, 512, 516, 517, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, 532, 533, 534, 536, 537, 539, 541, 542, 543, 544

derived from the county wide digital flood insurance rate map entitled “Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map, Kennebec County,” are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance, with an effective date of June 16, 2011.

Prior to June 16, 2011, the areas of special flood hazard, Zones A and AE for the City of Augusta, Kennebec County, Maine, identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a report entitled “Flood Insurance Study – City of Augusta, Maine, Kennebec County” dated June 15, 1994, with accompanying “Flood Insurance Rate Map” dated June 15, 1994, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance.

5.1.7.2 Permit Required.

Before any construction or other development (as defined), including the placement of manufactured homes, begins within any areas of special flood hazard established in Section 5.1.7.1, a Flood Hazard Development Permit shall be obtained from the Code Enforcement Officer. This permit shall be in addition to any other permits which may be required pursuant to the codes and ordinances of the City of Augusta, Maine.

5.1.7.3 Application for Permit.

The application for a Flood Hazard Development Permit shall be submitted to the Code Enforcement Officer and shall include:

- A. The name, address and phone number of the applicant, owner, and contractor;
- B. An address and a map indicating the location of the construction site;
- C. A site plan showing location of existing and/or proposed development, including but not limited to structures, sewage disposal facilities, water supply facilities, areas to be cut and filled, and lot dimensions;
- D. A statement of the intended use of the structure and/or development;
- E. A statement of the cost of the development including all materials and labor;
- F. A statement as to the type of sewage system proposed;
- G. Specification of dimensions of the proposed structure and/or development;

[Items H - K.2 apply only to new floodplain construction and substantial improvements.]

- H. The elevation in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) or to a locally established datum in Zone A only, of the:
1. base flood at the proposed site of all new or substantially improved structures, which is determined:
 - a. in Zones AE, from data contained in the "Flood Insurance Study- Kennebec County," as described in Article I; or,
 - b. in Zone A:
 1. from any base flood elevation data from federal, state, or other technical sources (such as FEMA's Quick-2 model, FEMA 265/July 1995), including information obtained pursuant to 5.1.7.5.K. and 5.1.7.7.D.;
 2. from the contour elevation extrapolated from a best fit analysis of the floodplain boundary when overlaid onto a USGS Quadrangle Map or other topographic map prepared by a Professional Land Surveyor or registered professional engineer, if the floodplain boundary has a significant correlation to the elevation contour line(s); or, in the absence of all other data,
 3. to be the elevation of the ground at the intersection of the floodplain boundary and a line perpendicular to the shoreline which passes along the ground through the site of the proposed building.
 2. highest and lowest grades at the site adjacent to the walls of the proposed building;
 3. lowest floor, including basement; and whether or not such structures contain a basement; and,
 4. level, in the case of non-residential structures only, to which the structure will be floodproofed;
- I. A description of an elevation reference point established on the site of all developments for which elevation standards apply as required in Article VI;
- J. A written certification by a Professional Land Surveyor, registered professional engineer or architect, that the base flood elevation and grade elevations shown on the application are accurate;

- K. The following certifications as required in Section 5.1.7.5 by a registered professional engineer or architect:
1. a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 81-65, 03/09, as amended), to verify that the floodproofing methods for any non-residential structures will meet the floodproofing criteria of Sections 5.1.7.3.H.4.; 5.1.7.5.G.; and other applicable standards in Section 5.1.7.5;
 2. a Hydraulic Openings Certificate to verify that engineered hydraulic openings in foundation walls will meet the standards of Section 5.1.7.5.L.2.a.;
 3. a certified statement that bridges will meet the standards of Section 5.1.7.5.M.;
 4. a certified statement that containment walls will meet the standards of Section 5.1.7.5.N.;
- L. A description of the extent to which any water course will be altered or relocated as a result of the proposed development; and,
- M. A statement of construction plans describing in detail how each applicable development standard in 5.1.7.5 will be met.

5.1.7.4 Review Standards for Flood Hazard Development Permit Applications.

The Code Enforcement Officer shall:

- A. Review all applications for the Flood Hazard Development Permit to assure that proposed developments are reasonably safe from flooding and to determine that all pertinent requirements of Section 5.1.7.5 (Development Standards) have been, or will be met;
- B. Utilize, in the review of all Flood Hazard Development Permit applications:
 1. the base flood and floodway data contained in the "Flood Insurance Study – Kennebec County, Maine," as described in Section 5.1.7.1;
 2. in special flood hazard areas where base flood elevation and floodway data are not provided, the Code Enforcement Officer shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data from federal, state, or other technical sources, including information obtained pursuant to Section 5.1.7.3.H.1.b.; 5.1.7.5.K.; and Section 5.1.7.7.D., in order to administer Section 5.1.7.5 of this

Ordinance; and,

3. when the community establishes a base flood elevation in a Zone A by methods outlined in Section 5.1.7.3.H.1.b., the community shall submit that data to the Maine Floodplain Management Program in the State Planning Office.
- C. Make interpretations of the location of boundaries of special flood hazard areas shown on the maps described in Section 5.1.7.1 of this Ordinance;
- D. In the review of Flood Hazard Development Permit applications, determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state, and local government agencies from which prior approval is required by federal or state law, including but not limited to Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1344;
- E. Notify adjacent municipalities, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Maine Floodplain Management Program in the State Planning Office prior to any alteration or relocation of a water course and submit copies of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency;
- F. If the application satisfies the requirements of this Ordinance, approve the issuance of one of the following Flood Hazard Development Permits based on the type of development:
 1. A two part Flood Hazard Development Permit for elevated structures. Part I shall authorize the applicant to build a structure to and including the first horizontal floor only above the base flood level. At that time the applicant shall provide the Code Enforcement Officer with an Elevation Certificate completed by a Professional Land Surveyor, registered professional engineer or architect based on the Part I permit construction , “as built”, for verifying compliance with the elevation requirements of Section 5.1.7.5, paragraphs F, G, or H. Following review of the Elevation Certificate data, which shall take place within 72 hours of receipt of the application, the Code Enforcement Officer shall issue Part II of the Flood Hazard Development Permit. Part II shall authorize the applicant to complete the construction project; or,
 2. A Flood Hazard Development Permit for Floodproofing of Non-Residential Structures that are new floodplain construction or substantially improved non-residential structures that are not being elevated but that meet the floodproofing standards of Section 5.1.7.5.G.1.a.,b., and c. The application for this permit shall include a Floodproofing Certificate signed by a registered professional engineer or architect; or,

3. A Flood Hazard Development Permit for Minor floodplain development for all development that is not new floodplain construction or a substantial improvement, such as repairs, maintenance, renovations, or additions, whose value is less than 50% of the market value of the structure. Minor floodplain development also includes, but is not limited to: accessory structures as provided for in Section 5.1.7.5.J., mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, deposition or extraction of materials, public or private sewage disposal systems or water supply facilities that do not involve structures; and non-structural projects such as bridges, dams, towers, fencing, pipelines, wharves and piers.

- G. Maintain, as a permanent record, copies of all Flood Hazard Development Permit Applications, corresponding Permits issued, and data relevant thereto, including reports of the Board of Appeals on variances granted under the provisions of Section 6.6.2.3 of this Ordinance, and copies of Elevation Certificates, Floodproofing Certificates, Certificates of Compliance and certifications of design standards required under the provisions of Articles III, VI, and VII of this Ordinance.

5.1.7.5 – Development Standards

All developments in areas of special flood hazard shall meet the following applicable standards:

- A. All Development - All development shall:
 1. be designed or modified and adequately anchored to prevent flotation (excluding piers and docks), collapse or lateral movement of the development resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;
 2. use construction materials that are resistant to flood damage;
 3. use construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage; and,
 4. use 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 flooding conditions.

- B. Water Supply - All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems.

- C. Sanitary Sewage Systems - All new and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed and located to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharges from the system into flood waters.
- D. On Site Waste Disposal Systems - On site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during floods.
- E. Watercourse Carrying Capacity - All development associated with altered or relocated portions of a watercourse shall be constructed and maintained in such a manner that no reduction occurs in the flood carrying capacity of the watercourse.
- F. Residential - New floodplain construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure located within:
1. Zones AE shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to at least one foot above the base flood elevation.
 2. Zone A shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to at least one foot above the base flood elevation utilizing information obtained pursuant to Section 5.1.7.3.H.1.b.; Section 5.1.7.4.B; or Section 5.1.7.6.D.
- G. Non Residential - New floodplain construction or substantial improvement of any non-residential structure located within:
1. Zones AE shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to at least one foot above the base flood elevation, or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities shall:
 - a. be floodproofed to at least one foot above the base flood elevation so that below that 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 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 with the application for a Flood Hazard Development Permit, as required by Section 5.1.7.3.K. and shall include a

record of the elevation above mean sea level to which the structure is floodproofed.

2. Zone A shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to at least one foot above the base flood elevation utilizing information obtained pursuant to Section 5.1.7.3.H.1.b.; Section 5.1.7.4.B; or Section 5.1.7.7.D., or
 - a. together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities meet the floodproofing standards of Section 5.1.7.5.G.1.

H. Manufactured Homes - New or substantially improved manufactured homes located within:

1. Zones AE shall:
 - a. be elevated such that the lowest floor (including basement) of the manufactured home is at least one foot above the base flood elevation;
 - b. be on a permanent foundation, which may be poured masonry slab or foundation walls, with hydraulic openings, or may be reinforced piers or block supports, any of which support the manufactured home so that no weight is supported by its wheels and axles; and,
 - c. be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to:
 1. over-the-top ties anchored to the ground at the four corners of the manufactured home, plus two additional ties per side at intermediate points (manufactured homes less than 50 feet long require one additional tie per side); or by,
 2. frame ties at each corner of the home, plus five additional ties along each side at intermediate points (manufactured homes less than 50 feet long require four additional ties per side).
 3. all components of the anchoring system described in Section 5.1.7.5.H.1.c.(1)&(2) shall be capable of carrying a force of 4800 pounds.
2. Zone A shall:

ATTACHMENT EMERGENCY ORDINANCE #11-70

- a. be elevated on a permanent foundation, as described in Section 5.1.7.5.H.1.b., such that the lowest floor (including basement) of the manufactured home is at least one foot above the base flood elevation utilizing information obtained pursuant to Section 5.1.7.3.H.1.b.; Section 5.1.7.4.B; or Section 5.1.7.7.D.; and
 - b. meet the anchoring requirements of Section 5.1.7.5.H.1.c.
- I. Recreational Vehicles - Recreational Vehicles located within:
1. Zones A and AE shall either:
 - a. be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - b. 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 security devices, and has no permanently attached additions; or,
 - c. be permitted in accordance with the elevation and anchoring requirements for "manufactured homes" in Section 5.1.7.5.H.1.
- J. Accessory Structures - Accessory Structures, as defined in Section 2.2, located within Zones AE and A, shall be exempt from the elevation criteria required in Section 5.1.7.5.F. & G. above, if all other requirements of Section 5.1.7.5 and all the following requirements are met. Accessory Structures shall:
1. be 500 square feet or less and have a value less than \$3000;
 2. have unfinished interiors and not be used for human habitation;
 3. have hydraulic openings, as specified in Section 5.1.7.5.L.2., in at least two different walls of the accessory structure;
 4. be located outside the floodway;
 5. when possible 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 is the primary structure; and,

6. have only ground fault interrupt electrical outlets. The electric service disconnect shall be located above the base flood elevation and when possible outside the Special Flood Hazard Area.

K. Floodways -

1. In Zones AE riverine areas, encroachments, including fill, new floodplain construction, substantial improvement, and other development shall not be permitted within a regulatory floodway which is designated on the community's Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map, Kennebec County unless a technical evaluation certified by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments will not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
2. In Zones AE and A riverine areas for which no regulatory floodway is designated, encroachments, including fill, new floodplain construction, substantial improvement, and other development shall not be permitted in the floodway as determined in Section 5.1.7.5.K.3. unless a technical evaluation certified by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing development and anticipated development:
 - a. will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community; and,
 - b. is consistent with the technical criteria contained in Chapter 5 entitled "Hydraulic Analyses," Flood Insurance Study - Guidelines and Specifications for Study Contractors, (FEMA 37/ January 1995, as amended).
3. In Zones AE and A riverine areas for which no regulatory floodway is designated, the regulatory floodway is determined to be the channel of the river or other water course and the adjacent land areas to a distance of one-half the width of the floodplain as measured from the normal high water mark to the upland limit of the floodplain.

- L. Enclosed Areas Below the Lowest Floor - New floodplain construction or substantial improvement of any structure in Zones AE and A that meets the development standards of Section 5.1.7.5, including the elevation requirements of Section 5.1.7.5, paragraphs F, G, or H and is elevated on posts, columns, piers, piles, "stilts," or crawlspaces may be enclosed below the base flood elevation requirements provided all the following criteria are met or exceeded:

ATTACHMENT EMERGENCY ORDINANCE #11-70

1. Enclosed areas are not "basements" as defined in Section 2.2;
 2. Enclosed areas shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood water. Designs for meeting this requirement must either:
 - a. be engineered and certified by a registered professional engineer or architect; or,
 - b. meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 1. a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of the enclosed area;
 2. the bottom of all openings shall be below the base flood elevation and no higher than one foot above the lowest grade; and,
 3. openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the entry and exit of flood waters automatically without any external influence or control such as human intervention, including the use of electrical and other non-automatic mechanical means;
 3. The enclosed area shall not be used for human habitation; and,
 4. The enclosed areas are usable solely for building access, parking of vehicles, or storage.
- M. Bridges - New floodplain construction or substantial improvement of any bridge in Zones AE and A shall be designed such that:
1. when possible, the lowest horizontal member (excluding the pilings, or columns) is elevated to at least one foot above the base flood elevation; and
 2. a registered professional engineer shall certify that:
 - a. the structural design and methods of construction shall meet the elevation requirements of this section and the floodway standards of Section 5.1.7.5.K.; and
 - b. the foundation and superstructure attached thereto are designed to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement due to the

effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all structural components. Water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood.

- N. Containment Walls - New floodplain construction or substantial improvement of any containment wall located within:
1. Zones AE and A shall:
 - a. have the containment wall elevated to at least one foot above the base flood elevation;
 - 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. Such certification shall be provided with the application for a Flood Hazard Development Permit, as required by Section 5.1.7.3.K.
- O. Wharves, Piers and Docks - New floodplain construction or substantial improvement of wharves, piers, and docks are permitted in Zones AE and A, in and over water and seaward of the mean high tide if the following requirements are met:
1. wharves, piers, and docks shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations; and
 2. for commercial wharves, piers, and docks, a registered professional engineer shall develop or review the structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction.

5.1.7.6 – Certificate of Compliance

No land in a special flood hazard area shall be occupied or used and no structure which is constructed or substantially improved shall be occupied until a Certificate of Compliance is issued by the Code Enforcement Officer subject to the following provisions:

- A. For New floodplain construction or Substantial Improvement of any elevated structure the applicant shall submit to the Code Enforcement Officer, an Elevation Certificate completed by a Professional Land Surveyor, registered professional engineer, or architect, for compliance with Section 5.1.7.5,

paragraphs F, G, or H.

- B. The applicant shall submit written notification to the Code Enforcement Officer that the development is complete and complies with the provisions of this ordinance.
- C. Within 10 working days, the Code Enforcement Officer shall:
 - 1. review the Elevation Certificate and the applicant's written notification; and,
 - 2. upon determination that the development conforms with the provisions of this ordinance, shall issue a Certificate of Compliance.

5.1.7.7 – Review of Subdivision and Development Proposals

The Planning Board shall, when reviewing subdivisions and other proposed developments that require review under other federal law, state law or local ordinances or regulations and all projects on 5 or more disturbed acres, or in the case of manufactured home parks divided into two or more lots, assure that:

- A. All such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- B. All public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damages.
- C. Adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- D. All proposals include base flood elevations, flood boundaries, and, in a riverine floodplain, floodway data. These determinations shall be based on engineering practices recognized by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- E. Any proposed development plan must include a condition of plan approval requiring that structures on any lot in the development having any portion of its land within a Special Flood Hazard Area, are to be constructed in accordance with Section 5.1.7.5 of this ordinance. Such requirement will be included in any deed, lease, purchase and sale agreement, or document transferring or expressing an intent to transfer any interest in real estate or structure, including but not limited to a time-share interest. The condition shall clearly articulate that the municipality may enforce any violation of the construction requirement and that fact shall also be included in the deed or any other document previously described. The construction requirement shall also be clearly stated on any map, plat, or plan to be signed by the Planning Board or local reviewing authority as part of the approval process.

6.6.2.3 – Appeals and Variances

The Board of Appeals of the City of Augusta may, upon written application of an aggrieved party, hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is an error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by, or failure to act by, the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board in the administration or enforcement of the provisions of this Ordinance.

The Board of Appeals may grant a variance from the requirements of this Ordinance consistent with state law and the following criteria:

- A. Variances shall not be granted within any designated regulatory floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- B. Variances shall be granted only upon:
 - 1. a showing of good and sufficient cause; and,
 - 2. a determination that should a flood comparable to the base flood occur, the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, public expense, or create nuisances, cause fraud or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances; and,
 - 3. a showing that the issuance of the variance will not conflict with other state, federal or local laws or ordinances; and,
 - 4. a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in "undue hardship," which in this sub-section means:
 - a. that the land in question cannot yield a reasonable return unless a variance is granted; and,
 - b. that the need for a variance is due to the unique circumstances of the property and not to the general conditions in the neighborhood; and,
 - c. that the granting of a variance will not alter the essential character of the locality; and,

- d. that the hardship is not the result of action taken by the applicant or a prior owner.
- C. Variations shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief, and the Board of Appeals may impose such conditions to a variance as it deems necessary.
- D. Variations may be issued for new floodplain construction, substantial improvements, or other development for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
 1. other criteria of Section 6.6.2.3 and Section 5.1.7.5.K. are met; and,
 2. the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.
- E. Variations may be issued for the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or restoration of Historic Structures upon the determination that:
 1. the development meets the criteria of Section 6.6.2.3, paragraphs A. through D. above; and,
 2. the proposed repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or restoration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a Historic Structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- F. Any applicant who meets the criteria of Section 6.6.2.3, paragraphs A. through E. shall be notified by the Board of Appeals in writing over the signature of the Chairman of the Board of Appeals that:
 1. the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in greatly increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 per \$100 of insurance coverage;
 2. such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property; and,
 3. the applicant agrees in writing that the applicant is fully aware of all the risks inherent in the use of land subject to flooding, assumes those risks and agrees to indemnify and defend the municipality against any claims filed against it that are related to the applicant's decision to use land located in a floodplain and that the applicant individually releases

the municipality from any claims the applicant may have against the municipality that are related to the use of land located in a floodplain.

G. Appeal Procedure for Administrative and Variance Appeals

1. An administrative or variance appeal may be taken to the Board of Appeals by an aggrieved party within thirty days after receipt of a written decision of the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board.
2. Upon being notified of an appeal, the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board, as appropriate, shall transmit to the Board of Appeals all of the papers constituting the record of the decision appealed from.
3. The Board of Appeals shall hold a public hearing on the appeal within thirty-five days of its receipt of an appeal request.
4. The person filing the appeal shall have the burden of proof.
5. The Board of Appeals shall decide all appeals within thirty-five days after the close of the hearing, and shall issue a written decision on all appeals.
6. The Board of Appeals shall submit to the Code Enforcement Officer a report of all variance actions, including justification for the granting of the variance and an authorization for the Code Enforcement Officer to issue a Flood Hazard Development Permit, which includes any conditions to be attached to said permit.
7. Any aggrieved party who participated as a party during the proceedings before the Board of Appeals may take an appeal to Superior Court in accordance with State laws within forty-five days from the date of any decision of the Board of Appeals.