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CITY OF HARRISBURG

ORDINANCE 1605
AN ORDINANCE REGULATING DEVELOPMENT IN FLOODPLAIN AREAS

ADOPTED BY THE
CITY COUNCIL
OF THE
CITY OF HARRISBURG
THIS 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 2011

Published in pamphlet form by the authority of the City Council of the City of Harrisburg, Saline County, this 1st day of December 2011

State of Illinois }
} ss.
County of Saline }

CERTIFICATE

I, Sarah Wofford, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I am the Harrisburg City Clerk in and for the City of Harrisburg; that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Ordinance 1605, An Ordinance Regulating Development in Floodplain Areas. The Ordinance was duly passed by the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Harrisburg, at the regular meeting held on the 1st day of December, 2011. This ordinance is a part of the official record of said City of Harrisburg.

DATED: This 1st day of December, 2011.

Sarah Wofford
City Clerk

(SEAL)

Ordinance # 1605

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING DEVELOPMENT IN FLOODPLAIN AREAS

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Harrisburg, Illinois as follows:

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Section 1. Purpose.

This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the police powers granted to the City of Harrisburg by the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/1-2-1, 5/11-12-12, 5/11-30-2, 5/11-30-8 and 5/11-31-2) in order to accomplish the following purposes:

A. To prevent unwise developments from increasing flood or drainage hazards to others;

B. protect new buildings and major improvements to buildings from flood damage;

C. to promote and protect the public health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens from the hazards of flooding;

D. to lessen the burden on the taxpayer for flood control, repairs to public facilities and utilities, and flood rescue and relief operations;

E. maintain property values and a stable tax base by minimizing the potential for creating blight areas;

F. make federally subsidized flood insurance available, and

G. to preserve the natural characteristics and functions of watercourses and floodplains in order to moderate flood and stormwater impacts, improve water quality, reduce soil erosion, protect aquatic and riparian habitat, provide recreational opportunities, provide aesthetic benefits and enhance community and economic development.

Section 2. Definitions.

For the purposes of this ordinance, the following definitions are adopted:

Base Flood- The flood having a one percent (1%) probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The base flood is also known as the 100-year flood. The base flood elevation at any location is as defined in Section 3 of this ordinance.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE) - The elevation in relation to mean sea level of the crest of the base flood.

Basement- That portion of a building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

Building- A walled and roofed structure, including gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground including manufactured homes, prefabricated buildings and gas or liquid storage tanks. The term also includes recreational vehicles and travel trailers installed on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days per year.

Critical Facility- Any facility which is critical to the health and welfare of the population and, if flooded, would create an added dimension to the disaster. Damage to these critical facilities can impact the delivery of vital services, can cause greater damage to other sectors of the community, or can put special populations at risk.

Examples of critical facilities where flood protection should be required include: emergency services facilities (such as fire and police stations), schools, hospitals retirement homes and senior care facilities, major roads and bridges, critical utility sites (telephone switching stations or electrical transformers, and hazardous material storage facilities (chemicals, petrochemicals, hazardous or toxic substances).

Development- Any man-made change to real estate including, but not necessarily limited to:

1. Demolition, construction, reconstruction, repair, placement of a building, or any structural alteration to a building;
2. substantial improvement of an existing building;
3. installation of a manufactured home on a site, preparing a site for a manufactured home, or installing a travel trailer on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days per year;
4. installation of utilities, construction of roads, bridges, culverts or similar projects;
5. construction or erection of levees, dams walls or fences;
6. drilling, mining, filling, dredging, grading, excavating, paving, or other alterations of the ground surface;
7. storage of materials including the placement of gas and liquid storage tanks, and channel modifications or any other activity that might change the direction, height, or velocity of flood or surface waters.

"Development" does not include routine maintenance of existing buildings and facilities, resurfacing roads, or gardening, plowing, and similar practices that do not involve filing, grading, or construction of levees.

Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision- A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed or buildings to be constructed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision- The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

FEMA- Federal Emergency Management Agency

Flood- A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow, the unusual and rapid accumulation, or the runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Fringe- That portion of the floodplain outside of the regulatory floodway.

Flood Insurance Rate Map- A map prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that depicts the floodplain or special flood hazard area (SFHA) within a community. This map includes insurance rate zones and may or may not depict floodways and show base flood elevations.

Flood Insurance Study- An examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations.

Floodplain and Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) - These two terms are synonymous. Those lands within the jurisdiction of the City of Harrisburg, the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the City of Harrisburg, or that may be annexed into the City of Harrisburg, that are subject to inundation by the base flood. The floodplains of the Ohio River are generally identified as such on panel number(s) 119, 125, 181, 182, 183 and 200 of the countywide Flood Insurance Rate Map of Saline County prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and dated December 16, 2011. Floodplain also includes those areas of known flooding as identified by the community.

The floodplains of those parts of unincorporated Saline County that are within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the City of Harrisburg, or that may be annexed into the City of Harrisburg, are generally identified as such on the Flood Insurance Rate map prepared for Saline County by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and dated December 16, 2011.

Floodproofing- Any combination of structural or nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate, property and their contents.

Floodproofing Certificate- A form published by the Federal Emergency management agency that is used to certify that a building has been designed and constructed to be structurally dry flood proofed to the flood protection elevation.

Flood Protection Elevation (FPE) - The elevation of the base flood plus one foot of freeboard at any given location in the floodplain.

Floodway- That portion of the floodplain required to store and convey the base flood. The floodway shall be according to the best data available from Federal, State, or other sources.

Freeboard- An increment of elevation added to the base flood elevation to provide a factor of safety for uncertainties in calculations, future watershed development, unknown localized conditions, wave actions and unpredictable effects such as those caused by ice or debris jams.

Historic Structure- Any structure that is:

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

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

3. Individually listed on the state inventory of historic places by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places that has been certified by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

IDNR/OWR- Illinois Department of Natural Resources/Office of Water Resources.

IDNR /OWR Jurisdictional Stream- Illinois Department of Natural Resource Office of Water Resources has jurisdiction over any stream serving a tributary area of 640 acres or more in an urban area, or in the floodway of any stream serving a tributary area of 6,400 acres or more in a rural area. Construction on these streams requires a permit from the Department. (Ill Admin. Code tit. 17, pt. 3700.30). The Department may grant approval for specific types of activities by issuance of a statewide permit which meets the standards defined in Section 6 of this ordinance.

Lowest Floor- the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor. Provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of Section 7 of this ordinance.

Manufactured Home- A structure transportable in one or more sections that is built on a permanent chassis and is designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to required utilities.

Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision- A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more lots for rent or sale.

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

New Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision- A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed or buildings to be constructed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

NFIP- National Flood Insurance Program.

Recreational Vehicle or Travel Trailer- A vehicle which is:

1. built on a single chassis;
2. four hundred (400) square feet or less in size;
3. designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck and designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

Repetitive Loss- Flood related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a ten year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event on the average equals or exceeds twenty-five percent (25%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SFHA- See definition of floodplain.

Start of Construction- Includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued. This, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement or other improvement, was within one hundred eighty (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 placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. For a substantial improvement, actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure (see "Building")

Substantial Damage- Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cumulative percentage of damage during the life of the building equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred regardless of actual repair work performed. Volunteer labor and materials must be included in this determination. The term includes "Repetitive Loss Buildings" (see definition).

Substantial Improvement- Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or improvement of a structure taking place during the life of the building in which the cumulative percentage of improvements:

equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started, or

increases the floor area by more than twenty percent (20%).

"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. This term includes structures which have incurred repetitive loss or substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work done.

The term does not include:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions, or

2. any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Illinois Register of Historic Places.

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 required federal, state, and/or local permits and elevation certification is presumed to be in violation until such time as the documentation is provided.

Section 3. Base Flood Elevation.

This ordinance's protection standard is the base flood. The best available base flood data are listed below. Whenever a party disagrees with the best available data, the party shall finance the detailed engineering study needed to replace the existing data with better data and submit it to the FEMA and IDNR/OWR for approval prior to any development of the site.

A. The base flood elevation for the floodplains of the Ohio River shall be as delineated on the 100-year flood profiles in the countywide Flood Insurance Study of Saline County prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and dated December 16, 2011.

B. The base flood elevation for each floodplain delineated as an "AH Zone" or AO Zone" shall be that elevation (or depth) delineated on the county wide Flood Insurance Rate Map of Saline County.

C. The base flood elevation for each of the remaining floodplains delineated as an "A Zone" on the countywide Flood Insurance Rate Map of Saline County shall be according to the best data available from federal, state or sources. Should no other data exist, an engineering study must be financed by the applicant to determine base flood elevations.

D. The base flood elevation for the floodplains of those parts of unincorporated Saline County that are within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the City of Harrisburg, or that may be annexed into the City of Harrisburg, shall be as delineated on the 100-year flood profiles in the Flood Insurance Study of Saline County prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and dated December 16, 2011.

Section 4. Duties of the Fire Chief/Superintendent

The Fire Chief/Superintendent shall be responsible for the general administration of this ordinance and ensure that all development activities within the floodplains under the jurisdiction of the City of Harrisburg meet the requirements of this ordinance. Specifically, the Fire Chief/Superintendent shall:

A. Process development permits in accordance with Section 5;

B. ensure that all development in a floodway (or a floodplain with no delineated floodway) meets the damage prevention requirements of Section 6;

C. ensure that the building protection requirements for all buildings subject to Section 7 are met and maintain a record of the "as-built" elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) or floodproof certificate;

D. assure that all subdivisions and annexations meet the requirements of Section 8;

E. ensure that water supply and waste disposal systems meet the Public Health standards of Section 9;

F. if a variance is requested, ensure that the requirements of Section 11 are met and maintain documentation of any variances granted;

G. inspect all development projects and take any and all penalty actions outlined in Section 13 as a necessary to ensure compliance with this ordinance;

H. assure that applicants are aware of and obtain any and all other required local, state, and federal permits;

I. notify IDNR/OWR and any neighboring communities prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse;

J. provide information and assistance to citizens upon request about permit procedures and floodplain construction techniques;

K. cooperate with state and federal floodplain management agencies to coordinate base flood data and to improve the administration of this ordinance;

L. maintain for public inspection base flood data, floodplain maps, copies of state and federal permits, and documentation of compliance for development activities subject to this ordinance;

M. perform site inspections to ensure compliance with this ordinance and make substantial damage determinations for structures within the floodplain, and

N. maintain the accuracy of floodplain maps including notifying IDNR/OWR and/or submitting information to FEMA within six months whenever a modification of the floodplain may change the base flood elevation or result in a change to the floodplain map.

Section 5. Development Permit.

No person, firm, corporation, or governmental body not exempted by law shall commence any development in the floodplain without first obtaining a development permit from the Fire Chief/Superintendent. The Fire Chief/Superintendent shall not issue a development permit if the proposed development does not meet the requirements of this ordinance.

A. The application for development permit shall be accompanied by:

1. drawings of the site, drawn to scale showing property line dimensions;

2. existing grade elevations and all changes in grade resulting from excavation or filling;

3. the location and dimensions of all buildings and additions to buildings;

4. the elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) of all proposed buildings subject to the requirements of Section 7 of this ordinance, and

5. cost of project or improvements as estimated by a licensed engineer or architect. A signed estimate by a contractor may also meet this requirement.

B. Upon receipt of an application for a development permit, the Fire Chief/Superintendent shall compare the elevation of the site to the base flood elevation. Any development located on land that is shown by survey elevation to be below the current base flood elevation is subject to the provisions of this ordinance. In addition, any development located on land shown to be below the base flood elevation and hydraulically connected to a flood source, but not identified as floodplain on the current Flood Insurance Rate Map, is subject to the provisions of this ordinance. Any development located on land that can be shown by survey data to be higher than the current base flood elevation and which has not been filled after the date of the site's first Flood Insurance Rate Map is not in the floodplain and therefore not subject to the provisions of this ordinance.

The Fire Chief/Superintendent shall maintain documentation of the existing ground elevation at the development site and certification that this ground elevation existed prior to the date of the site's first Flood Insurance Rate Map identification.

The Fire Chief/Superintendent shall be responsible for obtaining from the applicant copies of all other federal, state, and local permits, approvals or permit-not-required letters that may be required for this type of activity. The Fire Chief/Superintendent ***shall*** not issue a permit unless all other federal, state, and local permits have been obtained.

Section 6. Preventing Increased Flood Heights and Resulting Damages.

Within any floodway identified on the countywide Flood Insurance Rate Map, and within all other floodplains where a floodway has not been delineated, the following standards shall apply:

A. Except as provided in Section 6(B) of this ordinance, no development shall be allowed which, acting in combination with existing and anticipated development will cause any increase in flood heights or velocities or threat to public health and safety. The following specific development activities shall be considered as meeting this requirement*:

1. Bridge and culvert crossings of streams in rural areas meeting the conditions of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources Statewide Permit Number 2:

2. Barge fleeting facilities meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Number 3:

3. Aerial utility crossings meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Number 4;

4. Minor boat docks meeting the following conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Number 5:

5. Minor, non-obstructive activities such as underground utility lines, light poles, sign posts, driveways, athletic fields, patios, playground equipment, minor storage buildings not exceeding 70 square feet and raising buildings on the same footprint which does not involve fill and any other activity meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Number 6:

6. Outfall Structures and drainage ditch outlets meeting the following conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Number 7:

7. Underground pipeline and utility crossings meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Number 8:

8. Bank stabilization projects meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Number 9:

9. Accessory structures and additions to existing residential buildings meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Number 10:

10. Minor maintenance dredging activities meeting the following conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Number 11:

11. Bridge and culvert replacement structures and bridge widening meeting the following conditions of IDNR/OWR statewide Permit Number 12:

12. Temporary construction activities meeting the following conditions of IDNR/OWR statewide Permit Number 13:

13. Any Development determined by IDNR/OWR to be located entirely within a flood fringe area shall be exempt from State Floodway permit requirements.

B. Other development activities not listed in 6(A) may be permitted only if:

1. permit has been issued for the work by IDNR/OWR (or written documentation is provided that an IDNR/OWR permit is not required), or

2. sufficient data has been provided to FEMA when necessary, and approval obtained from FEMA for a revision of the regulatory map and base flood elevation.

Section 7. Protecting Buildings.

A. In addition to the state permit and damage prevention requirements of Section 6 of this ordinance, all buildings located in the floodplain shall be protected from flood damage below the flood protection elevation. This building protection requirement applies to the following situations:

1. Construction or placement of a new building or alteration or addition to an existing building valued at more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) or seventy (70) square feet.

2. Substantial improvements or structural alterations made to an existing building that increase the floor area by more than twenty percent (20%) or equal or exceed the market value by fifty percent (50%). Alteration shall be figured cumulatively during the life of the building. If substantially improved, the existing structure and the addition must meet the flood protection standards of this section.

3. Repairs made to a substantially damaged building. These repairs shall be figured cumulatively during the life of the building. If substantially damaged the entire structure must meet the flood protection standards of this section within 24 months of the date the damage occurred.

4. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site. (The building protection requirements do not apply to returning a manufactured home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage).

5. Installing a travel trailer or recreational vehicle on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days per year.

6. Repetitive loss to an existing building as defined in Section 2.

B. Residential or non-residential buildings can meet the building protection requirements by one of the following methods:

1. The building may be constructed on permanent land fill in accordance with the following:

   a. The lowest floor (including basement) shall be at or above the flood protection elevation.

   b. The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than six inches before compaction and should extend at least ten (10) feet beyond the foundation before sloping below the flood protection elevation.

   c. The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour during flooding by vegetative cover, riprap, or other structural measure.

   d. The fill shall be composed of rock or soil and not incorporated debris or refuse material, and

   e. shall not adversely affect the flow of surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties and when necessary stormwater management techniques such as swales or basins shall be incorporated.

2. The building may be elevated on solid walls in accordance with the following:

   a. The building or improvements shall be elevated on stilts, piles, walls, crawlspace, or other foundation that is permanently open to flood waters.

   b. The lowest floor and all electrical, heating, ventilating, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and utility meters shall be located at or above the flood protection elevation.

   c. If walls are used, all enclosed areas below the flood protection elevation shall address hydrostatic pressures by allowing the automatic entry and exit of flood waters. Designs must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or by having a minimum of one (1) permanent opening on each wall no more than one (1) foot above

grade with a minimum of two (2) openings. The openings shall provide a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every one (1) square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding below the base flood elevation, and

d. the foundation and supporting members shall be anchored, designed, and certified so as to minimize exposure to hydrodynamic forces such as current, waves, ice, and floating debris.

i. All structural components below the flood protection elevation shall be constructed of materials resistant to flood damage.

ii. Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other service facilities may be located below the flood protection elevation provided they are waterproofed.

iii. The area below the flood protection elevation shall be used solely for parking or building access and not later modified or occupied as habitable space, or

iv. in lieu of the above criteria, the design methods to comply with these requirements may be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect.

3. The building may be constructed with a crawlspace located below the flood protection elevation provided that the following conditions are met:

a. The building must be designed and adequately anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.

b. Any enclosed area below the flood protection elevation shall have openings that equalize hydrostatic pressures by allowing for the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. A minimum of one opening on each wall having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch per one (1) square foot of enclosed area. The openings shall be no more than one (1) foot above grade.

c. The interior grade of the crawlspace below the flood protection elevation must not be more than two (2) feet below the lowest adjacent exterior grade.

d. The interior height of the crawlspace measured from the interior grade of the crawl to the top of the foundations wall must not exceed four (4) feet at any point.

e. An adequate drainage system must be installed to remove floodwaters from the interior area of the crawlspace within a reasonable period of time after a flood event.

f. Portions of the building below the flood protection elevation must be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage, and
g. Utility systems within the crawlspace must be elevated above the flood protection elevation.

C. Non-residential buildings may be structurally dry floodproofed (in lieu of elevation) provided a licensed professional engineer or architect certifies that:

1. Below the flood protection elevation the structure and attendant utility facilities are watertight and capable of resisting the effects of the base flood.

2. The building design accounts for flood velocities, duration, rate of rise, hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces, the effects of buoyancy, and the impact from debris and ice.

3. Floodproofing measures will be incorporated into the building design and operable without human intervention and without an outside source of electricity.

4. Levees, berms, floodwalls and similar works are not considered floodproofing for the purpose of this subsection.

D. Manufactured homes or travel trailers to be permanently installed on site shall be:

1. Elevated to or above the flood protection elevation in accordance with Section 7(B), and

2. anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by being tied down in accordance with the rules and regulations for the Illinois Mobile Home Tie-Down Act issued pursuant to 77 Ill. Adm. Code § 870.

E. Travel trailers and recreational vehicles on site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days per year shall meet the elevation requirements of section 7(D) unless the following conditions are met:

1. The vehicle must be either self-propelled or towable by a light duty truck.

2. The hitch must remain on the vehicle at all times.

3. The vehicle must not be attached to external structures such as decks and porches

4. The vehicle must be designed solely for recreation, camping, travel, or seasonal use rather than as a permanent dwelling.

5. The vehicles largest horizontal projections must be no larger than four hundred (400) square feet.

6. The vehicle's wheels must remain on axles and inflated.

7. Air conditioning units must be attached to the frame so as to be safe for movement of the floodplain.

8. Propane tanks as well as electrical and sewage connections must be quick-disconnect.

9. The vehicle must be licensed and titled as a recreational vehicle or park model, and must either:

    a. entirely be supported by jacks, or

    b. have a hitch jack permanently mounted, have the tires touching the ground and be supported by block in a manner that will allow the block to be easily removed by used of the hitch jack.

F. Garages, sheds or other minor accessory structures constructed ancillary to an existing residential use may be permitted provided the following conditions are met:

1. The garage of shed must be non-habitable.

2. The garage or shed must be used only for the storage of vehicles and tools and cannot be modified later into another use.

3. The garage or shed must be located outside of the floodway or have the appropriate state and/or federal permits.

4. The garage or shed must be on a single family lot and be accessory to an existing principle structure on the same lot.

5. Below the base flood elevation, the garage or shed must be built of materials not susceptible to flood damage.

6. All utilities, plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical must be elevated above the flood protection elevation.

7. The garage or shed must have at least one permanent opening on each wall not more than one (1) foot above grade with one (1) square inch of opening for every one (1) square foot of floor area.

8. The garage or shed must be less than fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) in market value or replacement cost whichever is greater or less than five hundred and seventy six (576) square feet (24'x24').

9. The structure shall be anchored to resist floatation and overturning.

10. All flammable or toxic materials (gasoline, paint, insecticides, fertilizers, etc.) shall be stored above the flood protection elevation.

11. The lowest floor elevation should be documented and the owner advised of the flood insurance implications.

Section 8. Subdivision Requirements

The City Council shall take into account hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions related to land management use and development.

A. New subdivisions, manufactured home parks, annexation agreements, planned unit developments, and additions to manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall meet the damage prevention and building protections standards of Sections 6 and 7 of this ordinance. Any proposal for such development shall include the following data:

1. The base flood elevation and the boundary of the floodplain, where the base flood elevation is not available from an existing study, the applicant shall be responsible for calculating the base flood elevation;

2. the boundary of the floodway when applicable, and

3. a signed statement by a Licensed Professional Engineer that the proposed plat or plan accounts for changes in the drainage of surface waters in accordance with the Plat Act (765 ILCS 205/2).

Streets, blocks lots, parks and other public grounds shall be located and laid out in such a manner as to preserve and utilize natural streams and channels. Wherever possible the floodplains shall be included within parks or other public grounds.

Section 9. Public Health and Other Standards

A. Public health standards must be met for all floodplain development. In addition to the requirements of Sections 6 and 7 of this ordinance the following standards apply:

1. No development in the floodplain shall include locating or storing chemicals, explosives, buoyant materials, flammable liquids, pollutants, or other hazardous or toxic materials below the flood protection elevation unless such materials are stored in a floodproofed and anchored storage tank and certified by a professional engineer or floodproofed building constructed according to the requirements of Section 7 of this ordinance.

2. Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas and electric shall be located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

3. Public sanitary sewer systems and water supply systems shall be located and constructed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.

4. New and replacement on-site sanitary sewer lines or waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding. Manholes or other above ground openings located below the flood protection elevation shall be watertight.
5. Construction of new or substantially improved critical facilities shall be located outside the limits of the floodplain. Construction of new critical facilities shall be permissible within the floodplain if no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities constructed within the SFHA shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated or structurally dry floodproofed to the 500-year flood frequency elevation or three feet above the level of the 100-year flood frequency elevation whichever is greater. Floodproofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities.

B. All other activities defined as development shall be designed so as not to alter flood flows or increase potential flood damages.

Section 10. Carrying Capacity and Notification.

For all projects involving channel modification, fill, or stream maintenance (including levees), the flood carrying capacity of the watercourse shall be maintained.

In addition, the City of Harrisburg shall notify adjacent communities in writing thirty (30) days prior to the issuance of a permit for the alteration or relocation of the watercourse.

Section 11. Variances.

Whenever the standards of this ordinance place undue hardship on a specific development proposal, the applicant may apply to the Fire Chief/Superintendent for a variance. The Fire Chief/Superintendent shall review the applicant's request for a variance and shall submit its recommendation to the City Council. The City Council may attach such conditions to granting of a variance as it deems necessary to further the intent of this ordinance.

A. No variance shall be granted unless the applicant demonstrates that all of the following conditions are met:

1. The development activity cannot be located outside the floodplain.
2. An exceptional hardship would result if the variance were not granted.
3. The relief requested is the minimum necessary.

4. There will be no additional threat to public health, safety or creation of a nuisance.

5. There will be no additional public expense for flood protection, rescue or relief operations, policing, or repairs to roads, utilities, or other public facilities.

6. The applicant's circumstances are unique and do not establish a pattern inconsistent with the intent of the NFIP, and

7. all other state and federal permits have been obtained.

B. The Fire Chief/Superintendent shall notify an applicant in writing that a variance from the requirements of the building protections standards of Section 7 that would lessen the degree of protection to a building will:

1. Result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to twenty-five dollars ($25) per one hundred dollars ($100) of insurance coverage;

2. increase the risk to life and property, and

3. require that the applicant proceed with knowledge of these risks and that the applicant acknowledge in writing the assumption of the risk and liability.

C. Historic Structures

a. Variances to the building protection requirements of Section 7 of this ordinance which are requested in connection with reconstruction, repair, or alteration of a historic site or historic structure as defined in "Historic Structures", may be granted using criteria more permissive than the requirements of Sections 6 and 7 of this ordinance subject to the conditions that:

1. The repair or rehabilitation is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

2. The repair or rehabilitation will not result in the structure being removed as a certified historic structure.

D. Agriculture

Any variance granted for an agricultural structure shall be decided individually based on a case by case analysis of the building's unique circumstances. Variances granted shall meet the following conditions as well as those criteria and conditions set forth in this ordinance.

In order to minimize flood damages during the 100-year flood and the threat to public health and safety, the following conditions shall be included for any variance issued for agricultural structures that are constructed at-grade and wet-floodproofed.

1. All agricultural structures considered for a variance from the floodplain management regulations of this ordinance shall demonstrate that the varied structure is located in wide, expansive floodplain areas and no other alternate location outside of the special flood hazard area exists for the agricultural structure. Residential structures or animal confinement facilities, such as farm houses, cannot be considered agricultural structures.

2. Use of the varied structures must be limited to agricultural purposes in zone A only as identified on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

3. For any new or substantially damaged agricultural structures, the exterior and interior building components and elements (i.e., foundation, wall framing, exterior and interior finishes, flooring, etc.) below the base flood elevation, must be built with flood-resistant materials in accordance with Section 7 of this ordinance.

4. The agricultural structures must be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structures in accordance with Section 7 of this ordinance. All of the building's structural components must be capable of resisting specific flood-related forces including hydrostatic, buoyancy, and hydrodynamic and debris impact forces. 5. Any mechanical, electrical, or other utility equipment must be located above the base flood elevation or floodproofed so that they are contained within a watertight, floodproofed enclosure that is capable of resisting damage during flood conditions in accordance with Section 7 of this ordinance.

5. The NFIP requires that enclosure or foundation walls, subject to the 100-year flood, contain openings that will permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters in accordance with Section 7(B) this ordinance.

6. The agricultural structures must comply with the floodplain management floodway provisions of Section 6 of this ordinance. No variances may be issued for agricultural structures within any designated floodway.

7. Wet-floodproofing construction techniques must be reviewed and approved by the floodplain administrator and a registered professional engineer or architect prior to the issuance of any floodplain development permit for construction.

Section 12. Disclaimer of Liability.

The degree of protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on available information derived from engineering and scientific methods of study. Larger floods may occur or flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that development either inside or outside of the floodplain will be free from flooding or damage. This ordinance does not create liability on the part of the City of Harrisburg or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damage that results from proper reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision made lawfully thereunder.

Section 13. Penalty.

Failure to obtain a permit for development in the floodplain or failure to comply with the conditions of a permit or a variance shall be deemed to be a violation of this ordinance. Upon due investigation, the Fire Chief/Superintendent may determine that a violation of the minimum standards of this ordinance exists. The Fire Chief/Superintendent shall notify the owner in writing of such violation.

A. If such owner fails after ten (10) days notice to correct the violation:

1. The City of Harrisburg shall make application to the circuit court for an injunction requiring conformance with this ordinance or make such other order as the court deems necessary to secure compliance with the ordinance.

2. Any person who violates this ordinance shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) or more than seven hundred fifty ($750) for each offense.

3. A separate offense shall be deemed committed upon each day during or on which a violation occurs or continues, and

4. the City of Harrisburg shall record a notice of violation on the title of the property.

B. The Fire Chief/Superintendent shall inform the owner that any such violation is considered a willful act to increase flood damages and therefore may cause coverage by a Standard Flood Insurance Policy to be suspended.

The Fire Chief/Superintendent is authorized to issue an order requiring the suspension of the subject development. The stop-work order shall be in writing, indicate the reason for the issuance, and shall order the action, if necessary, to resolve the circumstances requiring the stop-work order. The stop-work order constitutes a suspension of the permit.

No site development permit shall be permanently suspended or revoked until a hearing is held by the City Council. Written notice of such hearing shall be served on the permittee and shall state:

1. The grounds for the complaint, reasons for suspension or revocation, and

2. the time and place of the hearing.

At such hearing the permittee shall be given an opportunity to present evidence on their behalf. At the conclusion of the hearing, the City Council shall determine whether the permit shall be suspended or revoked.

C. Nothing herein shall prevent the City of Harrisburg from taking such other lawful action to prevent or remedy any violations. All costs connected therewith shall accrue to the person or persons responsible.

Section 14. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions.

This ordinance repeals and replaces other ordinances adopted by the City of Harrisburg to fulfill the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program including: the April 17, 2008 Floodplain Ordinance. However, this ordinance does not repeal the original resolution or ordinance adopted to achieve eligibility in the program. Nor does this ordinance repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. Where this ordinance and other ordinance easements, covenants or deed restrictions conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

Section 15. Severabilility.

The provisions and sections of this ordinance shall be deemed separable and the invalidity of any portion of this ordinance shall not affect the validity of the remainder.

Section 16. Effective Date.

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and publication as required by law.

Passed by the City Council of the City of Harrisburg, Illinois, this 1st day of December, 2011.

Sarah Woffard
(Clerk)

Approved by me this 1st day of December, 2011.

(Mayor)

Attested and filed in my office this 1st day of December, 2011.

Sarah Woffard
(Clerk)