

**PERSON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**  
**MEMBERS PRESENT**

**OCTOBER 7, 2019**  
**OTHERS PRESENT**

David B. Newell, Sr.  
Gordon Powell  
Jimmy B. Clayton  
Kyle W. Puryear  
B. Ray Jeffers via telephone

Heidi York, County Manager  
Brenda B. Reaves, Clerk to the Board

The Board of Commissioners for the County of Person, North Carolina, met in regular session on Monday, October 7, 2019 at 7:00pm in the Commissioners' meeting room in the Person County Office Building.

Chairman Newell called the meeting to order. Commissioner Powell offered an invocation and Commissioner Puryear led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance. Vice Chairman Jeffers was present via telephone conference call. County Attorney, Ron Aycock was absent.

**DISCUSSION/ADJUSTMENT/APPROVAL OF AGENDA:**

A **motion** was made by Commissioner Puryear and **carried 5-0** to approve the agenda.

**RECOGNITION:**

**PROCLAMATION FOR RACE UNITY WEEK:**

Chairman Newell read and presented a Proclamation declaring October 6-13, 2019 as Race Unity Week in Person County to Doug Mabe and others present in the audience on behalf of Brothers and Sisters in Conversation (BASIC).

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*Proclamation*  
*Race Unity Week*

- Whereas* racial unity plays an increasingly important role in our world today; and
- Whereas* racial unity is one of the most sublime of human pursuits and should be subscribed to by all races and creeds; and
- Whereas* racial unity is the vision of all peoples and one of the greatest forces in creating peace and harmony; and
- Whereas* BASICS (Brothers and Sisters in Conversation) is dedicated to encouraging getting people to recognize and understand differences as well as the common ground among the diverse races and cultures in Person County, and

**NOW, THEREFORE**, I, David B. Newell, Sr., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chairman of the Person County Board of Commissioners, do hereby proclaim October 6 - 13, 2019 as

*Race Unity Week in Person County, North Carolina, and*

ask that all citizens of this community observe and take part in activities, recognizing the importance of racial unity to the cultural life of our City, State, Nation and World.



*David B. Newell Sr.*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David B. Newell, Sr., Chairman  
Person County Board of Commissioners

Attest:

*Brenda B. Reaves*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Brenda B. Reaves, NCCMC, MMC  
Clerk to the Board

October 7, 2019

**PUBLIC HEARING:**

**TEXT AMENDMENT (TA-02-19) REQUEST BY THE PERSON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT STAFF TO AMEND ARTICLES 1 – 6 OF THE FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE OF PERSON COUNTY:**

A **motion** was made by Commissioner Powell and **carried 5-0** to open the duly advertised public hearing for a Text Amendment request by the Person County Planning Department staff to amend Articles 1-6 of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of Person County.

Planning Director, Lori Oakley stated all state statutes and ordinance requirements were met for this public hearing.

Ms. Oakley stated the County's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance was adopted in 1990 and revised in 2007. In June 2019, Ms. Oakley said staff were notified by FEMA and the NC Department of Public Safety – Risk Management/Emergency Management Department that several minor modifications needed to be made to the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of Person County prior to the revised Flood Insurance Rate Maps that are effective on December 6, 2019. Ms. Oakley said staff have worked with the planners at the NC Department of Public Safety to ensure that all proposed text changes met the specific guidelines required by FEMA. If the proposed text amendment is not adopted by December 6, 2019, citizens in Person County who own property located within a floodplain will not be eligible to participate in National Flood Insurance Program or purchase flood insurance. Ms. Oakley noted there are currently 16 property owners in the County who purchase flood insurance. Of those 16 property owners, two have structures that lie within a floodplain with 14 are not in a floodplain but are very close that they choose to be insured.

Ms. Oakley stated staff incorporated the exact revisions that were handed down from FEMA to the state. She added that all local government flood damage prevention ordinances across the state are being revised, including the municipalities, including the City of Roxboro noting the Roxboro City Council reviewed the revisions at their September meeting.

Ms. Oakley said the Planning Staff recommended approval of a Text Amendment to amend Articles 1-6 of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of Person County. She added the proposed text amendment has been reviewed by the state and compliant with all federal flood regulation guidelines and the text amendment request was consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and future planning goals of Person County as well as reasonable and in the public interest as it will provide clear and concise regulations in the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and ensure Person County remains compliant with federal guidelines and enable at-risk properties to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

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Ms. Oakley stated the Planning Board, at its meeting on September 12, 2019, voted unanimously (5-0) to recommend approval of TA-02-19 and included the Reasonableness and Consistency Statement.

Commissioner Puryear asked Ms. Oakley about the requirement of an elevation certificate to which she confirmed an elevation certification has been a requirement if located near a floodplain. However, Ms. Oakley indicated that following a discussion with state officials, the state only requires an elevation certificate if located within a floodplain.

Ms. Oakley requested the Board of Commissioners to approve, approve with modifications or deny the requested proposed text amendment as well as address the Statement of Reasonableness and Consistency as required by the NC General Statutes.

There were no individuals appearing before the Board to speak in favor of or in opposition to the Text Amendment request by the Person County Planning Department staff to amend Articles 1-6 of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of Person County.

A **motion** was made by Commissioner Puryear and **carried 5-0** to close the public hearing for a Text Amendment request by the Person County Planning Department staff to amend Articles 1-6 of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of Person County.

#### **CONSIDERATION TO AMEND ARTICLES 1 – 6 OF THE FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE OF PERSON COUNTY:**

A **motion** was made by Commissioner Puryear and **carried 5-0** to approve the text amendments to Articles 1-6 of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of Person County, as presented, and to include the Reasonableness and Consistency Statement that the text amendment request was consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and future planning goals of Person County and reasonable and in the public interest as it will provide clear and concise regulations in the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and ensure Person County remains compliant with federal guidelines and enable at-risk properties to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

The adopted Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of Person County follows:

**October 7, 2019**

## **FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE OF PERSON COUNTY, NC**

### **Non-Coastal Regular Phase**

#### **ARTICLE 1. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES.**

##### **SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.**

**County:** The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Part 6, Article 21 of Chapter 143; Parts 3 and 4 of Article 18 of Chapter 153A; and Part 121, Article 6 of Chapter 153A of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare.

Therefore, the Person County Board of Commissioners, Person County, North Carolina, does ordain as follows:

##### **SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT.**

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

##### **SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.**

It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions within flood prone areas by provisions designed to:

- (1) Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards or that result in damaging increases in erosion, flood heights or velocities;
- (2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities that serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;
- (4) Control filling, grading, dredging, and all other development that may increase erosion or flood damage; and
- (5) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers that will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

##### **SECTION D. OBJECTIVES.**

The objectives of this ordinance are to:

- (1) Protect human life, safety, and health;
- (2) Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

- (4) Minimize prolonged business losses and interruptions;
- (5) Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities (i.e. water and gas mains, electric, telephone, cable and sewer lines, streets, and bridges) that are located in flood prone areas;
- (6) Minimize damage to private and public property due to flooding;
- (7) Make flood insurance available to the community through the National Flood Insurance Program;
- (8) Maintain the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains;
- (9) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas; and
- (10) Ensure that potential buyers are aware that property is in a Special Flood Hazard Area.

## **ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS.**

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance it's most reasonable application.

**"Accessory Structure (Appurtenant Structure)"** means a structure located on the same parcel of property as the principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. Garages, carports and storage sheds are common urban accessory structures. Pole barns, hay sheds and the like qualify as accessory structures on farms, and may or may not be located on the same parcel as the farm dwelling or shop building.

**"Addition (to an existing building)"** means an extension or increase in the floor area or height of a building or structure.

**"Alteration of a watercourse"** means a dam, impoundment, channel relocation, change in channel alignment, channelization, or change in cross-sectional area of the channel or the channel capacity, or any other form of modification which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the riverine flow of water during conditions of the base flood.

**"Appeal"** means a request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance.

**"Area of Future-Conditions Flood Hazard"** means the land area that would be inundated by the 1-percent-annual-chance (100- year) flood based on future-conditions hydrology.

**"Area of Shallow Flooding"** means a designated Zone AO on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths determined to be from one (1) to three (3) feet. These areas are located where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident.

**"Area of Special Flood Hazard"** see "Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)".

**"Basement"** means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

**"Base Flood"** means the flood having a one (1) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

**"Base Flood Elevation (BFE)"** means a determination of the water surface elevations of the base flood as published in the Flood Insurance Study. When the BFE has not been provided in a "Special Flood Hazard Area", it may be obtained from engineering studies available from a Federal, State, or other source using FEMA approved engineering methodologies. This elevation, when combined with the "Freeboard", establishes the "Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation".

**"Building"** see "Structure".

**"Chemical Storage Facility"** means a building, portion of a building, or exterior area adjacent to a building used for the storage of any chemical or chemically reactive products.

"Design Flood": See "Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation."

"Development" means 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.

"Development Activity" means any activity defined as Development which will necessitate a Floodplain Development Permit. This includes buildings, structures, and non-structural items, including (but not limited to) fill, bulkheads, piers, pools, docks, landings, ramps, and erosion control/stabilization measures.

"Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM)" means the digital official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), on which both the Special Flood Hazard Areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community are delineated.

"Disposal" means, as defined in NCGS 130A-290(a)(6), the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that the solid waste or any constituent part of the solid waste may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.

"Elevated Building" means a non-basement building which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns.

"Encroachment" means the advance or infringement of uses, fill, excavation, buildings, structures or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.

"Existing building and existing structure" means any building and/or structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before September 14, 1990, the initial effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

"Existing Manufactured Home Park or Manufactured Home Subdivision" means 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 (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) was completed before February 19, 1990, the initial effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the community.

"Flood" or "Flooding" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or
- (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, on which the Special Flood Hazard Areas and the floodways are delineated. This official map is a supplement to and shall be used in conjunction with the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Areas have been defined as Zone A.

"Flood Insurance" means the insurance coverage provided under the National Flood Insurance Program.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, on which both the Special Flood Hazard Areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community are delineated.

"Flood Insurance Study (FIS)" means an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards, corresponding water surface elevations (if appropriate), flood hazard risk zones, and other flood data in a community issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Flood Insurance Study report includes Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps (FBFMs), if published.

“Flood Prone Area” see “Floodplain”

“Floodplain” means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.

“Floodplain Administrator” is the individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

“Floodplain Development Permit” means any type of permit that is required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance, prior to the commencement of any development activity.

“Floodplain Management” means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage and preserving and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the floodplain, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodplain management regulations, and open space plans.

“Floodplain Management Regulations” means this ordinance and other zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances, and other applications of police power. This term describes Federal, State or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

“Floodproofing” means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities, structures, and their contents.

“Flood-resistant material” means any building product [material, component or system] capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact (minimum 72 hours) with floodwaters without sustaining damage that requires more than low-cost cosmetic repair. Any material that is water-soluble or is not resistant to alkali or acid in water, including normal adhesives for above-grade use, is not flood-resistant. Pressure-treated lumber or naturally decay-resistant lumbers are acceptable flooring materials. Sheet-type flooring coverings that restrict evaporation from below and materials that are impervious, but dimensionally unstable are not acceptable. Materials that absorb or retain water excessively after submergence are not flood-resistant. Please refer to Technical Bulletin 2, *Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements*, and available from the FEMA. Class 4 and 5 materials, referenced therein, are acceptable flood-resistant materials.

“Floodway” means the channel of a river or other watercourse, including the area above a bridge or culvert when applicable, 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 one (1) foot.

“Floodway encroachment analysis” means an engineering analysis of the impact that a proposed encroachment into a floodway or non-encroachment area is expected to have on the floodway boundaries and flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. The evaluation shall be prepared by a qualified North Carolina licensed engineer using standard engineering methods and models.

“Flood Zone” means a geographical area shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

“Freeboard” means the height added to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) to account for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, blockage of bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed. The Base Flood Elevation plus the freeboard establishes the “Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation”.

“Functionally Dependent Facility” means a facility which cannot be used for its intended purpose unless it is located in close proximity to water, limited to a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, or ship repair. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales, or service facilities.

“Hazardous Waste Management Facility” means, as defined in NCGS 130A, Article 9, a facility for the collection, storage, processing, treatment, recycling, recovery, or disposal of hazardous waste.

“Highest Adjacent Grade (HAG)” means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, immediately next to the proposed walls of the structure.



“Historic Structure” means any structure that is:

- (a) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the US Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- (b) certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- (c) individually listed on a local inventory of historic landmarks in communities with a “Certified Local Government (CLG) Program”; or
- (d) certified as contributing to the historical significance of a historic district designated by a community with a “Certified Local Government (CLG) Program”.

Certified Local Government (CLG) Programs are approved by the US Department of the Interior in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources through the State Historic Preservation Officer as having met the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended in 1980.

“Letter of Map Change (LOMC)” means an official determination issued by FEMA that amends or revises an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study. Letters of Map Change include:

- (a) Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA): An official amendment, by letter, to an effective National Flood Insurance Program map. A LOMA is based on technical data showing that a property had been inadvertently mapped as being in the floodplain, but is actually on natural high ground above the base flood elevation. A LOMA amends the current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map and establishes that a specific property, portion of a property, or structure is not located in a special flood hazard area.
- (b) Letter of Map Revision (LOMR): A revision based on technical data that may show changes to flood zones, flood elevations, special flood hazard area boundaries and floodway delineations, and other planimetric features.
- (c) Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F): A determination that a structure or parcel of land has been elevated by fill above the BFE and is, therefore, no longer located within the special flood hazard area. In order to qualify for this determination, the fill must have been permitted and placed in accordance with the community’s floodplain management regulations.
- (d) Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR): A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study; upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a Letter of Map Revision may be issued by FEMA to revise the effective FIRM.

“Light Duty Truck” means any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds Gross Vehicular Weight Rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of 6,000 pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less as defined in 40 CFR 86.082-2 and is:

- (a) Designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property or is a derivation of such a vehicle, or
- (b) Designed primarily for transportation of persons and has a capacity of more than 12 persons; or
- (c) Available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

“Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG)” means the lowest elevation of the ground, sidewalk or patio slab immediately next to the building, or deck support, after completion of the building.

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

"Manufactured Home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle".

"Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

"Map Repository" means the location of the official flood hazard data to be applied for floodplain management. It is a central location in which flood data is stored and managed; in North Carolina, FEMA has recognized that the application of digital flood hazard data products carry the same authority as hard copy products. Therefore, the NCEM's Floodplain Mapping Program websites house current and historical flood hazard data. For effective flood hazard data the NC FRIS website (<http://FRIS.NC.GOV/FRIS>) is the map repository, and for historical flood hazard data the FloodNC website (<http://FLOODNC.GOV/NCFLOOD>) is the map repository.

"Market Value" means the building value, not including the land value and that of any accessory structures or other improvements on the lot. Market value may be established by independent certified appraisal; replacement cost depreciated for age of building and quality of construction (Actual Cash Value); or adjusted tax assessed values.

"New Construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after February 19, 1990, the effective date of the initial floodplain management regulations and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

"Non-Conversion Agreement" means a document stating that the owner will not convert or alter what has been constructed and approved. Violation of the agreement is considered a violation of the ordinance and, therefore, subject to the same enforcement procedures and penalties. The agreement must be filed with the recorded deed for the property. The agreement must show the clerk's or recorder's stamps and/or notations that the filing has been completed.

"Non-Encroachment Area" 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 one (1) foot as designated in the Flood Insurance Study report.

"Post-FIRM" means construction or other development for which the "start of construction" occurred on or after September 14, 1990, the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

"Pre-FIRM" means construction or other development for which the "start of construction" occurred before September 14, 1990, the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

"Principally Above Ground" means that at least 51% of the actual cash value of the structure is above ground.

"Public Safety" and/or "Nuisance" means anything which is injurious to the safety or health of an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin.

"Recreational Vehicle (RV)" means 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.
- (e) is fully licensed and ready for highway use.

"Reference Level" is the top of the lowest floor for structures within Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as Zones A, AE, AH, AO and A99.

"Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation" means the "Base Flood Elevation" plus the "Freeboard". In "Special Flood Hazard Areas" where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) have been determined, this elevation shall be the BFE plus two (2) feet of

freeboard. In "Special Flood Hazard Areas" where no BFE has been established, this elevation shall be at least two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade.

"Remedy a Violation" means to bring the structure or other development into compliance with State and community floodplain management regulations, or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of the ordinance or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing Federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

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

"Salvage Yard" means any non-residential property used for the storage, collection, and/or recycling of any type of equipment, and including but not limited to vehicles, appliances and related machinery.

"Solid Waste Disposal Facility" means any facility involved in the disposal of solid waste, as defined in NCGS 130A-290(a)(35).

"Solid Waste Disposal Site" means, as defined in NCGS 130A-290(a)(36), any place at which solid wastes are disposed of by incineration, sanitary landfill, or any other method.

"Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)" means the land in the floodplain subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of being flooded in any given year, as determined in Article 3, Section B of this ordinance.

"Start of Construction" includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition 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 the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building, a manufactured home, or a gas, liquid, or liquefied gas storage tank that is principally above ground.

"Substantial Damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure during any one-year period 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. See definition of "substantial improvement". Substantial damage also means flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial Improvement" means any combination of repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, taking place during any one-year period for which the cost 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:

- (a) any correction of existing violations of State or community health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the community code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (b) any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

"Technical Bulletin and Technical Fact Sheet" means a FEMA publication that provides guidance concerning the building performance standards of the NFIP, which are contained in Title 44 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations at Section 60.3.

The bulletins and fact sheets are intended for use primarily by State and local officials responsible for interpreting and enforcing NFIP regulations and by members of the development community, such as design professionals and builders. New bulletins, as well as updates of existing bulletins, are issued periodically as needed. The bulletins do not create regulations; rather they provide specific guidance for complying with the minimum requirements of existing NFIP regulations.

**"Temperature Controlled"** means having the temperature regulated by a heating and/or cooling system, built-in or appliance.

**"Variance"** is a grant of relief from the requirements of this ordinance.

**"Violation"** means 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 Articles 4 and 5 is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

**"Water Surface Elevation (WSE)"** means the height, in relation to mean sea level, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of riverine areas.

**"Watercourse"** means a lake, river, creek, stream, wash, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

### **ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

#### **SECTION A. LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES.**

This ordinance shall apply to all Special Flood Hazard Areas within the jurisdiction of Person County.

#### **SECTION B. BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS.**

The Special Flood Hazard Areas are those identified under the Cooperating Technical State (CTS) agreement between the State of North Carolina and FEMA in its FIS dated December 6, 2019, shown on FIS for Person County and associated DFIRM panels, including any digital data developed as part of the FIS, which are adopted by reference and declared a part of this ordinance, and all revisions thereto after January 1, 2021. Future revisions to the FIS and DFIRM panels that do not change flood hazard data within the jurisdictional authority of Person County are also adopted by reference and declared a part of this ordinance. Subsequent Letter of Map Revisions (LOMRs) and/or Physical Map Revisions (PMRs) shall be adopted within 3 months.

#### **SECTION C. ESTABLISHMENT OF FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT.**

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activities within Special Flood Hazard Areas determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Section B of this ordinance.

#### **SECTION D. COMPLIANCE.**

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted, altered, or developed in any way without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

#### **SECTION E. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS.**

This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

#### **SECTION F. INTERPRETATION.**

In the interpretation and application of this ordinance, all provisions shall be:

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- (a) considered as minimum requirements;
- (b) liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- (c) deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

**SECTION G. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY.**

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur. Actual flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the Special Flood Hazard Areas or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of Person County or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

**SECTION H. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION.**

Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall constitute a Class 1 misdemeanor pursuant to NC G.S. § 143-215.58. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$100.00 or imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days, or both. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Person County from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

**ARTICLE 4. ADMINISTRATION.**

**SECTION A. DESIGNATION OF FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.**

The Zoning Administrator, hereinafter referred to as the "Floodplain Administrator", is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance. In instances where the Floodplain Administrator receives assistance from others to complete tasks to administer and implement this ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator shall be responsible for the coordination and community's overall compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program and the provisions of this ordinance.

**SECTION B. FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION, PERMIT AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.**

- (1) **Application Requirements.** Application for a Floodplain Development Permit shall be made to the Floodplain Administrator prior to any development activities located within Special Flood Hazard Areas. The following items shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator to apply for a floodplain development permit:
  - (a) A plot plan drawn to scale which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following specific details of the proposed floodplain development:
    - (i) the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area of development/disturbance; existing and proposed structures, utility systems, grading/pavement areas, fill materials, storage areas, drainage facilities, and other development;
    - (ii) the boundary of the Special Flood Hazard Area as delineated on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in Article 3, Section B, or a statement that the entire lot is within the Special Flood Hazard Area;
    - (iii) flood zone(s) designation of the proposed development area as determined on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in Article 3, Section B;
    - (iv) the boundary of the floodway(s) or non-encroachment area(s) as determined in Article 3, Section B;

- (v) the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) where provided as set forth in Article 3, Section B; Article 4, Section C; or Article 5, Section D;
  - (vi) the old and new location of any watercourse that will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development;
  - (vii) the certification of the plot plan by a registered land surveyor or professional engineer.
- (b) Proposed elevation, and method thereof, of all development within a Special Flood Hazard Area including but not limited to:
- (i) Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 of the proposed reference level (including basement) of all structures;
  - (ii) Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 to which any non-residential structure in Zone AE, A, AH, A99 or AO will be flood-proofed; and
  - (iii) Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 to which any proposed utility systems will be elevated or floodproofed;
- (c) If floodproofing, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 81-65) with supporting data and an operational plan that includes, but is not limited to, installation, exercise, and maintenance of floodproofing measures.
- (d) A Foundation Plan, drawn to scale, which shall include details of the proposed foundation system to ensure all provisions of this ordinance are met. These details include but are not limited to:
- (i) The proposed method of elevation, if applicable (i.e., fill, solid foundation perimeter wall, solid backfilled foundation, open foundation on columns/posts/piers/piles/shear walls);
  - (ii) Openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on walls in accordance with Article 5, Section B(4)(d) when solid foundation perimeter walls are used in Zones A, AE, AH, AO and A99;
- (e) Usage details of any enclosed areas below the lowest floor.
- (f) Plans and/or details for the protection of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems to be located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- (g) Certification that all other Local, State and Federal permits required prior to floodplain development permit issuance have been received.
- (h) Documentation for placement of Recreational Vehicles and/or Temporary Structures, when applicable, to ensure that the provisions of Article 5, Section B, subsections (6) and (7) of this ordinance are met.
- (i) A description of proposed watercourse alteration or relocation, when applicable, including an engineering report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map (if not shown on plot plan) showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation.
- (2) **Permit Requirements.** The Floodplain Development Permit shall include, but not be limited to:
- (a) A complete description of the development to be permitted under the floodplain development permit (e.g. house, garage, pool, septic, bulkhead, cabana, pier, bridge, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials, etc.).

- (b) The Special Flood Hazard Area determination for the proposed development in accordance with available data specified in Article 3, Section B.
  - (c) The regulatory flood protection elevation required for the reference level and all attendant utilities.
  - (d) The regulatory flood protection elevation required for the protection of all public utilities.
  - (e) All certification submittal requirements with timelines.
  - (f) A statement that no fill material or other development shall encroach into the floodway or non-encroachment area of any watercourse unless the requirements of Article 5, Section F have been met.
  - (g) The flood openings requirements, if in Zones A, AO, AE, AH or A99.
- (3) **Certification Requirements.**
- (a) Elevation Certificates
    - (i) An Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 81-31) is required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the elevation of the reference level, in relation to mean sea level. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder prior to the beginning of construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit.
    - (ii) A final as-built Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 81-31) is required after construction is completed and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of final as-built construction of the elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. In some instances, another certification may be required to certify corrected as-built construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.
  - (b) Floodproofing Certificate
    - (i) If non-residential floodproofing is used to meet the regulatory flood protection elevation requirements, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 81-65), with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan are required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the floodproofed design elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities, in relation to mean sea level. Floodproofing certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data, the operational plan, and the inspection and maintenance plan. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the applicant prior to permit approval. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit. Failure to construct in accordance with the certified design shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.
    - (ii) A final Finished Construction Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-34), with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan are required prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the floodproofed design elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities, in relation to NAVD 1988. Floodproofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data, the operational plan, and the inspection and maintenance plan. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the applicant prior to

Certificate of Occupancy. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a Floodplain Development Permit. Failure to construct in accordance with the certified design shall be cause to deny a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.

- (c) If a manufactured home is placed within Zone A, AO, AE, AH or A99 and the elevation of the chassis is more than 36 inches in height above grade, an engineered foundation certification is required in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section B(3)(b).
- (d) If a watercourse is to be altered or relocated, a description of the extent of watercourse alteration or relocation; a professional engineer's certified report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation shall all be submitted by the permit applicant prior to issuance of a floodplain development permit.
- (e) Certification Exemptions. The following structures, if located within Zone A, AO, AE, AH or A99, are exempt from the elevation/floodproofing certification requirements specified in items (a) and (b) of this subsection:
  - (i) Recreational Vehicles meeting requirements of Article 5, Section B(6)(a);
  - (ii) Temporary Structures meeting requirements of Article 5, Section B(7); and
  - (iii) Accessory Structures less than 150 square feet meeting requirements of Article 5, Section B(8).

(4) **Determinations for Existing Buildings and Structures.**

For applications for building permits to improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, change of occupancy, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, substantial improvements, repairs of substantial damage, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with the Building Official, shall:

- (a) Estimate the market value, or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made;
- (b) Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure;
- (c) Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; and
- (d) Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the NC Building Code and this ordinance is required.

**SECTION C. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.**

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

- (1) Review all floodplain development applications and issue permits for all proposed development within Special Flood Hazard Areas to assure that the requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.
- (2) Review all proposed development within Special Flood Hazard Areas to assure that all necessary Local, State and Federal permits have been received.
- (3) Notify adjacent communities and the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Division of



Emergency Management, State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

- (4) Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is maintained.
- (5) Prevent encroachments into floodways and non-encroachment areas unless the certification and flood hazard reduction provisions of Article 5, Section F are met.
- (6) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the reference level (including basement) and all attendant utilities of all new and substantially improved structures, in accordance with Article 4, Section B(3).
- (7) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which all new and substantially improved structures and utilities have been floodproofed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3).
- (8) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of all public utilities in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3).
- (9) When floodproofing is utilized for a particular structure, obtain certifications from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3) and Article 5, Section B(2).
- (10) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Areas, floodways, or non-encroachment areas (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions), make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this article.
- (11) When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data has not been provided in accordance with Article 3, Section B, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data, along with floodway data or non-encroachment area data available from a Federal, State, or other source, including data developed pursuant to Article 5, Section D(2)(b), in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance.
- (12) When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data is provided but no floodway or non-encroachment area data has been provided in accordance with Article 3, Section B, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any floodway data or non-encroachment area data available from a Federal, State, or other source in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance.
- (13) When the lowest floor and the lowest adjacent grade of a structure or the lowest ground elevation of a parcel in a Special Flood Hazard Area is above the Base Flood Elevation, advise the property owner of the option to apply for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) from FEMA. Maintain a copy of the Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) issued by FEMA in the floodplain development permit file.
- (14) Permanently maintain all records that pertain to the administration of this ordinance and make these records available for public inspection, recognizing that such information may be subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended.
- (15) Make on-site inspections of work in progress. As the work pursuant to a floodplain development permit progresses, the floodplain administrator shall make as many inspections of the work as may be necessary to ensure that the work is being done according to the provisions of the local ordinance and the terms of the permit. In exercising this power, the floodplain administrator has a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the jurisdiction of the community at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (16) Issue stop-work orders as required. Whenever a building or part thereof is being constructed, reconstructed, altered, or repaired in violation of this ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator may order the work to be immediately stopped. The stop-work order shall be in writing and directed to the person doing or in charge of the work. The stop-work order shall state the specific work to be stopped, the specific reason(s) for the stoppage, and the condition(s) under which the work may be resumed. Violation of a stop-work order constitutes a misdemeanor.
- (17) Revoke floodplain development permits as required. The Floodplain Administrator may revoke and require the return

of the floodplain development permit by notifying the permit holder in writing stating the reason(s) for the revocation. Permits shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, and specifications; for refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of State or local laws; or for false statements or misrepresentations made in securing the permit. Any floodplain development permit mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or local law may also be revoked.

- (18) Make periodic inspections throughout the special flood hazard areas within the jurisdiction of the community. The Floodplain Administrator and each member of his or her inspections department shall have a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the territorial jurisdiction of the department at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (19) Follow through with corrective procedures of Article 4, Section D.
- (20) Review, provide input, and make recommendations for variance requests.
- (21) Maintain a current map repository to include, but not limited to, the FIS Report, FIRM and other official flood maps and studies adopted in accordance with Article 3, Section B of this ordinance, including any revisions thereto including Letters of Map Change, issued by FEMA. Notify State and FEMA of mapping needs.
- (22) Coordinate revisions to FIS reports and FIRMs, including Letters of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F) and Letters of Map Revision (LOMR).

**SECTION D. CORRECTIVE PROCEDURES.**

- (1) Violations to be Corrected: When the Floodplain Administrator finds violations of applicable State and local laws, it shall be his or her duty to notify the owner or occupant of the building of the violation. The owner or occupant shall immediately remedy each of the violations of law cited in such notification.
- (2) Actions in Event of Failure to Take Corrective Action: If the owner of a building or property shall fail to take prompt corrective action, the Floodplain Administrator shall give the owner written notice, by certified or registered mail to the owner's last known address or by personal service, stating:
  - (a) that the building or property is in violation of the floodplain management regulations;
  - (b) that a hearing will be held before the floodplain administrator at a designated place and time, not later than ten (10) days after the date of the notice, at which time the owner shall be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to present arguments and evidence pertaining to the matter; and
  - (c) that following the hearing, the Floodplain Administrator may issue an order to alter, vacate, or demolish the building; or to remove fill as applicable.
- (3) Order to Take Corrective Action: If, upon a hearing held pursuant to the notice prescribed above, the Floodplain Administrator shall find that the building or development is in violation of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, they shall issue an order in writing to the owner, requiring the owner to remedy the violation within a specified time period, not less than sixty (60) calendar days, nor more than 180 calendar days. Where the Floodplain Administrator finds that there is imminent danger to life or other property, they may order that corrective action be taken in such lesser period as may be feasible.
- (4) Appeal: Any owner who has received an order to take corrective action may appeal the order to the local elected governing body by giving notice of appeal in writing to the Floodplain Administrator and the clerk within ten (10) days following issuance of the final order. In the absence of an appeal, the order of the Floodplain Administrator shall be final. The local governing body shall hear an appeal within a reasonable time and may affirm, modify and affirm, or revoke the order.
- (5) Failure to Comply with Order: If the owner of a building or property fails to comply with an order to take corrective action for which no appeal has been made or fails to comply with an order of the governing body following an appeal, the owner shall be guilty of a Class I misdemeanor pursuant to NC G.S. § 143-215.58 and shall be punished at the

discretion of the court.

**SECTION E. VARIANCE PROCEDURES.**

- (1) The Board of Adjustment as established by Person County, hereinafter referred to as the "appeal board", shall hear and decide requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.
- (2) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the appeal board may appeal such decision to the Court, as provided in Chapter 7A of the North Carolina General Statutes.
- (3) Variances may be issued for:
  - (a) the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon the determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and that the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
  - (b) functionally dependent facilities if determined to meet the definition as stated in Article 2 of this ordinance, provided provisions of Article 4, Section E(9)(b), (c), and (e) have been satisfied, and such facilities are protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.
  - (c) any other type of development, provided it meets the requirements of this Section.
- (4) In passing upon variances, the appeal board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and:
  - (a) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
  - (b) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
  - (c) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
  - (d) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
  - (e) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location as defined under Article 2 of this ordinance as a functionally dependent facility, where applicable;
  - (f) the availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
  - (g) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
  - (h) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
  - (i) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
  - (j) the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
  - (k) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- (5) A written report addressing each of the above factors shall be submitted with the application for a variance.

- (6) Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of this ordinance, the appeal board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this ordinance.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) and the elevation to which the structure is to be built and that such construction below the Base Flood Elevation increases risks to life and property, and that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the Base Flood Elevation will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to \$25 per \$100 of insurance coverage. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance.
- (8) The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the State of North Carolina upon request.
- (9) Conditions for Variances:
  - (a) Variances shall not be issued when the variance will make the structure in violation of other Federal, State, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.
  - (b) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway or non-encroachment area if the variance would result in any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge.
  - (c) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
  - (d) Variances shall only be issued prior to development permit approval.
  - (e) Variances shall only be issued upon:
    - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
    - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and
    - (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- (10) No variance may be issued for solid waste disposal facilities, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities that are located in Special Flood Hazard Areas.

**ARTICLE 5. PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION.**

**SECTION A. GENERAL STANDARDS.**

In all Special Flood Hazard Areas the following provisions are required:

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage in accordance with the FEMA Technical Bulletin 2, *Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements*.
- (3) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages.
- (4) All new electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service equipment shall be

located at or above the RFPE or designed and installed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during the occurrence of the base flood. These include, but are not limited to, HVAC equipment, water softener units, bath/kitchen fixtures, ductwork, electric/gas meter panels/boxes, utility/cable boxes, water heaters, and electric outlets/switches.

- (a) Replacements part of a substantial improvement, electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service equipment shall also meet the above provisions.
  - (b) Replacements that are for maintenance and not part of a substantial improvement, may be installed at the original location provided the addition and/or improvements only comply with the standards for new construction consistent with the code and requirements for the original structure.
- (5) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
  - (6) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.
  - (7) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
    - (8) Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of a building or structure existing on the effective date of this ordinance and located totally or partially within the floodway, non-encroachment area, or stream setback, provided there is no additional encroachment below the regulatory flood protection elevation in the floodway, non-encroachment area, or stream setback, and provided that such repair, reconstruction, or replacement meets all of the other requirements of this ordinance.
  - (9) New solid waste disposal facilities and sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities shall not be permitted, except by variance as specified in Article 4, Section E(10). A structure or tank for chemical or fuel storage incidental to an allowed use or to the operation of a water treatment plant or wastewater treatment facility may be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area only if the structure or tank is either elevated or floodproofed to at least the regulatory flood protection elevation and certified in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3).
  - (10) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
  - (11) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
  - (12) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
  - (13) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have received all necessary permits from those governmental agencies for which approval is required by Federal or State law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.
  - (14) When a structure is partially located in a special flood hazard area, the entire structure shall meet the requirements for new construction and substantial improvements.
  - (15) When a structure is located in multiple flood hazard zones or in a flood hazard risk zone with multiple base flood elevations, the provisions for the more restrictive flood hazard risk zone and the highest base flood elevation shall apply.

**SECTION B. SPECIFIC STANDARDS.**

In all Special Flood Hazard Areas where Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data has been provided, as set forth in Article 3, Section B, or Article 5, Section D, the following provisions, in addition to the provisions of Article 5, Section A, are required:

- (1) Residential Construction. New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation, as defined in Article 2 of this ordinance.
- (2) Non-Residential Construction. New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or other non-residential structure shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation, as defined in Article 2 of this ordinance. Structures located in A, AE, AH, AO, and A99 Zones may be floodproofed to the regulatory flood protection elevation in lieu of elevation provided that all areas of the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, below the regulatory flood protection elevation are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, using structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. For AO Zones, the floodproofing elevation shall be in accordance with Article 5, Section G (2). A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator as set forth in Article 4, Section B(3), along with the operational and maintenance plans..
- (3) Manufactured Homes.
  - (a) New and replacement manufactured homes shall be elevated so that the reference level of the manufactured home is no lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation, as defined in Article 2 of this ordinance.
  - (b) Manufactured homes shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement, either by certified engineered foundation system, or in accordance with the most current edition of the State of North Carolina Regulations for Manufactured Homes adopted by the Commissioner of Insurance pursuant to NCGS 143-143.15. Additionally, when the elevation would be met by an elevation of the chassis thirty-six (36) inches or less above the grade at the site, the chassis shall be supported by reinforced piers or engineered foundation. When the elevation of the chassis is above thirty-six (36) inches in height, an engineering certification is required.
  - (c) All enclosures or skirting below the lowest floor shall meet the requirements of Article 5, Section B(4).
  - (d) An evacuation plan must be developed for evacuation of all residents of all new, substantially improved or substantially damaged manufactured home parks or subdivisions located within flood prone areas. This plan shall be filed with and approved by the Floodplain Administrator and the local Emergency Management coordinator.
- (4) Elevated Buildings. Fully enclosed area, of new construction and substantially improved structures, which is below the lowest floor:
  - (a) shall not be designed or used for human habitation, but shall only be used for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator). The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be finished or partitioned into separate rooms, except to enclose storage areas;
  - (b) shall not be temperature-controlled or conditioned;
  - (c) shall be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials at least to the regulatory flood protection elevation;
  - (d) shall include, in Zones A, AO, AE, AH and A99, flood openings to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this requirement, the openings must

either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum design criteria:

- (i) A minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding;
- (ii) The total net area of all flood openings must be at least one (1) square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
- (iii) If a building has more than one enclosed area, each enclosed area must have flood openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit;
- (iv) The bottom of all required flood openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the adjacent grade;
- (v) Flood openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions; and
- (vi) Enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes, and, therefore, do not require flood openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires flood openings as outlined above.

(5) Additions/Improvements.

- (a) Additions and/or improvements to pre-FIRM structures when the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the existing structure are:
  - (i) not a substantial improvement, the addition and/or improvements must be designed to minimize flood damages and must not be any more non-conforming than the existing structure.
  - (ii) a substantial improvement, both the existing structure and the addition and/or improvements must comply with the standards for new construction.
- (b) Additions to post-FIRM structures with no modifications to the existing structure other than a standard door in the common wall shall require only the addition to comply with the standards for new construction.
- (c) Additions and/or improvements to post-FIRM structures when the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the existing structure are:
  - (i) not a substantial improvement, the addition and/or improvements only must comply with the standards for new construction.
  - (ii) a substantial improvement, both the existing structure and the addition and/or improvements must comply with the standards for new construction.
- (d) Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or improvement of a building or structure taking place during a one (1) year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started must comply with the standards for new construction. For each building or structure, the one (1) year period begins on the date of the first improvement or repair of that building or structure subsequent to the effective date of this ordinance. Substantial damage also means flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The requirement does not, however, include either:
  - (i) Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assume safe living conditions.

- (ii) Any alteration of a historic structure provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.
- (6) Recreational Vehicles. Recreational vehicles shall either:
  - (a) Temporary Placement
    - (i) Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; or
    - (ii) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use. (A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities, and has no permanently attached additions.)
  - (b) Permanent Placement. Recreational vehicles that do not meet the limitations of Temporary Placement shall meet all the requirements for new construction.
- (7) Temporary Non-Residential Structures. Prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for a temporary structure, the applicant must submit to the Floodplain Administrator a plan for the removal of such structure(s) in the event of a hurricane, flash flood or other type of flood warning notification. The following information shall be submitted in writing to the Floodplain Administrator for review and written approval:
  - (a) a specified time period for which the temporary use will be permitted. Time specified may not exceed three (3) months, renewable up to one (1) year;
  - (b) the name, address, and phone number of the individual responsible for the removal of the temporary structure;
  - (c) the time frame prior to the event at which a structure will be removed (i.e., minimum of 72 hours before landfall of a hurricane or immediately upon flood warning notification);
  - (d) a copy of the contract or other suitable instrument with the entity responsible for physical removal of the structure; and
  - (e) designation, accompanied by documentation, of a location outside the Special Flood Hazard Area, to which the temporary structure will be moved.
- (8) Accessory Structures. When accessory structures (sheds, detached garages, etc.) are to be placed within a Special Flood Hazard Area, the following criteria shall be met:
  - (a) Accessory structures shall not be used for human habitation (including working, sleeping, living, cooking or restroom areas);
  - (b) Accessory structures shall not be temperature-controlled;
  - (c) Accessory structures shall be designed to have low flood damage potential;
  - (d) Accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters;
  - (e) Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section A(1);
  - (f) All service facilities such as electrical shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section A(4); and
  - (g) Flood openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces shall be provided below regulatory flood protection elevation in conformance with the provisions of Article 5, Section B(4)(c).



An accessory structure with a footprint less than 150 square feet that satisfies the criteria outlined above does not require an elevation or floodproofing certificate. Elevation or floodproofing certifications are required for all other accessory structures in accordance with Article 4, Section B(3).

- (9) Tanks. When gas and liquid storage tanks are to be placed within a Special Flood Hazard Area, the following criteria shall be met:
- (a) Underground tanks. Underground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty;
  - (b) Above-ground tanks, elevated. Above-ground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be elevated to or above the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation on a supporting structure that is designed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement during conditions of the design flood. Tank-supporting structures shall meet the foundation requirements of the applicable flood hazard area;
  - (c) Above-ground tanks, not elevated. Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of Article 5, Section B (2) of this ordinance shall be permitted in flood hazard areas provided the tanks are designed, constructed, installed, and anchored to resist all flood-related and other loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood and without release of contents in the floodwaters or infiltration by floodwaters into the tanks. Tanks shall be designed, constructed, installed, and anchored to resist the potential buoyant and other flood forces acting on an empty tank during design flood conditions.
  - (d) Tank inlets and vents. Tank inlets, fill openings, outlets and vents shall be:
    - (i) At or above the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation or fitted with covers designed to prevent the inflow of floodwater or outflow of the contents of the tanks during conditions of the design flood; and
    - (ii) Anchored to prevent lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood.
- (10) Other Development.
- (a) Fences in regulated floodways and NEAs that have the potential to block the passage of floodwaters, such as stockade fences and wire mesh fences, shall meet the limitations of Article 5, Section F of this ordinance.
  - (b) Retaining walls, sidewalks and driveways in regulated floodways and NEAs. Retaining walls and sidewalks and driveways that involve the placement of fill in regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Article 5, Section F of this ordinance.
  - (c) Roads and watercourse crossings in regulated floodways and NEAs. Roads and watercourse crossings, including roads, bridges, culverts, low-water crossings and similar means for vehicles or pedestrians to travel from one side of a watercourse to the other side, that encroach into regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Article 5, Section F of this ordinance.

**SECTION C. RESERVED.**

**SECTION D. STANDARDS FOR FLOODPLAINS WITHOUT ESTABLISHED BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS.**

Within the Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as Approximate Zone A and established in Article 3, Section B, where no Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data has been provided by FEMA, the following provisions, in addition to the provisions of Article 5, Section A, shall apply:

- (1) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements or new development shall be permitted within a distance of twenty (20) feet each side from top of bank or five times the width of the stream, whichever is

greater, unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

- (2) The BFE used in determining the regulatory flood protection elevation shall be determined based on the following criteria:
  - (a) When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data is available from other sources, all new construction and substantial improvements within such areas shall also comply with all applicable provisions of this ordinance and shall be elevated or floodproofed in accordance with standards in Article 5, Sections A and B.
  - (b) When floodway or non-encroachment data is available from a Federal, State, or other source, all new construction and substantial improvements within floodway and non-encroachment areas shall also comply with the requirements of Article 5, Sections B and F.
  - (c) All subdivision, manufactured home park and other development proposals shall provide Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data if development is greater than five (5) acres or has more than fifty (50) lots/manufactured home sites. Such Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data shall be adopted by reference in accordance with Article 3, Section B and utilized in implementing this ordinance.
  - (d) When Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data is not available from a Federal, State, or other source as outlined above, the reference level shall be elevated or floodproofed (nonresidential) to or above the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article 2. All other applicable provisions of Article 5, Section B shall also apply.

**SECTION E. STANDARDS FOR RIVERINE FLOODPLAINS WITH BFE BUT WITHOUT ESTABLISHED FLOODWAYS OR NON-ENCROACHMENT AREAS.**

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

- (1) Standards of Article 5, Sections A and B; and
- (2) Until a regulatory floodway or non-encroachment area is designated, no encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development, shall be permitted unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one (1) foot at any point within the community.

**SECTION F. FLOODWAYS AND NON-ENCROACHMENT AREAS.**

Areas designated as floodways or non-encroachment areas are located within the Special Flood Hazard Areas established in Article 3, Section B. The floodways and non-encroachment areas are extremely hazardous areas due to the velocity of floodwaters that have erosion potential and carry debris and potential projectiles. The following provisions, in addition to standards outlined in Article 5, Sections A and B, shall apply to all development within such areas:

- (1) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other developments shall be permitted unless:
  - (a) it is demonstrated that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in the flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood, based on hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice and presented to the Floodplain Administrator prior to issuance of floodplain development permit, or
  - (b) a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) has been approved by FEMA. A Letter of Map Revision

(LOMR) must also be obtained upon completion of the proposed encroachment.

- (2) If Article 5, Section F(1) is satisfied, all development shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of this ordinance.
- (3) No manufactured homes shall be permitted, except replacement manufactured homes in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, provided the following provisions are met:
  - (a) the anchoring and the elevation standards of Article 5, Section B(3); and
  - (b) the no encroachment standard of Article 5, Section F(1).

**SECTION G. STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (ZONE AO).**

Located within the Special Flood Hazard Areas established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one (1) to three (3) feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate. In addition to Article 5, Sections A and B, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) The reference level shall be elevated at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), in feet, plus a freeboard of 2 feet, above the highest adjacent grade; or at least 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified.
- (2) Non-residential structures may, in lieu of elevation, be floodproofed to the same level as required in Article 5, Section G(1) so that the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, below that level shall be watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. Certification is required in accordance with Article 4, Section B(3) and Article 5, Section B(2).
- (3) Adequate drainage paths shall be provided around structures on slopes, to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

**SECTION H. STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (ZONE AH).**

Located within the Special Flood Hazard Areas established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas are subject to inundation by 1-percent-annual-chance shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are one (1) to three (3) feet. Base Flood Elevations are derived from detailed hydraulic analyses are shown in this zone. In addition to Article 5, Sections A and B, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the following requirements:

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

**ARTICLE 6. LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS.**

**SECTION A. EFFECT ON RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES UNDER THE EXISTING FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE.**

This ordinance in part comes forward by re-enactment of some of the provisions of the flood damage prevention ordinance enacted February 19, 1990 as amended, and it is not the intention to repeal but rather to re-enact and continue to enforce without interruption of such existing provisions, so that all rights and liabilities that have accrued thereunder are reserved and may be enforced. The enactment of this ordinance shall not affect any action, suit or proceeding instituted or pending. All

provisions of the flood damage prevention ordinance of Person County enacted on February 18, 1990, as amended, which are not reenacted herein are repealed.

**SECTION B. EFFECT UPON OUTSTANDING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMITS.**

Nothing herein contained shall require any change in the plans, construction, size, or designated use of any development or any part thereof for which a floodplain development permit has been granted by the floodplain administrator or his or her authorized agents before the time of passage of this ordinance; provided, however, that when construction is not begun under such outstanding permit within a period of six (6) months subsequent to the date of issuance of the outstanding permit, construction or use shall be in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance.

**SECTION C. SEVERABILITY**

If any section, clause, sentence, or phrase of the Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way effect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

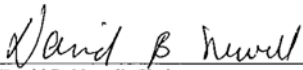
**SECTION D. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This ordinance shall become effective upon adoption.

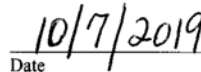
**SECTION E. ADOPTION CERTIFICATION.**

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance as adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Person County, North Carolina. This ordinance shall become effective upon adoption and supersedes any previous versions of the ordinance.

Adopted, this, the 7th day of October 2019.



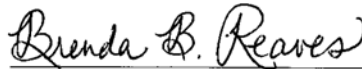
David B. Newell, Chairman  
Person County Board of Commissioners



Date



Attested By:



Brenda B. Reaves, Clerk  
Person County Board of Commissioners

**INFORMAL COMMENTS:**

The following individual appeared before the Board to make informal comments:

Mr. James Currier of 404 Longwood Terrace, Roxboro spoke in support for the Board to build a YMCA in Person County.

**DISCUSSION/ADJUSTMENT/APPROVAL OF CONSENT AGENDA:**

A **motion** was made by Commissioner Puryear and **carried 5-0** to approve the Consent Agenda with the following items:

- A. Approval of Minutes of September 23, 2019,
- B. Budget Amendment #7, and
- C. Authorization for a Contract with FourSquare Research, Inc. for a Market Study to Assess Opportunities for a YMCA

**NEW BUSINESS:****APPROVAL OF CONTRACT FOR ENERGOV PROJECT OVERSIGHT CONSULTANT SERVICES:**

Interim Assistant County Manager, Laura Jensen presented to the Board a contract for consultant services for the Energov permitting software system. Ms. Jensen noted the County is beginning to implement the Energov permitting software system for our development services group, as approved in the FY2020 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) noting this is a huge undertaking for staff. Ms. Jensen said Energov recommended having a full-time project manager for a smooth and successful implementation. Due to an increase in workloads and being short-staffed in these departments, Ms. Jensen said there was a need for an experienced project oversight consultant to help the implementation teams with communication, change management, risk identification and mitigation, testing, training, and go-live readiness assessment.

Ms. Jensen stated the County approached three consulting groups, however only one responded to her request for proposals. She said a proposal was received from BerryDunn, a management consulting firm who has assisted with Energov implementation in eleven municipalities and counties, including the City of Wilmington. The total cost of the project oversight contract is \$107,856, which includes travel costs for on-site meetings and assistance over the next twelve months. Ms. Jensen noted funding for this contract is already available in the CIP. Ms. Jensen requested the Board to approve the project oversight consulting contract and to authorize County Manager to enter into a contract with BerryDunn for these services.

**October 7, 2019**

A **motion** was made by Commissioner Clayton and **carried 5-0** to approve the project oversight consulting contract for the Energov permitting software system and to authorize County Manager to enter into a contract with BerryDunn for these services as well as to fund \$107,856 from CIP, as presented.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PERSON COUNTY AND

BERRY DUNN MCNEIL & PARKER, LLC dba BERRYDUNN

This AGREEMENT, made and entered into this, the 7<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2019, by and between the Person County, a State of North Carolina County, whose location is 325 S. Morgan Street, Roxboro, NC 27573, hereinafter referred to as the "COUNTY," party of the first part, and Berry Dunn McNeil & Parker, LLC dba BerryDunn, with an office located at 100 Middle Street, Portland, ME 04101, hereinafter referred to as the "CONSULTANT," party of the second part.

WITNESSETH: That the CONSULTANT does hereby agree with the COUNTY for the consideration named herein, to perform the services stipulated in this AGREEMENT.

1. CONSULTANT'S SERVICES

A. The CONSULTANT, on behalf of the COUNTY, shall perform and carry out in a professional manner components essential for a "Project Management and Project Oversight assistance."

B. The Scope of Work shall be defined by the CONSULTANT'S Proposal dated September 20, 2019 incorporated herein by reference.

C. Compensation for work provided by CONSULTANT will be as follows:

**Table 1: Costs for Project Oversight**

Services	Cost
Project Initiation – 60 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Develop Project Initiation Documents</li><li>Conduct Stakeholder Orientation Meetings</li></ul>	\$12,300
Ongoing Project Oversight – 420 hours (average of 35 hours per month for 12 months) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ongoing Project Oversight Assistance</li><li>Implementation Project Plan Review</li><li>Go-live Readiness Assessment</li><li>UAT Assistance</li><li>Training Oversight</li></ul>	\$86,100
Project Oversight Total (480 Hours)	\$98,400

In Table 2, we have provided a per-trip travel expense estimates total to assist the County in planning for travel expenses. Expenses will be billed to the County on a monthly basis, as incurred.

**Table 2: Travel Expenses**

Expense Category	Price	Units per Trip	Total
Airfare	\$400	1 ticket	\$400
Hotel	\$94	3 nights	\$282
Rental car	\$70	4 days	\$280
Per diem	\$55	4 days	\$220
<b>Estimated cost per person, per on-site trip (assumes average of 3 days on-site)</b>			<b>\$1,182</b>
<b>Project Oversight estimated total travel costs (assumes 8 trips)</b>			<b>\$9,456</b>

**2. THE COUNTY SHALL PROVIDE**

- A. Access to pertinent information and available data requested by the CONSULTANT.
- B. Certain assumptions that may be necessary to the CONSULTANT.
- C. Attendance and participation at all scheduled meetings and work sessions.
- D. Timely review of draft and preliminary materials submitted by the CONSULTANT.

**3. DOCUMENTS**

All documents and services provided by the CONSULTANT pursuant to this AGREEMENT are instruments of service with respect to this project. Upon receipt of payment for services due the CONSULTANT'S, documents and material developed by the CONSULTANT under this AGREEMENT are the property of the COUNTY. The COUNTY shall have the right to re-use documents and computer software on extensions of the project or for other projects; such re-use shall be at the COUNTY'S sole risk and without liability or legal exposure to the CONSULTANT.

**4. NONDISCLOSURE OF PROPRIETARY INFORMATION**

The CONSULTANT shall consider all information provided by the COUNTY and all reports, studies, and other documents resulting from the CONSULTANT'S performance of this service to be proprietary unless such information is available from public sources. The CONSULTANT shall not publish or disclose proprietary information for any purpose other than the performance of the services without the prior written authorization of the COUNTY or in response to legal process. The CONSULTANT shall maintain all originals in the CONSULTANT'S files for a period of not less than seven years from the final report and shall provide the COUNTY access to and the right to examine and copy information contained in the files pertaining to the services. The rights of access, examination, and copying thereunder shall continue until any litigation, appeals, claims, or arbitration shall have been finally disposed of.

#### 5. CHANGES AND ADDITIONS

A. It shall be the responsibility of the CONSULTANT to notify the COUNTY, in writing, of any necessary modifications or additions in the Scope of this AGREEMENT. Compensation for changes or additions in the Scope of this AGREEMENT will be negotiated and approved by the COUNTY and CONSULTANT in writing.

B. It is understood and agreed to by both the COUNTY and the CONSULTANT that such modifications or additions to this AGREEMENT shall be made only by the full execution of the CONSULTANT'S standard contract change order form.

#### 6. ADDITIONAL SERVICES

The COUNTY, at its discretion, may request additional services. When requested by the COUNTY, in writing, the CONSULTANT may perform additional services, associated with this project, which are outside the original scope of services. Compensation for these additional services will be based on current billing rates plus reasonable travel expenses. The COUNTY shall approve the scope, number of hours, and fee schedule for such services with the CONSULTANT before any additional work commences.

#### 7. NOTICE

Any notice, demand, or request required by or made pursuant to this AGREEMENT shall be deemed properly made if personally delivered in writing or deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, to the representative specified below or as otherwise designated in writing and mutually agreed. However, any notice of suspension or termination pursuant to paragraph 9 hereof, if mailed, shall be sent by United States certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested and shall not become effective until the date of receipt. Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed to restrict the transmission or routine communications between representatives of the CONSULTANT and the COUNTY.

A. The COUNTY'S Representative's will be the "Director of Inspections", as otherwise designated in writing: Mr. Dale Tillman, Director of Inspections, 325 S. Morgan Street, Roxboro, NC 27573

B. The CONSULTANT'S Representative shall be Charles Snow, Principal, or as otherwise designated in writing and accepted by the COUNTY in writing: Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed to restrict the transmission or routine communications between representative(s) of the CONSULTANT and the COUNTY.

#### 8. MANNER OF PAYMENT

A. The CONSULTANT shall furnish the COUNTY with timely progress invoices each month for services rendered to date for each project phase. The terms of payment will be net thirty (30) days.

B. Late payment charge can be assessed at the rate of one percent (1%) per month for any past due payments.



C. Should any statement be the subject of a legitimate dispute between the parties, no late payment charge shall apply to any amounts not paid by the COUNTY because of said dispute; COUNTY shall pay all amounts not reasonably deemed to be included in the dispute.

#### 9. TERMINATION OR SUSPENSION OF CONTRACT

A. The obligation to continue services under this AGREEMENT may be terminated by either party upon written notice in the event of substantial failure by the other party to perform in accordance with the terms hereof through no fault of the terminating party; provided, however, that the terminating party has first given the other party written notice of the reason for such termination and the other party has failed to cure or rectify the issue or matter within fifteen(15) days of receipt of such notice.

B. In the event the COUNTY terminates the CONSULTANT'S services as permitted under Section 9.A of this AGREEMENT, the COUNTY shall pay the CONSULTANT for all services performed to the effective date of termination. The CONSULTANT shall be entitled to receive only the fair value of services rendered and direct out of pocket expenses incurred hereunder prior to the effective date of such termination. Upon restart of a project previously terminated, equitable adjustment may be made to compensation for remobilization of the project.

#### 10. ASSIGNMENT

Neither the COUNTY nor the CONSULTANT shall assign or transfer their rights or obligations in the AGREEMENT without consent of the other; such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

#### 11. INSURANCE AND INDEMNITY

The CONSULTANT shall purchase and maintain insurance coverage. Insurances shall cover all employees while performing any work incidental to the performance of the agreement between the COUNTY and the CONSULTANT.

#### 12. ETHICS IN PUBLIC CONTRACTING

The CONSULTANT certifies that its proposal is made without collusion or fraud and that CONSULTANT has not offered or received any kickbacks or inducements from any other contractor, supplier, manufacturer or subcontractor in connection with CONSULTANT'S proposal, and that CONSULTANT has not conferred with any public employee having official responsibility for this procurement transaction nor has CONSULTANT received any payment, loan, subscription, advance, deposit of money, services or anything of more than nominal value, present or promised, unless consideration of substantially equal or greater value was exchanged.

#### 13. SEVERABILITY

If any part, term, or provision of this AGREEMENT shall be found by the Court to be legally invalid or unenforceable, then such provision or portion thereof, shall be performed in accordance with applicable laws to the extent possible. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision or portion of this AGREEMENT or any contract document shall not affect the validity of any other provision or portion of this AGREEMENT or any contract document.

14. AGREEMENT CONSTRUED UNDER MAINE LAWS

The AGREEMENT is deemed to be executed and performed in the State of Maine and shall be construed in accordance with the laws of Maine.

15. ENTIRE UNDERSTANDING

This AGREEMENT comprises the entire understanding between the parties and cannot be modified, altered or amended, except in writing and signed by all parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed and sealed this AGREEMENT as of the day and year first above written.

PERSON COUNTY

BERRY, DUNN, MCNEIL &  
PARKER, LLC dba  
BERRYDUNN

BY: Heidi York

Charles Snow  
BY: \_\_\_\_\_

Ms. Heidi York, County Manager

Charles Snow, Principal

ATTEST:

ATTEST:

BY: Brenda B Reaves

BY: BRENDA Grindle

Dated: 10/17/19

Dated: 10-16-19

"This instrument has been pre-audited in the manner  
required by the Local Government Budget and Fiscal  
Control Act."

By: Amy Weitenberg 10/17/19  
Amy Weitenberg  
Finance Officer, Person County

## **PATS TRANSPORTATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAM:**

Interim Assistant County Manager, Laura Jensen stated that in FY2020, Person County provided funding for a qualified mental health professional to provide case management services to Person County inmates upon release through Freedom House Recovery Center. Ms. Jensen said this professional identified transportation as a barrier for clients to make and attend health appointments, and asked if the county would provide one-time funding in FY2020 for these clients.

Ms. Jensen said the estimated cost of providing transportation was \$10,000 with funds available in the Mental Health budget for this program. She asked the Board to approve \$10,000 in mental health funding to be used to provide PATS transportation to the clients of the Mental Health Community Outreach Program.

A **motion** was made by Commissioner Clayton and **carried 5-0** to approve \$10,000 in mental health funding to be used to provide PATS transportation to the clients of the Mental Health Community Outreach Program.

## **CHAIRMAN'S REPORT:**

Chairman Newell did not have a report.

## **MANAGER'S REPORT:**

County Manager, Heidi York reported an update on the Woodsdale Volunteer Fire Department (WVFD) noting its board had filed an appeal with the state. In addition, there was a community called meeting that formed a new board. She added that the County Attorney would be bringing to the Board's next meeting a resolution for that transition. Chairman Newell stated the appeal process has kept the 9s rating in place. Commissioner Powell asked Ms. York about the backup plan to which she affirmed that the WVFD are still able provide fire services and that the County already has in place mutual aid agreements with the other districts and the City of Roxboro to cover calls in the event that the WVFD cannot respond.

## **COMMISSIONER REPORT/COMMENTS:**

Commissioner Clayton thanked the County Manager, Heidi York for welcoming the group at the recent Kerr Tar Regional Council of Government (COG) Annual Awards Banquet that was held in the Festival House of the Homestead Steakhouse. Commissioner Clayton said that there were representatives from Person, Granville, Vance, Warren and Franklin Counties as well as the municipalities that lie within those counties. He added that valuable programming is administered by the COG, i.e., Workforce Development job training, Transportation services, and senior services.

Vice Chairman Jeffers and Commissioners Powell and Puryear had no comments.

## **ADJOURNMENT:**

A **motion** was made by Commissioner Powell and **carried 5-0** to adjourn the meeting at 7:18pm.

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Brenda B. Reaves  
Clerk to the Board

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David B. Newell, Sr.  
Chairman

**October 7, 2019**