

Chapter 130

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Borough Council of the Borough of Port Carbon 5-30-1995 by Ord. No. 1-95. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Code enforcement — See Ch. 102.

Sewers — See Ch. 195.

Electrical standards — See Ch. 118.

ARTICLE I
General Provisions

§ 130-1. Intent.

The intent of this chapter is to:

- A. Promote the general health, welfare and safety of the community.
- B. Encourage the utilization of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize flood damage in the future.
- C. Minimize danger to public health by protecting water supply and natural drainage.
- D. Reduce financial burdens imposed on the community, its governmental units and its residents, by preventing excessive development in areas subject to flooding.
- E. Comply with federal and state floodplain management requirements.

§ 130-2. Applicability.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, business or corporation to undertake, or cause to be undertaken, any construction or development anywhere within the Borough of Port Carbon unless a building permit has been obtained from the Building Permit Officer.
- B. A building permit shall not be required for minor repairs to existing buildings or structures.

§ 130-3. Abrogation and greater restrictions.

This chapter supersedes any other conflicting provisions which may be in effect in identified floodplain areas. However, any other ordinance provisions shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that those provisions are more restrictive. If there is any conflict between any of the provisions of this chapter, the more restrictive shall apply.

§ 130-4. Warning and disclaimer of liability.

- A. The degree of flood protection sought by the provisions of this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on acceptable engineering methods of study. Larger floods may occur. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes, such as ice jams and bridge openings restricted by debris.
- B. This chapter does not imply that areas outside any identified floodplain areas or that land uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages.
- C. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Borough of Port Carbon or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

ARTICLE II
Administration

§ 130-5. Building permits required.

Building permits shall be required before any construction or development is undertaken within any area of the Borough of Port Carbon.

§ 130-6. Issuance of building permit.

- A. The Building Permit Officer shall issue a building permit only after it has been determined that the proposed work to be undertaken will be in conformance with the requirements of this and all other applicable codes and ordinances.
- B. Prior to the issuance of any building permit, the Building Permit Officer shall review the application for the permit to determine if all other necessary government permits required by state and federal laws have been obtained, such as those required by the Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act (Act 1966-537, as amended); the Pennsylvania Dam Safety and Encroachments Act (Act 1978-325, as amended); the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Act (Act 1937-394, as amended); and the U.S. Clean Water Act, (Section 404, 33 U.S.C. 1344). No permit shall be issued until this determination has been made.
- C. No encroachment, alteration or improvement of any kind shall be made to any watercourse until all adjacent municipalities which may be affected by such action have been notified by the Borough of Port Carbon and until all required permits or approvals have been first obtained from the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Dams, Waterways and Wetlands. In addition, the Federal Insurance Administrator and Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, Bureau of Community Planning, shall be notified by the Borough of Port Carbon prior to any alteration or relocation of any watercourse.

§ 130-7. Application procedures and requirements.

- A. Application for such a building permit shall be made, in writing, to the Building Permit Officer on forms supplied by the Borough of Port Carbon. Such application shall contain the following:
 - (1) Name and address of applicant.
 - (2) Name and address of owner of land on which proposed construction is to occur.
 - (3) Name and address of contractor.
 - (4) Site location.
 - (5) Listing of other permits required.
 - (6) Brief description of proposed work and estimated cost.
 - (7) A plan of the site showing the exact size and location of the proposed construction as well as any existing buildings or structures.

- B. If any proposed construction or development is located entirely or partially within any identified floodplain area, applicants for building permits shall provide all the necessary information in sufficient detail and clarity to enable the Building Permit Officer to determine that:
- (1) All such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and conform with the requirements of this and all other applicable codes and ordinances;
 - (2) All utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
 - (3) Adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards. Applicants shall file the following minimum information plus any other pertinent information (e.g., any or all of the technical information contained in § 130-28) as may be required by the Building Permit Officer to make the above determination:
 - (a) A completed building permit application form.
 - (b) A plan of the entire site, clearly and legibly drawn at a scale of one inch being equal to 100 feet or less, showing the following:
 - [1] North arrow, scale, and date;
 - [2] Topographic contour lines, if available;
 - [3] All property and lot lines, including dimensions, and the size of the site expressed in acres or square feet;
 - [4] The location of all existing and proposed buildings, structures and other improvements, including the location of any existing or proposed subdivision and land development;
 - [5] The location of all existing streets, drives and other accessways; and
 - [6] The location of any existing bodies of water or watercourses, identified floodplain areas and, if available, information pertaining to the floodway, and the flow of water including direction and velocities.
 - (c) Plans of all proposed buildings, structures and other improvements, drawn at suitable scale, showing the following:
 - [1] The proposed lowest floor elevation of any proposed building based upon National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929;
 - [2] The elevation of the one-hundred-year flood;
 - [3] If available, information concerning flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with a one-hundred-year flood; and
 - [4] Detailed information concerning any proposed floodproofing

measures.

(d) The following data and documentation:

- [1] Documentation, certified by a registered professional engineer or architect, to show that the cumulative effect of any proposed development within an FE (Special Floodplain Area) when combined with all other existing and anticipated development will not increase the elevation of the one-hundred-year flood more than one foot at any point.
- [2] A document, certified by a registered professional engineer or architect, which states that the proposed construction or development has been adequately designed to withstand the pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces associated with the one-hundred-year flood. Such statement shall include a description of the type and extent of floodproofing measures which have been incorporated into the design of the structure and/or the development.
- [3] Detailed information needed to determine compliance with § 130-24F, Storage, and § 130-25, Development which may endanger human life, including:
 - [a] The amount, location and purpose of any materials or substances referred to in §§ 130-24F and 130-25 which are intended to be used, produced, stored or otherwise maintained on site.
 - [b] A description of the safeguards incorporated into the design of the proposed structure to prevent leaks or spills of the dangerous materials or substances listed in § 130-25 during a one-hundred-year flood.
- [4] The appropriate component of the Department of Environmental Protection's Planning Module for Land Development.
- [5] Where any excavation or grading is proposed, a plan meeting the requirements of the Department of Environmental Protection to implement and maintain erosion and sedimentation control.

§ 130-8. Review by County Conservation District.

A copy of all applications and plans for any proposed construction or development in any identified floodplain area to be considered for approval shall be submitted by the Building Permit Officer to the County Conservation District for review and comment prior to the issuance of a building permit. The recommendations of the Conservation District shall be considered by the Building Permit Officer for possible incorporation into the proposed plan.

§ 130-9. Review of application by others.

A copy of all plans and applications for any proposed construction or development

in any identified floodplain area to be considered for approval may be submitted by the Building Permit Officer to any other appropriate agencies and/or individuals (e.g., Planning Commission, Municipal Engineer, etc.) for review and comment.

§ 130-10. Changes.

After the issuance of a building permit by the Building Permit Officer, no changes of any kind shall be made to the application, permit or any of the plans, specifications or other documents submitted with the application without the written consent or approval of the Building Permit Officer. Requests for any such change shall be in writing and shall be submitted by the applicant to Building Permit Officer for consideration.

§ 130-11. Placards.

In addition to the building permit, the Building Permit Officer shall issue a placard which shall be displayed on the premises during the time of construction is progress. This placard shall show the number of the building permit, the date of its issuance and be signed by the Building Permit Officer.

§ 130-12. Start of construction.

- A. Work on the proposed construction and/or development shall begin within six months and shall be completed within 12 months after the date of issuance of the building permit or the permit shall expire unless a time extension is granted, in writing, by the Building Permit Officer. Construction and/or development shall be considered to have started with the preparation of land, land clearing, grading, filling, excavation of basement, footings, piers, or foundations, erection of temporary forms, the installation of piling under proposed subsurface footings, or the installation of sewer, gas and water pipes, or electrical or other service lines from the street.
- B. Time extensions shall be granted only if a written request is submitted by the applicant which sets forth sufficient and reasonable cause for the Building Permit Officer to approve such a request.

§ 130-13. Inspection and revocation.

- A. During the construction period, the Building Permit Officer or other authorized official shall inspect the premises to determine that the work is progressing in compliance with the information provided on the permit application and with all applicable municipal laws and ordinances. He shall make as many inspections during and upon completion of the work as are necessary.
- B. In the discharge of his duties, the Building Permit Officer shall have the authority to enter any building, structure, premises or development in the identified floodplain area, upon presentation of proper credentials, at any reasonable hour to enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- C. In the event the Building Permit Officer discovers that the work does not comply with the permit application or any applicable laws and ordinances, or that there has been a false statement or misrepresentation by any applicant, the Building Permit

Officer shall revoke the building permit and report such fact to the Council for whatever action it considers necessary.

D. A record of all such inspections and violations of this chapter shall be maintained.

§ 130-14. Fees. [Amended 4-8-2008 by Ord. No. 1-2008]

Applications for a building permit shall be accompanied by a fee, payable to the municipality, based upon the estimated cost of the proposed construction, as determined by the Building Permit Officer, at rates as set from time to time by resolution of the Borough Council.

§ 130-15. Enforcement.

A. Notices. Whenever the Building Permit Officer or other authorized municipal representative determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there has been a violation of any provisions of this chapter or of any regulations adopted pursuant thereto, the Building Permit Officer shall give notice of such alleged violations as hereinafter provided. Such notice shall:

- (1) Be in writing;
- (2) Include a statement of the reasons for its issuance;
- (3) Allow a reasonable time, not to exceed a period of 30 days, for the performance of any act it requires;
- (4) Be served upon the property owner or his agent, as the case may require; provided, however, that such notice or order shall be deemed to have been properly served upon such owner or agent when a copy thereof has been served with such notice by any other method authorized or required by the laws of this commonwealth; and
- (5) Contain an outline of remedial action which, if taken, will effect compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

B. Penalties. Any person who fails to comply with any or all of the requirements or provisions of this chapter or who fails or refuses to comply with any notice, order or direction of the Building Permit Officer or any other authorized employee of the municipality shall be guilty of an offense and, upon conviction, , be punishable as set forth in Chapter 1, General Provisions, Article I, General Penalty, of this Code. **[Amended 4-8-2008 by Ord. No. 1-2008]**

§ 130-16. Appeals.

- A. Any person aggrieved by any action or decision of the Building Permit Officer concerning the administration of the provisions of this chapter may appeal to the Council. Such appeal must be filed, in writing, within 30 days after the decision or action of the Building Permit Officer.
- B. Upon receipt of such appeal, the Council shall set a time and place, within not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, for the purpose of considering the appeal. Notice of the time and place at which the appeal will be considered shall be given

to all parties.

- C. Any person aggrieved by any decision of the Council may seek relief therefrom by appeal to court, as provided by the laws of this commonwealth, including the Pennsylvania Floodplain Management Act.

ARTICLE III
Identification of Floodplain Areas

§ 130-17. Identification.

The identified floodplain area shall be those areas of Port Carbon which are subject to the one-hundred-year flood, as identified in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) dated June 2, 1995, and the accompanying maps prepared for the Borough of Port Carbon by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or the most recent revision thereof.

§ 130-18. Description of floodplain areas.

The identified floodplain area shall consist of the following specific areas:

- A. FW (Floodway Area). The areas identified as "Floodway" in the AE Zone in the Flood Insurance Study prepared by FEMA. The term shall also include floodway areas which have been identified in other available studies or sources of information for those floodplain areas where no floodway has been identified in the Flood Insurance Study.
- B. FF (Flood-Fringe Area). The remaining portions of the one-hundred-year floodplain in those areas identified as an AE Zone in the Flood Insurance Study, where a floodway has been delineated. The basis for the outermost boundary of this area shall be the one-hundred-year flood elevations as shown in the flood profiles contained in the Flood Insurance Study.
- C. FE (Special Floodplain Area). The areas identified as Zone AE in the Flood Insurance Study where one-hundred-year flood elevations have been profiled but no floodway has been delineated.
- D. FA (General Floodplain Area). The areas identified as Zone A in the FIS for which no one-hundred-year flood elevations have been provided. When available, information from other federal, state and other acceptable sources shall be used to determine the one-hundred-year elevation, as well as a floodway area, if possible. When no other information is available, the one-hundred-year elevation shall be determined by using a point on the boundary of the identified floodplain area which is nearest the construction site in question. In lieu of the above, the municipality may require the applicant to determine the evaluation with hydrologic and hydraulic engineering techniques. Hydrologic and hydraulic analyses shall be undertaken only by professional engineers or others of demonstrated qualifications, who shall certify that the technical methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts. Studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough technical review by the Borough of Port Carbon.

§ 130-19. Changes in identification of area.

The identified floodplain area may be revised or modified by the Council where studies or information provided by a qualified agency or person document the need for such revision. However, prior to any such change, approval must be obtained from the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA).

§ 130-20. Boundary disputes.

Should a dispute concerning any identified floodplain boundary arise, an initial determination shall be made by the Borough of Port Carbon Planning Commission, and any party aggrieved by this decision may appeal to the Council. The burden of proof shall be on the appellant.

ARTICLE IV
Technical Provisions

§ 130-21. General.

- A. No encroachment, alteration or improvement of any kind shall be made to any watercourse until all adjacent municipalities which may be affected by such action have been notified by the municipality and until all required permits or approvals have been first obtained from the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Dams, Waterways and Wetlands. In addition, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, Bureau of Community Planning, shall be notified prior to any alteration or relocation of any watercourse.
- B. Any new construction, development, uses or activities allowed within any identified floodplain area shall be undertaken in strict compliance with the provisions contained in this chapter and any other applicable codes, ordinances and regulations.

§ 130-22. Special requirements for FW, FE and FA areas.

- A. With any FW (Floodway Area), the following provisions apply:
 - (1) Any new construction, development, use, activity or encroachment that would cause any increase in flood heights shall be prohibited.
 - (2) No new construction or development shall be allowed, unless a permit is obtained from the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Dams, Waterways and Wetlands.
- B. Within any FE (Special Floodplain Area), no new construction or development shall be allowed unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the elevation of the one-hundred-year flood more than one foot at any point.
- C. Within any FE (Special Floodplain Area) or FA (General Floodplain Area), the following provisions apply:
 - (1) No new construction or development shall be located within the area measured 50 feet landward from the top-of-bank of any watercourse, unless a permit is obtained from the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Dams, Waterways and Wetlands.
 - (2) No new construction or development shall be located within the area measured 50 feet landward from the top-of-bank of any watercourse.
 - (3) Any new construction or development which would cause any increase in flood heights shall be prohibited within any floodway area.

§ 130-23. Elevation and floodproofing requirements.

- A. Residential structures. Within any identified floodplain area, any new construction

or substantial improvement of a residential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated up to, or above, the regulatory flood elevation.

B. Nonresidential structures.

- (1) Within any identified floodplain area, any new construction or substantial improvement of a nonresidential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated up to, or above, the regulatory flood elevation, or be designed and constructed so that the space enclosed by such structure shall remain either completely or essentially dry during any flood up to that height.
- (2) Any nonresidential structure or part thereof having a lowest floor which is not elevated to at least 1 1/2 feet above the one-hundred-year flood elevation shall be floodproofed in a completely or essentially dry manner in accordance with the W1 or W2 space classification standards contained in the publication entitled "Flood-Proofing Regulations," published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (June 1972, as amended March 1992), or with some other equivalent standard. All plans and specifications for such floodproofing shall be accompanied by a statement certified by a registered professional engineer or architect which states that the proposed design and methods of construction are in conformance with the above-referenced standards.

C. Space below the lowest floor.

- (1) Fully enclosed space below the lowest floor (including basement) is prohibited.
- (2) Partially enclosed space below the lowest floor (including basement) which will be used solely for the parking of a vehicle, building access or incidental storage in an area other than a basement shall be designed and constructed to allow for the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic forces on exterior walls. The term "partially enclosed space" also includes crawl spaces. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (a) A minimum of two openings having a net total area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed space.
 - (b) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.
 - (c) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, etc., or other coverings or devices, provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

D. Accessory structures. Structures accessory to a principal building need not be elevated or floodproofed to remain dry but shall comply, at a minimum, with the following requirements:

- (1) The structure shall not be designed or used for human habitation but shall be limited to the parking of vehicles or to the storage of tools, material and equipment related to the principal use or activity.

- (2) Floor area shall not exceed 600 square feet.
- (3) The structure will have a low damage potential.
- (4) The structure will be located on the site so as to cause the least obstruction to the flow of floodwaters.
- (5) Power lines, wiring and outlets will be at least 1 1/2 feet above the one-hundred-year flood elevation.
- (6) Permanently affixed utility equipment and appliances, such as furnaces, heaters, washers, dryers, etc., are prohibited.
- (7) Sanitary facilities are prohibited.
- (8) The structure shall be adequately anchored to prevent flotation or movement and shall be designed to automatically provide for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic forces on the walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (a) A minimum of two openings having a net total area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed space.
 - (b) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.
 - (c) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, etc., or other coverings or devices, provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

§ 130-24. Design and construction standards.

The following minimum standards shall apply for all construction and development proposed within any identified floodplain area:

A. Fill. If fill is used, it shall:

- (1) Extend laterally at least 15 feet beyond the building line from all points;
- (2) Consist of soil or small rock materials only, sanitary landfills shall not be permitted;
- (3) Be compacted to provide the necessary permeability and resistance to erosion, scouring or settling;
- (4) Be no steeper than one vertical to two horizontal feet unless substantiated data justifying steeper slopes are submitted to and approved by the Building Permit Officer; and
- (5) Be used to the extent to which it does not adversely affect adjacent properties.

B. Drainage facilities. Storm drainage facilities shall be designed to convey the flow of stormwater runoff in a safe and efficient manner. The system shall ensure proper drainage along streets and provide positive drainage away from buildings. The

system shall also be designed to prevent the discharge of excess runoff onto adjacent properties.

- C. Water and sanitary sewer facilities and systems.
- (1) All new or replacement water and sanitary sewer facilities and systems shall be located, designed and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damages and the infiltration of floodwaters.
 - (2) Sanitary sewer facilities and systems shall be designed to prevent the discharge of untreated sewage into floodwaters.
 - (3) No part of any on-site sewage system shall be located within any identified floodplain area except in strict compliance with all state and local regulations for such systems. If any such system is permitted, it shall be located so as to avoid impairment to it, or contamination from it, during a flood.
- D. Other utilities. All other utilities, such as gas lines, electrical and telephone systems, shall be located, elevated (where possible) and constructed to minimize the chance of impairment during a flood.
- E. Streets. The finished elevation of all new streets shall be no more than one foot below the regulatory flood elevation.
- F. Storage. All materials that are buoyant, flammable, explosive or, in times of flooding, could be injurious to human, animal or plant life, and not listed in § 130-25, Development which may endanger human life, shall be stored at or above the regulatory flood elevation and/or floodproofed to the maximum extent possible.
- G. Placement of buildings and structures. All buildings and structures shall be designed, located and constructed so as to offer the minimum obstruction to the flow of water and shall be designed to have a minimum effect upon the flow and height of floodwaters.
- H. Anchoring.
- (1) All buildings and structures shall be firmly anchored in accordance with accepted engineering practices to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
 - (2) All air ducts, large pipes, storage tanks, and other similar objects or components located below the regulatory flood elevation shall be securely anchored or affixed to prevent flotation.
- I. Floors, walls and ceilings.
- (1) Wood flooring used at or below the regulatory flood elevation shall be installed to accommodate a lateral expansion of the flooring perpendicular to the flooring grain without causing structural damage to the building.
 - (2) Plywood used at or below the regulatory flood elevation shall be of a marine or water-resistant variety.
 - (3) Walls and ceilings at or below the regulatory flood elevation shall be designed

and constructed of materials that are water-resistant and will withstand inundation.

- (4) Windows, doors and other components at or below the regulatory flood elevation shall be made of metal or other water-resistant material.

J. Paints and adhesives.

- (1) Paints and other finishes used at or below the regulatory flood elevation shall be of marine or water-resistant quality.
- (2) Adhesives used at or below the regulatory flood elevation shall be of a marine or water-resistant variety.
- (3) All wooden components (doors, trim, cabinets, etc.) shall be finished with a marine or water-resistant paint or other finishing material.

K. Electrical components.

- (1) Electrical distribution panels shall be at least three feet above the one-hundred-year flood elevation.
- (2) Separate electrical circuits shall serve lower levels and shall be dropped from above.

L. Equipment. Water heaters, furnaces, air-conditioning and ventilating units, and other electrical, mechanical or utility equipment or apparatus shall not be located below the regulatory flood elevation.

M. Fuel supply systems. All gas and oil supply systems shall be designed to prevent the infiltration of floodwaters into the system and discharges from the system into floodwaters. Additional provisions shall be made for the drainage of these systems in the event that floodwater infiltration occurs.

§ 130-25. Development which may endanger human life.

A. In accordance with the Pennsylvania Floodplain Management Act, and the regulations adopted by the Department of Community and Economic Development as required by the Act, any new or substantially improved structure which will be used for the production or storage of any of the following dangerous materials or substances; or will be used for any activity requiring the maintenance of a supply of more than 550 gallons, or other comparable volume, of any of the following dangerous materials or substances on the premises; or will involve the production, storage, or use of any amount radioactive substances shall be subject to the provisions of this section in addition to all other applicable provisions. The following list of materials and substances are considered dangerous to human life:

- (1) Acetone.
- (2) Ammonia.
- (3) Benzene.
- (4) Calcium carbide.

- (5) Carbon disulfide.
 - (6) Celluloid.
 - (7) Chlorine.
 - (8) Hydrochloric acid.
 - (9) Hydrocyanic acid.
 - (10) Magnesium.
 - (11) Nitric acid and oxides of nitrogen.
 - (12) Petroleum products (gasoline, fuel oil, etc.)
 - (13) Phosphorus.
 - (14) Potassium.
 - (15) Sodium.
 - (16) Sulphur and sulphur products.
 - (17) Pesticides (including insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides).
 - (18) Radioactive substances, insofar as such substances are not otherwise regulated.
- B. Within any FW (Floodway Area), any structure of the kind described in Subsection A above shall be prohibited.
- C. Where permitted within any floodplain area, any new or substantially improved structure of the kind described in Subsection A above shall be:
- (1) Elevated or designed and constructed to remain completely dry up to at least 1 1/2 feet above the one-hundred-year flood; and
 - (2) Designed to prevent pollution from the structure or activity during the course of a one-hundred-year flood. Any such structure or part thereof that will be built below the regulatory flood elevation shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the standards for completely dry floodproofing contained in the publication "Flood-Proofing Regulations" (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, June 1972 as amended March 1992) or with some other equivalent watertight standard.

§ 130-26. Special requirements for manufactured homes.

- A. Within any FW (Floodway Area), manufactured homes shall be prohibited.
- B. Within any FA (General Floodplain Area) or FE (Special Floodplain Area), manufactured homes shall be prohibited within the area measured 50 feet landward from the top-of-bank of any watercourse.
- C. Where permitted within any floodplain area, all manufactured homes, and any

improvements thereto, shall be:

- (1) Placed on a permanent foundation.
- (2) Elevated so that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is 1 1/2 feet or more above the elevation of the one-hundred-year flood.
- (3) Anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.

ARTICLE V
Activities Requiring Special Permits

§ 130-27. General.

In accordance with the administrative regulations promulgated by the Department of Community and Economic Development to implement the Pennsylvania Floodplain Management Act, the following activities shall be prohibited within any identified floodplain area unless a special permit has been issued by the Borough of Port Carbon:

- A. The commencement of any of the following activities or the construction, enlargement or expansion of any structure used or intended to be used for any of the following activities:
 - (1) Hospitals.
 - (2) Nursing homes.
 - (3) Jails or prisons.
- B. The commencement of or any construction of a new manufactured home park or manufactured home subdivision or substantial improvement to an existing manufactured home park or manufactured home subdivision.

§ 130-28. Application requirements for special permits.

Applicants for special permits shall provide five copies of the following items:

- A. A written request including a completed building permit application form.
- B. A small scale map showing the vicinity in which the proposed site is located.
- C. A plan of the entire site, clearly and legibly drawn at a scale of one inch being equal to 100 feet or less, showing the following:
 - (1) North arrow, scale and date;
 - (2) Topography based upon the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, showing existing and proposed contours at intervals of two feet;
 - (3) All property and lot lines, including dimensions, and the size of the site expressed in acres or square feet;
 - (4) The location of all existing streets, drives, other accessways and parking areas, with information concerning widths, pavement types and construction, and elevations;
 - (5) The location of any existing bodies of water or watercourses, buildings, structures and other public or private facilities, including railroad tracks and facilities, and any other natural and man-made features affecting or affected by the proposed activity or development;
 - (6) The location of the floodplain boundary line, information and spot elevations concerning the one-hundred-year flood elevations, and information

concerning the flow of water, including direction and velocities;

- (7) The location of all proposed buildings, structures, utilities, and any other improvements; and
 - (8) Any other information which the municipality considers necessary for adequate review of the application.
- D. Plans of all proposed buildings, structures and other improvements, clearly and legibly drawn at suitable scale, showing the following:
- (1) Sufficiently detailed architectural or engineering drawings, including floor plans, sections and exterior building elevation, as appropriate;
 - (2) For any proposed building, the elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) and, as required, the elevation of any other floor;
 - (3) Complete information concerning flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces, and other factors associated with the one-hundred-year flood;
 - (4) Detailed information concerning any proposed floodproofing measures;
 - (5) Cross-section drawings for all proposed streets, drives, other accessways, and parking areas, showing all rights-of-way and pavement widths;
 - (6) Profile drawings for all proposed streets, drives and vehicular accessways, including existing and proposed grades; and
 - (7) Plans and profiles of all proposed sanitary and storm sewer systems, water supply systems and any other utilities and facilities.
- E. The following data and documentation:
- (1) Certification from the applicant that the site upon which the activity or development is proposed is an existing separate and single parcel, owned by the applicant or the client he represents;
 - (2) Certification from a registered professional engineer, architect or landscape architect that the proposed construction has been adequately designed to protect against damage from the one-hundred-year flood;
 - (3) A statement, certified by a registered professional engineer, architect, landscape architect or other qualified person which contains a complete and accurate description of the nature and extent of pollution that might possible occur from the development during the course of a one-hundred-year flood, including a statement concerning the effects such pollution may have on human life;
 - (4) A statement certified by a registered professional engineer, architect, landscape architect or other qualified person which contains a complete and accurate description of the effects the proposed development will have on one-hundred-year flood elevations and flows;
 - (5) A statement certified by a registered professional engineer, architect,

landscape architect or other qualified person which contains a complete and accurate description of the kinds and amounts of any loose buoyant materials or debris that may possible exist or be located on the site below the one-hundred-year flood elevation, and the effects such materials or debris may have on one-hundred-year flood elevations and flows;

- (6) The appropriate component of the Department of Environmental Protection's Planning Module for Land Development;
- (7) Where any excavation or grading is proposed, a plan meeting the requirements of the Department of Environmental Protection to implement and maintain erosion and sedimentation control;
- (8) Any other applicable permits, such as, but not limited to, a permit for any activity regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection under Section 302 of Act 1978-166; and
- (9) An evacuation plan which fully explains the manner in which the site will be safely evacuated before or during the course of a one-hundred-year flood.

§ 130-29. Application review procedures.

Upon receipt of an application for a special permit by the Borough of Port Carbon, the following procedures shall apply in addition to those of Article II:

- A. Within three working days following receipt of the application, a complete copy of the application and all accompanying documentation shall be forwarded to the County Planning Commission by registered or certified mail for its review and recommendations. Copies of the application shall also be forwarded to the Borough of Port Carbon Planning Commission and Borough of Port Carbon Engineer for review and comment.
- B. If an application is received that is incomplete, the Borough of Port Carbon shall notify the applicant in writing, stating in what respect the application is deficient.
- C. If the Borough of Port Carbon decides to disapprove an application, it shall notify the applicant, in writing, of the reasons for the disapproval.
- D. If the Borough of Port Carbon approves an application, it shall file written notification, together with the application and all pertinent information, with the Department of Community and Economic Development, by registered or certified mail, within five working days after the date of approval.
- E. Before issuing the special permit, the Borough of Port Carbon shall allow the Department of Community and Economic Development 30 days after receipt of the notification by the Department to review the application and decision made by the Borough of Port Carbon.
- F. If the Borough of Port Carbon does not receive any communication from the Department of Community and Economic Development during the thirty-day review period, it may issue a special permit to the applicant.
- G. If the Department of Community and Economic Development should decide to

disapprove an application, it shall notify the Borough of Port Carbon and the applicant, in writing, of the reasons for disapproval, and the Borough of Port Carbon shall not issue the special permit.

§ 130-30. Special technical requirements.

- A. In addition to the requirements of Article IV of this chapter, the following minimum requirements shall also apply to any proposed development requiring a special permit. If there is any conflict between any of the following requirements and those in Article IV of this chapter or in any other code, ordinance or regulation, the more restrictive provision shall apply.
- B. No application for a special permit shall be approved unless it can be determined that the structure or activity will be located, constructed and maintained in a manner which will:
- (1) Fully protect the health and safety of the general public and any occupants of the structure. At a minimum, all new structures shall be designed, located and constructed so that:
 - (a) The structure will survive inundation by waters of the one-hundred-year flood without any lateral movement or damage to either the structure itself or to any of its equipment or contents below the one-hundred-year flood elevation.
 - (b) The lowest floor (including basement) elevation will be at least 1 1/2 feet above the one-hundred-year flood elevation.
 - (c) The occupants of the structure can remain inside for an indefinite period of time and be safely evacuated at any time during the one-hundred-year flood.
 - (2) Prevent any significant possibility of pollution, increased flood levels or flows, or debris endangering life and property.
- C. All hydrologic and hydraulic analyses shall be undertaken only by professional engineers or others of demonstrated qualifications, who shall certify that the technical methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts. Studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough technical review by the Borough of Port Carbon and the Department of Community and Economic Development.

ARTICLE VI
Existing Structures in Identified Floodplain Areas

§ 130-31. Existing structures.

The provisions of this chapter do not require any changes or improvements to be made to lawfully existing structures. However, when an improvement is made to any existing structure, the provisions of § 130-32 shall apply.

§ 130-32. Improvements.

The following provisions shall apply whenever any improvement is made to an existing structure located within any identified floodplain area:

- A. No expansion or enlargement of an existing structure shall be allowed within any floodway area that would cause any increase in the elevation of the one-hundred-year flood.
- B. No expansion or enlargement of an existing structure shall be allowed within any FE area that would, together with all other existing and anticipated development, increase the one-hundred-year flood elevation more than one foot at any point.
- C. Any modification, alteration, reconstruction or improvement of any kind to an existing structure to an extent or amount of 50% or more of its market value shall constitute a "substantial improvement" and shall be undertaken only in full compliance with the provisions of this chapter.
- D. Any modification, alteration, reconstruction or improvement of any kind to an existing structure to an extent or amount of less than 50% of its market value shall be elevated and/or floodproofed to the greatest extent possible.

ARTICLE VII
Variances

§ 130-33. Basis for relief.

If compliance with any of the requirements of this chapter would result in an exceptional hardship to a prospective builder, developer or landowner, the Borough of Port Carbon may, upon request, grant relief from the strict application of the requirements.

§ 130-34. Variance procedures and conditions.

- A. Requests for variances shall be considered by the Borough of Port Carbon in accordance with the procedures contained in § 130-16 and the following:
- (1) No variance shall be granted for any construction, development, use or activity within any floodway area that would cause any increase in the one-hundred-year flood elevation.
 - (2) No variance shall be granted for any construction, development, use or activity within any FE area that would, together with all other existing and anticipated development, increase the one-hundred-year flood elevation more than one foot at any point.
 - (3) Except for a possible modification of the one-and-one-half-foot freeboard requirement involved, no variance shall be granted for any of the other requirements pertaining specifically to development regulated by special permit (Article V) or to development which may endanger human life (§ 130-25).
 - (4) If granted, a variance shall involve only the least modification necessary to provide relief.
 - (5) In granting any variance, the Borough of Port Carbon shall attach whatever reasonable conditions and safeguards it considers necessary in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare, and to achieve the objectives of this chapter.
 - (6) Whenever a variance is granted, the Borough of Port Carbon shall notify the applicant in writing that:
 - (a) The granting of the variance may result in increased premium rates for flood insurance.
 - (b) Such variances may increase the risks to life and property.
 - (7) In reviewing any request for a variance, the Borough of Port Carbon shall consider, at a minimum, the following:
 - (a) That there is good and sufficient cause.
 - (b) That failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant.
 - (c) That the granting of the variance will neither result in an unacceptable or

prohibited increase in flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or extraordinary public expense, nor create nuisances, cause fraud on, or victimize the public, or conflict with any other applicable state or local ordinances and regulations.

- (8) A complete record of all variance requests and related actions shall be maintained by the Borough of Port Carbon. In addition, a report of all variances granted during the year shall be included in the annual report to the Federal Insurance Administration.
- B. Notwithstanding any of the above, however, all structures shall be designed and constructed so as to have the capability of resisting the one-hundred-year flood.

ARTICLE VIII
Definitions

§ 130-35. General.

Unless specifically defined below, words and phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted so as to give this chapter its most reasonable application.

§ 130-36. Specific definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

ACCESSORY USE OR STRUCTURE — A use or structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal use or structure.

BASEMENT — Any area of the building having its floor below ground level on all sides.

BUILDING — A combination of materials to form a permanent structure having walls and a roof. Included shall be all manufactured homes and trailers to be used for human habitation.

COMPLETELY DRY SPACE — A space which will remain totally dry during flooding; the structure is designed and constructed to prevent the passage of water and water vapor.

DEVELOPMENT — Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to the construction, reconstruction, renovation, repair, expansion or alteration of buildings or other structures; the placement of manufactured homes; streets and other paving; utilities; filling, grading and excavation; mining; dredging; drilling operations; storage of equipment or materials; and the subdivision of land.

ESSENTIALLY DRY SPACE — A space which will remain dry during flooding, except for the passage of some water vapor or minor seepage; the structure is substantially impermeable to the passage of water.

FLOOD — A temporary inundation of normally dry land areas.

FLOODPLAIN AREA — A relatively flat or low land area which is subject to partial or complete inundation from an adjoining or nearby stream, river or watercourse; and/or any area subject to the unusual and rapid accumulation of surface waters from any source.

FLOODPROOFING — 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 sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

FLOODWAY — The designated area of a floodplain required to carry and discharge floodwaters of a given magnitude. For the purposes of this chapter, the floodway shall be capable of accommodating a flood of the one-hundred-year magnitude.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE — Any structure that is:

A. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained

by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

- B. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- C. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or
- D. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - (1) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or
 - (2) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

IDENTIFIED FLOODPLAIN AREA — The floodplain area specifically identified in this chapter as being inundated by the one-hundred-year flood. Included would be areas identified as Floodway (FW), Flood-Fringe (FF) and General Floodplain (FA).

LAND DEVELOPMENT — Any of the following activities:

- A. The improvement of one lot or two or more contiguous lots, tracts or parcels of land for any purpose involving:
 - (1) A group of two or more residential or nonresidential buildings, whether proposed initially or cumulatively, or a single nonresidential building on a lot or lots regardless of the number of occupants or tenure; or
 - (2) The division or allocation of land or space, whether initially or cumulatively, between or among two or more existing or prospective occupants by means of or for the purpose of streets, common area, leaseholds, condominiums, building groups or other features.
- B. A subdivision of land.

LOWEST FLOOR — The lowest floor of the lowest fully enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished, flood-resistant partially enclosed area, used solely for parking vehicles, building access and incidental storage, in an area other than a basement area is not considered the lowest floor of a building, provided that such space is not designed and built so that the structure is in violation of the applicable nonelevation design requirements of this chapter.

MANUFACTURED HOME — A transportable, single-family dwelling intended for permanent occupancy, office or place of assembly, contained in one or more sections, built on a permanent chassis, which arrives at a site completed and ready for occupancy except for minor and incidental unpacking and assembly operations, and constructed so that it may be used with or without a permanent foundation. The term includes park trailers, travel trailers, recreational and other similar vehicles which are placed on a site for more than 180 consecutive days.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK — A parcel of land under single ownership which

has been planned and improved for the placement of two or more manufactured homes for nontransient use.

MINOR REPAIR — The replacement of existing work with equivalent materials for the purpose of its routine maintenance and upkeep, but not including the cutting away of any wall, partition or portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any structural beam or bearing support, or the removal or change of any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a structure affecting the exitway requirements, nor shall minor repairs include addition to, alteration of, replacement or relocation of any standpipe, water supply, sewer, drainage, drain leader, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping, electric wiring or mechanical or other work affecting public health or general safety.

NEW CONSTRUCTION — Structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after May 30, 1995, and includes any subsequent improvements thereto.

ONE-HUNDRED-YEAR FLOOD — A flood that, on the average, is likely to occur once every 100 years (i.e., that has one-percent chance of occurring each year, although the flood may occur in any year.)

PERSON — An individual, partnership, public or private association or corporation, firm, trust, estate, municipality, governmental unit, public utility or any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE — A vehicle which is built on a single chassis; not more than 400 square feet, measured at the largest horizontal projections; designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; not designed for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

REGULATORY FLOOD ELEVATION — The one-hundred-year flood elevation plus a freeboard safety factor of 1 1/2 feet.

SPECIAL PERMIT — A special approval which is required for hospitals, nursing homes, jails and new manufactured home parks and subdivisions and substantial improvements to such existing parks, when such development is located in all or a designated portion of a floodplain.

STRUCTURE — Anything constructed or erected on the ground or attached to the ground, including but not limited to buildings, sheds, manufactured homes and other similar items.

SUBDIVISION — The division or redivision of a lot, tract or parcel of land by any means into two or more lots, tracts, parcels or other divisions of land, including changes in existing lot lines for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of lease, partition by the court for distribution to heirs or devisees, transfer of ownership or building or lot development; provided, however, that the subdivision by lease of land for agricultural purposes into parcels of more than 10 acres not involving any new street or easement of access or any residential dwelling shall be exempted.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE — Damage from any cause sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% or more of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT — Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% 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 project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- B. Any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.