(Please	Use	this	Form	for	Filing	your	Local	Low	with	the	Secretary	of	State	)
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Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

Town Newport  Town  Local Law No. 1 of the year 19 87
A local law for FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION  as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36.
Be it enacted by the Town Board of Supervisors of the
County Newport  Town  Willege

# (FOLLOWING COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT CRITERIA FOR FLOOD-PRONE AREAS (44 CFR 60.3[b] & [c]) AS REVISED 10/1/86)

# FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION LOCAL LAW

# SECTION 1.0 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

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The of Supervisors		-01111	of
Newport		potential and/or actual	
damages from flooding and	erosion may be a p		
the Town	of Newport	and that	
such damages may include:	destruction or los	ss of private and public	!
housing, damage to public	facilities, both p	publically and privately	•
owned, and injury to and I	loss of human life.	. In order to minimize	the
threat of such damages and	d to achieve the pu	urposes and objectives	
hereinafter set forth, th:	is local law is add	opted.	

#### 1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which 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 flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;
- (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and
- (6) qualify and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

#### 1.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this local law are:

- to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

- (6) to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
- (7) to provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and,
- (8) to ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

# SECTION 2.0 DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Local Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Local Law or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet 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" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This area may be designated as Zone A, AE, AH, AO, Al-99, V, VO, VE, or Vl-30. It is also commonly referred to as the base floodplain or 100-year floodplain.

"Base flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year.

"Basement" means that portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

"Breakaway wall" means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

"Building" means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for occupancy or storage.

"Cellar" - has the same meaning as "Basement".

"Coastal high hazard area" means the area subject to high velocity waters including, but not limited to, hurricane wave wash. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone V1 - 30, VE, VO or V.

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation or drilling operations

(2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of the Community published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of a riverine Community's Flood Insurance Study. The FBFM delineates a Regulatory Floodway along water courses studied in detail in the Flood Insurance Study.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHRM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined but no water surface elevation data is provided.

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

"Flood Insurance Study" is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary Floodway Map and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

"Flood proofing" means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

"Floodway" - has the same meaning as "Regulatory Floodway".

"Floor" means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction.

"Functionally dependent use" means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, and ship repair. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales, or service facilities.

"Highest adjacent grade" means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

"Lowest Floor" means lowest level including basement or cellar of the lowest enclosed area. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement or cellar is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this Local Law.

"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

"National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing elevations within the flood plain.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this Local Law.

"Principally Above Ground" means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, excluding land value, is above ground.

"100-year Flood" - has the same meaning as "Base Flood."

"Regulatory Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a Flood Insurance Study or by other agencies as provided in Section 4.3-2 of this Law.

"Sand dunes" means naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

"Start of construction" means the initiation, excluding planning and design, of any phase of a project, physical alteration of the property, and shall include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; installation of streets and/or walkways; excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms. It also includes the placement and/or installation on the property of accessory buildings (garages, sheds), storage trailers, and building materials.

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

"Substantial improvement" means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure, excluding land values, either:

- (1) before the improvement or repair is started; or
- (2) if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred.

For the purposes of this definition "substantial improvement" is considered to commence when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. The term does not, however, include either:

- (1) any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local building, fire, health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (2) any alteration of a structure or contributing structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a

# SECTION 3.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1	LANDS TO WHICH THIS LOCAL LAW APPLIES
	This local law shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the Town of Newport
	•
3.2	BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD
(1)	The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for the, of, of, of, of, of
	(OR)
(2)	The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration on its Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM), or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 361111 dated November 15, 1974 is hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this Local Law. The FHRM or FIRM is
	on file at
	the office of the town clerk
3.3	INTERPRETATION, CONFLICT WITH OTHER LAWS
	This Local Law is adopted in response to revisions to the National Flood Insurance Program effective October 1, 1986 and shall supercede all previous laws adopted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining eligibility for flood insurance.
	In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this local law shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety, and welfare. Whenever the requirements of this local law are at variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted rules, regulations, or ordinances, the most restrictive, or that imposing the higher standards, shall govern.
3.4	SEVERABILITY
	The invalidity of any section or provision of this local law shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof.
3.5	PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

No structure shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered and no land shall be excavated or filled without full compliance with the terms of this Local Law and any other applicable regulations. Any infraction of the

from taking such other lawful action as necessary to prevent or remedy an infraction. Any structure found not compliant with the requirements of this Local Law for which the developer and/or owner has not applied for and received an approved variance under Section 6.0 will be declared noncompliant and notification sent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

#### 3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this local law is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This local law does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This local law shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Newport, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this local law or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

#### SECTION 4.0 ADMINISTRATION

#### 4.1 DESIGNATION OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Town Zoning Board is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

#### 4.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A Development Permit shall be obtained before the start of construction or any other development within the area of special flood hazard as established in Section 3.2. Application for a Development Permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Local Administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities, and the location of the foregoing.

#### 4.2-1 APPLICATION STAGE.

The following information is required where applicable:

- (a) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement or cellar) of all structures;
- (b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non- residential structure will be flood-proofed;
- (c) When required, a certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the utility

#### 4.2-2 CONSTRUCTION STAGE.

Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood-proofing by whatever means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Local Administrator a certificate of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor, or flood-proofed elevation, in relation to mean sea level. The elevation certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building, the flood proofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certificate shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected.

### 4.3 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

#### 4.3-1 PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW

- (1) Review all development permit applications to determine that the requirements of this local law have been satisfied.
- (2) Review all development permit applications to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.
- (3) Review all development permit applications to determine if the proposed development adversely affects the area of special flood hazard. For the purposes of this local law, "adversely affects" means physical damage to adjacent properties. A hydraulic engineering study may be required of the applicant for this purpose.
  - (i) If there is no adverse effect, then the permit shall be granted consistent with the provisions of this local law.
  - (ii) If there is an adverse effect, then flood damage mitigation measures shall be made a condition of the permit.
- (4) Review all development permits for compliance with the provisions of Section 5.1-5, Encroachments.

#### 4.3-2 USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD AND FLOODWAY DATA

When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 3.2, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE

structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement or cellar.

- (2) For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:
  - (i) obtain and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which the structure has been floodproofed; and
  - (ii) maintain the floodproofing certifications required in Sections 5.1 and 5.2.
- (3) Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this local law including variances, when granted, and Certificates of Compliance.

#### 4.3-4 ALTERATION OF WATERCOURSES

- (1) Notify adjacent communities and the New York State
  Department of Environmental Conservation prior to any
  alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit
  evidence of such notification to the Regional Director,
  Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region II, 26
  Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.
- (2) Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

# 4.3-5 INTERPRETATION OF FHRM, FIRM OR FBFM BOUNDARIES

The Local Administrator shall have the authority to make interpretations when there appears to be a conflict between the limits of the federally identified area of special flood hazard and actual field conditions.

Base flood elevation data established pursuant to Section 3.2 and/or Section 4.3-2, when available, shall be used to accurately delineate the area of special flood hazards.

The Local Administrator shall use flood information from any other authoritative source, including historical data, to establish the limits of the area of special flood hazards when base flood elevations are not available.

# 4.3-6 STOP WORK ORDERS

- (1) All floodplain development found ongoing without an approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties described in Section 3.5 of this Local Law.
- (2) All floodplain development found noncompliant with the provisions of this law and/or the conditions of the approved permit shall be subject to the issuance of a stop work order by the Local Administrator. Disregard of a stop work order shall be subject to the penalties

### 4.3-8 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- (1) It shall be unlawful to use or occupy or to permit the use or occupancy of any building or premises, or both, or part thereof hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a Certificate of Compliance has been issued by the Local Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of either the Development Permit or the approved variance.
- (2) All other development occurring within the area of special flood hazard will have upon completion a Certificate of Compliance issued by the Local Administrator.

All certificates shall be based upon the inspections conducted subject to Section 4.3-7 and/or any certified elevations, hydraulic information, floodproofing, anchoring requirements or encroachment analysis which may have been required as a condition of the approved permit.

# SECTION 5.0 PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

#### 5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards the following standards are required:

### 5.1-1 ANCHORING

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
- (2) All manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage.

  Manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement.

  Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the- top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

### 5.1-2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

#### 5.1-3 UTILITIES

- (3) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters.
- (4) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

#### 5.1-4 SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

- (1) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- (2) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- (3) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.
- (4) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than either 50 lots or 5 acres.

### 5.1-5 ENCROACHMENTS

- (1) All proposed development in riverine situations where no flood elevation data is available (unnumbered A Zones) shall be analyzed to determine the effects on the flood carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazards set forth in section 4.3-1(3), Permit Review. This may require the submission of additional technical data to assist in the determination.
- (2) In all areas of special flood hazard in which base flood elevation data is available pursuant to Section 4.3-2 or Section 5.1-4(4) and no floodway has been determined the cumulative effects of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point.
- (3) In all areas of the special flood hazard where floodway data is provided or available pursuant to Section 4.3-2, the requirements of Section 5.3 FIOODWAYS, shall apply.

#### 5.2 SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in Section 3.2(1) BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD and

- (2) Have fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
  - (i) a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
  - (ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
  - (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

# 5.2-2 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

New construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall either: have the lowest floor, including basement or cellar, elevated to or above the base flood elevation; or be floodproofed to the base flood level.

- (1) If the structure is to be elevated, fully enclosed areas below the base flood elevation shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:
  - (i) a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
  - (ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
  - (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
- (2) If the structure is to be floodproofed:
  - (i) a licensed professional engineer or architect

relation to mean sea level) to which the structure is floodproofed.

The Local Administrator shall maintain on record a copy of all such certificates noted in this section.

# 5.2-3 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARDS WITHOUT BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS

- (1) New construction or substantial improvements of structures including manufactured homes shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade next to the proposed foundation of the structure.
- (2) Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically (without human intervention) allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters for the purpose of equalizing hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a licensed professional engineer or a licensed architect or meet the following criteria:
  - (i) a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
  - (ii) the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the lowest adjacent finished grade; and
  - (iii) openings may be equipped with louvers, valves, screens or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

#### 5.3 FLOODWAYS

Located within areas of special flood hazard are areas designated as floodways (see definition, Section 2.0). The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to high velocity flood waters carrying debris and posing additional threats from potential erosion forces. When floodway data is available for a particular site as provided by Section 4.3-2, all encroachments including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development are prohibited within the limits of the floodway unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

### SECTION 6.0 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

#### 6.1 APPEALS BOARD

(1) The Town Board of Supervisors

60.3(b) & (c)

- (4) In passing upon such applications, the <u>Town Board of Supervisors</u> shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this local law and:
  - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
  - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
  - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
  - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
  - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
  - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
  - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
  - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program of that area;
  - (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
  - (x) the costs to local governments and the dangers associated with conducting search and rescue operations during periods of flooding;
  - (xi) the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
  - (xii) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including search and rescue operations, maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems and streets and bridges.
- (5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 6.1(4) and the purposes of this local law, the <u>Town Board of Supervisors</u> may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this local law.
- (6) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions including technical information and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

- (2) Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures and contributing structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in this local law.
- (3) Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that:
  - (i) the criteria of subparagraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 of this Section are met;
  - (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.
- (4) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (5) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (6) Variances shall only be issued upon receiving written justification:
  - (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause;
  - (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
  - (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted for a building with the lowest floor below the base flood elevation shall be given written notice that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk.

of the second se
Be it enacted this 19 day of <u>September</u> , 1987 by the
Be it enacted this day of September, 1987 by the Town Board of Supervisors of the Town of Newport of
Herkimer County, New York, to be effective
September , 1987.
1 1
IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
Vonall E. Sharing
Sean llen Welkenburgh
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Hand to do

	(Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)
1.	(Final adoption by local legislative body only.)
	Hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No
	County
	of the Town Village was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body)
	on19 in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
	on
2.	(Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer.
	or repassage after disapproval.)
	I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No
	Countyx
	of the Town of Newport was duly passed by the Town Board of Supervisors (Name of Legislative Body)
	Willers nordinapprovedxx Town Supervisor
	on September 19.87 and was approved by the Town Supervisor Elective Chief Executive Officer *
	and was deemed duly adopted on <u>September</u> 19.87, in accordance with the applicable
	provisions of law.
3.	(Final adoption by referendum.)
•	I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No
	County
	City
	I OWN (Name of Legislative Body)
	Village not disapproved
	on
	on 19 Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a
	mandatory permissive referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting general
	thereon at the special election held on
	cable provisions of law.
٩,	(Subject to permissive referendum, and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting
	I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No
	County
	of the Town of was duly passed by the (Name of Legislative Body)
	Village not disapproved
	on and was annexed by the

5_(City local law concerning Charter revision prope	osed by petition.)
hereby certify that the local law annexed	hereto. designated as local law No of 19 of
of the City of	having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the
provisions of \$ 36 of the Liunicipal Home Rule La	aw, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority
of the qualified electors of such city voting ther	eon at the special election held on
19 became operative.	
6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter	
County of	d hereto, designated as Local Law No of 19 of the New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of Section 33 of the Munifirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the ty of the qualified electors of the towns of said county, became operative.
(If any other authorized form of final adopt certification.)	ion has been followed, please provide an appropriate
and that the same is a correct transcript therefinally adopted in the manner indicated in parag	Fatrus a. moleron
	Clerk of the County legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body
Date: October 26,1987	
	a a constant of the constant o
(Seal)	
- ·	
	* * *
(Certification to be executed by County Attorne	

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF HERKIMER

# ATTACHMENTS

- A. Flood Hazard Area Development Permit Application Form.
- B. Certificate of Compliance.

PROJECT LOCATION  Street Address: Tax Map No
Name of, distance and direction from nearest intersection or other landmark
Name of Waterway:
PROJECT DESCRIPTION (Check all applicable boxes and see Page 4, Item 3)
Structures  New Construction Addition Alteration Residential (More than 4 family) Commercial Relocation Industrial Demolition Replacement Mobile Home (single lot) Replacement  Estimated value of improvements if addition or alteration:
Other Development Activities  Fill Excavation Mining Drilling Grading  Watercourse alteration Water System Sewer System  Subdivision (New) Subdivision (Expansion)  Other (Explain)

## CERTIFICATION

Application is hereby made for the issuance of a floodplain development permit. The applicant certifies that the above statements are true and agrees that the issuance of the permit is based on the accuracy thereof. False statements made herein are punishable under law. As a condition to the issuance of a permit, the applicant accepts full responsibility for all damage, direct or indirect, of whatever nature, and by whomever suffered, arising out of the project described herein and agrees to indemnify and save harmless to the community from suits, actions, damages and costs of every name and description resulting from the said project. Further, the applicant agrees that the issuance of a permit is not to be interpreted as a guarantee of freedom from risk of future flooding. The applicant certifies that the premises, structure, development, etc. will not be utilized or occupied until a Certificate of Compliance has been applied for and received.

of
Flood Hazard Development Permit
Administrative Action Completed by Floodplain Administrator
Proposed project located in "A" zone with elevation "A" zone without elevation Floodway Coastal High Hazard Area (V-Zone)
Base flood elevation at site is
Source documents:
PLAN REVIEW
Elevation to which lowest floor is to be elevated ft. (NGVD) Elevation to which structure is to be floodproofed ft. (NGVD) Elevation to which compacted fill is to be elevated ft. (NGVD)
ACTION
Permit is approved, proposed development in compliance with applicable floodplain management standards.
Additional information required for review. Specify: (i.e, encroachment analyis)
Permit is conditionally granted, conditions attached.
Permit is denied. Proposed development not in conformance with applicable floodplain management standards. Explanation attached. A variance, subject to Public Notice and Hearing, is required to continue project.
Signature Date
This permit is valid for a period of one year from the above date of approval.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION
The certified "As Built" elevation of lowest floor (including basement) of structure isft. NGVD.
Certification of registered professional engineer, land surveyor or other recognized agent, documenting these elevations is attached.

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	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY Permit No.
	Fee Received Date
	of
	County, New York
	Permit Application for Development
	in
	Flood Hazard Areas
A.	General instructions page 4 (Applicant to read and sign)
В.	For assistance in completing or submittal of this application contact:
	, Floodplain Administrator,
	(Name)
	(Address)
	, NY ( )
1.	Name and Address of Applicant
	(First Name) (MI) (Last Name)
	Street Address:
	Post Office: State: Zip Code:
	Telephone: ( )
2.	Name and Address of Owner (If Different)
	(First Name) (MI) (Last Name)
Continues (Cryster	Street Address:
	Post Office: State: Zip Code:
	Telephone: ( )
3.	Engineer, Architect, Land Surveyor (If Applicable)
	(First Name) (MI) (Last Name)