



CAROLINA BEACH

Planning and Zoning Meeting Agenda

Thursday, May 10, 2018 @ 6:30 PM

Council Chambers

1121 N. Lake Park Boulevard

Carolina Beach, NC 28428

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CAROLINA BEACH

Planning and Zoning Minutes
 Thursday, April 12, 2018 @ 6:30 PM
 Council Chambers
 1121 N. Lake Park Boulevard
 Carolina Beach, NC 28428

ASSEMBLY

The Town of Carolina Beach Planning and Zoning was held on Thursday, April 12, 2018 at 6:30 PM at Council Chambers.

PRESENT: Chairman Keith Bloemendaal, Committee Member Deb LeCompte, Commissioner Jerry Kennedy, Committee Member Wayne Rouse, Commissioner Mary Grady, and Vice Chair Nan Toppin

ABSENT: Commissioner Mike Hoffer

ALSO PRESENT: Senior Planner Jeremy Hardison and Assistant Town Manager Ed Parvin

• CALL TO ORDER

Meeting was called to order at 6:30p.m. by Chairman Bloemendaal.

• APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- a. Planning and Zoning - March 8, 2018 Meeting Minutes
 Commissioner Kennedy made a motion to approve the minutes. Commissioner Grady second, all in favor (6-0).

• STAFF REPORT ON RECENT COUNCIL MEETINGS

Mr. Parvin reported on the most recent Town Council Meeting from April 10, 2018.

Several amendments for consideration:

- 1 - Food Trucks - they wanted to allow operation at anytime. Mr. Parvin concerned but a stipulation was added, as approved by the Health Department all others were approved as recommended by this council.
- 2 - High Grass - Presented by Mr. Murphy and was also approved.
- 3 - Obstructions - Oceanfront sidewalk cafes on the Boardwalk. This was talked about at the March meeting for the Non-Agenda items. The present allowance from the building is 4.5', they want to allow for more room on the oceanfront sides of the buildings. We were having issues with reeling in the patrons so we're hoping this will help the cafes to stay in compliance.
- 4 - Beaches & Water Front Ordinance - which clarifies what is a public beach, obstructions that aren't allowed on the beach and to clean up the language which our council had asked.
- 5 - Commercial Pedal Vehicle - Staff and council had issues with the application. Council asked to table the item until all is clarified. P&Z to meet with the applicant to resolve their issues.

Commissioner Grady asked about the issues we are having with viewing the meetings on our website. Also asked has the town made any decisions on the short term rentals in the R3 & R2 areas.

Mr. Parvin responded to the viewing issue and answered yes we have had trouble since we switched services and it has been looked into and we are hopeful it has been resolved. As for the short term rentals question he responded there has been no additional discussions but will probably be coming up in future meeting and or workshops.

Chairman Bloemendaal added at the Town Council mtg regarding the Accessory Structures. Wants to clarify for his own integrity that as a builder and a board member he did not have anything to gain from the change of the Accessory Structures.

STAFF REPORT ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. Hardison reported on recent development in the Planning and Development Department. Commercial activity regarding the Putt-Putt property has been demoed and graded the lot nothing has been discussed as of what will be happening with that site. New on N. Lake Park Blvd is Pawsitivly Purrfect Pet store and on the boardwalks is Doh-To-Go. Coming next month will be CUP Gelato on the boardwalk, CUP modification Harbor View, Bulkhead Ordinance, Minimum standards for Commercial Buildings which was council directed, updating a new Flood Ordinance.

Commissioner Rouse asked Mr. Hardison to expand on the Flood Ordinance

Mr. Hardison replied that FEMA has given us a date that the Flood Map are to be adopted which is August 28th. The process is they give a flood model which there is some flexibility but that must be adopted with the new flood map. With possible higher standards, if that is what the town is looking for.

Chairman Bloemendaal stated no one signed up for public discussion.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION

- a. Conditional Use Permit: For a Body Piercing establishment to be located at 1009 N. Lake Park Blvd unit B2 in the Highway Business (HB) District Applicant Jesses Gurganus

Mr. Hardison reported this committee amended the ordinance to allow for the use with specific standards such as 200' from any resident, church, school, playground, library or parks and also 400' from any other body piercing studio which there isn't any this would be the first one. This is going into an existing unit which is a Tattoo Studio they are not expanding the unit or the footprint of the structure.

Chairman Bloemendaal made a motion to open the public hearing
Commissioner LeCompte second, all in favor (6-0).

No one signed up to speak
Chairman Bloemendaal made a motion to close the public hearing
Commissioner Grady second, all in favor (6-0).

Commissioner Rouse asked is staff recommending the approval of this CUP

Mr. Hardison, that is correct it is consistent with the LUP and the policies and they have met all specifics in the general standards.

ACTION: Commissioner Kennedy made a motion that the Conditional Use Permit for a body piercing establishment to be located at 1009 N. Lake Park Blvd Unit B2 in the highway business district be approved which meets the seven specific standards and four general conditions and is in general conformity with the land use plan.
Commissioner LeCompte second, all in favor (6-0).

Vote: UNANIMOUS

- b. Amend Chapter 40 Article XVIII, Sec 40-547 to exempt appurtenances of 10 feet or less from the building height limit. Applicant: Pellican Point CB, LLC

Mr. Parvin stated that this is a text amendment and there is a pending Conditional Use Permit which will be quasi-judicial and the applicant will be able to take advantage of this potential allowance and that item can not be discussed tonight because it is part of the quasi-judicial hearing. This will be discussed as a town and not this specific project.

Mr. Hardison reported this is a town-wide ordinance change to exempt how a building height is measured, current regulations and the definition of a building height. It is the distance measure from the highest appurtenance on a structure.

1 - The front street line.

2 - The nearest front street line where there is not an adjacent right-of-way.

3 - An average of each front street line on through lots.

4 - Hotels: Appurtenances ten feet or less in height shall be exempted from the height measurement.

In 2008 this was amended to exempt hotels from ten feet or less such as parapet walls, HVAC's, elevator equipment. The building to be exempt from the total height measurement.

Chairman Bloemendaal asked why was it that only hotels were exempt.

Mr. Hardison stated that at the time there was a hotel that was looking for the exemption and made it a specific use.

Commissioner Kennedy asked why wasn't there an increase in the height limit.

Mr. Hardison stated the height is measured to the roof and wouldn't give any additional heated space to allow for things which the building needs to function for the elements to be located on the roof top. The proposed regulation for any appurtenance structure could take advantage of the allowance. At present the lowest height is 40' in the R3 area, then 45' in the R2 area, all others are 50'. In the highway business area T1 and Marina and the CBD can go over 50' with a CUP. With the

exception of the CBD they are all capped out at 60' but if over 50' it's a one-for-one and so every foot on all sides over 50' you have to give up a foot of additional setbacks from the requirement. CBD non residential is 115' in the land use plan, residential is 50' and capped out at 60'. The hotels will be the ones that will exceed the 60'. We have a few hotels and multifamily buildings that have towers at the top for equipment or stairways. At present the multifamily buildings could not be built to that same height today.

Chairman Bloemendaal asked would an equipment room be considered an appurtenance.

Mr. Hardison added, yes if it is holding equipment for the building to function.

The policy changes will accomplish:

- 1 - Maintain heated space or occupancy area to a maximum of the building height.
- 2 - Flexibility in design such as skylights, solar panels, ventilation equipment, lighting rods, housing for elevator equipment, air conditioning, heating equipment, chimney
- 3 - Restrict the height of appurtenances to a maximum of only 10 feet above the permitted maximum building height

Land Use Plan Policy:

The proposed amendment is inconsistent with the 2007 LUP and will need to be changed.

Policy #30: Building height shall be defined as that distance measured from the highest appurtenance on the structure to:

- 1 - The front street line
- 2 - The nearest front street line where there is not an adjacent right-of-way
- 3 - An average of each front street line on through lots
- 4 - Hotels - appurtenances 10' or less in height shall be exempt from the height measurement

The Land Use Plan is very specific and it coordinates with the ordinance which were both changed in 2008 so it would need to be changed as well. The general assembly adopted the language that if it was inconsistent with the LUP then would automatically approve or amend the LUP we would have to have a hearing to make changes and open it up for the public.

Chairman Bloemendaal asked how do we change the ordinance without changing the LUP first

Mr. Hardison stated because we are governed by the CAMA LUP if the ordinance is changed then the LUP would simultaneously also be approved and they are wanting to open it up for a public hearing. Or it can be denied based off being inconsistent with the the existing LUP policies.

Chairman Bloemendaal commented North Carolina Building Code doesn't count appurtenances as building height so why does Carolina Beach. Also making adjustments to the LUP shouldn't be thought of softly. Regarding the definition of the state building code, why do we address our building code ordinances differently verses North Carolina's - why do we do that but just making a statement.

Mr. Parvin responded that The Code Council adopts a model zoning ordinance and we have purchased the books which we try to mimic those to be as close as possible to what the state is

trying to do with the building code. Zoning is and can be what the community wants it to be and will make it as close as possible.

Chairman Bloemendaal understands that P&Z is not making a recommendation and that is putting the burden on the committee.

Mr. Parvin responded as far as this application increasing the appurtenances, is staff would recommend an approval of this. He doesn't think the ordinance should be specified for one land use it should treat all of them equally. Based on that we would recommend approval.

Commissioner LeCompte asked if it can be specific to a zoning area like in the CBD area.

Mr. Parvin replied there are heights allowed in specific zoning districts which this one is just making allowances for what is on top of the building which can be made specific for a certain district.

Chairman Bloemendaal asked would that be specific in the Land Use change.

Mr. Parvin replied it would have to be clarified - Land Use could be broad and the zoning could be specific.

Commissioner Toppin mentioned to Mr. Hardison that most of the decisions the committee makes one of the key criteria they look at is is this consistent with the land use plan and at this time it's not. And your suggesting that we could vote in favor of this and then assume the land use plan will get changed. Also to clarify when the previous decision for the hotels were made did it require a change to the LUP and was it done in the same meeting.

Mr. Hardison stated that that would be voted on on the next item in a separate motion. Added that yes it did require a change and there were different requirements to change the LUP which wasn't done automatically with the text amendment. There were several public meetings in order to make the changes.

Mr. Parvin added that there were years of amending our LUP. The process was started in 2003 and then finished 2007.

Commissioner Rouse needs clarification hypothetically voting to approve this then the next step would be another agenda item for the LUP to be amended, can we have the second without notice of a public hearing.

Mr. Hardison stated that we would need to open up that item for a public hearing. We did advertise for the LUP amendment specifically on the purposed changes.

Chairman Bloemendaal made a motion to open the public hearing.
Commissioner Rouse second, all in favor (6-0).

Michael White resides at 6 Sandpiper St, Wrightsville Beach, NC He is representing Harborview Development and is working with the group to redesign the project and update the building. Points

out there isn't any real specificity in determining building heights here on the island. They are looking to create more specificity to allow for the changes that have occurred over time.

Mary Weber resides at 500 Saint Joseph St, Carolina Beach, NC. She has a few issues and understands how important Land Use Plans are to the town and is also concern how easily it can be changed. Agrees with Mr. White about how things change and feels that the regulations or ordinances should also change. What she heard from him was geared for the building and business aspect. She feels the people here care about a lot of things and economics and business are apart of that. She's concerned on how the changes are made and feels there maybe consequences if it's handled as an administrative decision.

Chairman Bloemendaal added that the committee appreciates her input and assured her that things are not taken lightly with their position.

Rocky Ruffin resides at 500 Saint Joseph St, Carolina Beach, NC. He feels parking is an issue for the town and doesn't want it to turn into a Wrightsville Beach where things are so congested. His main concern is making changes to amendments and how they are worded.

Chairman Bloemendaal made a motion to close the public hearing.
Commissioner Grady second, all in favor

Chairman Bloemendaal stated he is not a fan of this but didn't realize the hotels were exempt in 2008. Biggest fear is the change of the LUP but building code states this is how to address building heights. Mr. Parvin clarified that we have the right to make any changes which doesn't have to follow the building code. The only way he would be in favor of this is if it protected the residential areas and they're not allowed to have the same exemptions for appurtenances to escape the 50' or 45' rule on their homes.

Commissioners discussed the fact that there will be a Land Use Plan update that they will need to look at. There will be a lot of options and consideration to be made and would like to have the public involved in the process. They don't want to rush into anything. They also would like the town to make a actual recommendation. They are not in favor and would like to table this at this time.

ACTION: Chairman Bloemendaal made a motion that we do not amend Chapter 40 Article XVIII, Sec 40-547 to exempt appurtenances of 10 feet or less from the building height limit because it is not consistent with the Land Use Plan.
Commissioner Rouse second, all in favor (6-0).

Vote: UNANIMOUS

- c. Adopt a resolution to amend the Land use Plan policy #30 to exempt Appurtenances

Chairman Bloemendaal made a motion to open the public hearing.
Commissioner Rouse second, all in favor (6-0).

Chairman Bloemendaal made a motion to close the public hearing.
Commissioner Rouse second, all in favor (6-0).

ACTION: Chairman Bloemendaal made a motion that we do not adopt a resolution to amend the Land Use Plan Policy #30 to exempt appurtenances.
Commissioner Rouse second, all in favor (6-0).

Vote: UNANIMOUS

NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Commissioner Kennedy wanted to discuss the last Town Council meeting where they talked about the P&Z's meeting regarding the allowance of Food Truck/Brick and Mortar and why we were supportive of that. She feels it would be beneficial for one of the commissioners to attend the Town Council meeting on a regular basis so that if something would come up that the P&Z Board would be represented.

Commissioners discussed the findings of that meeting regarding the Food Truck and also the Accessory Structure items. Chairman Bloemendaal watched at home and was upset when the Accessory Structure was discussed, he feels that things were misconstrued. Mr. Parvin stated they were concern that there wouldn't be a lot of participation regarding the Food Trucks and wants P&Z to track this for a year and give them an update. They agree that it would be beneficial for a representative be in attendance and possibly set up a schedule to do so. A few of the commissioners would like to suggest to Town Council members to create a policy that suggests the banning of electronic devices during any public meetings. They feel they a a distraction

. **ADJOURNMENT**



AGENDA ITEM

Meeting: Planning and Zoning - 10 May 2018

Prepared By: Miles Murphy

Department: Planning

Conditional Use Permit: For Latella Gelato to be classified as a bar to serve alcohol located at 11 Boardwalk unit 110 in the Central Business District (CBD) District. Applicant: Latella Gelato Inc, Jeanie Shaffer

BACKGROUND:

Jeanie Shaffer of Latella Gelato applied to the Town of Carolina Beach for an ABC permit to sell gelato which contains alcohol (wine) at her pre-established gelato business. She was told that she would need to apply for a CUP, as the property of 11 Boardwalk Avenue did not have a prior CUP the sale of alcohol at that address. Jeanie chose to apply on behalf of her individual suite, Suite 110 of 11 Boardwalk Avenue. The Town received the CUP application and payment on March 16th, 2018.

Carolina Beach Relevant Zoning Ordinances: The Town of Carolina Beach would classify Latella Gelato as a Bar or Tavern if it were allowed to sell alcohol.

Standards for bars/taverns:

- a. Bars/taverns which because of their nature may have serious adverse secondary impacts and are therefore required to meet the minimum separation requirements of subsection (l)(3)b of this section.
- b. No new bars/taverns shall be permitted within:
 1. 200 feet of an established church or school;
 2. 200 feet of any residential district

General Conditions: Planning and Zoning must determine whether the four (4) of the following conditions exist. Staff's review of these general conditions and the specific standards are included below;

- 1) That the use will not materially endanger the public health or safety if located where proposed and developed according to the plan as submitted and approved by the issuance of the C.U.P.;

- a. The Alcohol will be regulated by the ABC commission. ABC's regulations are designed to ensure health and safety issues are addressed. Inspections will be conducted by the agency after the site begins the sale of the alcoholic gelato.
- 2) That the use meets all required conditions and specifications;
 - a. Town staff has reviewed the proposal to ensure that it meets all code requirements.
- 3) That the use will not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property, or that the use is a public necessity; and
 - a. The use is consistent with other CBD businesses.
- 4) That the location and character of the use if developed according to the plan as submitted and approved will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located and in general conformity with the town land use plan and policies.
 - a. It is therefore staff's opinion that this use is in general conformity with the 2007 LUP.

Specific Standards:

- 1) Ingress and egress to property and proposed structures thereon with particular reference to automotive and pedestrian safety and convenience, traffic flow and control, and access in case of fire or catastrophe;
 - a. Ingress and egress remains unchanged on the property.
- 2) Off-street parking and loading areas where required, with particular attention to the items in (1) above and the economic, noise, glare, or odor effects of the conditional use on adjoining properties and properties generally in the district;
 - a. There is no vehicular access to the property. The property is located in the CBD and therefore exempt from the parking requirements.
- 3) Refuse and service area, with particular reference to the items in (1) and (2) above;
 - a. Refuse collection is handled collectively by the boardwalk area businesses. The owner will be required to continue to participate in this program.
- 4) Utilities with reference to locations, availability, and compatibility;
 - a. The impact on utilities and the environment will be the same; therefore, no upgrades in utilities will be required.

- 5) Screening and buffering with reference to type, dimensions, and character;
 - a. The use is going into an existing commercial unit and the landscaping requirements only apply to new development or expansions.
- 6) Signs, if any, and proposed exterior lighting with reference to glare, traffic safety, economic effect, and compatibility and harmony with properties in the district;
 - a. A sign permit must be obtained for any new signs located on the property.
- 7) Required yards and open space and preservation of existing trees and other attractive natural features of the land.
 - a. The structure was built in and covered the entire lot. There are no existing trees on the parcel and no changes proposed in the footprint of the existing building.

ACTION REQUESTED:

Approval must be consistent with the findings in the Zoning Ordinance as follows:

- (1) That the use will not materially endanger the public health or safety if located where proposed and developed according to the plan as submitted and approved by issuance of the C.U.P.
- (2) That the use meets all required conditions and specifications;
- (3) That the use will not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property, or that the use is a public necessity; and
- (4) That the location and character of the use if developed according to the plan as submitted and approved will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located and in general conformity with the town Land Use Plan and policies.

Denial should be directly related to one or more of the following findings.

Reasons for denial must be specifically stated by Town Council :

- (1) That the use will materially endanger the public health or safety if located where proposed and developed according to the plan as submitted and approved by

issuance of the C.U.P.

(2) That the use does not meet all required conditions and specifications;

(3) That the use will substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property, or that the use is a public necessity; and

(4) That the location and character of the use if developed according to the plan as submitted and approved will not be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located and in general conformity with the town Land Use Plan and policies

**COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATION:**

TRC approved the CUP with the only recommendations being the adherence to all local, state, and federal regulations.

ATTACHMENTS:

[Kitchen Layout Floor Plan March2017](#)

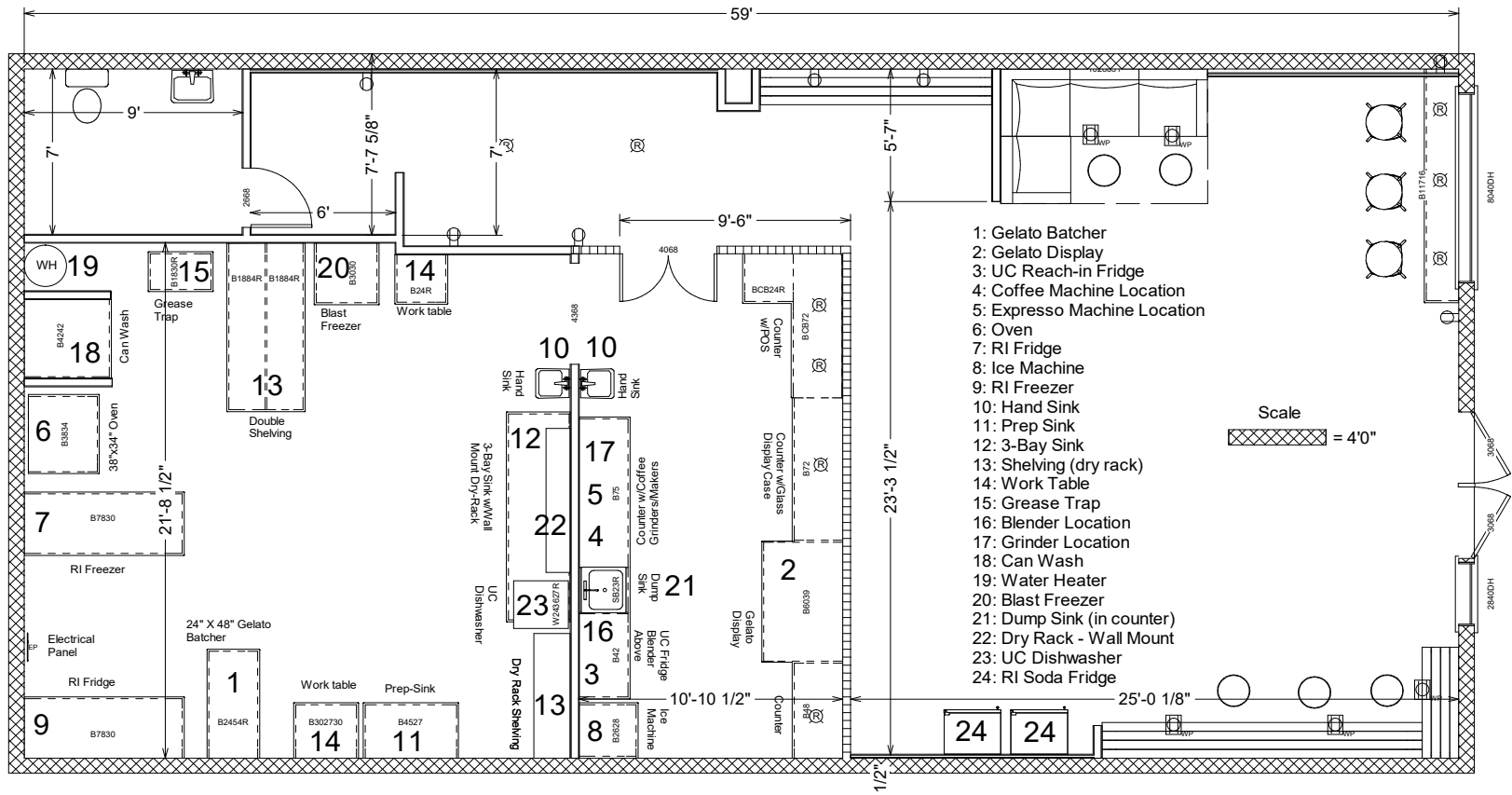
[Site Plan](#)

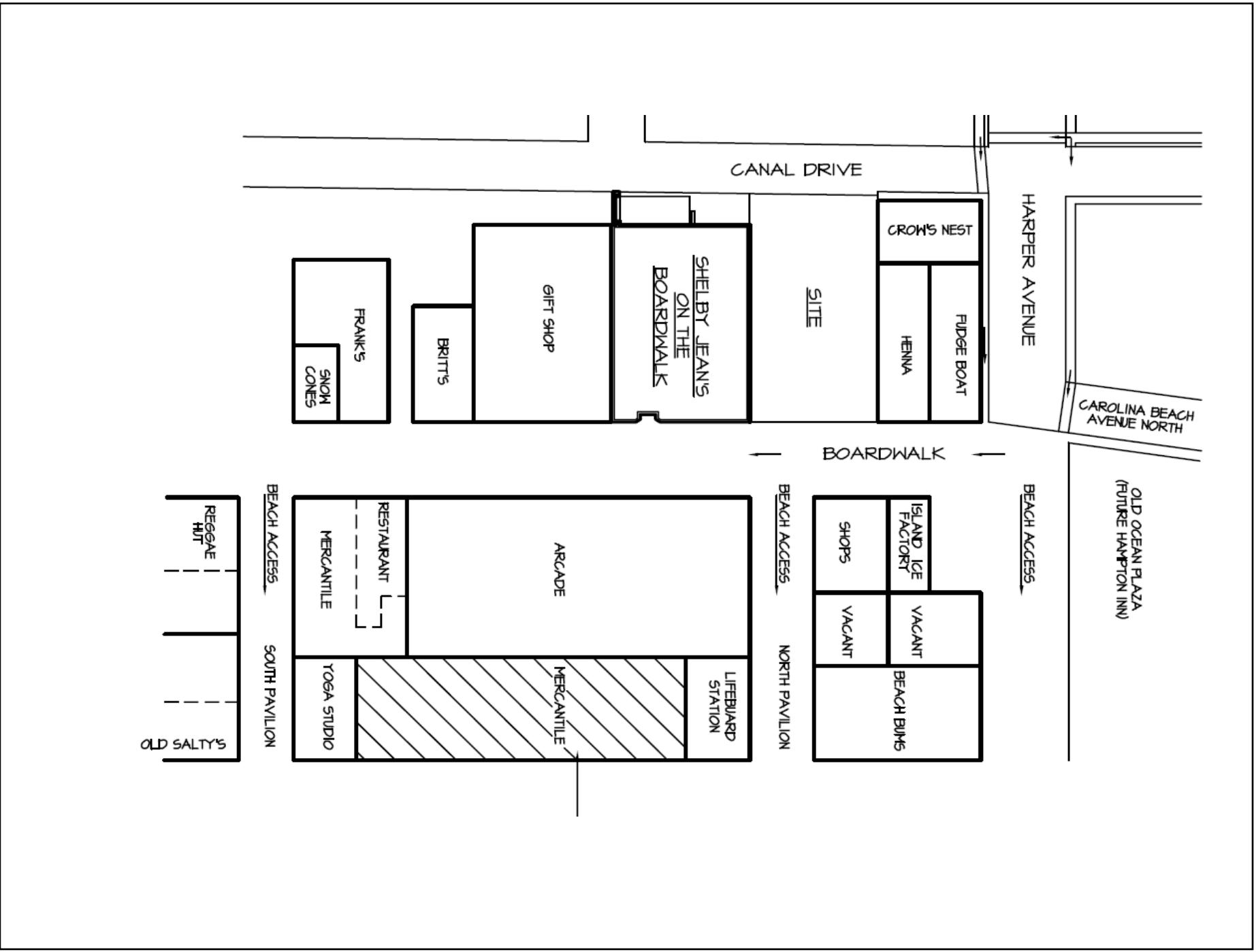
[Adjacent Area](#)

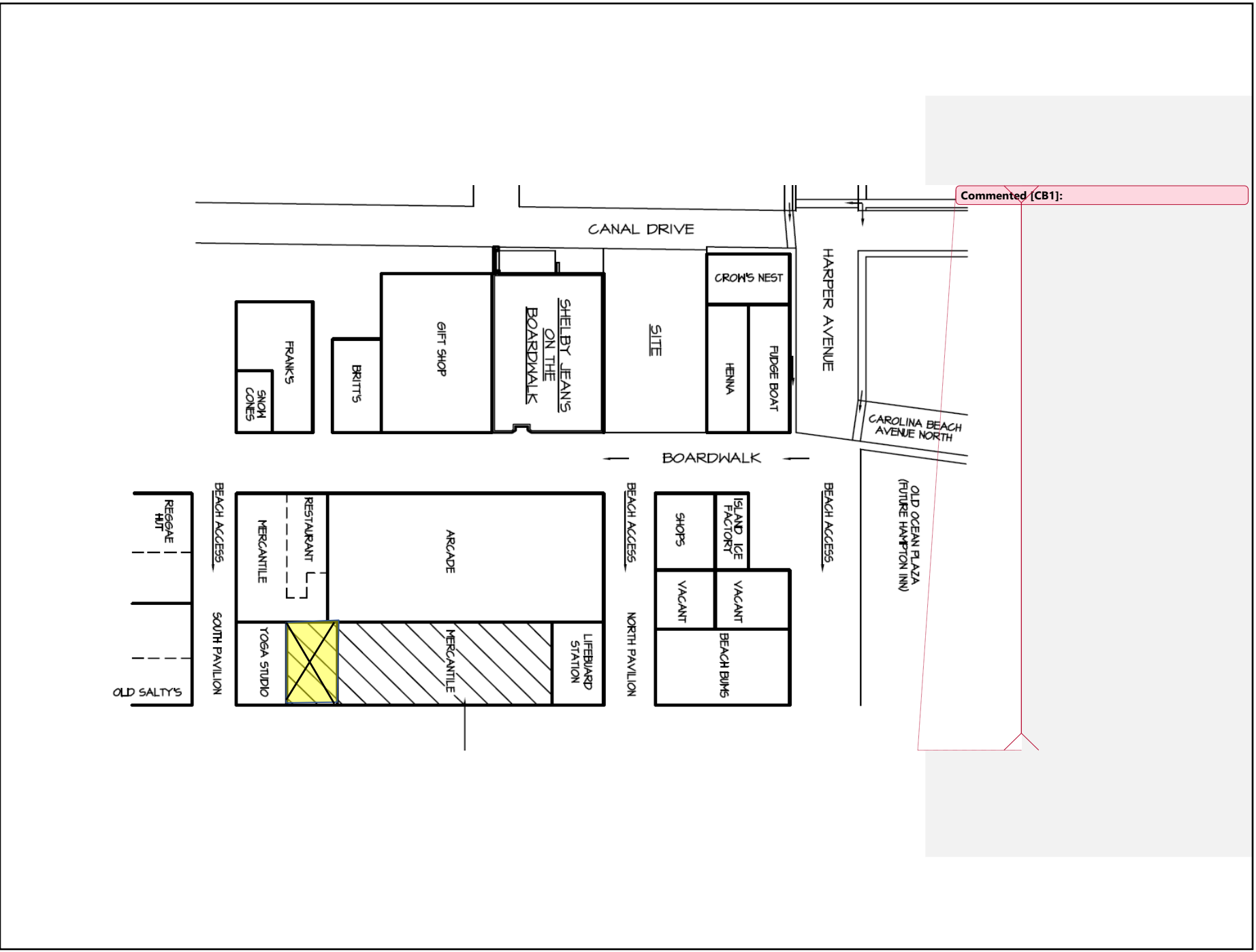
[Latella Gelato Application](#)

[Latella Gelato Plans](#)

[Grant Order - Latella Gelato CUP](#)









**Conditional Use Permit
TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, N.C.**

Permit Number: CB-C02

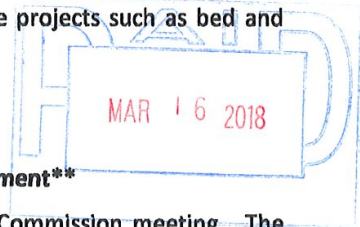
Each application must be printed or typewritten and have all information answered. It is strongly recommended that the applicant set up a meeting with Planning Staff prior to the submission deadline to ensure the application is complete.

The Planning Department, Planning and Zoning Commission and/or Town Council reserves the right to require additional information if needed to assure that the use in its proposed location will be harmonious with the area in which it is proposed to be located and in accordance with the Code of Ordinances of the Town of Carolina Beach.

Major and minor projects; application fees. The owner or owners, or their duly authorized agent, of the property included in the application for a conditional use permit shall submit a complete application and supplemental information to the Zoning Administrator. A fee in accordance with the Town's adopted schedule of fees, payable to the Town of Carolina Beach, must accompany each application. For the purposes of determining the fee, the Zoning Administrator shall categorize each such Conditional Use Permit Application as either "major" or "minor", depending upon the complexity of review. Generally, Planned Residential (over 3 units), Mixed Uses, Business Developments, and similarly complex projects shall be categorized as "major", while projects such as bed and breakfast inns, small day care services, etc. shall be categorized as "minor".

Major Conditional Use Permit = \$ 800.00
 Minor Conditional Use Permit = \$ 350.00

****Fees are nonrefundable after item has been sent for advertisement****



This petition will be scheduled for the next possible regular Planning and Zoning Commission meeting. The applicant or a representative should be present at the meeting to answer any questions the Commission may have. Planning and Zoning Commission meetings are held on the second (2nd) Thursday of each month at 7:00 P.M. in the Council Room at the Municipal Administration Building, 1121 N. Lake Park Boulevard, Carolina Beach, NC 28428. Applicants will be informed of any changes in date, time, or location of meetings. Applications and supplementary time for processing and advertisement are required by the General Statutes of North Carolina.

Project Name/Title: Latella Gelato - wine permit

Applicant Name: Latella Gelato - Jeanie Shaffer & Erik Dietrich

Applicant Mailing Address: 8120 Yellow Daisy Dr Wilmington NC 28412
Street Address City State Zip

Applicant Phone Number: mobile/work/home (circle one): 910 465 1601 mobile/work/home (circle one): _____

Applicant Email Address: LatellaGelato@gmail.com

Property Owner Name: Boardwalk Landing, LLC
40 Blue Ridge Realty, Inc.

Property Owner Mailing Address: 2501 Blue Ridge Road, #280 Raleigh NC 27607
Street Address City State Zip

Address of Requested Site: 11 Boardwalk Avenue

Current Land Use: Eating & Drinking Establishment Requested Land Use: Bar/Tavern

Check the box beside each item verifying that the item has been submitted with this application

Written Application

All zoning permits and/or site plans submitted for review and approval shall be accompanied by a written application containing the following information:

Yes No N/A

- The applicant's, mailing address, phone number, and email address.
- The property owner's name, address and phone number if different than the applicant.
- The *developer's* name, address, and phone number, if different than the applicant.
- If the applicant is different than the property owner of record, a signed statement that the applicant is officially acting on the owner's behalf.
- The address and parcel identification number of the property.
- Proof of *lot* recordation (i.e. map book & pg #; *lot* and block #; and/or deed book and page#).

Site Plan/Drawings

The following site plans shall always be certified and stamped by a licensed professional. It is recommended that all site plans be certified by a licensed professional duly registered by the State of North Carolina (i.e. engineer, architect, or land surveyor).

Yes No N/A

- Conditional Use Permits*
- New commercial or industrial *development*
- Change to a more intense use (i.e. increase in occupancy) for *Multi family/Commercial* uses
- New residential *development* with three or more units

Site Plan Criteria

All site plans shall include the following:

Yes No N/A

- The name, address, and phone number of the professional(s) responsible for preparing the plan if different than the applicant.
- Engineers scale 1 inch = 40 ft or larger
- Title block or brief description of project including all proposed uses
- Date
- North arrow
- Property and zoning boundaries
- The square footage of the site
- Lot coverage* (buildings, decks, steps)
- Location of all existing and proposed *structures* and the setbacks from property lines of all affected *structures* to remain on-site
- Design of driveways and parking
- Adjacent right-of-ways labeled with the street name and right of way width
- Location of all existing and/or proposed easements

Additional information or data as determined necessary by town staff and/or other reviewing agencies including but not limited to the following may be required:

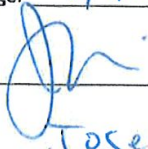
- | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>N/A</u> | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Location and design of refuse facilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Approximate locations and sizes of all existing and proposed <i>utilities</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Existing and/or proposed fire hydrants (showing distances) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Adjacent <i>properties with owners' information and approximate location of structures</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Distances between all <i>buildings</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Number of <i>stories</i> and height of all <i>structures</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Locations of all entrances and exits to all <i>structures</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Calculate the <i>gross floor area</i> with each room labeled (i.e. kitchen, bedroom, bathroom) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Exterior <i>lighting</i> locations with area of illumination illustrated as well as the type of fixtures and shielding to be use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Location of flood zones and finished floor elevations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | CAMA Areas of Environmental Concern (AEC) and CAMA setbacks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Delineation of <i>natural features</i> and wetlands with existing and proposed topography with a maximum of two foot contour intervals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Proposed landscaping including percentages of <i>open space</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stormwater management systems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cross-sectional details of all streets, roads, ditches, and <i>parking lot</i> improvements |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Building</i> construction and occupancy type(s) per the building code |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Location of fire department connection(s) for standpipes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Turning radii, turnarounds, access grades, height of overhead obstructions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dimensions and locations of all <i>signs</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | A vicinity map drawn with north indicated |

- I have provided a scaled electronic version of each required drawing
- I have folded all plans to 8 1/2" x 11" size and am prepared to pay the application fee today

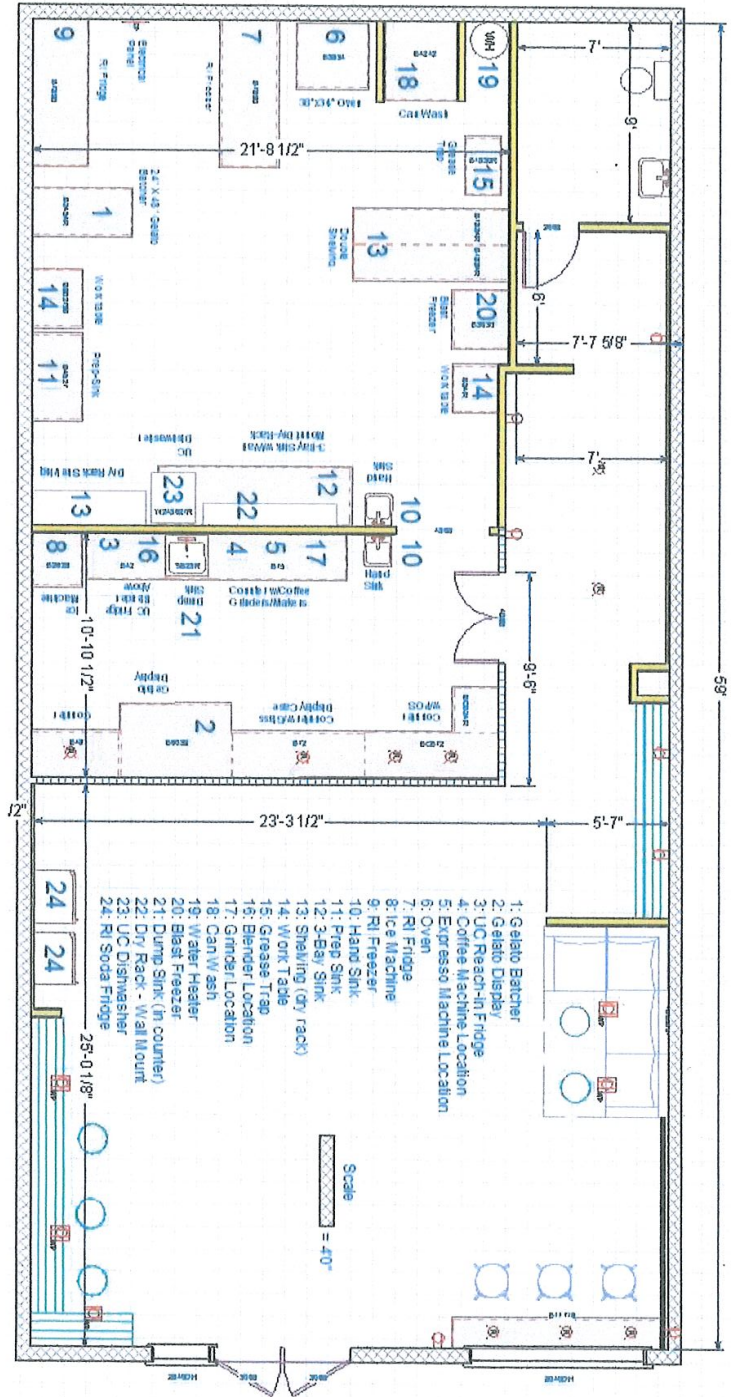
I have checked off each of the above boxes and attest that the required information noted on this application checklist is submitted for my project. I understand that if my application is incomplete, that my project may be delayed by one month unless I am able to retrieve the missing portion(s) by the submission deadline.


 Applicant Signature

3/16/18
 Date

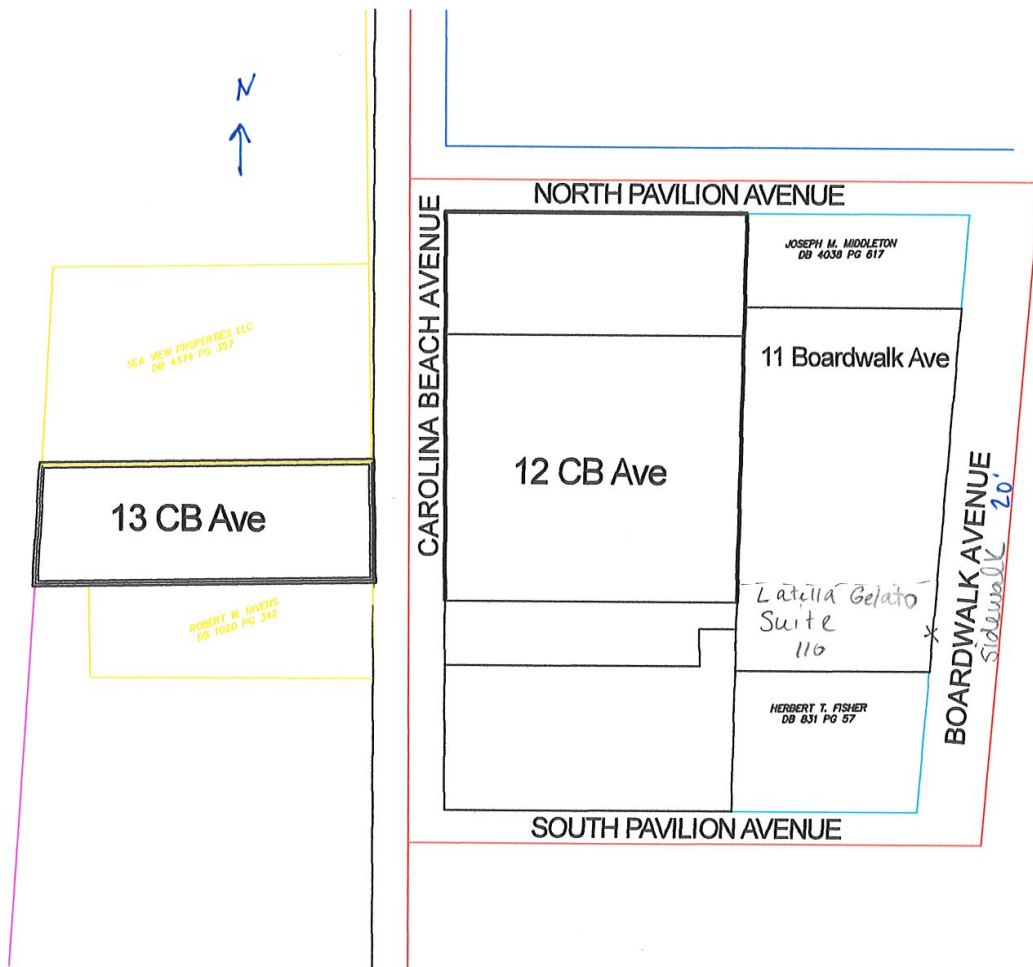
Tax Parcel Number: R09006-008-003-000
Acreage &/or square footage: 1,701 rsf Existing Zone: CBD
Owner Signature:  Date: 3/6/18
Owner Printed Name: Joseph M. Meir, Manager

Approx 1700 sq ft
VE 14 Flood zone



sidewalk 20'

11 Boardwalk Avenue,
12 & 13 Carolina Beach Avenue North, Carolina Beach, NC



DISCLAIMER: The information contained herein is deemed reliable but not guaranteed. Blue Ridge Realty, Inc. does not independently verify nor warrant the accuracy of the information.

Joe Benson
Mayor

Steve Shuttleworth
Council Member

LeAnn Pierce
Council Member



Tom Bridges
Mayor Pro Tem

JoDan Garza
Council Member

Michael Cramer
Town Manager

Town of Carolina Beach
1121 N. Lake Park Boulevard
Carolina Beach, North Carolina 28428
TEL: (910) 458-2999
FAX: (910) 458-2997

ORDER GRANTING A CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Applicant: Latella Gelato: Jeanie Shaffer & Eric Dietrich

Location: 11 Boardwalk Suite 110

Tax Parcel Number: 3130-55-7103.000

The Town Council of the Town of Carolina Beach, having held a quasi-judicial public hearing on June 12, 2018 to consider the application submitted by Latella Gelato for issuance of a Conditional Use Permit for the sale of unfortified wine and beer. The following persons offered sworn testimony: Senior Planner Jeremy Hardison, Planner Miles Murphy, Applicant's Attorney, and Applicant Jeanie Shaffer. The Town Council having heard the evidence presented at the hearing makes the following:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The property is located at 11 Boardwalk Suite 110 and is zoned Central Business District (CBD)
2. The lot currently has an existing 6,000 sq. ft. retail, restaurant, and bar/tavern space divided into suites.
3. Proposed sale of unfortified wine and beer, which would result in Latella Gelato being classified as a Bar/Tavern.
4. Bars/Taverns are permitted in the CBD with a buffer of 200ft from any church, school, or residential district.
5. The property is located in an VE 14 flood zone.
6. The Department of Transportation will not require any improvements on Boardwalk.
7. Ordinance require no parking as the property is located in the CBD.
8. Meets the required setbacks in the CBD and the required lot coverage requirement.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Its concluded that the Specific and General Standards are met

General Standards:

- 1) That the use will not materially endanger the public health or safety if located where proposed and developed according to the plan as submitted and approved by the issuance of the C.U.P.;
 - a. The Alcohol will be regulated by the ABC commission. ABC's regulations are designed to ensure health and safety issues are addressed. Inspections will be conducted by the agency after the site begins the sale of the alcoholic gelato.
- 2) That the use meets all required conditions and specifications;
 - a. Town staff has reviewed the proposal to ensure that it meets all code requirements.
- 3) That the use will not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property, or that the use is a public necessity; and
 - a. The use is consistent with other CBD businesses.
- 4) That the location and character of the use if developed according to the plan as submitted and approved will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located and in general conformity with the town land use plan and policies.
 - a. It is therefore staff's opinion that this use is in general conformity with the 2007 LUP.

Specific Standards:

- 1) Ingress and egress to property and proposed structures thereon with particular reference to automotive and pedestrian safety and convenience, traffic flow and control, and access in case of fire or catastrophe;
 - a. Ingress and egress remains unchanged on the property.
- 2) Off-street parking and loading areas where required, with particular attention to the items in (1) above and the economic, noise, glare, or odor effects of the conditional use on adjoining properties and properties generally in the district;
 - a. There is no vehicular access to the property. The property is located in the CBD and therefore exempt from the parking requirements.
- 3) Refuse and service area, with particular reference to the items in (1) and (2) above;
 - a. Refuse collection is handled collectively by the boardwalk area businesses. The owner will be required to continue to participate in this program.
- 4) Utilities with reference to locations, availability, and compatibility;
 - a. The impact on utilities and the environment will be the same; therefore, no upgrades in utilities will be required.
- 5) Screening and buffering with reference to type, dimensions, and character;
 - a. The use is going into an existing commercial unit and the landscaping requirements only apply to new development or expansions.
- 6) Signs, if any, and proposed exterior lightning with refence to glare, traffic safety, economic effect, and compatibility and harmony with properties in the district;
 - a. A sign permit must be obtained for any new signs located on the property.

- 7) Required yards and open space and preservation of existing trees and other attractive natural features of the land.
 - a. The structure was built in and covered the entire lot. There are no existing trees on the parcel and no changes proposed in the footprint of the existing building.

Based on the foregoing FINDINGS OF FACT and CONCLUSIONS and it appearing to the Town Council of Carolina Beach that the Conditional Use Permit must be GRANTED, It is ordered that the application for the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit by Carolina Beach Development Company 1 LLC be granted, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) Major changes to approved plans and conditions of development may be authorized only by the town council after review and recommendation by the planning and zoning commission in the same manner as outlined in this article for original submission.
- 2) Outdoor artificial lighting fixtures shall be designed and positioned so that the point source of light from a light fixture is not directly visible from adjacent properties and/or right-of-way's.
- 3) All permits and approval letters required by all Federal, State, and Local Agencies shall be submitted.
- 4) Grant the town access and a utility easement to the sewer and water.

Ordered this 9th day of January, 2018

Joseph Benson, Mayor

Date

ATTEST:

Kimberlee Ward, Town Clerk

Date



AGENDA ITEM

Meeting: Planning and Zoning - 10 May 2018

Prepared By: Jeremy Hardison

Department: Planning

To amend the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to incorporate updated Flood Insurance Rate Map data and ordinance requirements to comply with minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations

BACKGROUND:

In 1968, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was authorized in order to make flood insurance available to communities, to identify floodplains and areas at risk of flooding, and to provide standards, a framework, and guidance to communities in the management of their floodplains. To be eligible for participation in this program, a community must adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations in flood zones delineated on FIRMs. The Town of Carolina Beach has participated in the program under these parameters since 1975. Periodically, advances in modeling and cartography require that the FIRMs be updated in order to more accurately depict the flood risks in a given community. Similarly, the incorporation of new floodplain management best practices requires periodic updates to a community's floodplain regulations. The Town's FIRMs and ordinance, last updated in 2006, are now being proposed to be updated in order to comply with minimum NFIP requirements and for continued eligibility in the NFIP.

The review process for the preliminary FIRMs has taken place over a 4-year period to allow for public meetings and presentations, comment periods and revisions. This process formally began on August 29, 2014, when the preliminary data was made available on the Flood Risk Information System website. Following this date, Town staff worked with state NFIP staff, local officials, and stakeholders to ensure that several key milestones were met. The most notable of these included:

- ☐ September 17, 2014 – Kick-off meeting for local officials in New Hanover and Brunswick Counties;
- ☐ June 25, 2015 – Public meeting hosted at New Hanover County Government Center;
- ☐ July 15, 2015 – Public meeting hosted at Carolina Beach Town Hall;
- ☐ October 29, 2015 – January 29, 2016 – 90-day comment period;
- ☐ August 15 – September 15, 2017 – 30-day follow up comment period on petitions;

☐ February 28, 2018 – Letter of Final Determination issued by FEMA, initiating start of 6month period to complete local adoption process; April 24, 2018 –Update provided by staff to Town Council.

The opportunity to submit petitions to amend the maps was held during the 90-day comment period from October 29, 2015 to January 29, 2016. Town staff reviewed and analyzed the preliminary data and worked with property owners to identify areas where potential corrections may have been warranted. At the conclusion of the comment period, 2petitions were submitted for review and were resolved accordingly. Upon resolution of these petitions, an additional 30-day comment period was held, where no additional petitions were submitted.

Changes to the delineated flood zones are site specific and vary across the Town. However, when analyzed, certain trends do appear. The FIRMs are becoming less restrictive in many areas with reductions in Base Flood Elevation, or properties have been removed from the flood zone. Only a portion of ocean front properties are no in a VE Zone, but the Base Flood Elevations did increase for those areas.

The map changes result in the removal of 613 parcels out of the flood zones. There is a reduction of 998 parcels out of a VE Zone, which is the zone closest to open water where effects from wave action are anticipated. In the AE Zone, which is the zone at risk from floodwaters without associated wave action, the number of structures increases by approximately 2,502, due to properties being removed from the VE Zone to the AE Zone. Attached are maps highlighting changes to the flood zones.

The proposed Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, based on a template provided by FEMA that includes minimum NFIP requirements, is attached. The ordinance largely mirrors the content of the existing ordinance. Changes to the ordinance include updated definitions, code references, reorganization of certain sections, and clarifications. The ordinance does reference some higher standards, such as the proposed 2' minimum freeboard requirement. Optional provisions which are new to the ordinance are indicated by highlighted text in the attached draft. The maps and ordinance will both contain a new flood zone, the Coastal A Zone, in which construction must adhere to V- zone standards, but their insurance would reflect an A zone rate. To review the current and proposed flood zone map click on the link below and on the right hand column you can click on and off of the flood zone and preliminary flood zone layer.

<https://carolinabeach.connectgis.com/Map.aspx>

As a requirement of the Town's participation in the NFIP, adoption and enforcement of floodplain management regulations and FIRMs are required. As all statutory due-process requirements were met and the Letter of Final Determination was issued from FEMA, local adoption must take place prior to August 28, 2018 in order to ensure continued eligibility in the NFIP. The maps and ordinance will be effective immediately upon adoption; however, insurance rates are not anticipated to change until the effective date of August 28.

ACTION REQUESTED:

Adopt the new Flood Map and Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Approval - whereas in accordance with the provisions of the NCGS 160A-383, the Commission does hereby find and determine that the adoption of the following ordinance amendment is consistent with the goals and objectives of the adopted Land Use Plan and other long range plans or

A statement rejecting the proposed zoning amendment and describing its inconsistency with the plan; or

A statement approving the proposed amendment and declaring that this also amends the plan, along with an explanation of the change in conditions to meet the development needs of the community that were taken into account in the zoning amendment.

Denial - based on inconsistencies with the goals and objectives of the adopted Land Use Plan and/or other long range planning documents.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends approval of the requested amendment. Staff concludes that the request is: 1. Consistent with the purposes and intent of the 2007 Land Use Plan because it promotes environmentally responsible growth by identifying those areas most at risk for flooding impacts in the unincorporated County and provides for measures to mitigate the effects of flooding on development in those areas, consistent with minimum NFIP requirements.

2. Reasonable and in the public interest because the proposal incorporates and codifies the most up to date Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Ordinance provisions, providing mitigation measures for those areas determined to be most at risk for flooding impacts in the unincorporated County. Additionally, adoption of the request ensures continued eligibility in the NFIP.

ATTACHMENTS:

[Proposed Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance](#)

[Parcel V to A](#)

[Parcels no longer in A zone](#)

[New Flood Map](#)

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

Coastal Regular Phase

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

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Part 6, Article 21 of Chapter 143; Parts 3, 5, and 8 of Article 19 of Chapter 160A; and Article 8 of Chapter 160A of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the responsibility to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare.

Therefore, the Town Council of the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina, does ordain as follows:

SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT.

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

SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

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

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

SECTION D. OBJECTIVES.

The objectives of this ordinance are to:

- (1) Protect human life, safety, and health;
- (2) Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

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

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Area of Special Flood Hazard” see “Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)”.

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

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

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

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

“Building” see “Structure”.

“Chemical Storage Facility” means a building, portion of a building, or exterior area adjacent to a building used for the

storage of any chemical or chemically reactive products.

“Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA)” means North Carolina’s Coastal Area Management Act, this act, along with the Dredge and Fill Law and the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act, is managed through North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources’ (NCDENR’s) Division of Coastal Management (DCM).

“Coastal A Zone (CAZ)” means an area within a special flood hazard area, landward of a V zone or landward of an open coast without mapped V zones; in a Coastal A Zone, the principal source of flooding must be astronomical tides, storm surges, seiches, or tsunamis, not riverine flooding. During the base flood conditions, the potential for wave heights shall be greater than or equal to 1.5 feet. Coastal A Zones are not normally designated on FIRMs. (see Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LiMWA))

“Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS)” consists of undeveloped portions of coastal and adjoining areas established by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CoBRA) of 1982, the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act (CBIA) of 1990, and subsequent revisions, and includes areas owned by Federal or State governments or private conservation organizations identified as Otherwise Protected Areas (OPA).

“Coastal High Hazard Area” means a Special Flood Hazard Area extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. The area is designated on a FIRM, or other adopted flood map as determined in Article 3, Section B of this ordinance, as Zone VE.

“Design Flood”: See “Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation.”

“Development” means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.

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

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

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

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

“Encroachment” means the advance or infringement of uses, fill, excavation, buildings, structures or development into a special flood hazard area, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.

“Existing building and existing structure” means any building and/or structure for which the “start of construction” commenced before May 12, 1987.

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

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

June 2017

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2017 NC Model Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance_ Coastal_without table of contents

- (a) The overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or
- (b) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

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

“Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)” means an official map of a community, issued by the FEMA, where the boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Areas have been defined as Zone A.

“Flood Insurance” means the insurance coverage provided under the National Flood Insurance Program.

“Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)” means an official map of a community, issued by the FEMA, on which both the Special Flood Hazard Areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community are delineated. (see also DFIRM)

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

“Flood Prone Area” see “Floodplain”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Floodway” means the channel of a river or other watercourse, including the area above a bridge or culvert when applicable, and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.

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

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

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

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

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

“Historic Structure” means any structure that is:

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LiMWA)” means the boundary line given by FEMA on coastal map studies marking the extents of Coastal A Zones (CAZ).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Non-Encroachment Area (NEA)” means the channel of a river or other watercourse, including the area above a bridge or culvert when applicable, and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot as designated in the Flood Insurance Study report.

“Otherwise Protected Area (OPA)” see “Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS)”.

“Post-FIRM” means construction or other development for which the “start of construction” occurred on or after May 2, 1975, the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

“Pre-FIRM” means construction or other development for which the “start of construction” occurred before May 2, 1975, the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map.

“Primary Frontal Dune (PFD)” means a continuous or nearly continuous mound or ridge of sand with relatively steep seaward and landward slopes immediately landward and adjacent to the beach and subject to erosion and overtopping from high tides and waves during major coastal storms. The inland limit of the primary frontal dune occurs at the point where there is a distinct change from a relatively steep slope to a relatively mild slope.

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

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

“Recreational Vehicle (RV)” means a vehicle, which is:

- (a) Built on a single chassis;
- (b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck;
- (d) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use, and
- (e) Is fully licensed and ready for highway use.

“Reference Level” is the top of the lowest floor for structures within Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99. The reference level is the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor for structures within Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as Zone VE.

(Alternative acceptable language for Reference Level) “Reference Level” is the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor for structures within all Special Flood Hazard Areas.

“Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation” means the “Base Flood Elevation” plus the “Freeboard”. In “Special Flood Hazard Areas” where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) have been determined, this elevation shall be the BFE **plus two (2) feet freeboard**. In “Special Flood Hazard Areas” where no BFE has been established, this elevation shall be **at least two (2) feet above** the highest adjacent grade.

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

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

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

“Sand Dunes” means naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

“Shear Wall” means walls used for structural support but not structurally joined or enclosed at the end (except by breakaway walls). Shear walls are parallel or nearly parallel to the flow of the water.

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

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

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

“Start of Construction” includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the

main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

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

“Substantial Damage” means damage of any origin sustained by a structure during any one-year period whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. See definition of “substantial improvement”.

“Substantial Improvement” means any combination of repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, taking place during any one-year period for which the cost equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- (a) Any correction of existing violations of state or community health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the community code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (b) Any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the alteration is approved by variance issued pursuant to Article 4 Section E of this ordinance.

“Technical Bulletin and Technical Fact Sheet” means a FEMA publication that provides guidance concerning the building performance standards of the NFIP, which are contained in Title 44 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations at Section 60.3. The bulletins and fact sheets are intended for use primarily by State and local officials responsible for interpreting and enforcing NFIP regulations and by members of the development community, such as design professionals and builders. New bulletins, as well as updates of existing bulletins, are issued periodically as needed. The bulletins do not create regulations; rather they provide specific guidance for complying with the minimum requirements of existing NFIP regulations.

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

“Variance” is a grant of relief from the requirements of this ordinance.

“Violation” means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in Articles 4 and 5 is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

“Water Surface Elevation (WSE)” means the height, in relation to NAVD 1988, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

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

ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION A. LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES.

This ordinance shall apply to all Special Flood Hazard Areas within the jurisdiction, including Extra-Territorial Jurisdictions (ETJs), of the Town of Carolina Beach.

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

The Special Flood Hazard Areas are those identified under the Cooperating Technical State (CTS) agreement between the State of North Carolina and FEMA in its FIS dated August 28, 2018 for New Hanover County and associated DFIRM panels, including any digital data developed as part of the FIS, which are adopted by reference and declared a part of this

ordinance. Future revisions to the FIS and DFIRM panels that do not change flood hazard data within the jurisdictional authority of The Town of Carolina Beach are also adopted by reference and declared a part of this ordinance. Subsequent Letter of Map Revisions (LOMRs) and/or Physical Map Revisions (PMRs) shall be adopted within 3 months.

SECTION C. ESTABLISHMENT OF FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT.

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

SECTION D. COMPLIANCE.

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

SECTION E. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS.

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

SECTION F. INTERPRETATION.

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

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

SECTION G. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY.

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

SECTION H. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION.

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

ARTICLE 4. ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION A. DESIGNATION OF FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.

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

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

- (1) **Application Requirements.** Application for a Floodplain Development Permit shall be made to the Floodplain Administrator prior to any development activities located within Special Flood Hazard Areas. The following items shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator to apply for a floodplain development permit:
- (a) A plot plan drawn to scale which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following specific details of the proposed floodplain development:
 - (i) The nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area of development/disturbance; existing and proposed structures, utility systems, grading/pavement areas, fill materials, storage areas, drainage facilities, and other development;
 - (ii) The boundary of the Special Flood Hazard Area as delineated on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in Article 3, Section B, or a statement that the entire lot is within the Special Flood Hazard Area;
 - (iii) Flood zone(s) designation of the proposed development area as determined on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in Article 3, Section B;
 - (iv) The boundary of the floodway(s) or non-encroachment area(s) as determined in Article 3, Section B;
 - (v) The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) where provided as set forth in Article 3, Section B; Article 4, Section C; or Article 5, Section D;
 - (vi) The old and new location of any watercourse that will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development; and
 - (vii) The boundary and designation date of the Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) area or Otherwise Protected Areas (OPA), if applicable; and
 - (viii) The certification of the plot plan by a registered land surveyor or professional engineer for construction of a principal use.
 - (b) Proposed elevation, and method thereof, of all development within a Special Flood Hazard Area including but not limited to:
 - (i) Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 of the proposed reference level (including basement) of all structures;
 - (ii) Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 to which any non-residential structure in Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99 will be floodproofed; and
 - (iii) Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 to which any proposed utility systems will be elevated or floodproofed.
 - (c) If floodproofing, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-34) with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan that include, but are not limited to, installation, exercise, and maintenance of floodproofing measures.
 - (d) A Foundation Plan, drawn to scale, which shall include details of the proposed foundation system to ensure all

provisions of this ordinance are met. These details include but are not limited to:

- (i) The proposed method of elevation, if applicable (i.e., fill, solid foundation perimeter wall, solid backfilled foundation, open foundation on columns/posts/piers/piles/shear walls); and
 - (ii) Openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on walls in accordance with Article 5, Section B(4)(d) when solid foundation perimeter walls are used in Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99.
 - (iii) The following, in Coastal High Hazard Areas, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section B(4)(e) and Article 5, Section G and (Article 5, Section H if applicable):
 - (1) V-Zone Certification with accompanying plans and specifications verifying the engineered structure and any breakaway wall designs;
 - (2) Plans for open wood latticework or insect screening, if applicable; and
 - (3) Plans for non-structural fill, if applicable. If non-structural fill is proposed, it must be demonstrated through coastal engineering analysis that the proposed fill would not result in any increase in the BFE or otherwise cause adverse impacts by wave ramping and deflection on to the subject structure or adjacent properties.
 - (e) Usage details of any enclosed areas below the lowest floor.
 - (f) Plans and/or details for the protection of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems to be located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
 - (g) Certification that all other Local, State and Federal permits required prior to floodplain development permit issuance have been received.
 - (h) Documentation for placement of Recreational Vehicles and/or Temporary Structures, when applicable, to ensure that the provisions of Article 5, Section B, subsections (6) and (7) of this ordinance are met.
 - (i) A description of proposed watercourse alteration or relocation, when applicable, including an engineering report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map (if not shown on plot plan) showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation.
- (2) **Permit Requirements.** The Floodplain Development Permit shall include, but not be limited to:
- (a) A complete description of all the development to be permitted under the floodplain development permit (e.g. house, garage, pool, septic, bulkhead, cabana, pier, bridge, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials, etc.).
 - (b) The Special Flood Hazard Area determination for the proposed development in accordance with available data specified in Article 3, Section B.
 - (c) The Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation required for the reference level and all attendant utilities.
 - (d) The Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation required for the protection of all public utilities.
 - (e) All certification submittal requirements with timelines.
 - (f) A statement that no fill material or other development shall encroach into the floodway or non-encroachment area of any watercourse unless the requirements of Article 5, Section F have been met.

- (g) The flood openings requirements, if in Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99.
- (h) Limitations of below BFE enclosure uses (if applicable). (i.e., parking, building access and limited storage only).
- (i) A statement, if in Zone VE, that there shall be no alteration of sand dunes which would increase potential flood damage.
- (j) A statement, if in Zone VE, that there shall be no fill used for structural support.
- (k) A statement, that all materials below BFE/RFPE must be flood resistant materials.

(3) **Certification Requirements.**

(a) Elevation Certificates

(i) *An Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33) is required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the elevation of the reference level, in relation to NAVD 1988. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder prior to the beginning of construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit. (STATE RECOMMENDED BUT OPTIONAL)*

(ii) *An Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33) is required after the reference level is established. Within seven (7) calendar days of establishment of the reference level elevation, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the elevation of the reference level, in relation to NAVD 1988. Any work done within the seven (7) day calendar period and prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further work being permitted to proceed. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project. (STATE RECOMMENDED BUT OPTIONAL)*

(iii) A final Finished Construction Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33) is required after construction is completed and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of final as-built construction of the elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. In some instances, another certification may be required to certify corrected as-built construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy. The Finished Construction Elevation Certificate certifier shall provide at least 2 photographs showing the front and rear of the building taken within 90 days from the date of certification. The photographs must be taken with views confirming the building description and diagram number provided in Section A. To the extent possible, these photographs should show the entire building including foundation. If the building has split-level or multi-level areas, provide at least 2 additional photographs showing side views of the building. In addition, when applicable, provide a photograph of the foundation showing a representative example of the flood openings or vents. All photographs must be in color and measure at least 3" x 3". Digital photographs are acceptable.

(b) Floodproofing Certificate

(i) A final Finished Construction Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-34), with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan are required prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the floodproofed design elevation of the reference level and

all attendant utilities, in relation to NAVD 1988. Floodproofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data, the operational plan, and the inspection and maintenance plan. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the applicant prior to Certificate of Occupancy. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a Floodplain Development Permit. Failure to construct in accordance with the certified design shall be cause to deny a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.

- (c) If a manufactured home is placed within Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99 and the elevation of the chassis is more than 36 inches in height above grade, an engineered foundation certification is required in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section B(3)(b).
 - (d) If a watercourse is to be altered or relocated, a description of the extent of watercourse alteration or relocation; a professional engineer's certified report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation shall all be submitted by the permit applicant prior to issuance of a floodplain development permit.
 - (e) Certification Exemptions. The following structures, if located within Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99, are exempt from the elevation/floodproofing certification requirements specified in items (a) and (b) of this subsection:
 - (i) Recreational Vehicles meeting requirements of Article 5, Section B(6)(a);
 - (ii) Temporary Structures meeting requirements of Article 5, Section B(7); and
 - (iii) Accessory Structures that are 150 square feet or less or \$3,000 or less and meeting requirements of Article 5, Section B(8).
 - (f) A V-Zone Certification with accompanying design plans and specifications is required prior to issuance of a Floodplain Development permit within coastal high hazard areas. It shall be the duty of the permit applicant to submit to the Floodplain Administrator said certification to ensure the design standards of this ordinance are met. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review the structural design, plans, and specifications for construction and certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this ordinance. This certification is not a substitute for an Elevation Certificate.
- (4) **Determinations for existing buildings and structures.**

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

- (a) Estimate the market value, or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made;
- (b) Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure;

- (c) Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; and
- (d) Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the NC Building Code and this ordinance is required.

SECTION C. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.

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

- (1) Review all floodplain development applications and issue permits for all proposed development within Special Flood Hazard Areas to assure that the requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.
- (2) Review all proposed development within Special Flood Hazard Areas to assure that all necessary local, state and federal permits have been received, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.
- (3) Notify adjacent communities and the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- (4) Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is maintained.
- (5) Prevent encroachments into floodways and non-encroachment areas unless the certification and flood hazard reduction provisions of Article 5, Section F are met.
- (6) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to NAVD 1988) of the reference level (including basement) and all attendant utilities of all new and substantially improved structures, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3).
- (7) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to NAVD 1988) to which all new and substantially improved structures and utilities have been floodproofed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3).
- (8) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to NAVD 1988) of all public utilities in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3).
- (9) When floodproofing is utilized for a particular structure, obtain certifications from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3) and Article 5, Section B(2).
- (10) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Areas, floodways, or non-encroachment areas (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions), make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this article.
- (11) When BFE data has not been provided in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Section B, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any BFE data, along with floodway data or non-encroachment area data available from a federal, state, or other source, including data developed pursuant to Article 5, Section D(2)(c), in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance.
- (12) When BFE data is provided but no floodway or non-encroachment area data has been provided in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Section B, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any floodway data or non-encroachment area data available from a federal, state, or other source in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance.
- (13) When the lowest floor and the lowest adjacent grade of a structure or the lowest ground elevation of a parcel in a Special Flood Hazard Area is above the BFE, advise the property owner of the option to apply for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) from FEMA. Maintain a copy of the LOMA issued by FEMA in the floodplain development

permit file.

- (14) Permanently maintain all records that pertain to the administration of this ordinance and make these records available for public inspection, recognizing that such information may be subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended.
- (15) Make on-site inspections of work in progress. As the work pursuant to a floodplain development permit progresses, the Floodplain Administrator shall make as many inspections of the work as may be necessary to ensure that the work is being done according to the provisions of the local ordinance and the terms of the permit. In exercising this power, the Floodplain Administrator has a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the jurisdiction of the community at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (16) Issue stop-work orders as required. Whenever a building or part thereof is being constructed, reconstructed, altered, or repaired in violation of this ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator may order the work to be immediately stopped. The stop-work order shall be in writing and directed to the person doing or in charge of the work. The stop-work order shall state the specific work to be stopped, the specific reason(s) for the stoppage, and the condition(s) under which the work may be resumed. Violation of a stop-work order constitutes a misdemeanor.
- (17) Revoke floodplain development permits as required. The Floodplain Administrator may revoke and require the return of the floodplain development permit by notifying the permit holder in writing stating the reason(s) for the revocation. Permits shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, and specifications; for refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of State or local laws; or for false statements or misrepresentations made in securing the permit. Any floodplain development permit mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or local law may also be revoked.
- (18) Make periodic inspections throughout the Special Flood Hazard Areas within the jurisdiction of the community. The Floodplain Administrator and each member of his or her inspections department shall have a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the territorial jurisdiction of the department at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (19) Follow through with corrective procedures of Article 4, Section D.
- (20) Review, provide input, and make recommendations for variance requests.
- (21) Maintain a current map repository to include, but not limited to, historical and effective FIS Report, historical and effective FIRM and other official flood maps and studies adopted in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Section B of this ordinance, including any revisions thereto including Letters of Map Change, issued by FEMA. Notify State and FEMA of mapping needs.
- (22) Coordinate revisions to FIS reports and FIRMs, including Letters of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-Fs) and Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs).

SECTION D. CORRECTIVE PROCEDURES.

- (1) Violations to be corrected: When the Floodplain Administrator finds violations of applicable state and local laws; it shall be his or her duty to notify the owner or occupant of the building of the violation. The owner or occupant shall immediately remedy each of the violations of law cited in such notification.
- (2) Actions in Event of Failure to Take Corrective Action: If the owner of a building or property shall fail to take prompt corrective action, the Floodplain Administrator shall give the owner written notice, by certified or registered mail to the owner's last known address or by personal service, stating:
 - (a) That the building or property is in violation of the floodplain management regulations;
 - (b) That a hearing will be held before the Floodplain Administrator at a designated place and time, not later than ten (10) days after the date of the notice, at which time the owner shall be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to present arguments and evidence pertaining to the matter; and

- (c) That following the hearing, the Floodplain Administrator may issue an order to alter, vacate, or demolish the building; or to remove fill as applicable.
- (3) Order to Take Corrective Action: If, upon a hearing held pursuant to the notice prescribed above, the Floodplain Administrator shall find that the building or development is in violation of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, he or she shall issue an order in writing to the owner, requiring the owner to remedy the violation within a specified time period, not less than sixty (60) calendar days, nor more than one-hundred eighty (180) calendar days. Where the Floodplain Administrator finds that there is imminent danger to life or other property, he or she may order that corrective action be taken in such lesser period as may be feasible.
- (4) Appeal: Any owner who has received an order to take corrective action may appeal the order to the local elected governing body by giving notice of appeal in writing to the Floodplain Administrator and the clerk within ten (10) days following issuance of the final order. In the absence of an appeal, the order of the Floodplain Administrator shall be final. The local governing body shall hear an appeal within a reasonable time and may affirm, modify and affirm, or revoke the order.
- (5) Failure to Comply with Order: If the owner of a building or property fails to comply with an order to take corrective action for which no appeal has been made or fails to comply with an order of the governing body following an appeal, the owner shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor pursuant to NC G.S. § 143-215.58 and shall be punished at the discretion of the court.

SECTION E. VARIANCE PROCEDURES.

- (1) The Board of Adjustment as established by the Town of Carolina Beach, hereinafter referred to as the “appeal board”, shall hear and decide requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.
- (2) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the appeal board may appeal such decision to the Court, as provided in Chapter 7A of the North Carolina General Statutes.
- (3) Variances may be issued for:
 - (a) The repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon the determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and that the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure;
 - (b) Functionally dependent facilities if determined to meet the definition as stated in Article 2 of this ordinance, provided provisions of Article 4, Section E(9)(b), (c), and (e) have been satisfied, and such facilities are protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety; or
 - (c) Any other type of development provided it meets the requirements of this Section.
- (4) In passing upon variances, the appeal board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and:
 - (a) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (b) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (c) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (d) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (e) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location as defined under Article 2 of this ordinance as a functionally dependent facility, where applicable;

- (f) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
 - (g) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (h) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
 - (i) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (j) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
 - (k) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- (5) A written report addressing each of the above factors shall be submitted with the application for a variance.
- (6) Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of this ordinance, the appeal board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this ordinance.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the BFE and the elevation to which the structure is to be built and that such construction below the BFE increases risks to life and property, and that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the BFE may result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to \$25 per \$100 of insurance coverage. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance.
- (8) The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the FEMA and the State of North Carolina upon request.
- (9) Conditions for Variances:
- (a) Variances shall not be issued when the variance will make the structure in violation of other federal, state, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.
 - (b) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway or non-encroachment area if the variance would result in any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge.
 - (c) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - (d) Variances shall only be issued prior to development permit approval.
 - (e) Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - (i) A showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and
 - (ii) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- (10) A variance may be issued for solid waste disposal facilities or sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities that are located in Special Flood Hazard Areas provided that all of the following conditions are met.
- (a) The use serves a critical need in the community.

- (b) No feasible location exists for the use outside the Special Flood Hazard Area.
- (c) The reference level of any structure is elevated or floodproofed to at least the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation.
- (d) The use complies with all other applicable federal, state and local laws.
- (e) The Town of Carolina has notified the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety of its intention to grant a variance at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to granting the variance.

ARTICLE 5. PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION.

SECTION A. GENERAL STANDARDS.

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

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage in accordance with the FEMA Technical Bulletin 2, *Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements*.
- (3) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages.
- (4) All new electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service equipment shall be located at or above the RFPE or designed and installed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during the occurrence of the base flood. These include, but are not limited to, HVAC equipment, water softener units, bath/kitchen fixtures, ductwork, electric/gas meter panels/boxes, utility/cable boxes, water heaters, and electric outlets/switches.
 - (a) Replacements part of a substantial improvement, electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service equipment shall also meet the above provisions.
 - (b) Replacements that are for maintenance and not part of a substantial improvement, may be installed at the original location provided the addition and/or improvements only comply with the standards for new construction consistent with the code and requirements for the original structure.
- (5) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
- (6) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.
- (7) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- (8) Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of a building or structure existing on the effective date of this ordinance and located totally or partially within the floodway, non-encroachment area, or stream setback, provided there is no additional encroachment below the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation in the floodway, non-encroachment area, or stream setback, and provided that such repair, reconstruction, or replacement meets all of the other requirements of this ordinance.
- (9) New solid waste disposal facilities and sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities shall not be permitted, except by variance as specified in Article 4, Section E(10). A structure or tank for chemical or fuel storage incidental to an allowed use or to the operation of a water treatment plant or wastewater

treatment facility may be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area only if the structure or tank is either elevated or floodproofed to at least the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation and certified in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3).

- (10) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- (11) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- (12) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- (13) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have received all necessary permits from those governmental agencies for which approval is required by federal or state law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.
- (14) When a structure is partially located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the entire structure shall meet the requirements for new construction and substantial improvements.
- (15) When a structure is located in multiple flood hazard zones or in a flood hazard risk zone with multiple base flood elevations, the provisions for the more restrictive flood hazard risk zone and the highest BFE shall apply.

SECTION B. SPECIFIC STANDARDS.

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

- (1) Residential Construction. New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article 2 of this ordinance.
- (2) Non-Residential Construction. New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or other non-residential structure shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article 2 of this ordinance. Structures located in Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99 may be floodproofed to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation in lieu of elevation provided that all areas of the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, below the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, using structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. For AO Zones, the floodproofing elevation shall be in accordance with Article 5, Section I (2). A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the floodproofing standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator as set forth in Article 4, Section B(3), along with the operational plan and the inspection and maintenance plan.
- (3) Manufactured Homes.
 - (a) New and replacement manufactured homes shall be elevated so that the reference level of the manufactured home is no lower than the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article 2 of this ordinance.
 - (b) Manufactured homes shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement, either by certified engineered foundation system, or in accordance with the most current edition of the State of North Carolina Regulations for Manufactured Homes adopted by the Commissioner of Insurance pursuant to NCGS 143-143.15. Additionally, when the elevation would be met by an elevation of the chassis thirty-six (36) inches or less above the grade at the site, the chassis shall be supported by reinforced piers or engineered foundation. When the elevation of the chassis is above thirty-six (36) inches in height, an engineering certification is required.

- (c) All enclosures or skirting below the lowest floor shall meet the requirements of Article 5, Section B(4).
 - (d) An evacuation plan must be developed for evacuation of all residents of all new, substantially improved or substantially damaged manufactured home parks or subdivisions located within flood prone areas. This plan shall be filed with and approved by the Floodplain Administrator and the local Emergency Management Coordinator.
- (4) Elevated Buildings. Fully enclosed area, of new construction and substantially improved structures, which is below the lowest floor or below the lowest horizontal structural member in VE zones:
- (a) Shall not be designed or used for human habitation, but shall only be used for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator). The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be finished or partitioned into separate rooms, except to enclose storage areas;
 - (b) Shall be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials at least to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation; and
 - (c) Shall include, in Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99 flood openings to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this requirement, the openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum design criteria:
 - (i) A minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding;
 - (ii) The total net area of all flood openings must be at least one (1) square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
 - (iii) If a building has more than one enclosed area, each enclosed area must have flood openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit;
 - (iv) The bottom of all required flood openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the higher of the interior or exterior adjacent grade;
 - (v) Flood openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions; and
 - (vi) Enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes, and, therefore, do not require flood openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires flood openings as outlined above.
 - (d) Shall, in Coastal High Hazard Areas (Zone VE), either be free of obstruction or constructed with breakaway walls, open wood latticework or insect screening, provided they are not part of the structural support of the building and are designed so as to breakaway, under abnormally high tides or wave action without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system or otherwise jeopardizing the structural integrity of the building. The following design specifications shall be met:
 - (i) Material shall consist of open wood or plastic lattice (*having an opening ratio of at least 40 percent*) (**OPTIONAL**), or insect screening; or
 - (ii) Breakaway walls shall meet the following design specifications:
 - (1) Design safe loading resistance shall be not less than 10 nor more than 20 pounds per square foot; or
 - (2) Breakaway walls that exceed a design safe loading resistance of 20 pounds per square foot (either by

design or when so required by State or local codes) shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the breakaway wall will collapse from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood event, and the elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system shall not be subject to collapse, displacement, or other structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components (structural and non-structural). The water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood. The wind loading values used shall be those required by the North Carolina State Building Code.

- (e) Property owners shall be required to execute and record a non-conversion agreement prior to issuance of a building permit declaring that the area below the lowest floor shall not be improved, finished or otherwise converted to habitable space (30 CRS points); The Town of Carolina Beach will have the right to inspect the enclosed area (30 CRS points). The Town of Carolina Beach will conduct annual inspections (30 CRS points). This agreement shall be recorded with the New Hanover County Register of Deeds and shall transfer with the property in perpetuity. (OPTIONAL for a maximum total of 90 CRS points)
- (f) Release of restrictive covenant. If a property which is bound by a non-conversion agreement is modified to remove enclosed areas below BFE, then the owner may request release of restrictive covenant after staff inspection and submittal of confirming documentation. (OPTIONAL)

(5) Additions/Improvements.

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

continued designation as a historic structure.

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

An accessory structure with a footprint less than 150 square feet or that is a minimal investment of \$3,000 or less and satisfies the criteria outlined above is not required to meet the elevation or floodproofing standards of Article 5, Section B (2). Elevation or floodproofing certifications are required for all other accessory structures in accordance

with Article 4, Section B(3).

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

SECTION C. RESERVED.

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

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

- (1) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements or new development shall be permitted within a distance of twenty (20) feet each side from top of bank or five times the width of the stream, whichever is greater, unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (2) The BFE used in determining the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation shall be determined based on the following criteria:
 - (a) When BFE data is available from other sources, all new construction and substantial improvements within such areas shall also comply with all applicable provisions of this ordinance and shall be elevated or floodproofed in accordance with standards in Article 5, Sections A and B.
 - (b) When floodway or non-encroachment data is available from a Federal, State, or other source, all new construction and substantial improvements within floodway and non-encroachment areas shall also comply with the requirements of Article 5, Sections B and F.
 - (c) All subdivision, manufactured home park and other development proposals shall provide BFE data if development is greater than five (5) acres or has more than fifty (50) lots/manufactured home sites. Such BFE data shall be adopted by reference in accordance with Article 3, Section B and utilized in implementing this ordinance.
 - (d) When BFE data is not available from a Federal, State, or other source as outlined above, the reference level shall be elevated or floodproofed (nonresidential) to or above the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article 2. All other applicable provisions of Article 5, Section B shall also apply.

SECTION E. STANDARDS FOR RIVERINE FLOODPLAINS WITH BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS BUT WITHOUT ESTABLISHED FLOODWAYS OR NON-ENCROACHMENT AREAS.

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

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

SECTION F. FLOODWAYS AND NON-ENCROACHMENT AREAS.

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

- (1) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other developments shall be permitted unless:
 - (a) It is demonstrated that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in the flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge, based on hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice and presented to the Floodplain Administrator prior to issuance of floodplain development permit; or

- (b) A Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) has been approved by FEMA. A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) must also be obtained within six months of completion of the proposed encroachment.
- (2) If Article 5, Section F(1) is satisfied, all development shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of this ordinance.
- (3) Manufactured homes may be permitted provided the following provisions are met:
 - (a) The anchoring and the elevation standards of Article 5, Section B(3); and
 - (b) The encroachment standards of Article 5, Section F(1).

SECTION G. COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA (ZONE VE).

Coastal High Hazard Areas are Special Flood Hazard Areas established in Article 3, Section B, and designated as Zones VE. These areas have special flood hazards associated with high velocity waters from storm surges or seismic activity and, therefore, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the following provisions in addition to the provisions of Article 5, Sections A and B:

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall:
 - (a) Be located landward of the reach of mean high tide;
 - (b) Comply with all applicable CAMA setback requirements.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be elevated so that the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding pilings or columns) is no lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation. Floodproofing shall not be utilized on any structures in Coastal High Hazard Areas to satisfy the regulatory flood protection elevation requirements.
- (3) All new construction and substantial improvements shall have the space below the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor free of obstruction so as not to impede the flow of flood waters, with the following exceptions:
 - (a) Open wood or plastic latticework or insect screening may be permitted below the lowest floor for aesthetic purposes only and must be designed to wash away in the event of wave impact and in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section B(4)(e)(i). Design plans shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(1)(d)(iii)(2); or
 - (b) Breakaway walls may be permitted provided they meet the criteria set forth in Article 5, Section B(4)(a),(b),(c)&(e)(ii). Design plans shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(1)(d)(iii)(1).
- (4) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be securely anchored to pile or column foundations. All pilings and columns and the structure attached thereto shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement due to the effect of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components.
 - (a) Water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood.
 - (b) Wind loading values used shall be those required by the current edition of the North Carolina State Building Code.
- (8) Property owners shall be required to execute and record a non-conversion agreement prior to issuance of a building permit declaring that the area below the lowest floor, or the detached accessory building shall not be improved, or

otherwise converted; the Town of Carolina Beach will have the right to inspect the enclosed area. This agreement shall be recorded with the New Hanover County Register of Deeds and shall transfer with the property in perpetuity. (OPTIONAL)

- (9) Release of restrictive covenant. If a property which is bound by a non-conversion agreement is modified to remove enclosed areas below BFE, then the owner may request release of restrictive covenant after staff inspection and submittal of confirming documentation. (OPTIONAL)
- (10) A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design, specifications and plans for construction are in compliance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B and Article 5, Section G(3) and (4), on the current version of the North Carolina V-Zone Certification form or equivalent local version.
- (11) Fill/Grading
- (a) Minor grading and the placement of minor quantities of nonstructural fill may be permitted for landscaping and for drainage purposes under and around buildings and for support of parking slabs, pool decks, patios and walkways.
 - (b) The fill material must be similar and consistent with the natural soils in the area.
 - (c) The placement of site-compatible, non-structural fill under or around an elevated building is limited to two (2) feet. Fill greater than two (2) feet must include an analysis prepared by a qualified registered design professional demonstrating no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent elevated buildings and structures.
 - (d) Nonstructural fill with finished slopes that are steeper than five (5) units horizontal to one (1) unit vertical shall be permitted only if an analysis prepared by a qualified registered design professional demonstrates no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent elevated buildings and structures.
- (12) There shall be no alteration of sand dunes or mangrove stands which would increase potential flood damage.
- (13) No manufactured homes shall be permitted except in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision. A replacement manufactured home may be placed on a lot in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision provided the anchoring and elevation standards of this Section have been satisfied.
- (14) Recreational vehicles may be permitted in Coastal High Hazard Areas provided that they meet the Recreational Vehicle criteria of Article 5, Section B(6)(a).
- (15) A deck that is structurally attached to a building or structure shall have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member at or above the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation and any supporting members that extend below the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation shall comply with the foundation requirements that apply to the building or structure, which shall be designed to accommodate any increased loads resulting from the attached deck. The increased loads must be considered in the design of the primary structure and included in the V-Zone Certification required under Article 4, Section B, (3)(f).
- (16) A deck or patio that is located below the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation shall be structurally independent from buildings or structures and their foundation systems, and shall be designed and constructed either to remain intact and in place during design flood conditions or to break apart into small pieces to minimize debris during flooding that is capable of causing structural damage to the building or structure or to adjacent buildings and structures.

- (17) In coastal high hazard areas, development activities other than buildings and structures shall be permitted only if also authorized by the appropriate state or local authority; if located outside the footprint of, and not structurally attached to, buildings and structures; and if analyses prepared by qualified registered design professionals demonstrate no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent buildings and structures. Such other development activities include but are not limited to:
- (a) Bulkheads, seawalls, retaining walls, revetments, and similar erosion control structures;
 - (b) Solid fences and privacy walls, and fences prone to trapping debris, unless designed and constructed to fail under flood conditions less than the design flood or otherwise function to avoid obstruction of floodwaters.

SECTION H. STANDARDS FOR COASTAL A ZONES (ZONE CAZ) LIMWA (maximum 650 CRS points)

Structures in CAZs shall be designed and constructed to meet V Zone requirements, including requirements for breakaway walls. However, the NFIP regulations also require flood openings in walls surrounding enclosures below elevated buildings in CAZs (see Technical Bulletin 1, *Openings in Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures*). Breakaway walls used in CAZs must have flood openings that allow for the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters to minimize damage caused by hydrostatic loads. Openings also function during smaller storms or if anticipated wave loading does not occur with the base flood.

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be elevated so that the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding pilings or columns) is no lower than the regulatory flood protection elevation. Floodproofing shall not be utilized on any structures in Coastal A Zones to satisfy the regulatory flood protection elevation requirements.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall have the space below the lowest horizontal structural member free of obstruction so as not to impede the flow of flood waters, with the following exceptions:
 - (a) Open wood latticework or insect screening may be permitted below the lowest floor for aesthetic purposes only and must be designed to wash away in the event of wave impact and in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section B(4)(e)(i). Design plans shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(1)(d)(iii)(2); or
 - (b) Breakaway walls may be permitted provided they meet the criteria set forth in Article 5, Section B(4)(e)(ii). Design plans shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(1)(d)(iii)(1).
- (3) All new construction and substantial improvements shall include, in Zones CAZ, flood openings to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this requirement, the openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the design criteria in Article 5, Section B(4)(d).
- (5) All new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the provisions of Article 5, Section G(3)
- (6) A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design, specifications and plans for construction are in compliance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B and Article 5, Section G(3) and (4), on the current version of the North Carolina V-Zone Certification form or a locally developed V-Zone Certification form.
- (7) Recreational vehicles may be permitted in Coastal A Zones provided that they meet the Recreational Vehicle criteria of Article 5, Section B(6)(a).

- (8) *Fill/Grading must meet the provisions of Article 5, Section G(11)*
- (9) *Decks and patios must meet the provisions of Article 5 Section G(15) and (16).*
- (10) In coastal high hazard areas, development activities other than buildings and structures must meet the provisions of Article 5, Section G(17)

ARTICLE 6. LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS.

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

This ordinance in part comes forward by re-enactment of some of the provisions of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance enacted May 2, 1987 as amended, and it is not the intention to repeal but rather to re-enact and continue to enforce without interruption of such existing provisions, so that all rights and liabilities that have accrued thereunder are reserved and may be enforced. The enactment of this ordinance shall not affect any action, suit or proceeding instituted or pending. All provisions of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of the Town of Carolina Beach enacted on May 2, 1987, as amended, which are not reenacted herein are repealed.

The date of the initial Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance for the Town of Carolina Beach is May 2, 1987.

SECTION B. EFFECT UPON OUTSTANDING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMITS.

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

SECTION C. SEVERABILITY.

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

SECTION D. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance shall become effective June 12, 2018.

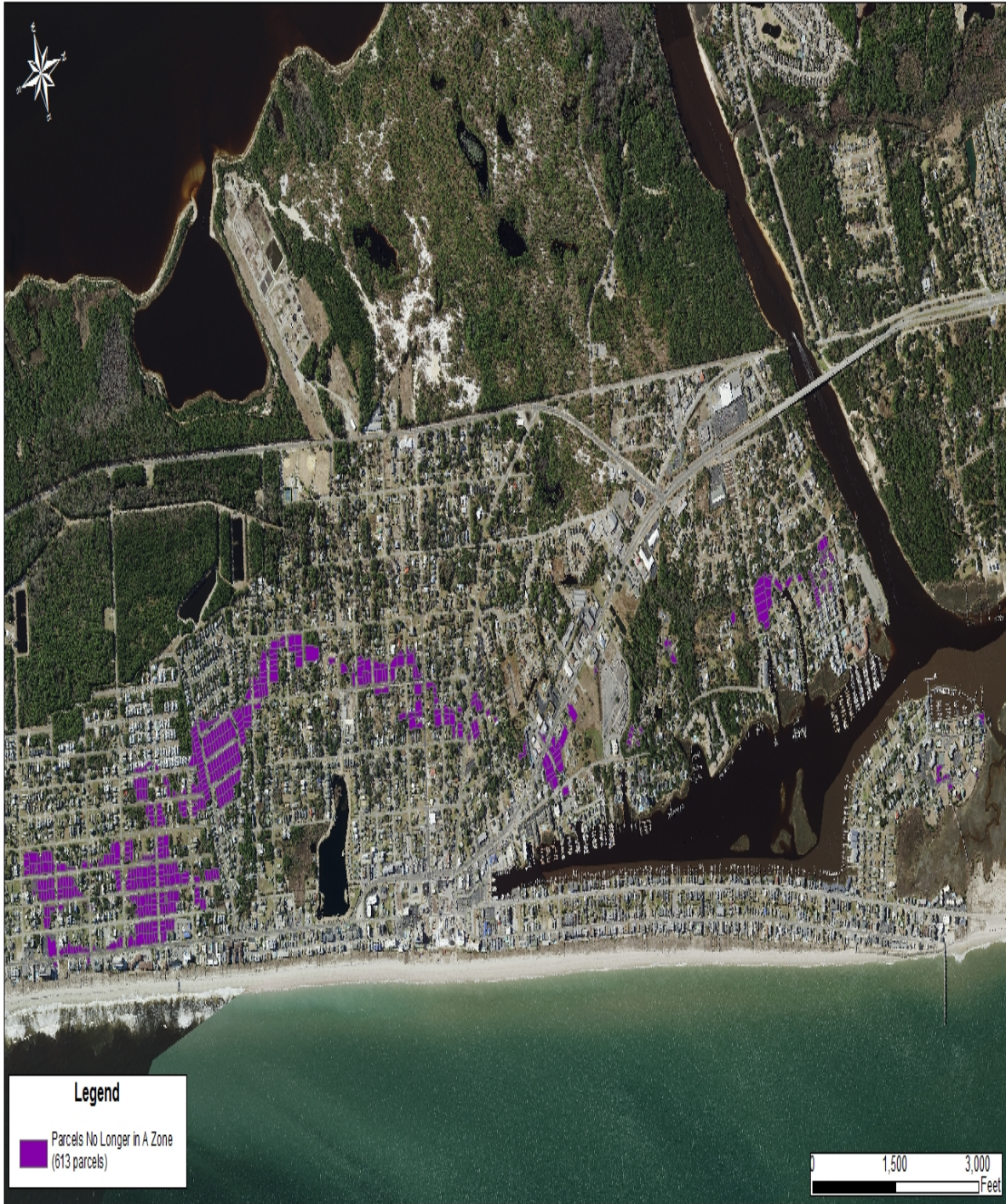
SECTION E. ADOPTION CERTIFICATION.

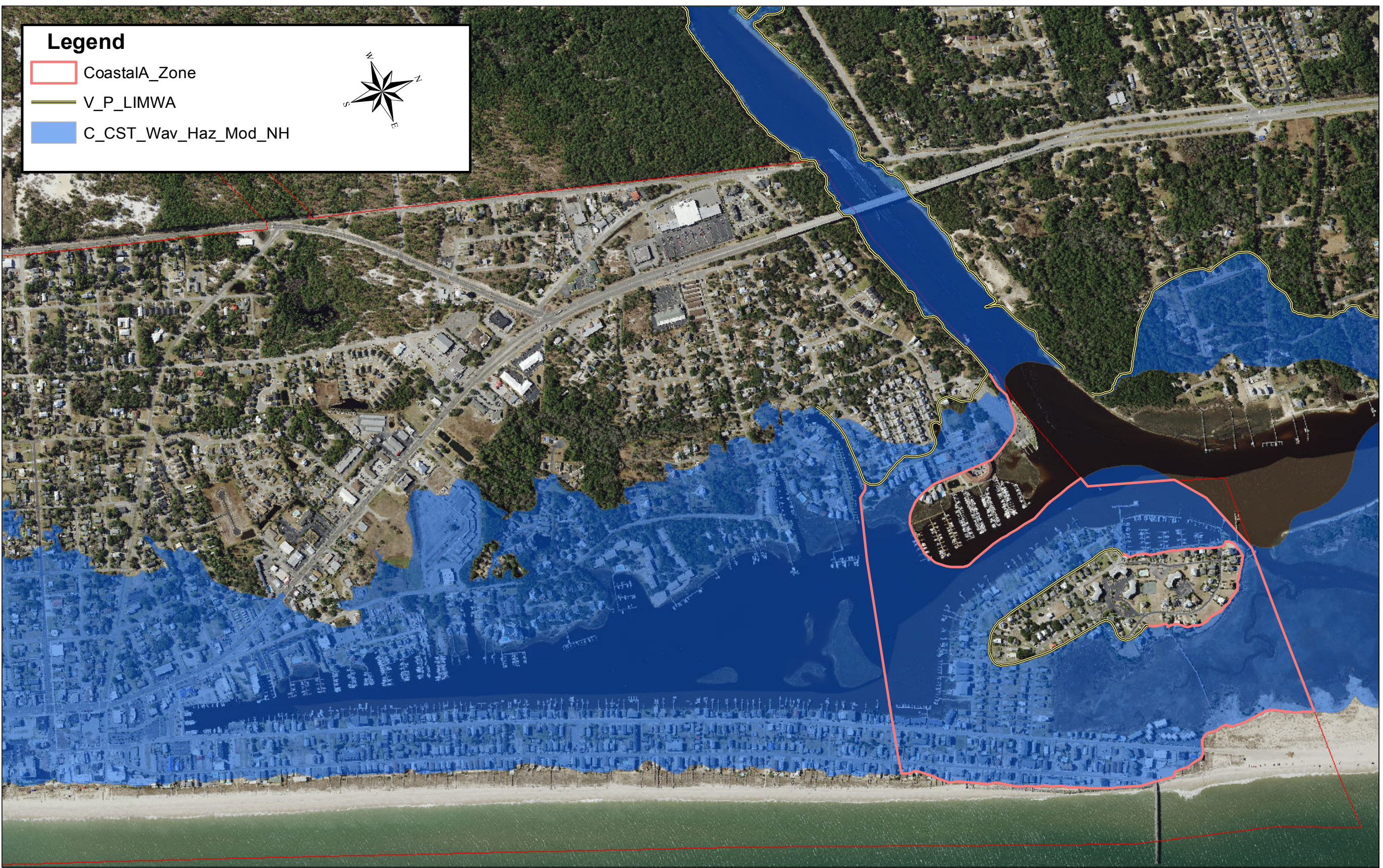
I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance as adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina, on the 12 day of June, 2018.

WITNESS my hand and the official seal of insert Name, Title, this the Day (number or text) day of Month, Year.

(signature)







Legend

- CoastalA_Zone
- V_P_LIMWA
- C_CST_Wav_Haz_Mod_NH