

**Sumter County
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance**

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ARTICLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 100 – Statutory Authorization. The Legislature of the State of South Carolina has in SC Code of Laws, Title 5, Chapters 7, 23, and 25 (Article 5 and 7) and Title 6, Chapter 7, and amendments thereto, delegated the responsibility to local government units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the County Council of Sumter County, South Carolina does ordain as follows:

Section 110 – Findings of Fact. The flood hazard areas of the Sumter County are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life, property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.

Furthermore, these flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in the floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy on flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods or hazardous to other lands which area inadequately elevated, floodproofed, or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.

Section 120 – Statement of Purpose and Objectives. It is the purpose of this ordinance to protect human life and health, minimize property damage, and to encourage appropriate construction practices to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions by requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. Uses of the floodplain which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which increase flood heights, velocities, or erosion are restricted or prohibited. These provisions attempt to control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters, and control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion. Additionally, the ordinance prevents or regulates the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

The objectives of this ordinance are to protect human life and health, to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas, and to insure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a flood area. The provisions of the ordinance are intended to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in the floodplain, and prolonged business interruptions. Also, an important floodplain management objective of this ordinance is to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects and rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding.

Floodplains are an important asset to the community. They perform vital natural functions such as temporary storage of floodwaters, moderation of peak flood flows, maintenance of water quality, groundwater recharge, prevention of erosion, habitat for diverse natural wildlife populations, recreational opportunities, and aesthetic quality. These functions are best served if floodplains are kept in their natural state. Wherever possible, the natural characteristics of floodplains and their associated wetlands and water bodies should be preserved and enhanced. Decisions to alter floodplains, especially floodways and stream channels, should be the result of careful planning processes which evaluate resource conditions and human needs.

Section 130 – Lands to Which this Ordinance Applies. This ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Sumter County as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in its Flood Insurance Study, Dated September 28, 2018, with accompanying maps and other supporting data, which are hereby adopted and declared to be part of this ordinance. Upon annexation any special flood hazard areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in its Flood Insurance Study for the unincorporated areas of Sumter County, with accompanying map and other data, are declared part of this ordinance.

Section 140 – Establishment of Development Permit. A Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activities.

Section 150 – Compliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted, or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

Section 160 – Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this ordinance all provisions shall be considered as minimum requirements, liberally construed in favor of the governing body, and deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State law. 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 170 – Partial Invalidity and Severability. If any part of this ordinance is declared invalid, the remainder of the ordinance shall not be affected and shall remain in force.

Section 180 – Warning and Disclaimer of Liability. The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is passed on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of Sumter County or by any officer

or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

Section 190 – 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 misdemeanor. Any person who violated this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Sumter County from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

ARTICLE II. DEFINITIONS

Section 200 – General. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning that they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its most reasonable application.

Section 210 – Definitions.

210.2 – Accessory structure (Appurtenant Structure) – structure which is 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. Accessory structures should constitute a minimal investment, may not be used for human habitation, and be designed to have minimal flood damage potential. Examples of accessory structures are detached garages, carports, storage sheds, pole barns, and hay sheds.

210.2 – Addition (to an existing building) – an extension or increase in the floor area or height of a building or structure. Additions to existing buildings shall comply with the requirements of new construction regardless as to whether the addition is a substantial improvement or not. Where a fire wall or load bearing wall is provided between the addition and the existing building, the addition(s) shall be considered a separate building and must comply with the standards for new construction.

210.3 – Agricultural structure – a structure used solely for agricultural purposes in which the use is exclusively in connection with the production, harvesting, storage, drying, or raising of agricultural commodities, including the raising of livestock. Agricultural structures are *not* exempt from the provisions of this ordinance.

210.4 – Appeal – a request for a review of the local Floodplain Administrator’s interpretation of any provision of this ordinance.

- 210.5 – Area of shallow flooding** – a designated AO or VO Zone on a community’s Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths of on to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the past of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident.
- 210.7 – Base flood** – the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
- 210.8 – Basement** – means any enclosed area of a building which is below grade on all sides.
- 210.9 – Building** – any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for any occupancy or storage.
- 210.10 – Not Applicable (V-zones only)**
- 210.11 – Development** – 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.
- 210.12 – Elevated building** – a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns, piers, or shear walls parallel to the flow of water.
- 210.13 – Existing construction** – means, for the purposes of determining rates, structures for which the start of construction commenced before March 1, 1978, for FIRMSs effective before that date.
- 210.14 – Existing manufactured home park or manufactured home subdivision** – a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the putting of concrete pads) is completed before July 7, 1987.
- 210.15 – Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision** – the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete slabs).

- 210.16 – Flood** – a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters, or the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.
- 210.17 – Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)** – an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined as Zone A.
- 210.18 – Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)** – an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.
- 210.19 – Flood Insurance Study (FIS)** – the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary Floodway map and the water surface elevation of the base map.
- 210.20 – Flood-resistant material** – any building material capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact (minimum 72 hours) with floodwaters without sustaining damage which requires more than low-cost cosmetic repair. Any material which is water soluble or is not resistant to alkali or acid in water, including normal adhesives for above-grade use, is not flood resistant. Pressure treated lumber or naturally decay resistant lumbers are acceptable flooding materials. Sheet-type floor coverings which restrict evaporation from below and materials which are impervious, but dimensionally unstable are not acceptable. Materials which retain water excessively after submergence are not flood-resistant. Please refer to Technical Bulletin 2, *Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements*, dated 8/08, and available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Class 4 and 5 materials, referenced therein, are acceptable flood-resistant materials.
- 210.21 – Floodway** – the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.
- 210.22 – Functionally dependent facility** – a facility which cannot be used for its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities or port facilities necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, ship repair, or seafood processing facilities. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales, or service facilities.

- 210.23 – Highest Adjacent Grade (HAG)** – the highest natural elevation on the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of the structure.
- 210.24 – Historic Structure** – any structure that is: (a) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register; (b) certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district; (c) individually listed on a State inventory of historic places; (d) individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified (1) by an approved State program as determined by the Secretary of Interior, or (2) directly by the Secretary of Interior in states without approved programs. Some structures or districts listed on the State or local inventories **MAY NOT** be “Historic” as cited above but have been included on the inventories because it was believed that the structures or districts have **potential** for meeting the “Historic” structure criteria of the DOI. In order for these structures to meet NFIP historic structure criteria, it must be demonstrated and evidenced that the South Carolina Department of Archives and History has **individually determined** that the structure or district meets DOI historic structure criteria.
- 210.25 – Limited storage** – an area used for storage and intended to be limited to incidental items which can withstand exposure to the elements and have low flood damage potential. Such an area must be of flood resistant or breakaway material, void of utilities except for essential lighting and cannot be temperature controlled. If the area is located below the base flood elevation in an A, AE, and A1-A30 zone it must meet the requirements of Section 410.5 of this ordinance.
- 210.26 – Lowest Floor** – the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area. Any unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building’s lowest floor provided that such an enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the other applicable non-elevation design requirements in this ordinance.
- 210.27 – Manufactured home** – 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”.

- 210.28 – Manufactured home park or subdivision** – a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into three or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.
- 210.29 – Mean Sea Level** – means, for the purpose of this ordinance, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, or other datum, to which the base flood elevations shown on a community’s Flood Insurance Rate Maps.
- 210.30 – National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)** – as corrected in 1929, elevation reference points set by National Geodetic Survey based on mean sea level.
- 210.31 – North American Vertical Datum (NAVD)** – vertical control, as corrected in 1988, used as the reference datum on Flood Insurance Rate Maps.
- 210.32 – New construction** – structure for which the state of construction commenced after July 7, 1987. The term also includes and subsequent improvements to such structure.
- 210.33 – New manufactured home park or subdivision** – a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete slabs) is completed on or after July 7, 1987.
- 210.35 – Recreational vehicle** – a vehicle which is: (a) built on a single chassis; (b) 400 square feet or less which measured at the largest horizontal projection; (c) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and, (d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.
- 210.36 – Repetitive loss** – a building covered by a contract for flood insurance that has incurred flood-related damages on two separate occasions during a 10 year period ending on the date of the event for which the second claim is made, for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25% of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.
- 210.37 – Start of construction** – for other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (P.L. 97-348), includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit

was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation or 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 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.

210.38 – Structure – a walled and roofed building, a manufactured home, including a gas or liquid storage tank, or other man-made facility or infrastructure that is principally above ground.

210.39 – Substantial damage – damage of any origin sustained by a structure 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. Such repairs may be taken successively and their cost counted cumulatively. Please refer to the definition of “substantial improvement.”

210.40 – Substantial improvement – any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement. This term includes structure which have been placed on the repetitive loss list, incurred substantial damage, or substantial improvement, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: (1) any project of improvement to a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions (does not include Americans with Disabilities Act compliance standards); (2) any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a historic structure. Permits shall be cumulative for a period of five years. If the improvement project is conducted in phases, the total of all costs associated with each phase, beginning with the issuance of the first permit, shall be utilized to determine whether “substantial improvement” will occur.

- 210.41 – Substantially improved existing manufactured home park or subdivision** – where the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equals or exceeds 50 percent of the value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement commenced.
- 210.42 – Variance** – the grant of relief from a term or terms of this ordinance.
- 210.43 – Violation** – the failure of a structure or other developments to be fully compliant with the community’s flood plain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications. Or other evidence of compliance required in 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.
- 210.44 – Freeboard** – a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. “Freeboard” tends to compensate 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 the hydrological effect of the urbanized watershed.
- 210.45 – Critical Development** – development that is critical to the community’s public health and safety, is essential to the orderly functioning of a community, stores or produces highly volatile, toxic, or water-reactive materials, or house occupants that may be insufficiently mobile to avoid loss of life or injury, Examples of critical development include jails, hospitals, schools, fire stations, nursing homes, wastewater treatment facilities, water plans, and gas/oil/propane storage facilities.
- 210.46 – Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management)** – issued by President Carter in 1977, this order required that no federally assisted activities be conducted in or have the potential to affect identified special flood hazard areas, unless there is no practical alternative.
- 210.47 – Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC)** – applies to all new and renewed flood insurance policies effective on and after June 1, 1997. The NFIP shall enable the purchase of insurance to cover the cost of compliance with land use and control measures established under section 1361. It provides coverage for the payment of a claim to help pay for the cost to comply with State and community floodplain management laws or ordinances after a flood event in which a building has been declared substantially or repetitively damaged.

210.48 – Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG) – is an elevation of the lowest ground surface that touches any deck support, exterior wall of a building, or proposed building wall.

210.49 – Section 1316 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 – the act provides that no new flood insurance shall be provided for any property found by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to have been declared by a state or local authority to be in violation of state or local ordinances.

ARTICLE III. ADMINISTRATION

Section 300 – Designation of Local Floodplain Administrator. The floodplain administrator and/or designee; is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 310 – Adoption of Letter of Map Revisions (LOMR) – All LOMR’s that are issued in the areas identified in Section 130 of this ordinance are hereby adopted.

Section 320 – Development Permit and Certification Requirements. Application for a Development Permit shall be made to the local Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him or her prior to any development activities. The Development Permit may include, but not limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing: the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures; and the location of fill materials, storage areas, and drainage facilities. Specifically, the following information is required:

320.1 – A plot plan that shows the 100-year floodplain contour or a statement that the entire lot is within the floodplain must be provided by the Development Permit applicant when the lot is within or appears to be within the floodplain as mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the floodplain identified pursuant to either Section 330.11 or Section 420 and 440. The plot plan must be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same.

320.2 – The plot plan required by Section 320.1 must show the floodway, if any, as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the floodway identified pursuant to either Section 330.11 or Sections 420 and 440.

320.3 – Where base flood elevation data *is* provided as set forth in Section 130 or Section 330.11, the application for a Development Permit within the flood hazard area shall show:

- 320.31** – The elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor of all new and substantially improved structures; and
- 320.32** – If the structure will be floodproofed in accordance with Section 410.2, the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure will be floodproofed.
- 320.4** – If no base flood elevation data is provided as set forth in Article I, Section 130 or the duties and responsibilities of the local Floodplain Administrators of Article III, Section 330.11, then the provisions in the Standards for Streams without Established Based Flood Elevation and Floodways of Article IV, Section 420 must be met.
- 320.5** – Where any watercourse will be altered or relocated as the result of proposed development, the application for development permit shall include; a description of the extent of watercourse alteration or relocation; and engineering report on the effect 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.
- 320.6** – When a structure is floodproofed, the applicant shall provide certification from a registered professional engineer or architect that the non-residential, floodproofed structure meets the flood proofing criteria in Section 410.2 and Section 450.22.
- 320.7** – A lowest floor elevation or flood proofing certification is required after the lowest floor is completed. As soon as possible after completion of the lowest floor and before and further vertical construction commences, or flood proofing by whatever construction means, whichever is applicable, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the local Floodplain Administrator a certification of the elevation of the lowest floor, or floodproofed elevation, whichever is applicable, as built, in relation to mean sea level. Said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. Any work done prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The local Floodplain Administrator shall review the floor elevation survey data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further progressive work being permitted to proceed. Failure to submit the survey or failure to make said corrections required hereby shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.
- 320.8** – Upon completion of the development a registered professional engineer, land surveyor or architect, in accordance with SC Law, shall certify that according to the requirements of Section 310.6 and 310.7 that the

development is built in accordance with the submitted plans and previous pre-development certifications.

Section 330 – Duties and Responsibilities of the Local Floodplain Administrator. Duties of the local Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

- 330.1 –** Review all development permits to assure that the requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.
- 330.2 –** Review proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from 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.
- 330.3 –** Notify adjacent communities and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Land, Water and Conservation Division, 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.
- 330.4 –** In addition to the notification required in Section 330.3, written reports of maintenance records must be maintained to show that maintenance has been provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is no diminished. This maintenance must consist of a comprehensive program of periodic inspections, and routing channel clearing and dredging, or other related functions. The assurance shall consist of a description of maintenance activities, frequency of performance, and the local official responsible for maintenance performance. Records shall be kept on file for FEMA inspection.
- 330.5 –** Prevent encroachments within floodways unless the certification and flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 410.71 are met.
- 330.6 –** Obtain actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor of all new or substantially improved structures, in accordance with Section 310.7.
- 330.7 –** Obtain the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which new or substantially improves structures have been floodproofed, in accordance with Section 310.6.
- 330.8 –** When flood proofing is utilized for a particular structure, obtain certifications from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with Section 410.2.

- 330.9** – A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design, specifications and plans for construction are in compliance with the provisions contained in Sections 310.6 and 310.7 of this ordinance.
- 330.10** – Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example where there appears to be a conflict between the 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.
- 330.11** – When based flood elevation data or floodway data has not been provided in accordance with Section 130, obtain, review, and reasonably utilized best available base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a Federal, State, or other source, including data developed pursuant to Section 440.3, in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance. Data from preliminary, draft, and final Flood Insurance Studies constitutes best available data from a Federal, State, or other source. If an appeal is pending on the study in accordance with 44 CFR Ch. 1, Part 67.5 and 67.6, the data does not have to be used.
- 330.12** – When the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard conflict with the current, natural topography information at the site, the property owner may apply and be approved for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) by FEMA. A copy of the Letter of Map Amendment issued from FEMA will be maintained by the local Floodplain Administrator in the permit file.
- 330.13** – Make on-site inspections of projects in accordance with Section 340.1.
- 330.14** – Serve notices of violations, issue stop-work orders, revoke permits and take correction actions in accordance with Section 340.
- 330.15** – Maintain all records pertaining to the administration of this ordinance and make these records available for public inspection.
- 330.16** – Annexations and Detachments – Notify the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Land, Water and Conservation Division, State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program within six (6) months of any annexations or detachments that include special flood hazard areas.
- 330.17** – The President issued *Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management May 1977*. E.O. 11988 directs federal agencies to assert a leadership role in reducing flood losses and losses to environmental values served by floodplains. Proposed developments must go through an eight-step

review process. Evidence of compliance with the executive order must be submitted as part of the review process.

330.18 – Perform an assessment of damage from any origins to the structure using FEMA’s Substantial Damage Estimator (SDE) software to determine if the damage equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before damage occurred.

330.19 – Perform an assessment of permit applications for improvements or repairs to be made to a building or structure that equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the start of construction. Cost of work counted for determining if and when substantial improvements to a structure occur shall be cumulative for a period of five years. If the improvement project is conducted in phases, the total cost associated with each phase, beginning with the issuance of the first permit, shall be utilized to determine whether “substantial improvement” will occur.

The market value shall be determined by one of the following methods:

- a) The current assessed building value as determined by the county’s assessor’s office of the value of an appraisal performed by a licensed appraiser at the expense of the owner within the last six (6) months.
- b) One or more certified appraisals from a registered professional appraiser in accordance with the laws of South Carolina. The appraisal shall indicate actual replacement value of the building or structure in its pre-improvement condition, *less the cost of site improvements and depreciations for functionality and obsolescence.*
- c) Real estate contract within the last six (6) months prior to the date of the application for permit.

330.20 – If the proposed project will impact the configuration of the watercourse, floodway, or base flood elevations for which a detailed Flood Insurance Study has been developed, the applicant shall apply for and must receive approval for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision with the Federal Emergency Management Agency prior to actual construction.

330.21 – Within 60 days of completion of an alteration of a watercourse, referenced in Section 310.20, the applicant shall submit as-built certification, by a registered professional engineer, to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

330.22 – Adjoining Floodplains – Cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining floodplains and/or related erosion areas in order to prevent aggravation of existing hazards.

330.23 – Notify Adjacent Communities – Notify adjacent communities prior to permitting substantial commercial developments and large subdivisions to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard or flood related erosion hazards.

330.24 – Where a map boundary showing an area of special flood hazard and field elevations disagree, the base flood elevations for flood protection elevations (as found on an elevation profile, floodway data table, etc.) shall prevail. The correct information should be submitted to FEMA as per the map maintenance activity required in Section 410.9.

Section 340 – Administrative Procedures.

340.1 – Inspections of Work in Progress: As the work pursuant to a permit progresses, the local 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 territorial jurisdiction at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.

340.2 – Stop-Work Orders: Wherever a building or part thereof is being constructed, reconstructed, altered, or repair 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 the work. The stop-work order shall state the specific work to be stopped the specific reasons for the stoppage, and the conditions under which the work may be resumed. Violation of a stop-work order constitutes a misdemeanor.

340.3 – Revocation of Permits: The Floodplain Administrator and/or designee may revoke any require the return of the Development Permit by notifying the permit holder in writing, stating the reason for the revocation. Development Permits shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, or 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 Development Permit mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or local law may also be revoked.

340.4 – Periodic Inspection: The Floodplain Administrator and each member of his or her inspections department shall have the 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.

340.5 – 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 on the property.

340.6 – 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 written notice, by certified or registered mail to the last known address or by personal service that:

340.61 – The building or property is in violation of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.

340.61 – A hearing will be held before the Floodplain Administrator at a designated place and time, not later than 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.

340.63 – Following the hearing, the Floodplain Administrator may issue such order to alter, vacate, or demolish the building; or to remove fill as appears appropriate.

340.7 – 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, shall make and order in writing to the owner to remedy the violation within such period, not less than 60 days. The Floodplain Administrator may prescribe; provided that where the Floodplain Administrator finds that there is imminent danger to life or other property, that corrective action be taken in such lesser period as may be feasible.

340.8 – Appeal: Any owner who has received an order to take corrective action may appeal from the order to the Sumter Board of Appeals by giving notice of appeal in writing to the Floodplain Administrator and the clerk within 10 days following the issuance of the final order. In the absence of an appeal, the order of the Floodplain Administrator shall be final. The Sumter Board of Appeals shall hear an appeals within a reasonable time and may affirm, modify and affirm, or revoke the order.

- 340.9 – Failure to Comply with Order:** If the owner of a building or property fails to comply with an order to take corrective action from which no appeal has been taken, or fails to comply with an order of the governing body following and appeal, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished at the discretion of the court.
- 340.10 – Denial of Flood Insurance under the NFIP.** If a structure is declared in violation of this ordinance and after all penalties are exhausted to achieve compliance with this ordinance the local Floodplain Administrator shall notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to initiate a Section 1316 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 action against the structure upon findings that the violator refuses to bring the violation into compliance with the ordinance. Once a violation has been remedied the local Floodplain Administrator shall notify FEMA of the remedy and ask that the Section 1316 be rescinded.
- 340.11 –** The following documents are incorporated by reference and may be used by the local Floodplain Administrator to provide further guidance and interpretation of this ordinance as found on FEMA’s website at www.fema.gov:
- a) FEMA 55 Coastal Construction manual
 - b) All FEMA Technical Bulletins
 - c) All FEMA Floodplain Management Bulletins
 - d) FEMA 348 Protecting Building Utilities from Flood Damage
 - e) FEMA 499 Home Builder’s Guide to Coastal Construction Technical Fact Sheets

ARTICLE IV. PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

Section 400 – General Standards. Development may not occur in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) where alternative locations exist due to the inherent hazards and risks involved. Before a Development Permit is issued, the applicant shall demonstrate that new structures cannot be located out of the floodplain and that encroachments onto the SFHA are minimized. In all areas of special flood hazard the following provisions are required:

- 400.1 –** Review all permit applications to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding.
- 400.2 –** All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
- 400.3 –** All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with flood resistant materials and utility equipment resistant to flood

damage in accordance with Technical Bulletin 2, *Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements*, dated 8/08, and available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- 400.4 – All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages.
- 400.5 – Electrical, ventilation, plumbing, heating and air conditioning equipment (including ductwork), and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of the base flood plus 2 feet. This requirements does not preclude the installation of outdoor faucets for shower heads, sinks, hoses, etc., as long as cut off devices and back flow devices are installed to prevent contamination to the service components and thereby minimize any flood damage to the building.
- 400.6 – All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
- 400.7 – New and replacement sanitary sewerage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.
- 400.8 – On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- 400.9 – Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement to a structure which is in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall meet the requirements of “new construction” as contained in this ordinance. This includes post-FIRM development and structures.
- 400.10 – **Non-Conforming Buildings or Uses.** Non-conforming buildings or uses may not be enlarged, replaces, or rebuilt unless such enlargement or reconstruction is accomplished in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance. Provided, however, nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of an existing building or structure located totally or partially within the floodway, provided that the bulk of the building or structure below base flood elevations in the floodway is not increased and provided that such repair, reconstruction, or replacement meets all other requirements of this ordinance.
- 400.11 – **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).** A building must meet the specific standards for floodplain construction outlined in Section 410, as well as any applicable ADA requirements. The ADA is not justification for issuing a variance or otherwise waiving these requirements. Also, the

cost of improvements to meet the ADA provisions shall be included in the cost of improvements for calculating substantial improvement.

- 400.12 – Critical development shall be elevated to the 500 year elevation or be elevated to the highest known historical flood elevation (where records are available), whichever is greater. If no data exists establishing the 500 year flood elevation or the highest known flood elevation, the applicant shall provide a hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analysis that generates the 500 year flood elevation data.
- 400.13 – All gas or liquid storage tanks, either located above ground or buried, shall be anchored to prevent flotation and lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads.
- 400.14 – Whenever any portion of the flood plain is used, the volume of space occupied by the authorized fill or structure below the base flood elevation shall be compensated for and balanced by a hydraulically equivalent volume of excavation taken from below the base flood elevation. All such excavation shall be constructed to drain freely to the watercourse.
- 400.15 – **Parking and Storage.** The utilization of enclosed areas shall be the minimum necessary to allow for vehicle parking or limited storage of maintenance equipment in connection with the use of the premises.
- 400.16 – **Finished Construction.** The interior portion of enclosed areas below the first floor elevation shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms, except for storage or building access. Any area below the lowest floor must be unfinished and must have a minimum of two (2) flood openings on different walls, having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area. Said openings shall not be more than one (1) foot above the highest of the final interior grade or finished exterior grade immediately under each opening.

Section 410 – Specific Standards. In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data has been provided, as set forth in Section 130 or 330.11 the following provisions are required:

- 410.1 – **Residential Construction.** New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the lowest floor elevated to no lower than 2 feet above the base flood elevation. No basements are permitted. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of flood waters shall be provided in accordance with Section 410.5.

410.2 – Non-Residential Construction. New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or non-residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the lowest floor elevated no lower than 2 feet above the level of the base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of flood waters shall be provided in accordance with Section 410.5. No basements are permitted. Structures located in A-zones may be floodproofed no lower than two (2) feet above Base Flood Elevation in lieu of elevation provided that all areas of the structure below the required 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.

410.21 – A registered, professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certifications shall be provided to the official as set forth in Sections 310.7 and 310.9 a variance may be considered for wet-floodproofing agricultural structures in accordance with the criteria outlined in Section 530 of this ordinance. Agricultural structures not meeting the criteria of Section 520 must meet the non-residential construction standards and all other applicable provisions of this ordinance. Structures which are floodproofed are required to have an approved maintenance plan with an annual exercise. The maintenance plan must be approved by the local Floodplain Administrator and notification of the annual exercise must be provided to same.

410.3 – Manufactured Homes.

410.31 – Manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved on sites outside a manufactured home park or subdivision, in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home as incurred “substantial damage” as the result of a flood, must be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated no lower than 2 feet above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

410.32 – Manufactured homes that are to be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision that are not subject to the provisions of Section 410.31 of this ordinance must be elevated so that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated no lower than 2 feet above the base flood elevation, and be

securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

410.33 – Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. For the purpose of this requirement, manufactured homes must be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement in accordance with Section 40-29-10 of the *South Carolina Manufactured Housing Board Regulations*, effective date May 25, 1990, as amended. Additionally, when the elevation requirement would be met by an elevation of chassis at least 36 inches or less above the grade at the sight, the chassis shall be supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength. When the elevation of the chassis is above 36 inches in height an engineering certification is required.

410.34 – An evacuation plan must be developed for evacuation of all residents of all new, substantially improved, or substantially damaged home parks or subdivisions located within flood-prone areas. This plan shall be filed with, and approved by, the local Floodplain Administrator and the local Emergency Preparedness Coordinator.

410.4 – **Recreational Vehicles.** A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick-disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions. Recreational vehicles placed on sites shall either be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days and be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or meet the requirements of Section 310 and Sections 400 and 410.3.

410.5 – **Elevated Buildings.** New construction and substantial improvements of elevated buildings that include fully enclosed areas that are usable solely for the parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement, and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to preclude finished space and be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters.

410.51 – Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet the following minimum criteria:

410.511 – Provide a minimum of two openings on different walls having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding.

410.512 – The bottom of each opening must be no more than 1 foot above the higher of the interior or exterior grade immediately under the opening.

410.513 – Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.

410.514 – Fill placed around foundation walls must be graded so that the grade inside the enclosed area is equal to or higher than the adjacent grade outside the building on at least one side of the building.

410.515 – Only the portions of openings that are below the base flood elevations (BFE) can be counted towards the required net open area.

410.52 – **Hazardous Velocities.** Hydrodynamic pressure must be considered in the design of any foundation system where velocity waters or the potential for debris flow exists. If flood velocities are excessive (greater than 5 feet per second), foundation systems other than solid foundation walls should be considered so that obstructions to damaging flood flows are minimized.

410.53 – Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door) or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator).

410.54 – The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms, except to enclose a single building access and/or storage area which must be void of utilities except for essential lighting as required, and cannot be temperature controlled. One wet location switch and/or outlet connected to a ground fault interrupt breaker may be installed below the required lowest floor elevation specified in Sections 410.1, 410.2 and 410.3. Any enclosed area below the lowest floor must have a minimum of two (2) flood openings on different walls, having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area. Said openings shall not be more than one (1) foot above the highest of the final interior grade or finished exterior grade immediately under each opening.

410.55 – All construction materials below the required lowest floor elevation specified in Sections 410.1, 410.2, and 410.3 shall be of flood resistant materials.

410.6 – Accessory Structures. A detached accessory structure or garage, the cost of which is greater than \$3,000 must comply with the requirements outlined in FEMA’s Technical Bulletin 7-93, *Wet Floodproofing Requirements*, or be elevated in accordance with the requirements of Section 410.1 and 410.5, or floodproofed in accordance with 410.2. When accessory structures of \$3000 or less are to be placed in the floodplain, the following criteria shall be met:

410.61 – Accessory structures shall not be used for any other uses other than parking of vehicles or storage.

410.62 – Accessory structures shall be designed to have low flood damage potential.

410.63 – Accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters.

410.64 – Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.

410.65 – Service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be installed in accordance with Section 400.4.

410.66 – Openings to relieve hydrostatic pressure during a flood shall be provided below base flood elevation in conformance with Section 419.51.

410.67 – Accessory structures shall be built with flood resistant materials in accordance with Technical Bulletin 2, *Flood Damage-Resistant Material Requirements*, dated 8/08, available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Class 4 and 5 materials, referenced therein, are acceptable flood resistant materials.

410.7 – Floodways. Located in areas of special flood hazard established in Section 130, are areas designated as floodways. The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris and potential projectiles and has erosion potential. The following provisions shall apply within such areas:

410.71 – No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, additions, and other developments shall be permitted unless:

- a) It has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in the flood

levels during the occurrence of the base flood. Such certification and technical data shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator.

- b) A Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) has been approved by FEMA. A Letter of Map Revision must be obtained upon completion of the proposed development.

410.72 – If Section 410.71 is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Article IV.

410.73 – No manufactured homes shall be permitted, except in 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 the elevation standards of Section 410.3 and the encroachment standards of 410.71 are met.

410.74 – Permissible uses within floodways may include: general farming, pasture, outdoor plant nurseries, horticulture, forestry, wildlife sanctuary, game farm, and other similar agricultural, wildlife and related uses. Also, lawns, gardens, play areas, picnic grounds, and hiking and horseback riding trails are acceptable uses, provided that they do not employ structures or fill. Substantial development of a permissible use may require a no-impact certification. The uses listed in this subsection are permissible only if and to the extent that they do not cause any increase in base flood elevations or changes to the floodway configuration.

410.8 – **Fill**. Fill is discouraged because storage capacity is removed from floodplains. Elevating buildings by other methods must be considered. An applicant shall demonstrate that fill is the only alternative to raising the building to at least 2 feet above the base flood elevation, and that the amount of fill used will not affect the flood storage capacity or adversely affect adjacent properties. The following provisions shall apply to all fill placed in the special flood hazard area:

410.81 – Fill may not be placed in the floodway unless it is in accordance with Section 410.71.

410.82 – Fill may not be placed in tidal or nontidal wetlands without the required State and Federal Permits.

410.83 – Fill must consist of soil and rock materials only. Dredged material may be used as fill only upon certification of suitability by a registered professional geotechnical engineer. Landfills, rubble fills, dumps, and sanitary fills are not permitted in the floodplain.

410.84 – Fill used to support structures must comply with ASTM Standard D-698, and its suitability to support structures certified by a registered professional engineer.

410.85 – Fill slopes shall be no greater than two horizontal to one vertical. Flatter slopes may be required where velocities result in erosion.

410.86 – The use of fill shall not increase flooding or cause drainage problems on neighboring properties.

410.87 – Will meet the requirements of FEMA Technical Bulletin 10-01, *Ensuring that Structures Built on Fill in or Near Special Flood Hazard Areas are Reasonably Safe from Flooding*.

410.88 – New buildings must be constructed on properly designed and compacted fill that extends beyond the building walls before dropping below base flood elevation (BFE), and has the appropriate protection from erosion and scour. The design of the fill must be approved and certified in writing by a South Carolina Registered Civil Engineer.

410.9 – Map Maintenance Activities. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requires that flood data be reviewed and approved by FEMA. This ensures that flood maps, studies and other data identified in Section 130 accurately represent flooding conditions so appropriate floodplain management criteria are based on current data. The following map maintenance activities are identified:

a) Requirement to Submit New Technical Data

(1) For all development proposals that impact floodway delineations or base flood elevations, the community shall ensure that technical or scientific data reflecting such changes be submitted to FEMA as soon as practicable, but no later than six months of the date such information becomes available. These development proposals include but are not limited to:

- a. Floodway encroachment that increases or decreases base flood elevations or alter floodway boundaries;
- b. Fill sites to be used for the placement of proposed structures where the applicant desires to remove the site from the special flood hazard area;
- c. Alteration of watercourses that result in a relocation or elimination of the special flood hazard area, including placement of culverts; and

- d. Subdivisions or large scale development proposals requiring the establishment of base flood elevations in accordance with Section 420.1.
- (2) It is the responsibility of the applicant to have the technical data, required in accordance with Section 410.9, prepared in a format required for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision or Letter of Map Revision, and submitted to FEMA. Submittal and processing fees for these map revisions shall also be the responsibility of the applicant.
 - (3) The local Floodplain Administrator shall require a Conditional Letter of Map Revision prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for:
 - a. Proposed floodway encroachments that increase the base flood elevations; and
 - b. Proposed development which increases the base flood elevation by more than one foot in areas where FEMA has provided base flood elevations but no floodway.
 - (4) Floodplain development permits issued by the local Floodplain Administrator shall be conditioned upon the applicant obtaining a Letter of Map Revision from FEMA for any development proposal subject to section 410.9.
- b) Right to Submit New Technical Data – The Floodplain Administrator may request changes to any of the information shown on an effective map that does not impact floodplain or floodway delineations to base flood elevations, such as labeling or planimetric details. Such a submission shall include appropriate documentation made in writing by the local jurisdiction made in writing by the local jurisdiction and may be submitted at any time.

410.10 – Swimming Pools. All pools, both above ground and below ground, located within the flood fringe of the SFHA must be designed and constructed to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement under flood conditions. Pools are not allowed in a mapped regulatory floodway or in any other floodway as established by this ordinance. And in no case shall pools be allowed within twenty-five feet of the top bank of any stream.

410.11 – Swimming Pool Utility Equipment Rooms. If the building cannot be built at or above the BFE because of functionality of the equipment then a structure to house the utilities for the pool may be built below BFE with the following provisions.

- a) Meet the requirements for accessory structure in Section 410.6.
- b) The utilities must be anchored to prevent flotation and be designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of the base flood.

410.12 – Elevators.

- a) Install a float switch system or another system that provides the same level of safety necessary for all elevators where there is a potential from the elevator cab to descend below the BFE during a flood per FEMA's Technical Bulletin 4-93, *Elevator Installation for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas*.
- b) All equipment that may be installed below the BFE such as counter weight roller guides, compensation cable and pulleys, and oil buffers for traction elevators and the jack assembly for a hydraulic elevator must be constructed using flood resistant materials where possible per FEMA's Technical Bulletin 4-93, *Elevator Installation for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas*.

Section 420 – Standards for Stream Without Established Base Flood Elevations and Floodways. Located within the areas of special flood hazard (Zone A) established in Section 130, are small streams where no base flood data has been provided and where no floodways have been identified. The following provisions apply within such areas:

- 420.1 –** In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data are not available, the applicant shall provide a hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analysis that generates base flood elevations for all subdivision proposals and other proposed development containing at least 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is less.
- 420.2 –** No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and new development shall be permitted within 100 feet of the stream hank unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineering is provided demonstrating that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- 420.3 –** If Section 420.2 is satisfied and base flood elevation data is available from other sources, all new construction and substantial improvements within such areas shall comply with all applicable flood damage prevention ordinance provisions of Article IV and shall be elevated or floodproofed in accordance with elevations established in accordance with Section 410.

420.4 – Data from preliminary, draft, and final Flood Insurance Studies constituted best available data. Refer to FEMA Floodplain Management Technical Bulletin 1-98 *Use of Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Data as Available Data*. If an appeal is pending on the study in accordance with 44 CFR Ch. 1, Part 67.5 and 67.6, the data does not have to be used.

420.5 – When base flood elevation (BFE) data is not available from a federal, state, or other source one of the following methods may be used to determine a BFE. For further information regarding the methods for determining BFEs listed below, refer to FEMA’s manual *Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas*:

a) Contour Interpolation

(1) Superimpose approximate Zone A boundaries onto a topographic map and estimate a BFE.

(2) Add one-half of the contour interval of the topographic map that is used to determine the BFE.

b) Data Extrapolation – a BFE can be determined if a site within 500 feet upstream of a stream reach for which a 100-year profile has been computed by detailed methods, and the floodplain channel bottom slope characteristics are relatively similar to the downstream reaches. No hydraulic structures shall be present.

c) Hydrologic and Hydraulic Calculations – Perform hydrologic and hydraulic calculations to determine BFEs using FEMA approved methods and software.

Section 430 – Standards for Streams with Established Base Flood Elevations but without Floodways. Along rivers and streams where Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data is provided by no floodway is identified for a Special Flood Hazard Area on the FIRM or in the FIS.

430.1 – 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 other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.

Section 440 – Standards for Subdivision Proposal and other Development.

- 440.1 – All subdivision proposals and other proposed new development shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- 440.2 – All subdivision proposals and other proposed new development shall have adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood damage.
- 440.3 – The applicant shall meet the requirements to submit technical data to FEMA in Section 410.9 when a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis is completed that generates base flood elevations.
- 440.4 – All subdivision proposal and other proposed new development shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and are subject to all applicable standards in these regulations.

Section 450 – Standards for Areas of Shallow Flooding (AO Zones). Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Section 130, are areas designated as shallow flooding. The following provisions shall apply within such area:

- 450.1 – All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures shall have the lowest floor elevated to the depth number specified, the lowest floor shall be elevated at least three (3) feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- 450.2 – All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - 450.21 – Have the lowest floor elevated at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, in feet, above the highest adjacent grade. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor shall be elevated at least three (3) feet above the highest adjacent grade; or
 - 450.22 – Be completely floodproofed together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities to or above that level so that any space below that level is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. Certification is required as stated in Section 330.

ARTICLE V. VARIANCE PROCEDURES

Section 500 – Establishments of Appeals Board. The Sumter Board of Appeals as established by the City and County of Sumter shall hear and decide requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.

Section 510 – Right to Appeal. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Board or any taxpayer may appeal such decision to the Court.

Section 520 – Historic Structures. Variances may be issued for 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 the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

Section 530 – Agricultural Structures. Variances may be issued to wet floodproof an agricultural structure provided it is used solely for agricultural purposes. In order to minimize flood damage during the base flood and the threat to public health and safety, the structure must meet all of the conditions and considerations of Section 570, this section, and the following standards:

530.1 – Use of the structure must be limited to agricultural purposes listed below:

530.11 – Pole frame buildings with open or closed sides used exclusively for the storage of farm machinery and equipment;

530.12 – Steel grain bins and steel frame corn cribs;

530.13 – General purpose barns for the temporary feeding of livestock which are open on at least one side;

530.14 – For livestock confinement buildings, poultry houses, dairy operations, and similar livestock operations, variances may not be issued for structures which were substantially damaged. New construction or substantial improvement of such structures must meet the elevation requirements of Section 410.2 of this ordinance; and,

530.15 – Detached garages and storage sheds solely used for parking and limited storage in connection with agricultural uses only, which are not greater than 400 square feet in area.

530.2 – The agricultural structure must be built or rebuilt, in the case of an existing building which is substantially damaged, with flood-resistant materials for the exterior and interior of building components and elements below the base flood elevation;

530.3 – The agricultural structure must be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. All of the structure's components must be capable of resisting specific flood-related forces including hydrostatic, buoyancy, hydrodynamic, and debris impact forces. Where flood velocities exceed 5 feet per second, fast-flowing floodwaters can

exert considerable pressure on the building's enclosure walls or foundation walls;

- 530.4 – The agricultural structure must meet the venting requirements of Section 410.51 of this ordinance;
- 530.5 – Any mechanical, electrical or other utility equipment must be located above the base flood elevation so that they are contained within a watertight, floodproofed enclosure which is capable of resisting damage during flood conditions. The structure must comply with Section 400.4 of this ordinance;
- 530.6 – The agricultural structure must comply with the floodway encroachment provisions of Section 410.71 of this ordinance; and,
- 530.7 – Major equipment, machinery, or other contents must be protected. Such protection may include protective watertight floodproofed areas within the building, the use of equipment hoists for readily elevating contents, permanently elevating contents on pedestals or shelves above the base flood elevation, or determining that property owners can safely remove contents without risk to lives and that the contents will be located to a specified site out of the floodplain.

Section 540 – Functionally Dependent Uses. Variances may be issued for development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, provided the criteria of this article are met, no reasonable alternatives exist, and the development is protected by methods that minimize flood damage and create no additional threat to public safety.

Section 550 – Considerations. In passing upon such applications, the appeal board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and;

- 550.1 – The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
- 550.2 – The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage, and the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- 550.3 – The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
- 550.4 – The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

- 550.5 – The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- 550.6 – The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
- 550.7 – The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development, and the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
- 550.8 – The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise. And sediment transport of the flood waters and effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site;
- 550.9 – 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, streets and bridges; and,
- 550.10 – Agricultural structures must be located in wide, expansive floodplain areas, where no other alternative location for the agricultural structure exists. The applicant must demonstrate that the entire farm acreage, consisting of a contiguous parcel of land on which the structure it to me located, must be in the Special Flood Hazard Area and no other alternative locations for the structure are available.

Section 560 – Findings. Findings listed above shall be submitted to the appeal board, in writing, and included in the application for a variance. Additionally, comment from the SC Department of Natural Resources, Land, Water and Conservation Division, State Coordinator’s Office, must be taken into account and included in the permit file.

Section 570 – Floodways. Variances shall not be issued within a designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result unless a CLOMR is obtained prior to the issuance of the variance. In order to insure the project is built in compliance with the CLOMR for which the variance is granted the applicant must provide a bond for 100% of the cost to perform the development.

Section 580 – Conditions. 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 of this ordinance. The following conditions shall apply to all variances:

- 580.1 – Variances may not be issued when a variance will make the structure in violation of other Federal, State, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.
- 580.2 – Variances shall only be issued upon determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

- 580.3** – Variances shall only be issued upon a showing of good and sufficient cause, a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship, and a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimizations of the public, or conflict with existing local laws and ordinances.
- 580.4** – Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given a written notice specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the elevation to which the structure it to be built and a written statement that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation. Such notifications shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions.
- 580.4** – The local Floodplain Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.
- 580.6** – Variances shall not be issued for unpermitted development or other development that is not in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance. Violations must be corrected in accordance with Section 340.5 of this Ordinance.

ARTICLE VI. LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS

Section 600 – Effect of 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 14, 2013, as amended, and it is not the intention to repeal but rather 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 Sumter County enacted on May 14, 2013, as amended, which are not reenacted herein are repealed.

Section 610 – Effect upon Outstanding Building Permits. Nothing herein contained shall require any change in the plans, construction, size or designated use of any building, structure or part thereof for which a building permit has been granted by the Building Official or his 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 sixty (60) days subsequent to passage of this ordinance, construction or use shall be in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 620 – Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective upon adoption

PASSED:

1st Reading: August 14, 2018
2nd Reading And Public Hearing: August 28, 2018
3rd Reading: September 11, 2018

Section 630 – Adoption Certification.

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance as adopted by the County Council of Sumter County, South Carolina on the 11th day of September, 2018.

WITNESS my hand and the official seal of Sumter County, South Carolina, this the 17th date of September, 2018.


THE COUNTY COUNCIL FOR SUMTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA (SEAL)

BY:


James T. McCain, Jr.

Its: Chairman

ATTEST:


Mary W. Blandino

Its: Clerk to County Council