

ORDINANCE NO. 174

AN ORDINANCE PURSUANT TO TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED § 6-2-210 FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING THE MOUNT CARMEL, TENNESSEE MUNICIPAL CODE, TITLE FOURTEEN, "ZONING AND LAND USE CONTROL", REGULATING DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF MOUNT CARMEL, TENNESSEE, TO MINIMIZE DANGER TO LIFE AND PROPERTY DUE TO FLOODING, AND TO ESTABLISH ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.

WHEREAS, under Tenn. Code Anno. § 6-2-210 responsibility was delegated by the Tennessee legislature to local government for promotion of public health, safety and the general welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, flooding endangers both life and property in Mount Carmel Tennessee; and

WHEREAS, the citizens of the town would benefit from participation in the National Flood Insurance Program;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN FOR THE TOWN OF MOUNT CARMEL, TENNESSEE as follows:

SECTION ONE
FLOOD CONTROL ORDINANCE

Mount Carmel Municipal Code, Title Fourteen, "Zoning and Local Use Control", shall be amended by adding a new chapter, Chapter 4, Flood Control, which shall read as follows:

SECTION 14-401. STATUTORY AUTHORITY, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES. (A). Statutory Authorization. The legislature of the State of Tennessee has in Tenn. Code Anno. §6-2-210 delegated the responsibility to units of local government to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the Mount Carmel, Tennessee Board of Mayor and Aldermen, does ordain as follows:

(B). Finding of Fact. The Board makes the following findings:

1. The Mount Carmel Board of Mayor and Aldermen wishes to establish eligibility in the National Flood Insurance Program and in order to do so must meet the requirements of 60.3(a) of the Federal Insurance Administration Regulations found at 44 CFR Ch. 1 (10-1-88 Edition) and subsequent amendments.
2. Areas of Mount Carmel, Tennessee, are subject to periodic inundation which could result in loss of life and 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.

3. These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains, causing increases in flood heights and velocities; and by uses in flood hazard areas which are vulnerable to floods; or construction which is inadequately elevated, flood-proofed, or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.

(C). Statement of Purpose. It is the purpose of this Chapter to promote the public health, safety and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific area. This Chapter is designed to:

1. Restrict or prohibit uses which are vulnerable to water or erosion hazards, or which cause damaging increases in erosion, flood heights, or velocities;
2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including community facilities, be protected against flood damage;
3. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which accommodate flood waters;
4. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage, and;
5. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards.

(D). Objectives. The objectives of this Chapter are:

1. To protect human life and health;
2. To minimize expenditure of public funds for costly flood control projects;
3. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding;
4. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
5. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, telephone and sewer line, streets and bridges located in floodable areas;
6. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas;
7. To ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a floodable area; and,
8. To establish eligibility for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

SECTION 14-402. DEFINITIONS. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this Chapter shall be interpreted as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this Chapter its most reasonable application.

(A). "Accessory Structure" shall represent a subordinate structure to the principal structure and, for the purpose of this section, shall conform to the following:

1. Accessory structures shall not be used for human habitation.
2. Accessory structures shall be designed to have low flood damage potential.
3. Accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters.
4. Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation which may result in damage to other structures.
5. Service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or floodproofed.

(B). "Act" means the statutes authorizing the National Flood Insurance Program that are incorporated in 42 U.S.C. 4001-4128.

(C). "Addition (to an existing building)" means any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load bearing wall other than a fire wall. Any walled and roofed addition which is connected by a fire wall or is separated by independent perimeter load-bearing walls is new construction.

(D). "Appeal" means a request for a review of the Building Official's interpretation of any provision of this Chapter or a request for a variance.

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

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

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

(H). "Building", for purposes of this section, means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for any occupancy or storage. (See "structure")

(I). "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.

(J). "Erosion" means the process of the gradual wearing away of land masses.

(K). "Exception" means a waiver from the provisions of this Chapter which relieves the applicant from the requirements of a rule, regulation, order or other determination made or issued pursuant to this Chapter.

(L). "Existing Construction" means any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of this Chapter.

(M). "Existing Manufactured Home Park or 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) is completed before the effective date of this Chapter.

(N). "Existing Structures" see "Existing Construction"

(O). "Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision" means 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 pads).

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

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

(Q). "Flood Elevation Determination" means a determination by the Administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent or greater chance of occurrence in any given year.

(R). "Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

(S). "Floodplain" or "Flood-Prone Area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").

(T). "Floodplain Management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.

(U). "Flood Protection System" means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the area within a community subject to a "special flood hazard" and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in conformance with sound engineering standards.

(V). "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 sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

(W). "Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

(X). "Floor" means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction. The term does not include the floor of a garage used solely for parking vehicles.

(Y). "Freeboard" means 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 wave action, bridge openings and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

(Z). "Highest Adjacent Grade" means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

(AA). "Historic Structure" means any structure that is:

1. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminary determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

2. 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;
3. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - a. By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or
 - b. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

(BB). "Levee" means a man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

(CC). "Levee System" means a flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

(DD). "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 storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this Chapter.

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

(FF). "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.

(GG). "Mean Sea Level" means the average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain. For purposes of this Chapter, the term is synonymous with National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

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

(II). "New Construction" means any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this Chapter. The term also includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

(JJ). "New Manufactured Home Park or 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) is completed on or after the effective date of this Chapter.

(KK). "100-Year Flood" see "Base Flood".

(LL). "Person" includes any individual or group of individuals, corporation, partnership, association, or any other entity, including State and local governments and agencies.

(MM). "Recreational Vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

1. built on a single chassis;
2. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections;
3. designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
4. designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

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

(OO). "Special Hazard Area" means an area having special flood, mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards, and shown on an FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1-30, AE, A99, or AH.

(PP). "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 (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs 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 foundation or the erection of temporary form; 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 a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

(QQ). "State Coordinating Agency" (Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, Local Planning Assistance Office) means the agency of the state government, or other office designated by the Governor of the State or by state statute at the request of the Administrator to assist in the implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program in that State.

(RR). "Structure", for purposes of this section, means a walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, a manufactured home, a gas or liquid storage tank, or other man-made facilities or infrastructures.

(SS). "Substantial Damage" means 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% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

(TT). "Substantial Improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions or;

2. Any alteration of a "historic structure", provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure".

(UU). "Substantially Improved Existing Manufactured Home Parks or Subdivisions" is where the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equals or exceeds 50% of the value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement commenced.

(VV). "Variance" is a grant of relief from the requirements of this Chapter which permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this Chapter where specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship.

(WW). "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 certification, or evidence of compliance required in this Chapter is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

(XX). "Water Surface Elevation" means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the flood plains of coastal or riverine areas.

SECTION 14-403. GENERAL PROVISIONS. (A). Application. This Chapter shall apply to all areas within the incorporated area of the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee.

(B). Requirement for Development Permit. A development permit shall be required in conformity with this Chapter prior to the commencement of any development activity.

(C). Compliance. No structure or use shall hereafter be located, extended, converted or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this Chapter and other applicable regulations.

(D). Abrogation and Greater Restrictions. This Chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easement, covenant, or deed restriction. However, where this Chapter conflicts or overlaps with another, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

(E). Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this Chapter, all provisions shall be:

1. considered as minimum requirements;
2. liberally construed in favor of the governing body, and;
3. deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

(F). Warning and Disclaimer of Liability. The degree of flood protection required by this Chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This Chapter does not imply that land outside the flood hazard areas or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This Chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

(G). Penalties for Violation. Violation of the provisions of this Chapter 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 punishable as other misdemeanors as provided by law. Each day such violation continues shall

be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee from taking such other lawful actions to prevent or remedy any violation.

SECTION 14-404. ADMINISTRATION. (A). Designation of Town Administrator. The Town Administrator is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this Chapter.

(B). Permit Procedures. Application for a development permit shall be made to the Town Administrator on forms furnished by him prior to any development activity. The development permit may include, but is not limited to the following: plans in duplicate, drawn to scale, showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, earthen fill, storage of materials or equipment, drainage facilities.

No person shall erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, improve, move, or demolish any building or structure without first obtaining a separate permit for each building or structure from the Town Administrator or his designee.

No 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, shall commence until a separate permit has been obtained from the Town Administrator or his designee for each change.

No mobile home shall be placed on improved or unimproved real estate without first obtaining a separate permit for each mobile home from the Town Administrator or his designee.

(C). Duties and Responsibilities of the Town Administrator. Duties of the Town Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Review of all development permits to assure that the requirements of this Chapter have been satisfied, and that proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding.
2. Advice to permittee that additional federal or state permits may be required, and if specific federal or state permit requirements are known, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained of file with the development permit. This shall include Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.
3. Notification to adjacent communities and the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, Local Planning Office, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submission of evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
4. All records pertaining to the provisions of this Chapter shall be maintained in the office of the Town Administrator and shall be open for public inspection. Permits issued under the provisions of this Chapter shall be maintained in a separate file or marked for expedited retrieval within combined files.
5. When unnumbered A zones, base flood elevation data, or floodway data have not been provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency then the Town Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements, or other development meet the requirements of this Chapter.

SECTION 14-405. PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION. (A). General Standards. In all flood prone areas the following provisions are required:

1. New construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure;
2. Manufactured homes shall be elevated and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state requirements for resisting wind forces;
3. New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
4. New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
5. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, 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 flooding;
6. New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
7. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters;
8. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding;
9. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building which is in compliance with the provisions of this Chapter, shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this Chapter; and
10. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building which is not in compliance with the provision of this Chapter, shall be undertaken only if said nonconformity is not extended.

(B). Standards for Subdivision Proposals. Subdivision proposals and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks or subdivisions, shall be reviewed to determine whether such proposals will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a subdivision proposal or other proposed new development is in a flood-prone area, any such proposal shall be reviewed to assure that:

1. All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
2. All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

3. All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

SECTION 14-406. VARIANCE PROCEDURES. (A). Board of Floodplain Review. 1. Creation and Appointment A Board of Floodplain Review is hereby established which shall consist of three (3) members appointed by the Mayor. The term of membership shall be four (4) years except that the initial individual appointments to the Board of Floodplain Review shall be terms of one, two, and three years respectively. Vacancies shall be filled for any unexpired term by the Mayor.

2. Procedure. Meetings of the Board of Floodplain Review shall be held at such times as the Board shall determine. All meetings of the Board of Floodplain Review shall be open to the public. The Board of Floodplain Review shall adopt rules of procedure and shall keep records of applications and actions thereon, which shall be public record. Compensation of the members of the Board of Floodplain Review may be set by the Board of Mayor and Alderman.
3. Appeals: How Taken. An appeal to the Board of Floodplain Review may be taken by any person, firm or corporation aggrieved, or by any governmental officer, department, or bureau affected by any decision of the Town Administrator based in whole or in part upon the provisions of this Chapter. Such appeal shall be taken by filing with the Board of Floodplain Review a notice of appeal, specifying the grounds thereof. In all cases where an appeal is made by a property owner or the interested party, a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for the cost of publishing a notice of such hearings shall be paid by the appellant. The Town Administrator shall transmit to the Board of Floodplain Review all papers constituting the record upon which the appeal action was taken. The Board of Floodplain Review shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of the appeal, give public notice thereof, as well as due notice to parties in interest and decide the same within a reasonable time which shall not be more than 30 days from the date of the hearing. At the hearing, any person or party may appear and be heard in person or by agent or by attorney.
4. Powers. The Board of Floodplain Review shall have the following powers:
 - a. Administrative Review. To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged by the applicant that there is error in any order, requirement, permit, decision, determination, or refusal made by the Town Administrator or other administrator or other administrative official in the carrying out or enforcement of any provisions of this Chapter.
 - b. Variance Procedures
 1. The Mount Carmel Board of Floodplain Review shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this Chapter.
 2. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures (see definition) upon a 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 to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

3. In passing upon such applications, the Board of Floodplain Review shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this Chapter and:
 - a. The danger that materials may be swept onto other property to the injury of others;
 - b. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion;
 - c. The susceptibility of proposed facility and its contents to flood damage;
 - d. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - e. The necessity of the facility to a waterfront location, in the case of a functionally dependent facility;
 - f. The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
 - g. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
 - h. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - i. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
 - j. 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.
4. Upon consideration of the factors listed above, and the purposes of this Ordinance, the Board of Floodplain Review may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Chapter.

5. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

(B). Conditions for Variances. 1. Variances shall be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum relief necessary, considering the flood hazard; and in the instance of a historical building, a determination that the variance is the minimum relief necessary so as not to destroy the historic character and design of the building.

2. Variances shall only be issued upon (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause, (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or Ordinances.
3. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the decreased risk resulting from raising the lowest floor elevation.
4. The Town Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

SECTION TWO

LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS

Section A. Conflict with Other Ordinances

In case of conflict between this Ordinance or any part thereof, and the whole or part of any existing or future Ordinance of Mount Carmel, Tennessee, the most restrictive shall in all cases apply.

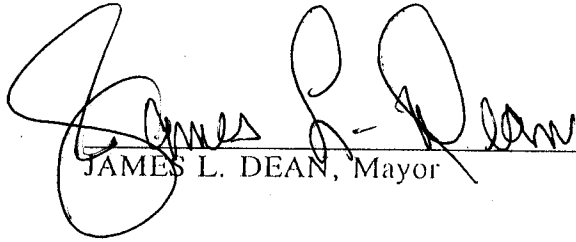
Section B. Validity

If any section, clause, provision, or portion of this Ordinance shall be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect any other section, clause, provision, or portion of this Ordinance which is not of itself invalid or unconstitutional.

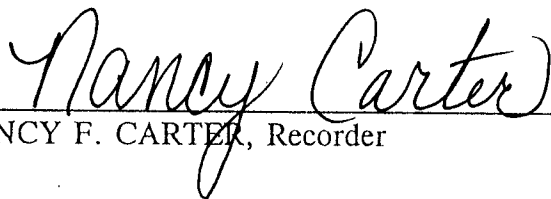
Section C. Effective Date

This Ordinance shall become effective after its passage, in accordance with the Charter of the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee, the public welfare demanding it.

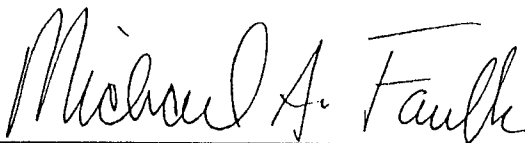
APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE MOUNT CARMEL, TENNESSEE, BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.


JAMES L. DEAN, Mayor

ATTEST:


NANCY F. CARTER, Recorder

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


LAW OFFICE OF MICHAEL A. FAULK

PASSED 1ST READING: 12-19-96 Ayes 6 Nays 0 Other 0

PASSED 2ND READING: 1-23-97 Ayes 6 Nays 0 Other 0

PUBLIC HEARING: _____

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DATE:

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