

Chapter 27.55

FLOOD PLAIN DISTRICT

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27.55.010 Scope of Regulations.

The regulations set forth in this chapter, or set forth elsewhere in this title when referred to in this chapter, are known as the flood plain ordinance. The ordinance shall apply to all lands in the flood plain within the zoning jurisdiction of the City of Lincoln that are subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The September 21, 2001 official Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Lancaster County, Nebraska and Incorporated Areas and any revisions thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance. (Ord. 17903 §1; August 20, 2001: prior Ord. 14314 §1; February 3, 1986: Ord. 12571 §268; May 8, 1979).

27.55.020 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following words shall have the following meanings:

Base Flood shall mean the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Basement shall mean any enclosed area having its floor below grade level on all sides.

Development shall mean 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.

Existing manufactured home park or subdivision shall mean 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 ordinance.

Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision shall mean 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).

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) shall mean the September 21, 2001 Flood Insurance Rate Map and any revisions thereto, on which FEMA has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Floodplain shall mean those lands which are subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The designated flood plain for this chapter shall be based on the areas of 100-year flood, or areas of special flood hazards, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map issued by FEMA and shall include Special Flood Hazard Areas, zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99 and Floodways.

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

Floodway shall mean the channel of a river or other watercourses 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.

Historic structure shall mean any structure that is: (a) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register; (b) certified or preliminarily determined by the City of Lincoln, a Certified Local Government (CLG), in consultation with the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as contributing to the historical significance of a locally or nationally designated historic district; (c) individually designated as a Landmark by the City of Lincoln, a CLG, under the provisions of Chapter 27.57 of the Lincoln Municipal Code.

Lowest floor shall mean the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles or building access, 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 ordinance.

Manufactured home shall mean, for purposes of this chapter, a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" shall not include a "recreational vehicle."

Manufactured home park or subdivision shall mean a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

NAVD shall mean the North American Vertical Datum of 1988.

New construction shall mean structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of this ordinance and shall include any subsequent improvements to such structures.

New manufactured home park or subdivision shall mean 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 ordinance.

Qualified engineer shall mean a registered professional engineer who, by reason of training and experience, is considered knowledgeable in hydrology and hydraulics and their application to the flood insurance study and has demonstrated competence to the satisfaction of the Director of Building and Safety.

Recreational vehicle shall mean 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.

Riverine shall mean relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries, streams, brooks, etc.).

Start of construction shall mean either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure 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 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 as part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction shall mean the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimension of the building.

Structure shall mean, for flood plain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

Substantial damage shall mean damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal to or exceed fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial improvement shall mean any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement. Substantial improvement shall include structures which have incurred substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term shall not, however, include either (i) 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 (ii) any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation of a historic structure. (Ord. 17903 §2; August 20, 2001: prior Ord. 17583 § 1; December 20, 1999: Ord. 15841 §1; March 18, 1991: Ord. 15544 §1; May 14, 1990: Ord. 14642 §2; April 6, 1987: prior Ord. 14314 §2; February 3, 1986: Ord. 12571 §269; May 8, 1979).

27.55.030 Standards.

The following shall be the standards to be followed in connection with the Floodplain District:

- (a) General Standards:
 - (1) Until a floodway has been designated, no development or substantial improvement may be permitted within the floodplain unless the applicant has demonstrated that the proposed development or substantial improvement, when combined with all other existing and reasonably anticipated developments or substantial improvements, will not increase the water surface elevation of the 100-year flood more than one foot at any location.

(2) Roadway bridges, and other drainage facilities, may have their superstructure submerged or partially submerged below the base flood level, provided that the facility has been designed to resist the hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads as well as the effects of the buoyancy as certified by a registered professional engineer.

(3) Within the designated floodplain, all new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads including the effects of buoyancy; constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage; and constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation or designed so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that these provisions are satisfied.

(4) The location, grade, and floodproofing of all new and replacement water and sanitary sewer systems which are to be extended into or through any portion of the floodplain to serve the proposed development shall first be approved by the city prior to the extension of such utilities into the floodplain area.

(5) New or replacement water supply systems and 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. Individual disposal systems shall be designed in accordance with the standards set forth in Chapter 24.38 of the Lincoln Municipal Code in order to minimize impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

(6) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

(7) The storage or processing of materials that are in time of flooding buoyant, flammable, explosive, or could be injurious to human, animal, or plant life is prohibited.

(8) Storage of other material or equipment may be allowed if not subject to major damage by floods and firmly anchored to prevent flotation or if readily removable from the area within the time available after the issuance of flood warning by appropriate authorities.

(9) Filling, grading, and excavation may be allowed in the designated floodplain under the following conditions:

(i) Fill shall be protected against erosion and sediment by such measures as rip-rap, vegetative cover, bulkheading, or sedimentation basins as approved by the Director of Building and Safety.

(ii) Any fill to be deposited in the floodplain must be shown by the applicant not to be a detriment to the general public as well as the surrounding land owners.

(iii) Fill materials shall be of a selected type, preferably clean dirt, gravel, or rock no greater than two inches in diameter. The use of decomposing materials, such as wood and other degradables, shall be prohibited. Fill shall be placed in six inch compacted layers. Fill selection and placement shall recognize the effects of saturation from flood waters on slope stability, uniform and differential settlement, and scour potentials.

(iv) Prior to placement of any fill or embankment materials, the area upon which fill is to be placed shall be cleared of debris, snags, stumps, brush, down timber, logs, and other objects.

All materials and debris from this clearing shall be removed from the proposed fill and disposed of at approved locations outside the floodplain.

(v) Fill slopes for granular materials shall be no steeper than one vertical on two horizontal unless substantiating data justifying steeper slopes are submitted to the Director of Building and Safety and approved.

(vi) Excavation in the floodplain shall be done so that the land surface is maintained in such a manner that surface waters do not collect and pond unless specifically approved by the Director of Building and Safety.

(b) Residential Construction. All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures within the designated floodplain shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least one foot above the base flood level. Garages and storage buildings used exclusively for the storage of motor vehicles, and storage of other items readily removable in the event of a flood warning may have their lowest floor below flood elevation, provided the building structure is capable of withstanding hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces caused by the 100-year flood and, further, provided that no utilities are installed in the building except elevated or floodproofed electrical fixtures. If the building is converted to another use, it must be brought into full compliance with the requirements of this title governing such uses.

(c) Nonresidential Construction. All new construction and substantial improvements of commercial, industrial, and other nonresidential structures within the designated floodplain shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least one foot above the base flood level or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be floodproofed so that below the base flood level plus one foot the structure is watertight in accordance with the performance standards set forth in the city's building code. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction meet the watertight performance standards. The certification shall be provided to the city as set forth in Section 27.55.040 of this chapter.

(d) For all new construction and substantial improvements, fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

(1) A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided;

(2) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade; and

(3) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices; provided, that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

(e) Manufactured Home Parks and Subdivisions. All manufactured homes shall be located in a manufactured home park or a manufactured home subdivision in accordance with Sections 27.63.120 and 27.63.125 of this title. No manufactured home shall be located in a manufactured home park or subdivision within the designated floodplain unless the following conditions are met:

(1) New manufactured home parks and subdivisions; expansions; substantial damage. Manufactured homes placed (i) on individual lots within or outside of new manufactured home parks or subdivisions, (ii) on individual lots within an expanded area of an existing manufactured home park or

subdivision, or (iii) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision in which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood, shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that their lowest floor is at least one foot above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system in accordance with the standards to resist floatation, collapse, and lateral movement set forth in subsection (f) below;

(2) Existing manufactured home parks and subdivisions. Manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved on individual lots in existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions, shall either (i) be elevated on a permanent foundation such that their lowest floor is at least one foot above the base flood elevation or (ii) be supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than three feet in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system in accordance with the standards to resist floatation, collapse, and lateral movement set forth in subsection (f) below.

If the option provided by (ii) above is exercised, the current owner and occupant, and any future buyer, renter, or occupier shall jointly acknowledge in writing that the option of piers as an alternative to placement of the manufactured home one foot above the base flood elevation has been exercised and, therefore, may be subject to flooding. Such acknowledgment shall be filed with the Director of Building and Safety prior to the issuance of hook-up permits to the subject home.

(3) Adequate surface drainage and access for a hauler are provided;

(4) Where manufactured homes are elevated on pilings, lots shall be large enough to permit steps, piling foundations shall be placed in stable soil no more than ten feet apart, and reinforcement shall be provided for pilings more than six feet above the ground level; and

(5) The grade of land for manufactured home parks or subdivisions which are situated within the designated floodplain shall be raised at least one foot above the base flood elevation.

(f) Manufactured Homes Located Outside of a Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. Manufactured homes located outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision shall be elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation or anchored to the elevated foundation to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top and frame ties to ground anchors;

(1) If over-the-top ties are used, such ties shall be provided at each of the four corners of the manufactured home, with two additional ties per side at intermediate locations except that manufactured homes less than fifty feet in length may provide only one additional tie per side;

(2) Frame ties shall be provided at each corner of the manufactured home with five additional ties per side at intermediate points except that manufactured homes less than fifty feet in length may provide only four additional ties per side;

(3) All components of the anchoring system shall be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds; and

(4) Any additions to the manufactured home shall be similarly anchored.

(g) Recreational Vehicles:

(1) Shall be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days;

(2) Shall be fully licensed and ready for highway use (on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions); or

(3) Meet the requirements for manufactured homes.

(h) Floodways.

(1) Encroachments into the floodway are prohibited, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development within the floodway unless certification by a qualified engineer is provided, demonstrating that the proposed encroachment will not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood discharge.

An exception to the above shall be permitted provided the applicant has acquired by land rights purchase, flowage easement, or other legal arrangement the right to increase the flood levels on all affected lands, and provided that before any permit is issued the applicant submits a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved Conditional Letter of Map Revision to the Director of Building and Safety. When such encroachment is completed, a FEMA approved Letter of Map Revision must also be provided by the applicant.

(2) If the above provision is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all other applicable provisions contained in Section 27.55.030.

(3) The placement of any manufactured home parks and manufactured home subdivisions and the construction of new structures for human habitation within the floodway is prohibited.

(i) AO Zones. Designated AO zones within the flood plain have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions apply within AO zones:

(1) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as one foot above the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

(2) All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:

(i) Have the lowest floor elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as one foot above the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or

(ii) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be completely floodproofed 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. Such certification shall be provided to the official as set forth in Section 27.55.040(d).

(3) Adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes shall be required in order to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures. (Ord. 17903 §3; August 20, 2001: prior Ord. 16294 §1; January 25, 1993: Ord. 15849 §1; March 25, 1991: Ord. 15544 §2; May 14, 1990: Ord. 14900 §1; June 6, 1988: Ord. 14526, as amended by Ord. 14642 §3; April 6, 1987: Ord. 14314 §3; February 3, 1986: Ord. 13738 §1; December 19, 1983: Ord. 12701 §7; October 2, 1979: Ord. 12571 §270; May 8, 1979).

27.55.040 Administration.

A development permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this chapter. All new construction of residential and nonresidential structures or other development, including the placement of manufactured homes, within the designated flood plain shall hereafter be in full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations. All existing residential and nonresidential structures that are not in compliance with the terms of this chapter shall be required to conform to these terms before substantial improvements can be made. It shall be the duty of the Director of Building and Safety to enforce this chapter. His duties shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Review all development permits to assure that the permit requirements for this chapter have been satisfied;

(b) Review proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those agencies from which prior 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;

(c) Notify affected adjacent communities and the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources in riverine situations prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit copies of such notifications to FEMA, and assure that the flood-carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained;

(d) Require a registered professional engineer or surveyor to verify the actual elevation in NAVD 1988 of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new or substantially improved structures and to which the new or substantially improved structures have been floodproofed. The certification of the lowest floor shall be submitted to the Director of Building and Safety at the point of construction when the lowest floor elevation may be established and prior to the erection of the walls of any buildings. Such information shall be recorded and maintained by the Director of Building and Safety. Notwithstanding the above, documents submitted before March 1, 2000 may be submitted in either city datum or NAVD 1988;

(e) Where floodproofing is utilized for a particular structure, obtain certification from a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods are adequate in accordance with appropriate provisions of the city's building code;

(f) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the designated flood plain; for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions, obtain the necessary interpretation from appropriate city engineering staff of the Department of Public Works and Utilities;

(g) When base flood elevation data have not been provided on the official map, 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 developments in the flood plain meet the standards of this chapter.

(h) In Zone A (no base flood elevations determined), require that proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks) greater than five acres include within such proposals base flood elevation data, except that this shall not apply where the use of the property is not being changed and where there are no physical changes on the site which have the potential to increase the flood hazard. (Ord. 17903 §4; August 20, 2001: prior Ord. 17602 §1; February 7, 2000: Ord. 16949 §1; March 11, 1996: Ord. 14642 §4; April 6, 1987: Ord. 14314 §4; February 3, 1986: Ord. 12701 §8; October 1, 1979: Ord. 12571 §271; May 8, 1979).

27.55.050 Permit Procedures.

Application for a development permit shall be made to the Director of Building and Safety on forms furnished by him and may include, but not be limited to, the plans drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question, existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities, and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:

(a) Elevation of the lowest floor, including basement, of all structures. All elevations shall be submitted in NAVD 1988. When utilizing National Geographic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 1929) based flood elevations from FEMA floodplain maps, 0.50 feet shall be added to NGVD 1929 to obtain NAVD 1988, unless a more accurate conversion factor using an established conversion program is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director of Building and Safety. Notwithstanding the above, documents submitted before March 1, 2000 may be submitted in either city datum or NAVD 1988.

(b) Elevation to which any nonresidential structure has been floodproofed. All elevations shall be submitted in NAVD 1988. When utilizing NGVD 1929 based flood elevations from FEMA floodplain maps, 0.50 feet shall be added to NGVD 1929 to obtain NAVD 1988, unless a more accurate conversion factor using an established conversion program is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director of Building and Safety. Notwithstanding the above, documents submitted before March 1, 2000 may be submitted in either city datum or NAVD 1988.

(c) Provide a certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential floodproofed structure meets the floodproofing specifications set forth in the city's building code.

(d) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. (Ord. 17583 § 2; December 20, 1999; prior Ord. 14642 §5; April 6, 1987: Ord. 12571 §272; May 8, 1979).

27.55.060 Special Permits.

The City Council of the City of Lincoln may, by special permit, in accordance with provisions set forth in Chapter 27.63 of this title:

(a) Grant variances from the requirements of this chapter which permit construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this chapter where specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship. However, variances shall not be issued by the city within the selected floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

(b) Grant requests for substantial improvements of existing residential and nonresidential structures that are not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

(c) Attach certain conditions to the special permit as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this chapter.

In passing upon such special permits, the city council shall consider that permits shall only be issued upon a determination that (i) they are the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief; (ii) the granting will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expenses, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances; and (iii) the decision is based upon a showing of good and sufficient cause and a reasonable use of land involved.

Any applicant to whom a special permit is granted shall be given a written notice that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation. The Director of Building and Safety shall maintain all the records of special permits issued by the city council and report them to FEMA upon request. (Ord. 14314 §5; February 3, 1986; prior Ord. 12571 §273; May 8, 1979).

27.55.070 Pre-existing Uses.

The following pre-existing uses will be allowed in the flood plain district:

(a) Continuation of pre-existing uses. The lawful use of a building and premises existing prior to the effective date of this ordinance may be continued although such use does not conform to the provisions hereof; provided, that no expansion, enlargement, change, or alteration shall be made except in conformance with Section 27.55.070(b) below.

(b) Substantial improvements of preexisting uses. No existing building and premises which is not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter shall be substantially improved unless it is done in conformity with the provisions of this chapter. A request for the substantial improvement of a pre-existing use which does not conform to the provisions of this chapter shall be processed through special permit procedures set forth in Section 27.55.060 of this chapter. (Ord. 14314 §6; February 3, 1986; prior Ord. 12571 §274; May 8, 1979).

27.55.080 Penalties for Violation.

Violation of the provisions of this chapter or failure to comply with any of its requirements shall be punished in accordance with Chapter 27.81. (Ord. 12571 §275; May 8, 1979).

27.55.090 Amendments.

The regulations, restrictions, and boundaries set forth in this chapter may from time to time be amended, supplemented, changed, or appealed to reflect any and all changes in the National Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 27.81. The regulations of this chapter are in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program regulations, as amended, and the 1983 Nebraska Flood Plains Regulations Act. (Ord. 14314 §7; February 3, 1986; prior Ord. 12571 §276; May 8, 1979).