

CHAPTER 1
FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE
TITLE VI - PROPERTY & LAND USE

SECTION INDEX

SECTION 1. STATUTORY AUTHORITY, FINDINGS OF FACT AND PURPOSE

- A. Legislative Basis
- B. Findings of Fact
- C. Statement of Purpose

SECTION 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Lands to Which Ordinances Apply
- B. Rules of Interpretation of Flood Hazard Boundaries
- C. Compliance
- D. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions
- E. Interpretation
- F. Warning and Disclaimer of Liability
- G. Severability

SECTION 3. STANDARDS FOR FLOOD PLAIN DEVELOPMENT

- A. Requirements
- B. Structures
- C. Factory-built Homes
- D. Subdivisions
- E. Utility and Sanitary Systems
- F. Watercourse Alterations
- G. Storage of Materials and Equipment
- H. Flood Control Structures
- I. Accessory Structures to Residential Uses
- J. Recreational Vehicles
- K. Pipeline River and Stream Crossings

SECTION 4. SPECIAL FLOODWAY PROVISIONS

SECTION 5. NONCONFORMING USES

SECTION 6. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

SECTION 7. ADMINISTRATION

- A. Appointment, Duties and Responsibilities of Flood Plain Administrator
- B. Flood Plain Development Permit
- C. Subdivision Review
- D. Variance

SECTION 8. DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX

- Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
- Flood Insurance Study, Jones County, Iowa and Incorporated Areas

CHAPTER 1
FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE
TITLE VI - PROPERTY & LAND USE

SECTION 1. STATUTORY AUTHORITY, FINDINGS OF FACT, AND PURPOSE

A. Legislative Basis

The Legislature of the State of Iowa has in Chapter 331, Code of Iowa, as amended, delegated the power to counties to exercise any power and perform any function it deems appropriate to protect and preserve the rights, privileges and property of the county or of its residents, and to preserve and improve the peace, safety, health, welfare, comfort and convenience of its residents.

B. Findings of Fact

1. The flood hazard areas of Jones County are subject to periodic inundation which can 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 of the community.
2. These flood losses, hazards, and related adverse effects are caused by:
 - a. the occupancy of flood hazard areas by use vulnerable to flood damages which create hazardous conditions as a result of being inadequately elevated or otherwise protected from flooding and
 - b. the cumulative effect of obstructions on the flood plain causing increases in flood heights and velocities.

C. Statement of Purpose

It is the purpose of this ordinance to protect and preserve the rights, privileges and property of Jones County and its residents and to preserve and improve the peace, safety, health, welfare, and comfort and convenience of its residents by minimizing those flood losses described in Section 1.B.2. with provisions designed to:

1. Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood or which cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities.
2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including public facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction or substantial improvements.
3. Protect individuals from buying lands which may not be suited for intended purposes because of flood hazard.
4. Assure that eligibility is maintained for property owners in the community to purchase flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program.

SECTION 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Lands to Which Ordinances Apply

The provisions of the ordinance shall apply to all lands and uses which have significant flood hazards. The Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) Jones County and Incorporated Areas, dated May 18, 2015, which were prepared as part of the Jones County Flood Insurance Study, shall be used to identify such flood hazard areas and all areas shown thereon to be within the boundaries of the 100-year

flood shall be considered as having significant flood hazards. Where uncertainty exists with respect to the precise location of the 100-year flood boundary, the location shall be determined on the basis of the 100-year flood elevation at the particular site in question. The Jones County Flood Insurance Study is hereby adopted by reference and is made a part of this ordinance for the purpose of administering floodplain management regulations.

B. Rules for Interpretation of Flood Hazard Boundaries

The boundaries of the special flood hazard areas shall be determined by scaling distances on the official Flood Insurance Rate Map or by appropriate measuring techniques on the Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map. When an interpretation is needed as to the exact location of a boundary, the Flood Plain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation. The Board of Supervisors shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged that there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Flood Plain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.

C. Compliance

No structure or land shall hereafter be used and no structure shall be located, extended, converted or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations which apply to use within the jurisdiction of this ordinance.

D. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

It is not intended by this ordinance to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance imposes greater restrictions, the provision of this ordinance shall prevail. All other ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

E. Interpretation

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this ordinance shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall be liberally construed in favor of the governing body and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by State statutes.

F. Warning and Disclaimer of Liability

The standards required by this ordinance are considered reasonable for regulatory purposes. This ordinance does not imply that areas outside the designated special flood hazard areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of Jones County or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

G. Severability

If any section, clause, provision or portion of this ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 3. STANDARDS FOR FLOOD PLAIN DEVELOPMENT

All uses shall meet the following applicable performance standards. Where needed, the Department of Natural Resources shall be contacted to compute 100-year flood elevation and floodway data.

A. Requirements:

1. Be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
2. Use construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.
3. Use construction materials and utility equipment that are resistant to flood damage.
4. Obtain all other necessary permits from federal, state and local governmental agencies including approval when required from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

B. Structures:

1. New or substantially improved residential structures shall have the first floor (to include basement) elevated a minimum of one (1) foot above the 100-year flood level. Construction shall be upon compacted fill which shall, at all points, be no lower than one (1) foot above the 100-year flood level and extend at such elevation at least 18 feet beyond the limits of any structure erected thereon. Alternate methods of elevating (such as piers) may be allowed subject to favorable consideration by the Flood Plain Administrator, where existing topography, street grades, or other factors preclude elevating by fill. In such cases, the methods used must be adequate to support the structure as well as withstand the various forces and hazards associated with flooding. All new residential structures shall be provided with means of access which will be passable by wheeled vehicles during the 100-year flood.
2. New or substantially improved non-residential structures shall have the first floor (including basement) elevated a minimum of one (1) foot above the 100-year flood level, or together with attendant utility and sanitary systems, be floodproofed to such a level. When floodproofing is utilized, a professional engineer registered in the State of Iowa shall certify that the floodproofing methods used are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the 100-year flood; and that the structure below the 100-year flood level is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water. A record of the certification indicating the specific elevation (in relation to the North American Vertical Datum) to which any structures are floodproofed shall be maintained by the Administrator.
3. All new and substantially improved structures:
 - a. Fully enclosed areas below the "lowest floor" (not including basements) that 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 meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - i. A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.

- ii. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.
 - iii. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
 - iv. Such areas shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access and low damage potential storage.
 - b. New and substantially improved structures must be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
 - c. New and substantially improved structures must be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
- C. Factory-built homes:
- 1. Factory-built homes, including those placed in existing factory-built home parks or subdivisions, shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement.
 - 2. Factory-built homes, including those placed in existing factory-built home parks or subdivisions, shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the structure is a minimum of one (1) foot above the 100-year flood level.
- D. Subdivisions (including factory-built home parks and subdivisions) shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and shall provide adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood hazards. Development associated with subdivision proposals (including the installation of public utilities) shall meet the applicable performance standards of this Ordinance. Subdivision proposals intended for residential use shall provide all lots with a means of access which will be passable by wheeled vehicles during the 100-year flood.
- E. Utility and Sanitary Systems
- 1. All new and replacement sanitary systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system as well as the discharge of effluent into floodwaters. Wastewater treatment facilities (other than on-site systems) shall be provided with a level of flood protection equal to or greater than one (1) foot above the 100-year flood elevation.
 - 2. On-site waste disposal systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
 - 3. New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system. Water supply treatment facilities (other than on-site systems) shall be provided with a level of protections equal to or greater than one (1) foot above the 100-year flood elevation.
 - 4. Utilities such as gas and electrical systems shall be located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage to the

systems and the risk associated with such flood damaged or impaired systems.

- F. Watercourse alterations or relocations must be designed to maintain the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion. In addition, such alterations or relocations must be approved by the Department of Natural Resources.
- G. Storage of materials and equipment that are flammable, explosive or injurious to human, animal or plant life is prohibited unless elevated a minimum of one (1) foot above the 100-year flood level. Other material and equipment must either be similarly elevated or:
 - 1. Not be subject to major flood damage and be anchored to prevent movement due to flood waters, or
 - 2. Be readily removable after flood warning.
- H. Flood control structural works such as levees, flood walls, etc. shall provide, at a minimum, protection from a 100-year flood with a minimum of three (3) feet of design freeboard and shall provide for adequate interior drainage. In addition, structural flood control works shall be approved by the Department of Natural Resources.
- I. Accessory Structures to Residential Uses
 - 1. Detached garages, sheds, and similar structures that are incidental to a residential use are exempt from the base flood elevation requirements where the following criteria are satisfied.
 - a. The structure shall be designed to have low flood damage potential. Its size shall not exceed 600 sq. ft. in size. Those portions of the structure located less than 1 foot above the BFE must be constructed of flood-resistant materials.
 - b. The structure shall be used solely for low flood damage potential purposes such as vehicle parking and limited storage. The structure shall not be used for human habitation.
 - c. The structure shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters.
 - d. The structure shall be firmly anchored to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
 - e. The structure's service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or floodproofed to at least one foot above the base flood elevation.
 - f. The structure's walls shall include openings that satisfy the provisions of SECTION 3. STANDARDS FOR FLOOD PLAIN DEVELOPMENT, subsection B. Structures: 3. a., of this Ordinance.
- J. Recreational Vehicles
 - 1. Recreational vehicles are exempt from the requirements of Section 3.C. of this ordinance regarding anchoring and elevation of factory-built homes when the following criteria are satisfied:
 - a. The recreational vehicle shall be located on the site for less than 180 consecutive days, and,

- b. The recreational vehicle must be fully licensed and ready for highway use. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system and is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions.
 - 2. Recreational vehicles that are located on the site for more than 180 consecutive days or are not ready for highway use must satisfy the requirements of Section 3.C. of this ordinance regarding anchoring and elevation of factory-built homes.
- K. Pipeline river and stream crossings shall be buried in the streambed and banks, or otherwise sufficiently protected to prevent rupture due to channel degradation and meandering.

SECTION 4. SPECIAL FLOODWAY PROVISIONS

In addition to the General Provisions and the Standards for Flood Plain Development, uses within the floodway must meet the following applicable standards. The floodway is that portion of the floodplain which must be protected from developmental encroachment to allow the free flow of flood waters. Where floodway data has been provided in the Flood Insurance Study, such data shall be used to define the floodway. Where no floodway data has been provided, the Department of Natural Resources shall be contacted to provide a floodway delineation. The applicant will be responsible for providing the Department of Natural Resources with sufficient technical information to make such determination.

- A. No use shall be permitted in the floodway that would result in any increase in the 100-year flood level. Consideration of the effects of any development on flood levels shall be based upon the assumption that an equal degree of development would be allowed for similarly situated lands.
- B. All uses within the floodway shall:
 - 1. Be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
 - 2. Use construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.
 - 3. Use construction materials and utility equipment that are resistant to flood damage.
- C. No use shall affect the capacity or conveyance of the channel or floodway of any tributary to the main stream, drainage ditch or any other drainage facility or system.
- D. Structures, buildings, and sanitary and utility systems, if permitted, shall meet the applicable General Provisions and the Standards for Flood Plain Development and shall be constructed or aligned to present the minimum possible resistance to flood flows.
- E. Buildings, if permitted, shall have a low flood damage potential and shall not be for human habitation.
- F. Storage of materials or equipment that are buoyant, flammable, explosive or injurious to human, animal or plant life is prohibited. Storage of other material may be allowed if readily removable from the floodway within the time available after flood warning.

- G. Watercourse alterations or relocations (channel changes and modifications) must be designed to maintain the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion. In addition, such alterations or relocations must be approved by the Department of Natural Resources.
- H. Any fill allowed in the floodway must be shown to have some beneficial purpose and shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary.
- I. Pipeline river or stream crossings shall be buried in the streambed and banks or otherwise sufficiently protected to prevent rupture due to channel degradation and meandering or due to the action of flood flows.

SECTION 5. NONCONFORMING USES

- A. A structure or the use of a structure or premises which was lawful before the effective date of the first floodplain ordinance adopted by the community (February 16, 1988), but which is not in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance, may be continued subject to the following conditions:
 - 1. If such use is discontinued for six (6) consecutive months, any future use of the building premises shall conform to this ordinance.
 - 2. Uses or adjuncts thereof that are or become nuisances shall not be entitled to continue as nonconforming uses.
- B. If any nonconforming use or structure is destroyed by any means, including flood, it shall not be reconstructed if the cost is more than fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred, unless it is reconstructed in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance. This limitation does not include the cost of any alteration to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, building or safety codes or regulations or the cost of any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places, provided that the alteration shall not preclude its continued designation.

SECTION 6. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

Violations of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of the requirements shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days. Nothing herein contained prevents the County of Jones County from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy violation.

SECTION 7. ADMINISTRATION

- A. Appointment, Duties and Responsibilities of Flood Plain Administrator
 - 1. The County Emergency Management Coordinator is hereby appointed to implement and administer the provisions of this ordinance and will herein be referred to as the Administrator.
 - 2. Duties of the Administrator shall include, but not necessarily be limited to the following:

- a. Review all flood plain development permit applications to assure that the provisions of this ordinance will be satisfied.
- b. Review flood plain development applications to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from federal, state and local governmental agencies including approval when required from the Department of Natural Resources for flood plain construction.
- c. Record and maintain a record of the elevation (in relation to North American Vertical Datum) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures in the special flood hazard areas.
- d. Record and maintain a record of the elevation (in relation to North American Vertical Datum) to which all new or substantially improved structures have been floodproofed.
- e. Notify adjacent communities/counties and the Department of Natural Resources prior to any proposed alteration or relocation of a water course and submit evidence of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- f. Keep a record of all permits, appeals and such other transactions and correspondence pertaining to the administration of this ordinance.

B. Flood Plain Development Permit

1. Permit Required

A Flood Plain Development Permit issued by the Administrator shall be secured for any flood plain development (any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations), including the placement of factory-built homes.

2. Application for Permit

Application shall be made on forms furnished by the Administrator and shall include the following:

- a. Description of the work to be covered by the permit for which application is to be made.
- b. Description of the land on which the proposed work is to be done (i.e., lot, block, track, street address or similar description) that will readily identify and locate the work to be done.
- c. Indication of the use or occupancy for which the proposed work is intended.
- d. Elevation (in relation to North American Vertical Datum) of the lowest floor (including basement) of buildings.
- e. For buildings being improved or rebuilt, the estimated cost of improvements and market value of the building prior to the improvements.
- f. For developments involving more than five (5) acres, the elevation of the 100-year flood.
- g. Such other information as the Administrator deems necessary for the purpose of this ordinance.

3. Procedure for Acting on Permit

The Administrator shall make a determination as to whether the flood plain development, as proposed, meets the applicable provisions of Section 2 and Section 3 and shall approve or disapprove the application. In reviewing proposed development, the Administrator shall obtain, review and

reasonably utilize any available flood plain information or data from Federal, State or other sources.

C. Subdivision Review

The Administrator shall review all subdivision proposals within the special flood hazard areas to assure that such proposals are consistent with the purpose and spirit of this ordinance and shall advise the Board of Supervisors of potential conflicts. Flood plain development in connection with a subdivision (including installation of public utilities) shall require a Flood Plain Development Permit as provided in SECTION 7.B.1. For proposals greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, the subdivider shall be responsible for providing flood elevation data.

D. Variance

1. The Flood Plain Administrator may authorize upon request in specific cases such variances from the terms of this ordinance that will not be contrary to the public interest where, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship. Variances granted must meet the following applicable standards:

- a. Variances shall only be granted upon:
 - i. a showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - ii. a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - iii. a determination that the granting of the variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local codes or ordinances.
- b. Variances shall only be granted upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- c. In cases where the variance involves a lower level of flood protection for buildings than what is ordinarily required by this ordinance, the applicant shall be notified in writing over the signature of the Administrator that:
 - i. the issuance of a variance will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage
 - ii. such construction increases risks to life and property.

2. Factors Upon Which the Decision of the Flood Plain Administrator Shall be Based

In passing upon applications for variances, the Administrator shall consider all relevant factors specified in other sections of this ordinance and:

- a. The danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments.
- b. The danger that materials may be swept on to other land or downstream to the injury of others.
- c. The proposed water supply and sanitation systems and the ability of these systems to prevent disease, contamination and unsanitary conditions.

- d. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner.
 - e. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the County.
 - f. The requirements of the facility for a floodplain location.
 - g. The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
 - h. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing development and development anticipated in the foreseeable future.
 - i. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for the area.
 - j. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
 - k. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood water expected at the site.
 - l. The cost of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities (sewer, gas, electrical and water systems), facilities, streets and bridges.
 - m. Such other factors which are relevant to the purpose of this ordinance.
3. Conditions Attached to Variances
- Upon consideration of the factors listed above, the Flood Plain Administrator may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as the Administrator deems necessary to further the purpose of this ordinance. Such conditions may include, but not necessarily be limited to:
- a. Modification of waste disposal and water supply facilities.
 - b. Limitation of periods of use and operation.
 - c. Imposition of operational controls, sureties, and deed restrictions.
 - d. Requirements for construction of channel modifications, dikes, levees and other protective measures, provided such are approved by the Department of Natural Resources and are deemed the only practical alternative to achieving the purpose of this ordinance.
 - e. Floodproofing measures.
 - f. Concurrence of the Department of Natural Resources with respect to the project location relative to the floodway.

SECTION 8. DEFINITIONS

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

- 1. **BASEMENT:** Any enclosed area of a building which has its floor or lowest level below ground level (subgrade) on all sides. Also see "lowest floor".
- 2. **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.

3. EXISTING CONSTRUCTION: Any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of the first floodplain management regulations adopted by the community (February 16, 1988). May also be referred to as "existing structure."
4. EXISTING FACTORY-BUILT HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION: A factory-built home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the factory-built 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 the first floodplain management regulations adopted by the community (February 16, 1988).
5. EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACTORY-BUILT HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION: The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the factory-built 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).
6. FACTORY BUILT HOMES: Any structure, designed for residential use, which is wholly or in substantial part, made, fabricated, formed or assembled in manufacturing facilities for installation or assembly and installation, on a building site. For the purpose of this ordinance, factory-built homes include mobile homes, manufactured homes and modular homes and also include park trailers, travel-trailers and other similar vehicles placed on a site for greater than 180 consecutive days.
7. FACTORY BUILT HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION: A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more factory-built home lots for sale or rent.
8. FLOOD: A temporary rise in a stream's flow or stage that results in water overflowing its banks and inundating areas adjacent to the channel or an unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff or surface waters from any source.
9. FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM): The official map prepared as part of (but published separately from) the Flood Insurance Study which delineates both the flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.
10. FLOODPROOFING: Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures, including utility and sanitary facilities, which would preclude the entry of water. Structural components shall have the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy.
11. FLOODWAY: The channel of a river or stream and those portions of the flood plain adjoining the channel, which are reasonably required to carry and discharge flood waters or flood flows so that confinement of flood flows to the floodway area will not result in substantially higher flood levels and flow velocities.

12. HISTORIC STRUCTURE: Any structure that is:
 - a. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Department of 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 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 in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or,
 - d. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified by either
 - i. an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 - ii. directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

13. LOWEST FLOOR: The floor of the lowest enclosed area in a building including a basement except when all the following criteria are met:
 - a. The enclosed area is designed to flood to equalize hydrostatic pressure during floods with walls or openings that satisfy the provisions of SECTION 3.B.3. and
 - b. The enclosed area is unfinished (not carpeted, drywalled, etc.) and is used solely for low damage potential uses such as building access, parking or storage, and
 - c. Machinery and service facilities (i.e., hot water heater, furnace, electrical service) contained in the enclosed area are located at least one (1) foot above the 100-year flood level, and
 - d. The enclosed area is not a "basement" as defined in this section.

In cases where the lowest enclosed area satisfies criteria a., b., c., and d. above, the lowest floor is the floor of the next highest enclosed area that does not satisfy the criteria above.

14. MINOR PROJECTS: Small development activities (except for filling, grading and excavating) valued at less than five hundred dollars (\$500).

15. NEW CONSTRUCTION: (new buildings, factory-built home parks) Those structures or development for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of the first floodplain management regulations adopted by the community (February 16, 1988).

16. NEW FACTORY-BUILT HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION: A factory-built home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the factory-built 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 the first floodplain management regulations adopted by the community (February 16, 1988).

17. RECREATIONAL VEHICLE: A vehicle which is:

- a. Built on a single chassis;
 - b. Four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
 - c. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
 - d. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as a temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.
18. ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES: Repairs necessary to keep a structure in a safe and habitable condition that do not trigger a building permit, provided they are not associated with a general improvement of the structure or repair of a damaged structure. Such repairs include:
- a. Normal maintenance of structures such as re-roofing, replacing roofing tiles and replacing siding;
 - b. Exterior and interior painting, papering, tiling, carpeting, cabinets, counter tops and similar finish work;
 - c. Basement sealing;
 - d. Repairing or replacing damaged or broken window panes;
 - e. Repairing plumbing systems, electrical systems, heating or air conditioning systems and repairing wells or septic systems.
19. SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA: The land within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This land is identified as Zone A on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.
20. START OF CONSTRUCTION: Includes substantial improvement, and means the date the development 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 or permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as pouring of a slab or footings, the installation of pile, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a factory-built home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.
21. STRUCTURE: Anything constructed or erected on the ground or attached to the ground including but not limited to buildings, factories, sheds, cabins, factory-built homes, storage tanks and similar uses.
22. SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE: Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damage condition would equal or exceed fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.
23. SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT: Any improvement to a structure which satisfies either of the following criteria:

- a. Any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure either
 - i. before the improvement or repair is started, or
 - ii. if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred.
 - b. Any addition which increases the original floor area of a building by 25 percent or more. All additions constructed after February 16, 1988, shall be added to any proposed addition in determining whether the total increase in original floor space would exceed 25 percent.
 - c. For the purposes of this definition "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of a wall, ceiling, floor or other structure part of the building commences whether or not the alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. The term does not, however, include any project for improvement of a structure to comply with the existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe conditions for the existing use. The term also does not include any alteration of an "historic structure", provided the alteration will not preclude the structure's designation as an "historic structure".
24. VARIANCE: A grant of relief by a community from the terms of the floodplain management regulations.
25. VIOLATION: The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations.
26. 100-YEAR FLOOD: A flood, the magnitude of which has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year or which, on the average, will be equaled or exceeded at least once every 100 years.

Passed and approved February 16, 1988
 Published February 24 and 25, 1988

Replaced March 8, 2011
 Published March 18, 23, and 24, 2011

Amended June 26, 2012
 Published July 11, 12, and 13, 2012

Amended April 21, 2015 (2015-03)
 Published May 5, 6, and 7, 2015

Amended September 27, 2016 (2016-08)
 Published October 12, 13, and 14, 2016

APPENDIX

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

Available at the following locations:

- Jones County Auditor's Office - official county ordinance book
- Jones County Engineer's Office
- Jones County web-site: <http://jonescountyiowa.org>

Flood Insurance Study, Jones County, Iowa and Incorporated Areas

Available at the following locations:

- Jones County Auditor's Office - official county ordinance book
- Jones County Engineer's Office
- Jones County web-site: <http://jonescountyiowa.org>