# TOWN OF LAKE LURE FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

Permit Fee	Permit No. FDP-
Approved:	Denied:
Expiration Date:	
	_
Floodplain Administrator Signature	Date
Please f	ill out form completely.
PERSON MAKING APPLICATION:	· ·
Name of Owner or Agent:	
Daytime Phone:	
Name of Contractor:	
Daytime Phone:	
Name of Designer/Engineer:	
Daytime Phone:	
TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT (Check	all that apply):
`	Substantial Improvement Demolition
	New Structure Replacement
	Addition Other (Specify)
	Alteration
Routine Maintenance	Relocation
TYPE OF STRUCTURE IF APPLICA	ABLE:
	Combined Use (Residential and Commercial)
	Manufactured Home
Non-residential	Accessory Structure

## INFORMATION REGARDING PROPERTY TO BE IMPROVED:

Map Page _	Block	_ Lot	Current Zoning				
Tax PIN: Street Name Owner Address			Lot Area  Square foot area of improvement  Value of Improvement (Fair market) \$				
						Pre-improvement/Assessed Value \$ of Structure (Fair Market)	
						Is area to be	e improved located v
			OF PERMI	IT TO DEVELOP, CASE IN THE BAS	THAT THE PRO EE (100-YEAR FL	ST BE PROVIDED PRIOR TO DPOSED DEVELOPMENT WILL OOD ELEVATION).  FEMA Community ID No	LL RESULT IN
			FIRM Panel Number(s)				
Elevation of the proposed development site  Elevation/Floodproofing Requirement							
			scribe source)				
	NT SHALL AGI						
1.		kind may begin unt					
2.			alse statements are made herein.				
3.			il permit is re-issued.				
4.			ccupied until an Occupancy Certi				
5.			commenced within six months of				
6.	Applicant is here federal regulator		ther permits may be required to f	ulfill local, state, and			
7.	1 1	_	he Floodplain Administrator or as nspections required to verify com				
8.	To the best of my knowledge, I the applicant, certify that all statements herein and in attachments to this application are accurate and true.						
9.	If permit is granted, I agree to conform to the Flood Damage Prevention Regulations for the Town of Lake Lure and to all ordinances and the laws of the state of North Carolina regulating such work.						
Signature of	f Applicant:		Date:				

### PERMIT CONDITIONS (Please read carefully):

- 1. The lowest floor (including basement floor) of any new or substantially improved residential building described above will be elevated foot/feet above the Base Flood Elevation.
- 2. If the proposed development described above is non-residential, the lowest floor (including basement) of a new or substantially improved non-residential building shall be elevated or floodproofed \_\_\_\_\_ foot/feet above the base flood elevation.
- 3. The developer/owner will provide certification by a registered engineer, architect, or land surveyor of the "as-built" lowest floor (including basement) elevation of any new or substantially improved building covered by this permit.
- 4. In Zones A, AE, or A1-30, where flood openings are required to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters, such openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect, or the following requirements must be met:
  - a) A minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding.
  - b) The total net area of all flood openings must be at least one square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding.
  - c) If a building has more than one enclosed area, each enclosed area must have flood openings to allow water to automatically enter and exit.
  - d) The bottom of all required flood openings shall be no higher than one foot above the adjacent grade.
  - e) Flood openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.
  - f) Enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes, and therefore, do not require flood openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires flood openings as outlined above.

#### 5. Elevation Certificates:

- a) An elevation certificate (FEMA Form 81-31) is required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the elevation of the reference level, in relation to sea level. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder prior to the beginning of construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit.
- b) An Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 81-31) may be required after the reference level is established. Within seven calendar days of establishment of the reference level elevation, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the elevation of the reference level in, in relation to mean sea level. Any work done within the seven day calendar period and prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further work being permitted to proceed. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to issue a Stop Work Order for the project.
- c) A final as-built Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 81-31) is required after construction is completed and prior to Certificate of Zoning Compliance/Occupancy issuance. It shall be he duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of final as-built construction of the elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to Certificate of Zoning Compiance/Occupancy issuance. In some instances, another certification may be required to certify corrected as-built construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Zoning Compliance/Occupancy.
- 6. If non-residential floodproofing is used to meet the regulatory flood protection elevation requirements, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 81-65) with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan are required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the floodproofed design elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities, in relation to mean sea level. Floodproofing certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by the same. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data, the operational plan, and the inspection and maintenance plan. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the applicant prior to permit approval. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a floodplain development permit. Failure to construct in accordance with the certified design shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Zoning Compliance/Occupancy.

### Floodplain Development Permit Application Checklist

Application for a Floodplain Development Permit shall be made to the Floodplain Administrator prior to any development activities located within Special Flood Hazard Areas. The following items shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator to apply for a floodplain development permit. **Application is not complete until all of the following items have been submitted:** 

1. A site map drawn to scale which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following
specific details of the proposed floodplain development:  a) The location of all existing structures, topography, water bodies, adjacent roads, lots,
dimensions, proposed structures showing (where applicable) anchoring systems, types
of water-resistant materials used below the first floor, utility systems, enclosed storage
areas, grading/pavement areas, fill areas and fill amounts, drainage facilities, and other
development.
b) The boundary of the Special Flood Hazard Area as delineated on the FIRM (Flood
Insurance Rate Map), or a statement that the entire lot is within the Special Flood
Hazard Area.
c) Flood zone(s) designation of the proposed development as determined on the FIRM.
d) The boundary of the floodway(s) or non-encroachment area(s) as determined on the
FIRM.
e) The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) where provided as determined on the FIRM.
f) The old and new location of any watercourse that will be altered or relocated as a
result of proposed development.
g) The certification of the plot plan by a registered land surveyor or professional
engineer.
2. Proposed elevation and method thereof, of all development within a Special Flood Hazard
 Area including but not limited to:
a) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed reference level (including
basement) of all structures.
b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure in Zone
AE, A, or AO will be floodproofed.
c) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any proposed utility systems will be
elevated or floodproofed.
3. If floodproofing a non-residential structure, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form 81-65)
with supporting data and an operational plan that includes, but is not limited to, installation, exercise, and maintenance of floodproofing measures. It shall be the duty of the permit
holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the floodproofed design
elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities, in relation to mean sea level.
Floodproofing certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a
professional engineer or architect and certified by the same.
4. A foundation plan, drawn to scale, which shall include details of the proposed foundation
system to ensure all provisions of the ordinance are met. These details include but are not
limited to:
a) The proposed method of elevation, if applicable (i.e., fill, solid foundation
perimeter wall, solid backfilled foundation, open foundation on columns/posts/
piers/piles/shear walls).
b) Openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on walls
when solid foundation perimeter walls are used in A, AO, AE, and A1-30.

 5.	Usage details of any enclosed areas below the lowest floor.
 6.	Plans and/or details for the protection of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems to be located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
 7.	Certification that all other local, state, and federal permits required prior to floodplain development permit issuance have been received.
 8.	Documentation for placement of recreational vehicles and/or temporary structures, when applicable.
9.	A description of proposed watercourse alteration or relocation, when applicable, including an engineering report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map (if not shown on plot plan) showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation.
10	O. An Elevation Cerificate (FEMA Form 81-31) is required prior to the actual start of any new construction. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the elevation of the reference level, in relation to mean sea level. Elevation certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by the same.
 11	. Such other documents as may be requested by the Floodplain Administrator to ensure compliance with the Town of Lake Lure Flood Damage Prevention Regulations.