

Article 3. Floodplain Management

§11-301 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT AND PURPOSES:

(1) *Statutory Authorization.* The Legislature of the State of Nebraska has in sections 31-1001 to 31-1022 RS Neb assigned the responsibility to local governmental units to adopt floodplain management regulations designed to protect the public health, safety and general welfare. Therefore, the Planning Commission of Pawnee City, Nebraska ordains as follows.

(2) *Findings of Fact.*

(a) *Flood Losses Resulting from Periodic Inundation.* The flood hazard areas of Pawnee City, Nebraska, are subject to inundation which results 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.

(b) *General Causes of the Flood Losses.* These flood losses are caused by:

1. The cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities,
2. The occupancy of flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods or hazardous to others, which are inadequately elevated or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.

(3) *Statement of Purpose.* It is the purpose of this ordinance/resolution to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize those losses described in division (2)(a) above by applying the provisions of this Article to:

- (a) Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety, or property in times of flooding or cause undue increases in flood heights or velocities.
- (b) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including public facilities which serve such uses, be provided with flood protection at the time of initial construction.
- (c) Protect individuals from buying lands which are unsuited for intended purposes because of flood hazard.
- (d) Assure that eligibility is maintained for property owners in the community to purchase flood insurance in the National Flood Insurance Program. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-302 FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT; LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR RESPONSIBILITIES:

The City of Pawnee City, Nebraska Zoning Administrator hereby has these added responsibilities and is authorized and directed to enforce all of the provisions of this Article and all other ordinances/resolutions of the City of Pawnee City now in force or hereafter adopted, related to zoning, subdivision or building codes. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-303 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES:

The City of Pawnee City, Nebraska Zoning Administrator shall be appointed to these additional responsibilities by resolution of the Governing Body and his/her appointment shall continue during good behavior and satisfactory, service. During temporary absence or disability of the City of Pawnee City, Nebraska Administrator, the Governing Body of the City shall designate an acting administrator. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-304 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; DESIGNATION OF CURRENT FHBM/FIRM:

The Governing Body of the City of Pawnee City, Nebraska hereby designates the current Flood Hazard Boundary Map/Flood Insurance Rate Map dated July 5, 2005, and any revisions thereto, as the official map to be used in determining those areas of special flood hazard. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-305 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; PERMITS REQUIRED:

No person, firm or corporation shall initiate any floodplain development or substantial improvement or cause the same to be done without first obtaining a separate permit for development as defined in this Article.

(1) Within special flood hazard areas on the official map, separate floodplain development permits are required for all new construction, substantial improvements and other developments, including the placement of manufactured homes.

(2) *Application.* To obtain a floodplain development permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefore in writing on a form furnished for that purpose. Every such application shall:

(a) Identify and describe the development to be covered by the floodplain development permit for which application is made.

(b) Describe the land on which the proposed development is to be done by lot, block, tract and house and street address, or similar description that will readily identify and definitely locate the proposed building or development.

(c) Indicate the use or occupancy for which the proposed development is intended.

(d) Be accompanied by plans and specifications for proposed construction.

(e) Be signed by the permittee or his authorized agent who may be required to submit evidence to indicate such authority.

(f) Within designated floodplain areas, be accompanied by elevations of the lowest floor, including basement, or in the case of floodproofed non-residential structures, the elevation to which it shall be floodproofed. Documentation or certification of such elevations will be maintained by the City of Pawnee City, Nebraska Zoning Administrator.

(g) Give such other information as reasonably may be required by the City of Pawnee City, Nebraska Zoning Administrator (i.e., require a statement from the applicant that they are aware that elevating or floodproofing structures above the minimum levels will result in premium reduction, especially in the case of non-residential floodproofing when a minus one foot (-1') penalty is assessed at the time of rating the structure for the policy premium.) (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-306 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATIONS REVIEW:

The City of Pawnee City, Nebraska Zoning Administrator shall review all development permit applications to determine if the site of the proposed development is reasonably safe from flooding and that all necessary permits have been received as required by federal or state Law. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-307 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; ALL APPLICATIONS REVIEW:

The City of Pawnee City, Nebraska Zoning Administrator, in reviewing all applications for new construction, substantial improvements, prefabricated buildings, placement of manufactured homes and other development(s), as defined in section 11-321, will:

(1) Obtain, review and reasonably utilize, if available, any regulatory flood elevation data and floodway data available from federal, state or other sources, until such other data is provided by the Federal Insurance Administration in a Flood Insurance Study; and require within special flood hazard areas on the official map that the following performance standards be met:

(a) *Until a floodway has been designated.* No development or substantial improvement may be permitted within the identified 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 (1) foot at any location.

(b) *Residential construction.* New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least one (1) foot above the base flood elevation.

(c) *Non-residential construction.* New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be flood-proofed so that below such a level the structure 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. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the local administrator.

(d) *Require for all new construction and substantial improvements.* That 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 meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: A minimum of two (2) openings having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

- (2) Require the use of construction materials that are resistant to flood damage.
- (3) Require the use of construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.
- (4) Require that new structures 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.

(5) New structures 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.

(6) Assure that all manufactured homes shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Manufactured homes must be anchored in accordance with state laws, local building codes and FEMA guidelines. In the event that over-the-top frame ties to ground anchors are used, the following specific requirements (or their equivalent) shall be met:

(a) Over-the-top ties be provided at each of the four corners of the manufactured home with two additional ties per side at the intermediate locations and manufactured homes less than fifty (50) feet long requiring one (1) additional tie per side.

(b) Frame ties be provided at each corner of the home with five (5) additional ties per side at intermediate points and manufactured homes less than fifty (50) feet long requiring four (4) additional ties per side.

(c) All components of the anchoring system be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds.

(d) Any additions to manufactured homes be similarly anchored.

(7) Assure that all manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within special flood hazard areas on the community's official map on sites:

(a) Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision;

(b) In a new manufactured home park or subdivision;

(c) In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or

(d) In an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated at least one (1) foot above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system in accordance with the provisions of division (6) above.

(8) Assure that manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision within special flood hazard areas on the community's official map that are not subject to the provisions of division (7) above be elevated so that either:

(a) The lowest floor of the manufactured home is at least one (1) foot above the base flood elevation, or

(b) The manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than thirty-six (36) inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system in accordance with the provisions of division (6) above.

(9) (a) Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within the identified special flood hazard areas on the community's official map either:

1. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
2. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
3. Meet the permit requirements and the elevation and anchoring requirements for "manufactured homes" of this Article.

(b) A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is 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. *(Ord 811, 7/11/05)*

§11-308 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; SUBDIVISION APPLICATIONS:

The City of Pawnee City, Nebraska Planning Commission shall review all subdivision applications and other proposed new developments (including manufactured home parks or subdivisions) and shall make findings of fact and assure that:

- (1) All such proposed developments are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
 - (2) Subdivision proposals and other proposed new developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions), greater than five (5) acres or fifty (50) lots, whichever is lesser, include within such proposals regulatory flood elevation data in special flood hazard areas.
 - (3) Adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
 - (4) All public utilities and facilities are located so as to minimize or eliminate flood damage.
- (Ord 811, 7/11/05)*

§11-309 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS:

New and replacement water and sewage systems shall be constructed to eliminate or minimize infiltration by, or discharge into floodwaters. Moreover, on-site waste disposal systems will be designed to avoid impairment or contamination during flooding. *(Ord 811, 7/11/05)*

§11-310 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; STORAGE OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT:

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. 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 flood warning. *(Ord 811, 7/11/05)*

§11-311 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; FLOOD-CARRYING CAPACITY WITHIN ANY WATERCOURSE:

The City of Pawnee City, Nebraska will ensure that the flood-carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained. The City of Pawnee City will notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Office (Nebraska Department of Natural Resources) prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit

copies of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Moreover, the City of Pawnee City will work with appropriate state and federal agencies in every way possible in complying with the National Flood Insurance Program in accordance with the National Disaster Protection Act of 1973. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-312 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; VARIANCE PROCEDURES:

(1) The Board of Adjustments as established by the City of Pawnee City, City Council shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this Article.

(2) The Board of Adjustments shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged that there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the City of Pawnee City, Nebraska Zoning Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this Article.

(3) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Adjustments or any taxpayer may appeal such decision to the District Court as provided in section 19-912 RS Neb

(4) In passing upon such applications, the Board of Adjustments shall consider all technical evaluation, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this ordinance/resolution, and;

- (a) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
- (b) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- (c) The susceptibility of proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
- (d) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
- (e) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- (f) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
- (g) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
- (h) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
- (i) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
- (j) 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
- (k) 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.

(5) *Conditions for Variances.*

(a) Generally variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items (b) through (e) below have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

(b) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures 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 necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

(c) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

(d) Variances shall only be issued upon:

1. A showing of good and sufficient cause,
2. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant, and
3. A determination that the granting of a 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 laws or ordinances/resolutions.

(e) The applicant shall be given a written notice over the signature of a community official that:

1. The issuance of a variance to construct a structure below base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for one hundred dollars (\$100.00) of insurance coverage and

2. Such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property. Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required by this Article. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-313 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; NON-CONFORMING USE:

(1) A structure or the use of a structure or premises which was lawful before the passage or amendment of the ordinance, but which is not in conformity with the provisions of this Article may be continued subject to the following conditions:

(a) If such use is discontinued for twelve (12) consecutive months, any future use of the building premises shall conform to this ordinance/resolution. The Utility Department shall notify the Zoning Administrator in writing of instances of nonconforming uses where utility services have been discontinued for a period of twelve (12) months.

(b) Uses or adjuncts thereof which are or become nuisances shall not be entitled to continue as nonconforming uses.

(2) 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 percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred except that if it is reconstructed in conformity with the provisions of this Article. 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 or a State Inventory of Historic Places. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-314 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION:

(1) Violation of the provisions of this Article or failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variances or special exceptions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance/resolution or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$100.00, and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City of Pawnee City, Nebraska or other appropriate authority from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-315 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS:

It is not intended by this ordinance/resolution to repeal, abrogate or impair any existent easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this Article imposes greater restrictions, the provision of this Article shall prevail. All other ordinances inconsistent with this Article are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-316 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; INTERPRETATION:

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Article 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. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-317 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY:

The degree of flood protection required by this Article is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on engineering and scientific methods of study. Larger floods may occur on rare occasions or the flood height may be increased by man-made or natural causes, such as ice jams and bridge openings restricted by debris. This Article does not imply that areas outside floodplain district boundaries or land uses permitted within such districts will be free from flooding or flood damage. This Article shall not create liability on the part of City of Pawnee City, Nebraska or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that may result from reliance on this Article or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-318 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; SEVERABILITY:

If any section, clause, provision or portion of this Article is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Article shall not be affected thereby. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-319 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; APPEAL:

Where a request for a permit to develop or a variance is denied by the City of Pawnee City, Nebraska Zoning Administrator the applicant may apply for such permit or variance directly to the Board of Appeals. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-320 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; CONFLICTING ORDINANCES/ RESOLUTIONS:

This Article shall take precedence over conflicting ordinances/resolutions or parts of ordinances/resolutions. The Governing Body of the City of Pawnee City, Nebraska may, from time to time, amend this Article to reflect any and all changes in the National Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. The regulations of this Article are in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations as published in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the 1983 Nebraska Floodplain Management Act. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

§11-321 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; 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.

BASE FLOOD means the flood having one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASEMENT means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

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.

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 complete before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

EXPANSION OF 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).

FLOOD means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (a) The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
- (b) The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) means an official map of a community, on which the Administrator has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium applicable to the community.

FLOODPLAIN means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. (See FLOODING)

FLOODPROOFING means any combination of structural and non-structural 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 means the channel of the 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 a designated height.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE means any structure that is:

- (a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing 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 either:
 1. By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
 2. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

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 Article.

MANUFACTURED HOME means 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 does not include a

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

NEW CONSTRUCTION For floodplain management purposes, NEW CONSTRUCTION means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of the floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

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 floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

100-YEAR FLOOD means the condition of flooding having a one percent (1%) chance of annual occurrence.

PRINCIPALLY ABOVE GROUND means that at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the actual cash value of the structure is above ground.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE means 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 temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

REGULATORY FLOOD ELEVATION means the water surface elevation of the 100-year flood.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to one percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

START OF CONSTRUCTION For other than new construction or substantial improvements under the coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub.L.97-348,) includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within one hundred eighty (180) days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab 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 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 the alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

STRUCTURE means a walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home, and a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground.

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 fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

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

(a) 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

(b) Any alteration of an historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

VARIANCE means a grant of relief to a person from the terms of a floodplain management ordinance.

VIOLATION means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. (*Ord 811, 7/11/05*)

Article 4. Zoning Regulations

§11-401 ZONING REGULATIONS; ADOPTION BY REFERENCE:

The Zoning Regulations, Articles One through Twelve inclusive, as adopted by Ordinance No 761, passed August 27, 2001, are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. A copy of the Zoning Regulations are on file in the office of the Municipal Clerk and available for inspection by the public during normal business hours. (*Ord 761, 8/27/01*)

Article 5. Economic Development Plan

§ 11-501 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN; ADOPTION:

(1) The Economic Development Plan for the City of Pawnee City is hereby approved and is incorporated herein by this reference pursuant to section 18-2714 RS Neb

(2) The electors of the City of Pawnee City at a primary election held on May 13, 2008, approved the City establishing an Economic Development Program by appropriating fifty percent (50%) of one and one-half percent (1½%) of the non-motor vehicle portion of a local option sales and use tax annually for a period of sixteen (16) years.

(3) The Economic Development Program shall be for a period of sixteen (16) years commencing on July 15, 2008, and ending on July 14, 2024.

(4) Collection of the sales tax funds for this Program shall begin July 15, 2008, and end on July 14, 2024.

(5) Additional funds for other non-city sources (to include Federal and State grants and private investment) shall be sought beyond those derived from local sources or revenue.

(6) The City shall have the authority to issue bonds pursuant to the Local Option Municipal Economic Development Act to provide funds to carry out the Economic Development Program.

(7) The intent of the Economic Development Plan is to provide additional financial support to make it economically feasible to recruit, grow and expand/retain industries and businesses; promote and develop tourism opportunities; address housing needs; and recruit professional persons to our community.

(8) The funds made available through this Program are restricted only for the use of the Economic Development Program.

(9) There is hereby established a Citizen Advisory Review Committee. The Committee shall consist of not less than five (5) or more than seven (7) registered voters of the City who shall be appointed to the Committee by the Mayor or chairperson subject to approval by the Governing Body of the City. At least one (1) member of the Committee shall have expertise or experience in the field of business finance or accounting. The City official appointed to the Pawnee City Economic Development Corporation shall serve as an ex officio member of the Committee with responsibility for assisting the Committee and providing it with necessary information and advice on the Economic Development Program and have responsibility for the administration of the Economic Development Program.

(10) No member of the Citizen Advisory Review Committee shall be an elected or appointed City official, an employee of the City, a participant in a decision making position regarding expenditures of Program funds, or an official or employee of any qualifying business receiving financial assistance under the Economic Development Program or of any financial institution participating directly in the Economic Development Program.

(11) There shall be regular meetings of the Citizen Advisory Review Committee to review the functioning and progress of the Economic Development Program and to advise the Governing Body of the City with regard to the Program. At least once in every six (6)-month period after the date hereof, the Committee shall report to the Governing Body on its findings and suggestions at a public hearing called for that purpose.

(12) (a) Members of the Citizen Advisory Review Committee, in their capacity as members and consistent with their responsibilities as members, may be permitted access to business information received by the City in the course of its administration of the Economic Development Program, which information would otherwise be confidential:

1. Under section 84-712.05 RS Neb,
2. By agreement with a qualifying business participating in the Economic Development Program, or
3. Under any ordinance of the City providing access to such records to members of the Committee and guaranteeing the confidentiality of business information received by reason of its administration of the Economic Development Program.

(b) Unauthorized disclosure of any business information which is confidential under section 84-712.05 RS Neb shall be a Class III misdemeanor. (*Ord 861, 6/23/08*)

Article 6. Penal Provision

§11-601 VIOLATION; PENALTY:

(1) Any person, or any person's agent or servant, who violates any of the provisions of this chapter, unless otherwise specifically provided herein, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500.00) A new violation shall be deemed to have been committed every twenty-four (24) hours of failure to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) (a) Whenever a nuisance exists as defined in this chapter, the Municipality may proceed by a suit in equity to enjoin, abate, and remove the same in the manner provided by law.

(b) Whenever, in any action, it is established that a nuisance exists, the court may, together with the fine or penalty imposed, enter an order of abatement as a part of the judgment in the case. (*Ref 17-505, 18-1720, 18-1722 RS Neb*) (*Amended by Ord 756, 8/28/00*)