

1353.13 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.

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Document type	section
Identifier	1353.13
Citation	§ 1353.13
Ordinances detected	S, 116-84, ER, 9-21, INANCE, AS, APPLICABLE
Dates detected	March 1, 1978
Original source	American Legal Publishing
Content hash	1935c07f335c0177b6932931fd400e4b0f82480a1afb124525ff0e54f5447386

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CHAPTER 1353 Flood Damage Prevention

1353.11 DEFINITIONS.

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

(a) "Accessory Structure" A structure on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal structure.

(b) "Appeal" A request for review of the floodplain administrator's interpretation of any provision of these regulations or a request for a variance.

(c) "Base Flood" The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The base flood may also be referred to as the 1% chance annual flood or one-hundred (100) year flood.

(d) "Base (100-Year) Flood Elevation (BFE)" The water surface elevation of the base flood in relation to a specified datum, usually the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 or the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, and usually expressed in Feet Mean Sea Level (MSL). In Zone AO areas, the base flood elevation is the lowest adjacent natural grade elevation plus the depth number (from 1 to 3 feet).

(e) "Basement" Any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

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

(g) "Coastal high hazard area" An area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast, and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. A coastal high hazard area is identified on a community's FIRM by the designation of zone VE.

(h) "Development" Any manmade 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.

(i) "Enclosure Below the Lowest Floor". See "Lowest Floor."

(j) "Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management)" Issued by President Carter in 1977, this order requires that no federally assisted activities be conducted in or have the potential to affect identified special flood hazard areas, unless there is no practicable alternative.

(k) "Federal Emergency Management Agency" (FEMA) The agency with the overall responsibility for administering the National Flood Insurance Program.

(l) "Fill" A deposit of earth material placed by artificial means.

(m) "Flood or Flooding" A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

(1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters, and/or

(2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

(n) "Flood Hazard Boundary Map" (FHBM) Usually the initial map, produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, for a

community depicting approximate special flood hazard areas.

(o) "Flood Insurance Rate Map" (FIRM) An official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has delineated the areas of special flood hazard.

(p) "Flood Insurance Risk Zones" Zone designations on FHBMs and FIRMs that indicate the magnitude of the flood hazard in specific areas of a community. Following are the zone definitions:

(1) Zone A: Special flood hazard areas inundated by the 100-year flood in any given year; base flood elevations are not determined.

(2) Zones A1-30 and Zone AE: Special flood hazard areas inundated by the 100-year flood in any given year; base flood elevations are determined.

(3) Zone AO: Special flood hazard areas inundated by the 100-year flood in any given year; with flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths are determined.

(4) Zone AH: Special flood hazard areas inundated by the 100-year flood in any given year; flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); base flood elevations are determined.

(5) Zone A99: Special flood hazard areas inundated by the 100-year flood to be protected from the 100-year flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no base flood elevations are determined.

(6) Zone B and Zone X (shaded): Areas of 500-year flood; areas subject to the 100-year flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with contributing drainage area less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from the base flood.

(7) Zone C and Zone X (unshaded): Areas determined to be outside the 500-year floodplain.

(8) Zone V: Coastal special flood hazard area subject to a 100-year flood from velocity hazard (wave action); base flood elevations are not determined.

(9) Zone VE and V1-30: Coastal special flood hazard area subject to a 100-year from velocity hazard (wave action); base flood elevations are determined.

(q) "Flood Insurance Study" (FIS) The official report in which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has provided flood profiles, floodway boundaries (sometimes shown on Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps), and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

(r) "Floodproofing" 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.

(s) "Flood Protection Elevation" The Flood Protection Elevation, or FPE, is the base flood elevation in areas where no base flood elevations exist from any authoritative source, the flood protection elevation can be historical flood elevations, or base flood elevations determined and/or approved by the floodplain administrator.

(t) "Floodway" A floodway is the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that have been reserved in order to pass the base flood discharge. A floodway is typically determined through a hydraulic and hydrologic engineering analysis such that the cumulative increase in the water surface elevation of the base flood discharge is no more than a designated height. In no case shall the designated height be more than one foot at any point within the community.

The floodway is an extremely hazardous area, and is usually characterized by any of the following: Moderate to high velocity flood waters, high potential for debris and projectile impacts, and moderate to high erosion forces.

(u) "Freeboard" A factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for the purposes of floodplain management. Freeboard tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, obstructed bridge openings, debris and ice jams, and the hydrologic effect of urbanization in a watershed.

(v) "Historic structure" Any structure that is:

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

(2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district; or

(3) Individually listed on the State of Ohio's inventory of historic places maintained by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

(4) Individually listed on the inventory of historic places maintained by the City of Sheffield Lake's historic preservation program, which program is certified by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

(w) "Hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analysis" An analysis performed by a professional engineer, registered in the State of Ohio, in accordance with standard engineering practices as accepted by FEMA, used to determine flood elevations and/or floodway boundaries.

(x) "Letter of Map Change" (LOMC) A Letter of Map Change is an official FEMA determination, by letter, to amend or revise effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps, and Flood Insurance Studies. LOMCs are broken down into the following categories:

(1) Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA): A revision based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated special flood hazard area. A LOMA amends the current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map and establishes that a specific property is not located in a special flood hazard area.

(2) Letter of Map Revision (LOMR): A revision based on technical data that, usually due to manmade changes, shows changes to flood zones, flood elevations, floodplain and floodway delineations, and planimetric features. One common type of LOMR, a LOMR-F, is a determination concerning whether a structure or parcel has been elevated by fill above the base flood elevation and is, therefore, excluded from the special flood hazard area.

(3) Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR): A comment by FEMA regarding a proposed project that would, upon construction, affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective base flood elevations, or the special flood hazard area. A CLOMR does not amend or revise effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps, or Flood Insurance Studies.

(y) Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LiMWA): A line shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map to indicate the inland limit of the 1.5-ft breaking wave height during the base flood.

(z) "Lowest floor" The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement) of a structure. This definition excludes an "enclosure below the lowest floor" which is an unfinished or flood resistant enclosure usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, provided that such enclosure is built in accordance with the applicable design requirements specified in these regulations for enclosures below the lowest floor.

(aa) "Manufactured home" 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 connected to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle". For the purposes of these regulations, a manufactured home includes manufactured homes and mobile homes as defined in Chapter 4781 of the Ohio Revised Code.

(bb) "Manufactured home park" As specified in the Ohio Administrative Code 4781-12-01(K), a manufactured home park means any tract of land upon which three or more manufactured homes, used for habitation are parked, either free of charge or for revenue purposes, and includes any roadway, building, structure, vehicle, or enclosure used or intended for use as part of the facilities of the park. A tract of land that is subdivided and the individual lots are not for rent or rented but are for sale or sold for the purpose of installation of manufactured homes on the lots, is not a manufactured home park, even though three or more manufactured homes are parked thereon, if the roadways are dedicated to the local government authority. Manufactured home park does not include any tract of land used solely for the storage for the storage or display for sale of manufactured homes.

(cc) Mean Sea Level: For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

(dd) Moderate Wave Action Area (MoWA): A special flood hazard area subject to the potential for breaking wave heights of greater than or equal to 1.5 feet, but less than 3 feet, where the primary source of flooding is storm surges, seiches. A MoWA is an area within zone AE on a FIRM that is between the inland limit of zone VE and a Limit of Moderate Wave Action, where identified.

(ee) "National Flood Insurance Program" (NFIP) The NFIP is a Federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance protection against losses from flooding. This insurance is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to meet the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between local communities and the Federal government that states if a community will adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations to reduce future flood risks to all development in special flood hazard areas, the Federal government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood loss.

(ff) "New construction" Structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the initial effective date of the City of Sheffield Lake Flood Insurance Rate Map, March 1, 1978, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

(gg) "Person" Includes any individual or group of individuals, corporation, partnership, association, or any other entity, including state and local governments and agencies. An agency is further defined in the Ohio Revised Code Section 111.15(A)(2) as any governmental entity of the state and includes, but is not limited to, any board, department, division, commission, bureau, society, council, institution, state college or university, community college district, technical college district, or state community college. "Agency" does not include the general assembly, the controlling board, the adjutant general's department, or any court.

(hh) "Recreational vehicle" A vehicle which is (1) built on a single chassis, (2) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, (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.

(ii) "Registered Professional Architect" A person registered to engage in the practice of architecture pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code §4703.01 and §4703.19

(jj) "Registered Professional Engineer" A person registered as a professional engineer pursuant

to Ohio Rev. Code Chapter 4733.

(kk) "Registered Professional Surveyor" A person registered as a professional surveyor pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Chapter 4733.

(ll) "Special Flood Hazard Area" Also known as "Areas of Special Flood Hazard", it is the land in the floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Flood Insurance Studies, Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps and Flood Hazard Boundary Maps as Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A1-30, and A99, V, or VE. Special flood hazard areas may also refer to areas that are flood prone and designated from other federal state or local sources of data including but not limited to historical flood information reflecting high water marks, previous flood inundation areas, and flood prone soils associated with a watercourse.

(mm) "Start of construction" The date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure 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 that alteration affects the external dimensions of a building.

(nn) "Structure" A walled and roofed building, manufactured home, or gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground.

(oo) "Substantial Damage" Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial damage also means flood related damage sustained by a structure on two (2) separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

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

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

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

(qq) "Variance" A grant of relief from the standards of these regulations consistent with the variance conditions herein.

(rr) "Violation" The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with these regulations.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.12 DESIGNATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.

The Service Director and/or the Superintendent is hereby appointed to administer and implement these regulations and is referred to herein as the Floodplain Administrator.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.13 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.

The duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include but are not limited to:

- (a) Evaluate applications for permits to develop in special flood hazard areas.
- (b) Interpret floodplain boundaries and provide flood hazard and flood protection elevation information.
- (c) Issue permits to develop in special flood hazard areas when the provisions of these regulations have been met, or refuse to issue the same in the event of noncompliance.
- (d) Inspect buildings and lands to determine whether any violations of these regulations have been committed.
- (e) Make and permanently keep all records for public inspection necessary for the administration of these regulations including Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Letters of Map Amendment and Revision, records of issuance and denial of permits to develop in special flood hazard areas, determinations of whether development is in or out of special flood hazard areas for the purpose of issuing floodplain development permits, elevation certificates, floodproofing certificates, VE-zone construction certifications, variances, and records of enforcement actions taken for violations of these regulations.
- (f) Enforce the provisions of these regulations.
- (g) Provide information, testimony, or other evidence as needed during variance hearings.
- (h) Coordinate map maintenance activities and FEMA follow-up.
- (i) Conduct substantial damage determinations to determine whether existing structures, damaged from any source and in special flood hazard areas identified by FEMA, must meet the development standards of these regulations.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.14 FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMITS.

It shall be unlawful for any person to begin construction or other development activity including but not limited to filling; grading; construction; alteration, remodeling, or expanding any structure; or alteration of any watercourse wholly within, partially within or in contact with any identified special flood hazard area, as established in Section 1353.06, until a floodplain development permit is obtained from the Floodplain Administrator. Such floodplain development permit shall show that the proposed development activity is in conformity with the provisions of these regulations. No such permit shall be issued by the Floodplain Administrator until the requirements of these regulations have been met.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.15 APPLICATION REQUIRED.

An application for a floodplain development permit shall be required for all development activities located wholly within, partially within, or in contact with an identified special flood hazard area. Such application shall be made by the owner of the property or his/her authorized agent, herein referred to as the applicant, prior to the actual commencement of such construction on a form furnished for that purpose. Where it is unclear whether a development site is in a special flood

hazard area, the Floodplain Administrator may require an application for a floodplain development permit to determine the development's location. Such applications shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) Site plans drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and topography of the area in question; the location of existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities, and the location of the foregoing.
- (b) Elevation of the existing, natural ground where structures are proposed.
- (c) Elevation of the lowest floor, including basement, of all proposed structures.
- (d) Such other material and information as may be requested by the Floodplain Administrator to determine conformance with, and provide enforcement of these regulations.
- (e) Technical analyses conducted by the appropriate design professional registered in the State of Ohio and submitted with an application for a floodplain development permit when applicable:
 - (1) Floodproofing certification for non-residential floodproofed structure as required in Section 1353.30.
 - (2) Certification that fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor of a structure not meeting the design requirements of Section 1353.29(e) are designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces.
 - (3) Description of any watercourse alteration or relocation that the flood carrying capacity of the watercourse will not be diminished, and maintenance assurances as required in Section 1353.34(c).
 - (4) A hydrologic and hydraulic analysis demonstrating that the cumulative effect of proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot in special flood hazard areas where the Federal Emergency Management Agency has provided base flood elevations but no floodway as required by Section 1353.34(b).
 - (5) A hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analysis showing impact of any development on flood heights in an identified floodway as required by Section 1353.34(a).
 - (6) Generation of base flood elevation(s) for subdivision and other new developments as required by Section 1353.28.
 - (7) Certification of structural design and methods of construction for VE zone construction as required by Section 1353.35(a).
 - (8) Certification of breakaway wall design, when applicable, as provided in Section 1353.35(b).
- (f) A floodplain development permit application fee set by the schedule of fees adopted by the City of Sheffield Lake.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.16 REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF A FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION.

(a) Review.

- (1) After receipt of a complete application, the Floodplain Administrator shall review the application to ensure that the standards of these regulations have been met. No floodplain development permit application shall be reviewed until all information required in Section 1353.15 has been received by the Floodplain Administrator.
- (2) The Floodplain Administrator shall review all floodplain development permit applications to assure that all necessary permits have been received from those federal, state or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining such permits as required including permits issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and the

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

(b) Approval. Within thirty (30) days after the receipt of a complete application, the Floodplain Administrator shall either approve or disapprove the application. If the Floodplain Administrator is satisfied that the development proposed in the floodplain development application conforms to the requirements of this ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator shall issue the permit. All floodplain development permits shall be conditional upon the commencement of work within 180 days. A floodplain development permit shall expire 180 days after issuance unless the permitted activity has been substantially begun and is thereafter pursued to completion.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.17 INSPECTIONS.

The Floodplain Administrator shall make periodic inspections at appropriate times throughout the period of construction in order to monitor compliance with permit conditions.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.18 POST-CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATIONS REQUIRED.

The following as-built certifications are required after a floodplain development permit has been issued:

(a) For new or substantially improved residential structures, or nonresidential structures that have been elevated, the applicant shall have a Federal Emergency Management Agency Elevation Certificate completed by a registered professional surveyor to record as-built elevation data. For elevated structures in Zone A and Zone AO areas without a base flood elevation, the elevation certificate may be completed by the property owner or owner's representative.

(b) For all development activities subject to the standards of Section 1353.22(a), a Letter of Map Revision.

(c) For new or substantially improved nonresidential structures that have been floodproofed in lieu of elevation, where allowed, the applicant shall supply a completed Floodproofing Certificate for Non-Residential Structures completed by a registered professional engineer or architect together with associated documentation.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.19 REVOKING A FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT.

A floodplain development permit shall be revocable, if among other things, the actual development activity does not conform to the terms of the application and permit granted thereon. In the event of the revocation of a permit, an appeal may be taken to the Appeals Board (Variance Board for Counties) in accordance with Section 1353.36 et seq. of these regulations. (Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.20 EXEMPTION FROM FILING A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT.

An application for a floodplain development permit shall not be required for:

Maintenance work such as roofing, painting, and basement sealing, or for small nonstructural development activities (except for filling and grading) valued at less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.21 STATE AND FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) Development that is funded, financed, undertaken, or preempted by state agencies shall comply with minimum NFIP criteria.

(b) Before awarding funding or financing or granting a license, permit, or other authorization for a development that is or is to be located within a 100-year floodplain, a state agency shall require the applicant to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the agency that the development will comply

with minimum NFIP criteria and any applicable local floodplain management resolution or ordinance as required by Ohio Revised Code Section 1521.13. This includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Development activities in an existing or proposed manufacture home park that are under the authority of the Ohio Department of Commerce and subject to the flood damage reduction provisions of the Ohio Administrative code Section 4781-12.

(2) Major utility facilities permitted by the Ohio Power Siting Board under Section 4906 of the Ohio Revised Code.

(3) Hazardous waste disposal facilities permitted by the Hazardous Waste Siting Board under Section 3734 of the Ohio Revised Code.

(c) Development activities undertaken by a federal agency and which are subject to Federal Executive Order 11988-Floodplain Management.

(1) Each federal agency has a responsibility to evaluate the potential effects of any actions it may take in a floodplain; to ensure that its planning programs and budget requests reflect consideration of flood hazards and floodplain management; and to prescribe procedures to implement the policies and and requirement of EO 11988.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.22 MAP MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.

To meet National Flood Insurance Program minimum requirements to have flood data reviewed and approved by FEMA, and to ensure that Sheffield Lake's flood maps, studies and other data identified in Section 1353.06 accurately represent flooding conditions so appropriate floodplain management criteria are based on current data, the following map maintenance activities are identified:

(a) Requirement to Submit New Technical Data.

(1) For all development proposals that impact floodway delineations or base flood elevations, the community shall ensure that technical data reflecting such changes be submitted to FEMA within six months of the date such information becomes available. These development proposals include:

A. Floodway encroachments that increase or decrease base flood elevations or alter floodway boundaries;

B. Fill sites to be used for the placement of proposed structures where the applicant desires to remove the site from the special flood hazard area;

C. Alteration of watercourses that result in a relocation or elimination of the special flood hazard area, including the placement of culverts; and

D. Subdivision or other new developments proposals requiring the establishment of base flood elevations in accordance with Section 1353.28.

(2) It is the responsibility of the applicant to have technical data, required in accordance with Section 1353.22(a), prepared in a format required for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision or Letter of Map Revision, and submitted to FEMA. Submittal and processing fees for these map revisions shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

(3) The Floodplain Administrator shall require a Conditional Letter of Map Revision prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for:

A. Proposed floodway encroachments that increase the base flood elevation; and

B. Proposed development which increases the base flood elevation by more than one foot in riverine areas where FEMA has provided base flood elevations but no floodway.

(4) Floodplain development permits issued by the Floodplain Administrator shall be conditioned upon the applicant obtaining a Letter of Map Revision from FEMA for any development

proposal subject to Section 1353.22(a)(1).

(b) Right to Submit New Technical Data. The Floodplain Administrator may request changes to any of the information shown on an effective map that does not impact floodplain or floodway delineations or base flood elevations, such as labeling or planimetric details. Such a submission shall include appropriate supporting documentation made in writing by the Mayor of Sheffield Lake, and may be submitted at any time.

(c) Annexation/Detachment. Upon occurrence, the Floodplain Administrator shall notify FEMA in writing whenever the boundaries of the City of Sheffield Lake have been modified by annexation or the community has assumed authority over an area, or no longer has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for a particular area. In order that the City of Sheffield Lake's Flood Insurance Rate Map accurately represent the City of Sheffield Lake's boundaries, include within such notification a copy of a map of the City of Sheffield Lake suitable for reproduction, clearly showing the new corporate limits or the new area for which the City of Sheffield Lake has assumed or relinquished floodplain management regulatory authority.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.23 DATA USE AND FLOOD MAP INTERPRETATION.

The following guidelines shall apply to the use and interpretation of maps and other data showing areas of special flood hazard:

(a) In areas where FEMA has not identified special flood hazard areas, or in FEMA identified special flood hazard areas where base flood elevation and floodway data have not been identified, the Floodplain Administrator shall review and reasonably utilize any other flood hazard data available from a federal, state, or other source.

(b) Base flood elevations and floodway boundaries produced on FEMA flood maps and studies shall take precedence over base flood elevations and floodway boundaries by any other source that reflect a reduced floodway width and/or lower base flood elevations. Other sources of data, showing increased base flood elevations and/or larger floodway areas than are shown on FEMA flood maps and studies, shall be reasonably used by the Floodplain Administrator.

(c) The Floodplain Administrator shall make interpretations, where needed, as to the exact location of the flood boundaries and areas of special flood hazard. A person contesting the determination of the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Section 1353.36 et seq., Appeals and Variances.

(d) Where an existing or proposed structure or other development is affected by multiple flood zones, by multiple base flood elevations, or both, the development activity must comply with the provisions of this ordinance applicable to the most restrictive flood zone and the highest base flood elevation affecting any part of the existing or proposed structure; or for other developments, affecting any part of the area of the development.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.24 USE OF PRELIMINARY FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP AND/OR FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY DATA.

(a) Zone A:

(1) Within Zone A areas designated on an effective FIRM, data from the preliminary FIRM and/or FIS shall reasonably be utilized as best available data.

(2) When all appeals have been resolved and a notice of final flood elevation determination has been provided in a Letter of Final Determination (LFD), BFE and floodway data from the preliminary FIRM and/or FIS shall be used for regulating development.

(b) Zones AE, A1-30, AH, AO, VE, and V1-30:

(1) BFE and floodway data from a preliminary FIS or FIRM restudy are not required to be used in lieu of BFE and floodway data contained in an existing effective FIS and FIRM. However,

A. Where BFEs increase in a restudied area, communities have the responsibility to ensure that new or substantially improved structures are protected. Communities are encouraged to reasonably utilize preliminary FIS or FIRM data in instances where BFEs increase and floodways are revised to ensure that the health, safety, and property of their citizens are protected.

B. Where BFEs decrease, preliminary FIS or FIRM Data should not be used to regulate floodplain development until the LFD has been issued or until all appeals have been resolved.

(2) If a preliminary FIRM or FIS has designated floodways where none had previously existed, communities should reasonably utilize this data in lieu of applying the encroachment performance standard of Section 1353.34(b) since the data in the draft or preliminary FIS represents the best data available.

(c) Zones B, C, and X:

(1) Use of BFE and floodway data from a preliminary FIRM or FIS are not required for areas designated as Zone B,C, or X on the effective FIRM which are being revised to Zone AE, A1-30, AH, AO, VE, or V1-30. Communities are encouraged to reasonably utilize preliminary FIS or FIRM data to ensure that the health, safety, and property of their citizens are protected.

(Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)

1353.25 SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE DETERMINATIONS.

Damages to structures may result from a variety of causes including flood, tornado, wind, heavy snow, fire, etc. After such a damage event, the Floodplain Administrator shall:

- (a) Determine whether damaged structures are located in special flood hazard areas;
- (b) Conduct substantial damage determinations for damaged structures located in special flood hazard areas; and
- (c) Require owners of substantially damaged structures to obtain a floodplain development permit prior to repair, rehabilitation, or reconstruction.

Additionally, the Floodplain Administrator may implement other measures to assist with the substantial damage determination and subsequent repair process. These measures include issuing press releases, public service announcements, and other public information materials related to the floodplain development permits and repair of damaged structures; coordinating with other federal, state, and local agencies to assist with substantial damage determinations; providing owners of damaged structures materials and other information related to the proper repair of damaged structures in special flood hazard areas; and assist owners of substantially damaged structures with Increased Cost of Compliance insurance claims. (Ord. 9-21. Passed 2-9-21.)
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- Ordinances of Sheffield Lake, OH
- ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF SHEFFIELD LAKE, OHIO
- ORDINANCE NO. 116-84
- ORDINANCES OF SHEFFIELD LAKE
- Repealed)
- ords or phrases used in these regulations shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give these regulations the most reasonable application
- ordinate to, the principal structure
- Order 11988 (Floodplain Management)" Issued by President Carter in 1977, this order requires that no federally assisted activities be conducted in or have the potential to affect iden
- order to pass the base flood discharge
- ordance with standard engineering practices as accepted by FEMA, used to determine flood elevations and/or floodway boundaries
- effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps, and Flood Insurance Studies
- effective Flood Insurance Rate Map and establishes that a specific property is not located in a special flood hazard area
- effective base flood elevations, or the special flood hazard area
- effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps, or Flood Insurance Studies
- ordance with the applicable design requirements specified in these regulations for enclosures below the lowest floor
- effective date of the City of Sheffield Lake Flood Insurance Rate Map, March 1, 1978, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures
- Ord. 9-21
- ords for public inspection necessary for the administration of these regulations including Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Letters of Map Amendment and Revision, records of issuance and de
- ords of enforcement actions taken for violations of these regulations
- ordinate map maintenance activities and FEMA follow-up

- adopted by the City of Sheffield Lake
- ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator shall issue the permit
- order to monitor compliance with permit conditions
- ord as-built elevation data
- ordinance with Section 1353
- ordinance as required by Ohio Revised Code Section 1521
- Order 11988-Floodplain Management
- effective map that does not impact floodplain or floodway delineations or base flood elevations, such as labeling or planimetric details
- order that the City of Sheffield Lake's Flood Insurance Rate Map accurately represent the City of Sheffield Lake's boundaries, include within such notification a copy of a map of the
- ordinance applicable to the most restrictive flood zone and the highest base flood elevation affecting any part of the existing or proposed structure; or for other developments, affecting an
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Revision #1

Created 2026-07-18 21:30:26 UTC by MunicipalWiki Indexer

Updated 2026-07-18 21:30:26 UTC by MunicipalWiki Indexer