

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-05

AN ORDINANCE OF THE VILLAGE OF MALCOLM, LANCASTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA, TO AMEND THE FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, AND ENVIRONMENT; TO REPEAL ANY CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND TO PROVIDE FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE VILLAGE BOAD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF MALCOLM, LANCASTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA:

Section 1. Article 2, Floodplain Management, of the Malcolm Village Code is hereby amended as follows:

ARTICLE 2: FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

§ 9-200 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT AND PURPOSES.

(A) Statutory Authorization. The Legislature of the State of Nebraska has in Sections 31-1001 to 31-1022~~3~~, R.R.S. 1943 (as amended), assigned the responsibility to local governmental units to adopt floodplain management regulations designed to protect the public health, safety and general welfare. Therefore, the Village Board of the Village of Malcolm, Nebraska ordains as follows:

(B) Findings Of Fact.

(1) Flood Losses Resulting from Periodic Inundation. The flood hazard areas of Malcolm, Nebraska, and within the one-mile jurisdiction of Malcolm, 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.

(2) 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.

(C) Statement Of Purpose. It is the purpose of the Village of Malcolm to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize those losses described in Section 9-200(b)(2) by applying the provisions of this Code Section to:

- (1) 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.
- (2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including public facilities which serve such uses, be provided with flood protection at the time of initial construction.
- (3) ~~Protect individuals from buying lands which are unsuited for intended purposes because of flood hazard~~Reduce financial burdens from flood damage borne by the community, its governmental units, its residents, and its businesses by preventing excessive and unsafe development in areas subject to flooding.
- (4) Assure that eligibility is maintained for property owners in the community to purchase flood insurance in the National Flood Insurance Program.

(Revised February 4, 2009, Ordinance 2009-02)

§ 9-201 VILLAGE BOARD/LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Village Board has these added responsibilities and is authorized and directed to enforce all of the provisions of this Code Section and all other Code Sections to be adopted by

the Village of Malcolm now in force or hereafter adopted, related to zoning, subdivision or building codes.

The Village Board shall be appointed to these additional responsibilities by resolution of the Governing Body. Such resolution shall, which may appoint the Village Clerk as a separate local administrator to such duties, and his/her appointment shall continue during good behavior and satisfactory service. During temporary absence or disability of any appointed local administrator other than the Board, the Governing Body of the Village may designate an acting administrator, or may act as the local administrator through the Village Chair.

§ 9-202 DESIGNATION OF CURRENT FHBM/FIRM.

The Governing Body of the Village of Malcolm hereby designates the Flood Insurance Studies panels 31109CV001B, 31109CV002B, 31109CV003B and Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) panels 31109C0145G and 31109C0090165G, with the effective date of April 16, 2013, as the FIS and FIRM may later be amended, including formatting in a digital file, as the official map to be used in determining those areas of special flood hazard. The aforementioned mapped floodplain areas within the jurisdiction of this ordinance are hereby established as the floodplain overlay district, as identified. Within this district, all uses not meeting the standards of this ordinance and those standards of the underlying zoning district shall be prohibited, except upon the issuance of a floodplain development permit to develop, granted by the floodplain administrator or the governing body under such safeguards and restrictions as such authorities may reasonably impose for the promotion and maintenance of the general welfare and health of the inhabitants of the community.

(Revised January 5, 2011, Ordinance 2011-01; March 6, 2013, Ordinance 2013-02; and Ordinance 2025-04, September 1, 2025.)

§ 9-203 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 ordinance/resolution.

- (A) 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.
- (B) 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:
 - (1) Identify and describe the development to be covered by the floodplain development permit for which application is made.
 - (2) 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 definitively locate the proposed building or development.
 - (3) Indicate the use or occupancy for which the proposed development is intended.
 - (4) Be accompanied by plans and specifications for proposed construction.
 - (5) Be signed by the permittee or his authorized agent who may be required to submit evidence to indicate such authority.
 - (6) 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 Village Clerk.
 - (7) Give such other information as reasonably may be required by the Village Board or Building Inspector (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.)

§ 9-204 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATIONS REVIEW.

The Building Inspector and/or the Planning Commission 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.

§ 9-205 ALL APPLICATIONS REVIEW.

The Building Inspector and/or the Planning Commission, in reviewing all applications for new construction, substantial improvements, prefabricated buildings, placement of manufactured homes and other development(s) (as defined below) will:

- (A) 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:
 - (1) That 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.
 - (2) Residential Construction. New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation.
 - (3) 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 floodproofed 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.
 - (4) 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 openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one 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.
- (B) Require the use of construction materials that are resistant to flood damage.
- (C) Require the use of construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.

- (D) Require that ~~new~~ all buildings or structures be ~~designed (or modified) and adequately~~ firmly anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
- (E) Require that New all buildings or 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.
- (F) 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:
- (1) 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 50 feet long requiring one additional tie per side.
 - (2) Frame ties be provided at each corner of the home with five additional ties per side at intermediate points and manufactured homes less than 50 feet long requiring four additional ties per side.
 - (3) All components of the anchoring system be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds.
 - (4) Any additions to manufactured homes be similarly anchored.
- (G) Assure that all manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within special flood hazard areas on the community's official map on sites:
- (1) Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision;
 - (2) In a new manufactured home park or subdivision;
 - (3) In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or
 - (4) 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 foot above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system in accordance with the provisions of Section 9-205(f).
- (H) 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 Section 7.G. be elevated so that either:
- (1) The lowest floor of the manufactured home is at least one foot above the base flood elevation, or
 - (2) The manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system in accordance with the provisions of Section 9-201(6).
- (I) Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within the identified special flood hazard areas on the community's official map either (i) be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or (iii) meet the permit requirements and the elevation and anchoring requirements for "manufactured homes" of this ordinance. 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.

(See Section Definitions herein)

§ 9-206 SUBDIVISION APPLICATIONS.

The Planning Commission of the Village 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:

- (A) All such proposed developments are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- (B) 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.
- (C) Adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- (D) All public utilities and facilities are located so as to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

§ 9-207 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.

§ 9-208 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.

§ 9-209 FLOOD-CARRYING CAPACITY WITHIN ANY WATERCOURSE.

The Planning Commission of the Village will ensure that the flood-carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained. The Village Clerk will notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Office (Nebraska Department of ~~Natural Resources~~ Water, Energy, and Environment) prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit copies of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Moreover, the Village Clerk 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.

§ 9-210 VARIANCE PROCEDURES.

- (A) The Village Board shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this Code Section.
- (B) The Village Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged that there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Planning Commission in the enforcement or administration of this Code Section.
- (C) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Planning Commission or Village Board, or any taxpayer may appeal such decision to the District Court as provided in Section 23-168, R.R.S. 1943 (for counties); 19-912, R.R.S. 1943 (for municipalities).

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

- (1) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
- (2) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- (3) the susceptibility of proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
- (4) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
- (5) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- (6) the availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
- (7) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
- (8) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
- (9) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
- (10) the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and,
- (11) 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.

§ 9-211 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 (12.52-12.55 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 (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause, (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant, and (iii) a determination that the granting of 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 \$25.00 for \$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 ordinance/resolution.

§ 9-212 NON-CONFORMING USE.

- (A) A structure or the use of a structure or premises which was lawful before the passage or amendment of the ordinance/resolution, but which is not in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance/resolution may be continued subject to the following conditions:
- (B) If such use is discontinued for six (6) consecutive months, any future use of the building premises shall conform to this Code Section. The Utility Department shall notify the Village Clerk in writing of instances of nonconforming uses where utility services have been discontinued for a period of six (6) months.
- (C) Uses or adjuncts thereof which are or become nuisances shall not be entitled to continue as nonconforming uses.
- (D) If any nonconforming use or structure is destroyed by any means, including flood, it shall not be reconstructed if the cost is more than 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred except that if it is reconstructed in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance/resolution. 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.

§ 9-213 PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION.

Failure to obtain a floodplain development permit or the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute a violation. A structure or other development without a floodplain development permit, elevation certificate, certification by a licensed professional engineer of compliance with these regulations, or other evidence of compliance is presumed to be in violation until such time as documentation is provided.

Violation of the provisions of this Code Section 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) is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall also 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 \$500.00, and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Planning Commission or Village Board or other appropriate authority from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

§ 9-214 ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS.

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

§ 9-215 INTERPRETATION.

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Code Section 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.

§ 9-216 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY.

The degree of flood protection required by this Code Section 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 Code Section 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 Code Section shall not create liability on the part of the Village of Malcolm or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that may result from reliance on this Code Section or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

§ 9-217 SEVERABILITY.

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

§ 9-218 CONFLICTING ORDINANCES/RESOLUTIONS.

This Code Section shall take precedence over conflicting Ordinances, Resolutions or Code Sections. The Governing Body of the Village of Malcolm may, from time to time, amend this Code Section to reflect any and all changes in the National Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. The regulations of this Code Section 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.

§ 9-219 DEFINITIONS.

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

"Base Flood" means the flood having one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

"Base Flood Elevation" means the elevation to which floodwaters are expected to rise during the base flood.

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

"Building" means "structure." See definition for "structure."

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to the construction, reconstruction, renovation, repair, expansion or alteration of buildings or other structures; the placement of manufactured homes; streets and other paving; utilities; mining; dredging; filling; grading; paving; excavation or drilling operations; obstructions; 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: (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters. (2) 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.

"Flood Insurance Study (FIS)" is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Insurance Rate Map and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

"Floodplain" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding"). Floodplain includes floodway.

"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 one foot.

"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 ordinance.

"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 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 chance of annual occurrence.

"Principally Above Ground" means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure is above ground.

"Post-FIRM Structure" means a building that was constructed or substantially improved after December 31, 1974, or on or after the community's initial FIRM dated September 21, 2001, whichever is later.

"Pre-FIRM Structure" means a building that was constructed or substantially improved on or before December 31, 1974, or before the community's initial FIRM dated September 21, 2001, whichever is later.

"Recreational Vehicle" means a vehicle which is (i) built on a single chassis; (ii) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; (iii) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and (iv) 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 or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

"Start of Construction" 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 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 50 percent 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 50 percent 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 (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 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 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.

Section 2. All conflicting ordinances, or parts thereof, are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This ordinance shall be published in book or pamphlet form and posted in three (3) public locations in the Village of Malcolm. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage, approval, and publication as provided by law.

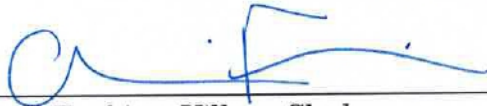
SUSPEND		FIRST READING
READINGS		
(3/4 VOTE)		SECOND READING
		THIRD READING

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 5 DAY OF ~~OCTOBER~~, 2025.
November



Jerad Little, Chairperson, Board of Trustees

ATTESTED AND PUBLISHED BY POSTING IN THE VILLAGE HALL, POST OFFICE, AND FIRE STATION PER § 1-405 AND § 1-406 OF THE MALCOLM MUNICIPAL CODE WITHIN FIFTEEN (15) DAYS OF PASSAGE ON THE 5th DAY OF ~~OCTOBER~~ 2025.
November



April Faubion, Village Clerk

