

Ordinance of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

**RE: Amendment to Chapter 109 Floods and Stormwater Management Ordinance;
Article II-Flood Damage Prevention**

WHEREAS, the County Board of Kankakee County passed an ordinance, being Chapter 109, Floods and Stormwater Management, to the Kankakee County Code, on April 8, 1997, and as amended subsequently from time to time; and,

WHEREAS, it is necessary to revise said Chapter 109, Article II – Flood Damage Prevention to correspond with new technology, plans, and other applicable regulations; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning, Zoning, and Agriculture Committee, at its regularly scheduled and duly noticed meeting of September 19, 2018, had reviewed, discussed, and considered the matter and recommended that amendments to Chapter 109, Article II – Flood Damage Prevention, be approved; and,

WHEREAS, all matters required by law of the State of Illinois and Regulations of Kankakee County to be done, have been done; and,

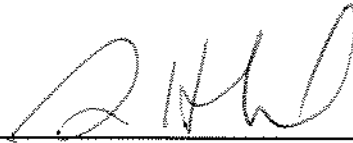
WHEREAS, this County Board at this regularly scheduled meeting of October 9, 2018, after review, consideration, and discussion, accepts and adopts the minutes and recommendations of the Planning, Zoning and Agriculture Committee of September 19, 2018, and hereby approves the amendment to Chapter 109, Floods and Stormwater Management, Article II – Flood Damage Prevention, of the Kankakee County Code.

NOW THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Kankakee County Board, State of Illinois as follows:

1. That Chapter 109, Floods and Stormwater Management, Sections 109-19 through 109-82, of Kankakee County Code, shall be amended as found within Exhibit A, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.
2. The Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Kankakee County, Illinois received from FEMA, with the effective date of February 15, 2019 is hereby adopted, Exhibit B, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.. The previous FIS is null and void as of February 15, 2019.

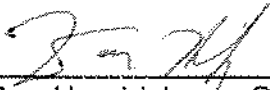
3. That the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) of Kankakee County, Illinois received from FEMA with the effective date of February 15, 2019, and as amended from time to time are hereby adopted as listed on the attached Map Index, Exhibit C, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof. The previous FIRMS are null and void as of February 15, 2019.

PASSED and approved this 9th day of October 2018.



Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:



Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

EXHIBIT A

ARTICLE II. - FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 109-19. - Purpose.

This article is enacted, pursuant to the powers granted to this county by the statutory authority 55 ILCS 5/5-1041, 5/5-1042, 5/5-1062.2 and 5/5-1063, for the purpose of:

- (1) Preventing unwise developments from increasing flood or drainage hazards to others;
- (2) Protecting new buildings and major improvements to buildings from flood damage;
- (3) Lessening the burden on the taxpayer for flood control, repairs to public facilities and utilities, and flood rescue and relief operations;
- (4) Maintaining property values and stable tax base by minimizing the potential for creating blight areas;
- (5) Promoting and protecting the public health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens from the known hazards of flooding;
- (6) Making federally subsidized flood insurance available; and
- (7) To preserve the natural characteristics and functions of watercourses and floodplains in order to moderate flood and storm water impacts, improve water quality, reduce soil erosion, protect aquatic and riparian habitat, provide recreational opportunities, provide aesthetic benefits.

(Code 1981, § 7-16; Res. No. 97-4-8-057, exh. A, 4-8-1997; Ord. No. 2009-12-08-188, § 1(Exh. A), 12-8-2009)

Sec. 109-20. - Definitions.

For the purpose of this article, the following definitions shall be adopted; any words not found in this section should be taken from the standard definition found in the dictionary or the NFIP definitions found in 44 CFR 59.1:

Base flood means the flood having a one-percent probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The base flood is also known as the 100-year flood.

Base flood elevation (BFE) means the elevation in relation to the mean sea level of the crest of the base flood. The base flood elevation at any location is as defined in section 109-21 of this article.

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

Building means a structure that is principally above the ground and is enclosed by walls and a roof including manufactured homes and prefabricated buildings and gas or liquid storage tanks. The term also includes recreational vehicles and travel trailers to be installed on a site for more than 180 days.

Critical facility means any facility which is critical to the health and welfare of the population and, if flooded, would create an added dimension to the disaster. Damage to these critical facilities can impact the delivery of vital services, can cause greater damage to other sectors of the community, or can put special populations at risk.

Examples of critical facilities where flood protection should be required include: emergency services facilities (such as fire and police stations), schools, hospitals retirement homes and senior care facilities, major roads and bridges, critical utility sites (telephone switching stations or electrical transformers, and

hazardous material storage facilities, and gas stations (chemicals, petrochemicals, hazardous or toxic substances).

Development means any manmade change to real estate including, but not necessarily limited to:

- (1) Demolition, construction, reconstruction, repair, placement of a building or any structural alteration to a building;
- (2) Substantial improvement of an existing building;
- (3) Installing a manufactured home on a site, preparing a site for a manufactured home, or installing a travel trailer on a site for more than 180 days;
- (4) Installation of utilities, construction of roads, bridges, culverts or similar projects;
- (5) Construction or erection of levees, dams, walls, or fences;
- (6) Drilling, mining, filling, dredging, grading, excavating, paving, or other alterations of the ground surface;
- (7) Storage of materials including the placement of gas and liquid storage tanks; and
- (8) Channel modifications or any other activity that might change the direction, height, or velocity of flood or surface waters.

"Development" does not include routine maintenance of existing buildings and facilities, resurfacing roads, or gardening, plowing, and similar practices that do not involve filling, grading, or construction of levees.

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 or buildings to be constructed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

Expansion to an 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).

FEMA means Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Flood means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow, the unusual and rapid accumulation, or the runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood fringe means that portion of the floodplain outside of the regulatory floodway.

Flood insurance rate map means a map prepared by the FEMA that depicts the floodplain or special flood hazard area (SFHA) within a community. This map includes insurance rate zones and may or may not depict floodways and show base flood elevations.

Flood insurance study means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations.

Floodplain and *special flood hazard area (SFHA)* are synonymous. Those lands within the jurisdiction of the county that are subject to inundation by the base flood. The floodplains of the county are generally identified as such on the flood insurance rate maps of the county prepared by FEMA and dated January 20, 2010 February 15, 2019. Floodplain also includes those areas of known flooding as identified by the County.

Floodproofing means any combination of structural or nonstructural additional, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate, property and their contents.

Floodproofing certificate means a form published by FEMA that is used to certify that a building has been designed and constructed to be structurally dry floodproofed to the flood protection elevation.

FPE or flood protection elevation means the elevation of the base flood plus one foot of freeboard at any given location in the floodplain.

Floodway means that portion of the floodplain required to store and convey the base flood. The floodway for the floodplains of the Iroquois River, the Kankakee River, Soldier Creek, Forked Creek and Rock Creek shall be as delineated on the countywide flood insurance rate map of the county prepared by FEMA and dated ~~January 20, 2010~~ February 15, 2019. The floodway for each of the remaining floodplains of the county shall be according to the best data available from federal, state, or other sources.

Freeboard means an increment of elevation added to the base flood elevation to provide a factor of safety for uncertainties in calculations, future watershed development, unknown localized conditions, wave actions and unpredictable effects such as those caused by ice or debris jams.

Historic structure means any structure that is:

- (1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register.
- (2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district.
- (3) Individually listed on the state inventory of historic places by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.
- (4) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places that has been certified by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

IDNR/OWR means Illinois Department of Natural Resources/Office of Water Resources.

Lowest floor means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement) of a building or structure. 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 nonelevation design requirements of Section 7 of this ordinance.

Manufactured home means a structure transportable, in one or more sections, that is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities.

Manufactured home park or subdivision means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more lots for rent or sale.

New construction means structures for which the start of construction commenced on/or after ~~January 20, 2010~~ February 15, 2019 and includes any subsequent improvements of 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 or buildings to be constructed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

NFIP means National Flood Insurance Program.

Recreational vehicle or travel trailer means a vehicle which is:

- (1) Built on a single chassis;
- (2) Four hundred square feet or less in size;

- (3) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck and designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

Repetitive loss means flood related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a ten-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.

SFHA. See definition of *Floodplain*.

Start of construction includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued. This, 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 placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. For a substantial improvement, 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 the building.

Structure. See "Building".

Substantial damage means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cumulative percentage of damage during a ten (10) year period equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred regardless of actual repair work performed. Volunteer labor and materials must be included in this determination. The term includes "Repetitive Loss Buildings" (see definition).

Substantial improvement means any repair, reconstruction, addition, or improvement of a structure taking place during a ten (10) year period in which the cumulative percentage of improvements equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either before the improvement or repair is started, or increases the total floor area by more than 20 percent.

Violation means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the required federal, state, and/or local permits and elevation certification is presumed to be in violation until such time as the documentation is provided.

(Code 1981, § 7-17; Res. No. 97-4-8-057, exh. A, 4-8-1997; Ord. No. 2009-12-08-188, § 1(Exh. A), 12-8-2009)

Sec. 109-21. - Base flood elevation.

The best available base flood elevation data are listed below. Whenever a party disagrees with the best available data, the party may finance the detailed engineering study needed to replace the existing data with better data and submit it to the FEMA and IDNR/OWR for approval prior to any development of the site.

- (1) The base flood elevation for the floodplains of the Iroquois River, Kankakee River, Soldier Creek, Forked Creek and Rock Creek shall be as delineated on the 100-year flood profiles in the countywide flood insurance study of the county prepared by FEMA and dated ~~January 20, 2010~~ February 15, 2019.
- (2) The base flood elevation for each floodplain delineated as an "AE zone", "AH zone" or "AO zone" shall be that elevation (or depth) delineated on the countywide flood insurance rate map of the county.
- (3) The base flood elevation for each of the remaining floodplains delineated as an "A zone" on the countywide flood insurance rate map of the county shall be according to the best data available from federal, state and other sources. Should no other data exist, an engineering study must be financed by the applicant should be done to determine base flood elevations.

(Code 1981, § 7-18; Res. No. 97-4-8-057, exh. A, 4-8-1997; Ord. No. 2009-12-08-188, § 1(Exh. A), 12-8-2009)

Sec. 109-22. - Variances.

- (a) Whenever the standards of this article place undue hardship on a specific development proposal, the applicant may apply for a variance to the committee of the county board having jurisdiction. The committee shall review the applicant's request, and make a decision to approve or deny. The committee may attach such conditions to the granting of a variance as it deems necessary to further the intent of this article.
- (b) No variance shall be granted unless the applicant demonstrates that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (1) The development activity cannot be located outside the floodplain;
 - (2) A particular hardship to the owner would result, as distinguished from a mere inconvenience, if the letter of the regulations were to be carried out;
 - (3) The relief requested is the minimum necessary;
 - (4) There will be no additional threat to public health or safety or creation of a nuisance;
 - (5) There will be no additional public expense for flood protection, rescue or relief operations, policing, or repairs to roads, utilities, or other public facilities; and
 - (6) The applicant's circumstances are unique and do not establish a pattern inconsistent with the intent of the NFIP.
 - (7) All other state and federal permits have been obtained.
- (c) The planning director, or his designee, shall notify an applicant in writing that a variance from the requirements of this article that would lessen the degree of protection to a building or structure will:
 - (1) Result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to \$25.00 for \$100.00 of insurance coverage;
 - (2) Increase the risks to life and property; and
 - (3) Require that the applicant proceed with knowledge of these risks and that the applicant acknowledge in writing the assumption of the risk and liability.
- (d) Variances to the building protection requirements of section 109-81 requested in connection with the reconstruction, repair or alteration of a site or building included on the National Register of Historic Places or the Illinois Register of Historic Places may be granted using criteria more permissive than the requirements of this section subject to the conditions that:
 - (1) The repair or rehabilitation is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure; and
 - (2) The repair or rehabilitation will not result in the structure being removed as a certified historic structure.

(Code 1981, § 7-42; Res. No. 97-4-8-057, exh. A, 4-8-1997; Ord. No. 2009-12-08-188, § 1(Exh. A), 12-8-2009)

Sec. 109-23. - Disclaimer of liability.

The degree of flood protection required by this article is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on available information derived from engineering and scientific methods of study. Larger floods may occur or flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This article does not imply that development either inside or outside of the SFHA will be free from flooding or damage. This article does not create liability on the part of the county or any officer or employee thereof

for any flood damage that results from reliance on this article or any administrative decision made lawfully thereunder.

(Code 1981, § 7-51; Res. No. 97-4-8-057, exh. A, 4-8-1997)

Sec. 109-24. - Violations.

- (a) Failure to obtain a permit for development in any floodplain or failure to comply with the requirements of a permit or conditions of a variance shall be deemed to be a violation of this article. Upon due investigation, the planning director, or his designee, may determine that a violation of the minimum standards of this article exists. The planning director, or his designee, shall notify the owner in writing of such violation.
- (b) If such owner fails after ten days' notice to correct the violation:
 - (1) The county may make application to the circuit court for an injunction requiring conformance with this article or make such other order as the court deems necessary to secure compliance with the article.
 - (2) Any person who violates this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$100.00 or more than \$750.00 per offense.
 - (3) A separate offense shall be deemed committed upon each day during or on which a violation occurs or continues.
 - (4) The county shall record a judgment of violation on the title of the property in the recorder of deeds office.
- (c) The planning director, or his designee, shall inform the owner that any such violation is considered a willful act to increase flood damages and therefore may cause coverage by a standard flood insurance policy to be suspended.
- (d) Nothing herein shall prevent the county from taking such other lawful action to prevent or remedy any violations. All costs connected therewith shall accrue to the person or persons responsible.

(Code 1981, § 7-52; Res. No. 97-4-8-057, exh. A, 4-8-1997; Ord. No. 2009-12-08-188, § 1(Exh. A), 12-8-2009)

Secs. 109-25—109-51. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 109-52. - Duties of the planning director.

The planning director, or his designee, shall be responsible for the general administration of this article and ensure that all development activities within the floodplains under the jurisdiction of the county meet the requirements of this article. Specifically, the planning director, or his designee, shall:

- (1) Process development permits in accordance with section 109-53;
- (2) Ensure that all development in a floodway (or a floodplain with no delineated floodway) meets the damage prevention requirements of section 109-80;
- (3) Ensure that the building protection requirements for all buildings subject to section 109-81 are met and maintain a record of the "as-built" elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) or floodproof certificate;
- (4) Assure that all subdivisions meet the requirement of section 109-82;
- (5) Ensure that water supply and waste disposal systems meet the public health standards of chapter 58 of the Kankakee County Code, and as amended from time to time.
- (6) If a variance is requested, ensure that the requirements of section 109-22 are met and maintain documentation of any variances granted;

- (7) Inspect all development projects and take any and all actions outlined in section 109-24 as necessary to ensure compliance with this article;
- (8) Assure that applicants are aware of and obtain any and all other required local, state and federal permits;
- (9) Provide information and assistance to citizens upon request about permit procedures and floodplain construction techniques;
- (10) Cooperate with state and federal floodplain management agencies to coordinate base flood data and to improve the administration of this article; and
- (11) Maintain for public inspection base flood data, floodplain maps, copies of state and federal permits, and documentation of compliance for development activities subject to this article.
- (12) Perform site inspections to ensure compliance with this article and make substantial damage determinations for structures within the floodplain; and
- (13) Maintain the accuracy of floodplain maps including notifying IDNR/OWR and/or submitting information to FEMA within six months whenever a modification of the floodplain may change the base flood elevation or result in a change to the floodplain map.

(Code 1981, § 7-19; Res. No. 97-4-8-057, exh. A, 4-8-1997; Ord. No. 2009-12-08-188, § 1(Exh. A), 12-8-2009)

Sec. 109-53. - Development permits.

No person, firm, corporation, or governmental body not exempted by state law shall commence any development in the floodplain without first obtaining a development permit from the planning director, or his designee. The planning director, or his designee, shall not issue a development permit if the proposed development does not meet the requirements of this article.

- (1) The application for a development permit shall be accompanied by:
 - a. Drawings of the site, drawn to scale showing property line dimensions;
 - b. Existing grade elevations and all changes in grade resulting from excavation or filling;
 - c. The location and dimensions of all buildings and additions to buildings; and,
 - d. The elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) of all existing and proposed buildings subject to the requirements of section 109-81 of this article.
- (2) Upon receipt of an application for a development permit, the planning director or his designee shall compare the elevation of the site to the base flood elevation. Any development located on land that can be shown by certified elevation survey data to have been higher than the base flood elevation as of the date of the site's first flood insurance rate map identification is not located in the floodplain and therefore not subject to the requirements of this article. Conversely, any development located on land shown to be below the base flood elevation and hydraulically connected, but not shown on the current flood insurance rate map, is subject to the provisions of this chapter. The planning director, or his designee, shall maintain documentation of the existing ground elevation at the development site and certification that this ground elevation existed prior to the date of the site's first flood insurance rate map identification. The applicant, or his designee, shall be responsible for obtaining all other federal, state, and local permits, approvals or permit-not-required letters that may be required for this type of activity. The planning director, or his designee, shall not issue a permit unless all other federal, state, and local permits have been obtained.

(Code 1981, § 7-36; Res. No. 97-4-8-057, exh. A, 4-8-1997; Ord. No. 2009-12-08-188, § 1(Exh. A), 12-8-2009)

Sec. 109-54. - Abrogation and greater restrictions.

This article repeals and replaces any prior ordinances which conflict with this amended article and any conflicting ordinances are hereby superseded and repealed. This article does not repeal the original resolution or ordinance adopted to achieve eligibility in the National Flood Insurance Program. Nor does this article repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. Where this article and other ordinance easements, covenants or deed restrictions conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

(Ord. No. 2009-12-08-188, § 1(Exh. A), 12-8-2009)

Secs. 109-55—109-79. - Reserved.

DIVISION 3. - FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

Sec. 109-80. - Preventing increased flood heights and resulting damages.

Within the floodway identified on the countywide flood insurance rate map, and within all other floodplains where a floodway has not been delineated, the following standards shall apply:

- (A) *[Required development activities.]* Except as provided in subsection (B), no development shall be allowed which, acting in combination with existing and anticipated development, will cause any increase in flood heights or velocities or threat to public health and safety. The following specific development activities shall be considered as meeting this requirement:
1. *Bridge and culvert crossings of streams in rural areas meeting the following conditions of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources Statewide Permit Number 2:*
 - a. The crossing will not result in an increase in water surface profile elevation in excess of 1.0 foot, and
 - b. The crossing will not result in an increase in water surface profile elevation in excess of one-half foot at a point 1,000 feet upstream of the proposed structure.
 - c. There are no buildings in the area impacted by the increases in water surface profile.
 - d. The proposed bridge or culvert crossing will not involve straightening, enlarging, or relocating the existing channel.
 - e. The design must be certified by a licensed professional engineer in the State of Illinois and the designs must meet the conditions of an IDNR/OWR permit.
 - f. The design must be certified by a second licensed professional engineer.
 2. *Barge fleeting facilities meeting the following conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Number 3:* The permit is only applicable when deadmen, pier cells, or other similar anchorage devices have been permitted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
 3. *Aerial utility crossings meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit No. 4:*
 - a. The utility line must be constructed above the existing 100-year flood elevation or attached to an existing bridge.
 - b. A utility line attached to an existing bridge shall be constructed above the low cord elevation of the bridge.
 - c. No supporting towers or poles shall be located in a river, lake or stream.
 - d. Supporting towers including foundation and poles shall be designed and located so as to not cause an obstruction of flood flows by trapping debris.
 - e. All disturbed areas shall be returned to preconstruction grades and revegetated.
 - f. All Illinois Commerce Commission, National Electrical Safety Code, and federal requirements must be met.

4. *Minor boat docks meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit No. 5:*
 - a. The boat dock must not extend more than 50 feet into a waterway and no more than one-quarter of the width of the waterway and shall not extend beyond the navigational limited established by the IDNR and Corps of Engineers.
 - b. The width of the boat dock shall not be more than ten feet.
 - c. For L-shaped or T-shaped docks, the length of that portion parallel to the shoreline must not exceed 50 percent of the landowner's shoreline frontage nor 50 feet.
 - d. Docks must be aligned so as not to cross the projection of property lines into the waterway or come within ten feet of the projected property line.
 - e. Dock posts must be marked by reflective devices.
 - f. The boat dock must be securely anchored to prevent detachment during times of high wind or water.
 - g. Metal drums or containers may not be used as buoyancy units unless they are filled with flotation foam. Containers which previously stored pesticides, herbicides, or any other toxic chemicals are not permissible.
 - h. This permit does not authorize any other related construction activity such as shore protection or fill.
 - i. Nonfloating boat docks must be constructed in a manner which will minimize obstruction to flow.
 - j. At any future date, the permittee must agree to make necessary modifications to the dock as determined by the IDNR or Corp of Engineers
5. *Minor, nonobstructive activities meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit No. 6:*
 - a. The following activities (not involving fill or positive change in grade) are covered by this permit:
 - i. The construction of underground utility lines, wells, or septic tanks not crossing a lake or stream.
 - ii. The construction of light poles, sign posts, and similar structures.
 - iii. The construction of sidewalks, driveways, athletic fields (excluding fences), patios, and similar structures.
 - iv. The construction of properly anchored, unwallled, open structures such as playground equipment, pavilions, and carports.
 - v. The placement of properly anchored buildings not exceeding 70 square feet in size, nor ten square feet in any dimension. Only one such building on a property is authorized by this statewide permit.
 - vi. The raising of existing buildings, provided no changes are made to the outside dimensions of the building and the placement of fill is not involved.
6. *Outfall structures and drainage ditch outlets meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit No. 7:*
 - a. Any outfall structure, including any headwall or end-section, shall not extend riverward or lakeward of the existing adjacent natural bank slope or adjacent bank protection.
 - b. The velocity of the discharge shall not exceed the scour velocity of the channel soil, unless channel erosion would be prevented by the use of riprap or other design measures.

- c. Outlets from drainage ditches shall not be opened to a stream until the ditch is vegetated or otherwise stabilized to minimize stream sedimentation.
 - d. Disturbance of streamside vegetation shall be kept to a minimum during construction to prevent erosion and sedimentation. All disturbed floodway areas, including the stream banks, shall be restored to their original contours and seeded or otherwise stabilized upon completion of construction.
7. *Underground pipeline and utility crossings meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit No. 8:*
- a. In all cases, the crossing shall be placed beneath the bed of the river, lake or stream and, unless the crossing is encased in concrete or entrenched in bedrock, a minimum of three feet of cover shall be provided. The river, lake or stream bed shall be returned to its original condition.
 - b. Disturbance of streamside vegetation shall be kept to a minimum during construction to prevent erosion and sedimentation. All disturbed floodway areas, including stream banks, shall be restored to their original contours and seeded or otherwise stabilized upon completion of construction.
 - c. Any utility crossing carrying material which may cause water pollution, as defined by the Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5), shall be provided with shutoff valves on each side of the body of water to be crossed.
 - d. If blasting is to be utilized in the construction of the crossing, the permittee shall notify the IDNR/OWR at least ten days prior to the blasting date to allow monitoring of any related fish kills.
8. *Bank stabilization projects meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit No. 9:*
- a. Only the following materials may be utilized in urban areas: stone and concrete riprap, steel sheet piling, cellular blocks, fabric-formed concrete, gabion baskets, rock and wire mattresses, sand/cement filled bags, geotechnical fabric materials, natural vegetation and treated timber. Urban areas are defined as: areas of the state where residential, commercial, or industrial development currently exists or, based on land use plans or controls, is expected to occur within ten years. (The department should be consulted if there is a question of whether or not an area is considered urban).
 - b. In addition to the materials listed in subsection a., other materials (e.g. tire revetments) may be utilized in rural areas provided all other conditions of this permit are met.
 - c. The following materials shall not be used in any case: auto bodies, garbage or debris, scrap lumber, metal refuse, roofing materials, asphalt or other bituminous materials, or any material which would cause water pollution as defined by the Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5).
 - d. The affected length of shoreline, stream bank, or channel to be protected shall not exceed, either singularly or cumulatively, 1,000 feet.
 - e. All material utilized shall be properly sized or anchored to resist anticipated forces of current and wave action.
 - f. Materials shall be placed in a way which would not cause erosion or the accumulation of debris on properties adjacent to or opposite the project.
 - g. Materials shall not be placed higher than the existing top of the bank.
 - h. Materials shall be placed so that the modified bank full-width and cross-sectional area of the channel will conform to or be no more restrictive than that of the natural channel upstream and downstream of the site.

For projects involving continuous placement of riprap along the bank, toe of the bank or other similar applications, in no case shall the cross-sectional area of the natural channel be reduced by more than ten percent nor the volume of material placed exceed two cubic yards per lineal foot of the stream bank or shoreline. The bank may be graded to obtain a flatter slope and to lessen the quantity of material required.

- i. If broken concrete is used, all protruding materials such as reinforcing rods shall be cut flush with the surface of the concrete and removed from the construction area.
 - j. Disturbance of vegetation shall be kept to a minimum during construction to prevent erosion and sedimentation. All disturbed areas shall be seeded or otherwise stabilized upon completion of construction.
 - k. In the case of seawalls and gabion structures on lakes, the structure shall be constructed at or landward of the water line as determined by the normal pool elevation, unless:
 - i. It is constructed in alignment with an existing seawall(s) or gabion structure(s), and
 - ii. The volume of material placed, including the structure, would not exceed two cubic yards per lineal foot.
 - l. Excess material excavated during the construction of the bank or shoreline protection shall be placed in accordance with local, state, and federal laws and rules, shall not be placed in a floodway.
9. *Accessory structures and additions to existing residential buildings meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit No. 10:*
- a. The accessory structure or building addition must comply with the requirements of the local floodplain ordinance.
 - b. The principle structure to which the project is being added must have been in existence on the effective date of this permit (July 25, 1988).
 - c. The accessory structure or addition must not exceed 500 square feet in size and must not deflect floodwaters onto another property, and
 - d. Must not involve the placement of any fill material.
 - e. No construction shall be undertaken in, or within 50 feet of the bank of the stream channel.
 - f. The accessory structure or addition must be properly anchored to prevent its movement during flood conditions.
 - g. Only one accessory structure or addition to an existing structure shall be authorized by this permit; plans for any subsequent addition must be submitted to IDNR/OWR for review.
 - h. Disturbances of vegetation shall be kept to a minimum during construction to prevent erosion and sedimentation. All disturbed floodway areas shall be seeded or otherwise stabilized upon completion of construction.
10. *Minor maintenance dredging activities meeting the conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit No. 11:*
- a. The affected length of the stream shall not either singularly or cumulatively exceed 1,000 feet;
 - b. The project shall not include the construction of any new channel; all work must be confined to the existing channel or to reestablishing flows in the natural stream channel; and

- c. The cross-sectional area of the dredged channel shall conform to that of the natural channel upstream and downstream of the site.
 - d. Dredged or spoil material shall not be disposed of in a wetland and shall be either:
 - i. Removed from the floodway;
 - ii. Used to stabilize an existing bank provided no materials would be placed higher than the existing top of bank and provided the cross-sectional area of the natural channel would not be reduced by more than ten percent, nor the volume of material placed exceed two cubic yards per lineal foot of streambank;
 - iii. Used to fill an existing washed out or scoured floodplain area such that the average natural floodplain elevation is not increased;
 - iv. Used to stabilize an existing levee provided the height of the levee would not be increased nor its alignment changed;
 - v. Placed in a disposal site previously approved by the department in accordance with the conditions of the approval, or
 - vi. Used for beach nourishment, provided the material meets all applicable water quality standards.
 - e. Disturbance of streamside vegetation shall be kept to a minimum during construction to prevent erosion and sedimentation. All disturbed floodway areas, including the stream banks, shall be seeded or otherwise stabilized upon completion of construction.
11. *Bridge and culvert replacement structures and bridge widening meeting the following conditions of IDNR/OWR Statewide Permit Number 12:*
- a. A licensed professional engineer shall determine and document that the existing structure has not been the cause of demonstrable flood damage. Such documentation shall include, at a minimum, confirmation that:
 - i. No buildings or structures have been impacted by the backwater induced by the existing structure, and
 - ii. There is no record of complaints of flood damages associated with the existing structure.
 - b. A licensed professional engineer shall determine that the new structure will provide the same or greater effective waterway opening as the existing structure. For bridge-widening projects the existing piers and the proposed pier extensions must be in line with the direction of the approaching flow upstream of the bridge.
 - c. The project shall not include any appreciable raising of the approach roads. (This condition does not apply if all points on the approaches exist at an elevation equal to or higher than the 100-year frequency flood headwater elevation as determined by a FEMA flood insurance study completed or approved by IDNR/OWR).
 - d. The project shall not involve the straightening, enlargement or relocation of the existing channel of the river or stream except as permitted by the Department's Statewide Permit Number 9 (Minor Shoreline, channel and Streambank Protection Activities) or Statewide Permit Number 11 (Minor Maintenance Dredging Activities).
 - e. The permittee shall maintain records of projects authorized by this permit necessary to document compliance with the above conditions.
12. *Temporary construction activities meeting the following conditions of IDNR/OWR statewide Permit Number 13:*

- a. No temporary construction activity shall be commenced until the individual permittee determines that the permanent structure (if any) for which the work is being performed has received all required federal, state and local authorizations.
 - b. The term "temporary" shall mean not more than one construction season. All temporary construction materials must be removed from the stream and floodway within one year of their placement and the area returned to the conditions existing prior to the beginning of construction. Any desired subsequent or repetitive material placement shall not occur without the review and approval of the IDNR/OWR.
 - c. The temporary project shall be constructed such that it will not cause erosion or damage due to increases in water surface profiles to adjacent properties. For locations where there are structures in the upstream floodplain, the temporary project shall be constructed such that all water surface profile increases, due to the temporary project, are contained within the channel banks.
 - d. This permit does not authorize the placement or construction of any solid embankment or wall such as a dam, roadway, levee, or dike across any channel or floodway.
 - e. No temporary structure shall be placed within any river or stream channel until a licensed professional engineer determines and documents that the temporary structure will meet the requirements of special condition number 3 of this statewide permit. Such documentation shall include, at a minimum, confirmation that no buildings or structures will be impacted by the backwater induced by the temporary structure.
 - f. The permittee shall maintain records of projects authorized by this permit necessary to document compliance with the above condition.
 - g. Disturbance of vegetation shall be kept to a minimum during construction to prevent erosion and sedimentation. All disturbed areas shall be seeded or otherwise stabilized upon completion of the removal of the temporary construction.
 - h. Materials used for the project shall not cause water pollution as defined by the Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5).
13. *Any development determined by IDNR/OWR to be located entirely in a flood fringe area shall be exempt from state floodway permit requirements.*
- (B) *[Additional requirements.]* Other development activities not listed in subsection (A) may be permitted only if:
- 1. A permit has been issued for the work by IDNR/OWR (or written documentation is provided that an IDNR/OWR permit is not required); and
 - 2. Sufficient data has been provided to FEMA when necessary to approve a revision of the regulatory map and base flood elevation.
- (C) *Carrying capacity and notification.* For all projects involving channel modification, fill, or stream maintenance (including levees), the flood carrying capacity of the watercourse shall be maintained.

In addition, Kankakee County shall notify adjacent communities in writing 30 days prior to the issuance of a permit for the alteration or relocation of the watercourse.

(Code 1981, § 7-37; Res. No. 97-4-8-057, exh. A, 4-8-1997; Ord. No. 2009-12-08-188, § 1(Exh. A), 12-8-2009)

Sec. 109-81. - Protecting buildings.

- (a) In addition to the damage prevention requirements of section 109-80, all buildings to be located in the floodplain shall be protected from flood damage below the FPE. This building protection requirement applies to the following situations:
- (1) Construction or placement of a new building or alteration or addition to an existing building of an area of 70 square feet or valued at more than \$1,000.00;
 - (2) Substantial improvements or structural alterations made to an existing building that increase the floor area by more than 20 percent or equal or exceed the market value by 50 percent. Alteration shall be figured cumulatively during a ten-year period. If substantially improved, the existing structure and the addition must meet the flood protection standards of this section;
 - (3) Repairs made to a substantially damaged building. These repairs shall be figured cumulatively during a ten-year period. If substantially damaged the entire structure must meet the flood protection standards of this section. Substantial damage is defined in section 109-20;
 - (4) Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site. This section does not apply to returning a manufactured home to the same site it lawfully occupied before it was removed to avoid flood damage; and
 - (5) Installing a travel trailer or recreational vehicle on a site for more than 180 days.
- (b) Residential or nonresidential buildings can meet the building protection requirements by one of the following methods:
- (1) The building may be constructed on permanent land fill in accordance with the following:
 - a. The lowest floor (including basement) shall be one foot above the flood protection elevation;
 - b. The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than one foot before compaction and should extend at least ten feet beyond the foundation before sloping below the flood protection elevation;
 - c. The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour during flooding by vegetative cover, riprap, or other structural measure;
 - d. The fill shall be composed of rock or soil and not incorporate debris or refuse materials; and
 - e. The fill shall not adversely affect the flow of surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties and when necessary stormwater management techniques such as swales or basins shall be incorporated.
 - (2) The building may be elevated on solid walls in accordance with the following:
 - a. The building or improvements shall be elevated on stilts, piles, walls, crawlspace or other foundation that is permanently open to floodwaters;
 - b. The lowest floor and all electrical, heating, ventilating, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and utility meters shall be located at or above the flood protection elevation;
 - c. If walls are used, all fully enclosed areas below the flood protection elevation shall address hydrostatic pressures by allowing the automatic entry and exit of floodwater. Designs must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or have a minimum of one permanent opening on each wall no more than one foot above grade with a minimum of two openings and providing a total net area of not less than one square inch for every one square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding below the base flood elevation;
 - d. The foundation and supporting members shall be anchored, designed, and certified by a licensed architect or licensed engineer so as to minimize exposure to hydrostatic pressure and hydrodynamic forces such as current, waves, ice and floating debris;

- i. All structural components below the flood protection elevation shall be constructed of materials resistant to flood damage;
 - ii. Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other service facilities may be located below the flood protection elevation provided they are waterproofed; and
 - iii. The area below the flood protection elevation shall be used solely for parking or building access and not later modified or occupied as habitable space, or
 - iv. In lieu of the above criteria, the design methods to comply with these requirements may be certified by a licensed professional engineer or architect.
- (3) The building may be constructed with a crawlspace located below the flood protection elevation provided that the following conditions are met:
- (4) The building must be designed and adequately anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
- (5) Any enclosed area below the flood protection elevation shall have openings that equalize hydrostatic pressures by allowing for the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. A minimum of one opening on each wall having a total net area of not less than one square inch per one square foot of enclosed area. The openings shall be no more than one foot above grade.
- (6) The interior grade of the crawlspace below the flood protection elevation must not be more than two feet below the lowest adjacent exterior grade.
- (7) The interior height of the crawlspace measured from the interior grade of the crawl to the top of the foundations wall must not exceed four (4) feet at any point.
- (8) An adequate drainage system must be installed to remove floodwaters from the interior area of the crawlspace within a reasonable period of time after a flood event.
- (9) Portions of the building below the flood protection elevation must be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage, and
- (10) Utility systems within the crawlspace must be elevated above the flood protection elevation.
- (c) Nonresidential buildings may be structurally dry floodproofed (in lieu of elevation) provided a registered professional engineer certifies that:
 - (1) Below the flood protection elevation the structure and attendant utility facilities are watertight and capable of resisting the effects of the base flood;
 - (2) The building design accounts for flood velocities, duration, rate of rise, hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces, effects of buoyancy, and impact from debris and ice; and
 - (3) Floodproofing measures will be incorporated into the building design and operable without human intervention and without an outside source of electricity.
 - (4) Levees, berms, floodwalls and similar works are not considered floodproofing for the purpose of this section.
- (d) Manufactured homes or travel trailers to be permanently installed on site shall be:
 - (1) Elevated one foot above the flood protection elevation, and
 - (2) Anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by being tied down in accordance with the rules and regulations for the Illinois Mobile Home Tie-Down Act issued pursuant to 77 Ill. Adm. Code § 870.
- (e) Travel trailers and recreational vehicles on site for more than 180 days per year shall meet the elevation requirements of subsection (d) unless the following conditions are met:
 - (1) The vehicle must be either self-propelled or towable by a light-duty truck.

- (2) The hitch must remain on the vehicle at all times.
 - (3) The vehicle must not be attached to external structures such as decks and porches
 - (4) The vehicle must be designed solely for recreation, camping, travel, or seasonal use rather than as a permanent dwelling.
 - (5) The vehicles largest horizontal projections must be no larger than 400 square feet.
 - (6) The vehicle's wheels must remain on axles and inflated.
 - (7) Air conditioning units must be attached to the frame so as to be safe for movement out of the floodplain.
 - (8) Propane tanks as well as electrical and sewage connections must be quick-disconnect and above the 100-year flood elevation.
 - (9) The vehicle must be licensed and titled as a recreational vehicle or park model, and
 - (10) Must either:
 - a. Entirely be supported by jacks, or
 - b. Have a hitch jack permanently mounted, have the tires touching the ground and be supported by block in a manner that will allow the block to be easily removed by used of the hitch jack.
- (f) Garages, sheds or other minor accessory structures constructed ancillary to an existing residential use may be permitted provided the following conditions are met:
- (1) The garage or shed must be nonhabitable.
 - (2) The garage or shed must be used only for the storage of vehicles and tools and cannot be modified later into another use.
 - (3) The garage or shed must be located outside of the floodway or have the appropriate state and/or federal permits.
 - (4) The garage or shed must be on a single family lot and be accessory to an existing principle structure on the same lot.
 - (5) Below the base flood elevation, the garage or shed must be built of materials not susceptible to flood damage.
 - (6) All utilities, plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical must be elevated above the flood protection elevation.
 - (7) The garage or shed must have at least one permanent opening on each wall not more than one foot above grade with one square inch of opening for every one square foot of floor area.
 - (8) The garage or shed must be less than \$10,000.00 in market value or replacement cost, whichever is greater, or less than 500 square feet.
 - (9) The structure shall be anchored to resist floatation and overturning.
 - (10) All flammable or toxic materials (gasoline, paint, insecticides, fertilizers, etc.) shall be stored above the flood protection elevation.
 - (11) The lowest floor elevation should be documented and the owner advised of the flood insurance implications.

(Code 1981, § 7-38; Res. No. 97-4-8-057, exh. A, 4-8-1997; Ord. No. 2009-12-08-188, § 1(Exh. A), 12-8-2009)

Sec. 109-82. - Subdivisions and other development requirements.

- (a) The county board shall take into account flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions related to land management, use and development.
- (b) New subdivisions, manufactured home parks, annexation agreements, planned unit developments (PUDs) and additions to manufactured home parks and subdivision shall meet the damage prevention and building protection standards of sections 109-80 and 109-81 of this article. Any proposal for such development shall include the following data:
 - (1) The base flood elevation and the boundary of the floodplain (where the base flood elevation is not available from an existing study, the applicant shall be responsible for calculating the base flood elevation);
 - (2) The boundary of the floodway when available; and
 - (3) A signed statement by a licensed engineer that the proposed plat or plan accounts for changes in the drainage of surface waters in accordance with county subdivision regulations.
 - (4) Streets, blocks lots, parks and other public ground shall be located and laid out in such a manner as to preserve and utilize natural streams and channels. Wherever possible the floodplains shall be included within parks and other public grounds.
- (c) Public health standards must be met for all floodplain development. In addition to the requirements of sections 109-80 and 109-81, the following standards apply:
 - (1) No development in the floodplain shall include locating or storing chemicals, explosives, buoyant materials, flammable liquids, pollutants, or other hazardous or toxic materials below the flood protection elevation unless such materials are stored in a floodproofed and anchored storage tank and certified by a professional engineer or floodproofed building constructed according to the requirements of section 109-80.
 - (2) New and replacement sanitary sewer lines and on-site waste disposal systems may be permitted providing all manholes or other aboveground openings located below the flood protection elevation are watertight.
 - (3) Public sanitary sewer systems and water supply systems shall be located and constructed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters.
 - (4) New and replacement on-site sanitary sewer lines or waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding. Manholes or other aboveground openings located below the flood protection elevation are watertight.
 - (5) Construction of new or substantially improved critical facilities shall be located outside the limits of the floodplain. Construction of new critical facilities shall be permissible within the floodplain if no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities constructed within the SFHA shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated or structurally dry floodproofed to the 500-year flood frequency elevation or three feet above the level of the 100-year flood frequency elevation whichever is greater. Floodproofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities.
- (d) All other activities defined as development shall be designed so as not to alter flood flows or increase potential flood damages.

(Code 1981, § 7-39; Res. No. 97-4-8-057, exh. A, 4-8-1997; Ord. No. 2009-12-08-188, § 1(Exh. A), 12-8-2009)

Secs. 109-83—109-93. - Res