

MONTEZUMA COUNTY ORDINANCE
NO. 1-91

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE
SECTION 1.0

STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT,
PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The Legislature of the State of Colorado in 29-20-104(1)(a), C.R.S., authorized local governments to adopt regulations designed to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry in hazardous areas.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MONTEZUMA COUNTY THAT:

1.2 FINDINGS OF FACT

(1) The flood hazard areas of Montezuma County are subject to periodic 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) These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in areas of special flood hazard which increase flood heights and velocities, and when inadequately anchored, damage uses in other areas. Uses that are inadequately floodproofed, elevated or otherwise protected from flood damage also contribute to the flood loss.

1.3 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions to specific areas by provisions designed:

- (1) To protect human life and health;
- (2) To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the

expense of the general public;

- (4) To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- (6) To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
- (7) To ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- (8) To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

1.4 METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES

In order to accomplish its purposes, this ordinance includes methods and provisions for:

- (1) Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
- (2) Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;
- (4) Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and,
- (5) Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

SECTION 2.0

DEFINITIONS

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

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the County Administrator's interpretation of any provisions of this ordinance or a request for a variance.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or AH zone with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

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

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or the structures, mining dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

"Existing manufactured homepark or subdivision" means a manufactured home park 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) are completed before the effective date of this ordinance.

"Expansion to 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" or "flooding" 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 and/or

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

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means the official map of which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special food hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" means the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that includes flood profiles, the Flood Boundary-Floodway Map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

"Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement).

"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."

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of the original ordinance, 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 these floodplain management regulations.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is (1) built on a single chassis; (2) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections; (3) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and (4) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

"Start of construction" includes substantial improvement, and means the date the letter of compliance was issued, provided the placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the letter of compliance 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 on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building or manufactured home 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 damage 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 the "start of construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage," regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

(1) Any project for improvement of 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 from the requirements of this ordinance which permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this ordinance.

SECTION 3.0

GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES

This ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Montezuma County including but not limited to subdivisions.

3.2 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled, "The Flood Insurance Study for Montezuma County", dated May 4, 1989, with an accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance. The Flood Insurance Study and FIRM are on file at the Montezuma County Administration Office, 109 W. Main, Room 302, Cortez, Colorado.

3.3 COMPLIANCE

No structure or land within a special flood hazard area shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted or altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

3.4 ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

3.5 INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation and application of this ordinance, all provisions shall be:

- (1) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (2) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

3.6 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of Montezuma County, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 4.0

ADMINISTRATION

4.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF LETTER OF COMPLIANCE

A letter of compliance shall be obtained before start of construction within any area of special flood hazard established in Section 3.2. Application for a letter of compliance shall be made to the County Administrator.

The developer shall furnish plans in duplicate drawn to scale by a registered professional engineer or architect showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:

- (1) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures;
- (2) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any structure has been floodproofed;
- (3) Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods for any structure meet the floodproofing standards in Section 5.0; and,
- (4) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

4.2 DESIGNATION OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

The County Administrator is hereby appointed to administer and implement this ordinance.

4.3 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

Duties of the County Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

4.3-1 Compliance

- (1) Review all applications to determine that the requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied;
- (2) Review all applications to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from Federal, State, or local

governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.

4.3-2 Use of Other Base Flood Data

When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 3.2, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, the developer shall retain a registered professional engineer to obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from any Federal, State, or other source as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements, or other development in Zone A are administered in accordance with Section 5.2, SPECIFIC STANDARDS.

4.3-3 Information to be Obtained and Maintained

- (1) Obtain and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, within special flood hazard areas and whether or not the structure contains a basement.
- (2) For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:
 - (i) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure has been floodproofed.
 - (ii) Maintain the floodproofing certifications required in Section 4.1(3).

4.3-4 Alteration of Watercourses

- (1) Notify adjacent communities and the Colorado Water Conservation Board prior to any alteration or relocation or a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished.

4.3-5 Interpretation of FIRM Boundaries

The developer shall retain the service of a registered professional engineer to make interpretations, where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field

conditions).

4.4 VARIANCE PROCEDURE

4.4-1 Appeal Board

- (1) The Montezuma County Board of Commissioners shall hear and decide appeals and request for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.
- (2) The Montezuma County Commissioners shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the County Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.
- (3) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Board of County Commissioners may appeal such decisions to the District Court as provided by law.
- (4) In passing upon such applications, the Board of County Commissioners shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and:
 - (i) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (ii) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (iii) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owners;
 - (iv) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (v) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - (vi) the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (vii) the compatibility of the proposed use with the existing and anticipated development;
 - (viii) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;

- (ix) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- (x) the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable at the site; and,
- (xi) 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, streets and bridges.

(5) Upon consideration of the factors of Section 4.4-1(4) and the purposes of this ordinance, the Board of Commissioners may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this ordinance.

(6) The County Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions, including technical information, and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

4.4-2 Conditions for Variances

- (1) 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 (i-xi) in Section 4.4-1(4) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justifications required for issuing the variance increases.
- (2) Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this section.
- (3) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (4) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variances is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (5) 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 expenses, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public as identified in Section 4.4-1(4) or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- (6) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with a lowest floor below the base flood elevation and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk from the reduced lowest floor elevation.

SECTION 5.0

PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

5.1 GENERAL STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazard, the following standards are required:

5.1-1 Anchoring

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure and capable of resisting the hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads.
- (2) All manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement and capable of resisting the hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces. Specific requirements may be:
 - (i) over-the-top ties be provided at each of the four corners of the manufactured home, with two additional ties per side at intermediate locations, with manufactured homes less than 50 feet long requiring one additional tie per side.
 - (ii) frame ties be provided at each corner of the home with five additional ties per side at intermediate points, with manufactured homes less than 50 feet long requiring four additional ties per side;
 - (iii) all components of the anchoring system be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds; and
 - (iv) any additions to the manufactured home be similarly anchored.

5.1-2 Construction Materials and Methods

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

(3) All new construction and substantial improvements shall 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.

5.1-3 Utilities

- (1) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (2) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and
- (3) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

5.1-4 Subdivision Proposals

- (1) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- (3) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage; and
- (4) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development which contain at least 5 lots or 5 acres (whichever is less).

5.1-5 Encroachments

The cumulative effect of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point.

5.2 SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in Section 3.2, BASIS FOR

ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD OR SECTION 4.3-2, Use of Other Base Flood Data, the following provisions are required:

5.2-1 Residential Construction

- (1) New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the base flood elevation.
- (2) Require within any AO and AH Zone on the FIRM that all new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).
- (3) Require within Zones AO and AH adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

5.2-2 Nonresidential Construction

- (1) New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to the level of the base flood elevation; or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:
 - (a) be floodproofed so that below the base flood elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
 - (b) have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and,
 - (c) be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this paragraph. Such certifications shall be provided to the official as set forth in Section 4.3-3(2).
- (2) Require within any AO and AH Zone to the FIRM that all new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential structures (i) have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated above the highest adjacent

grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or (ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in Section 5.2-2(1).

- (3) Require with Zones AO and AH adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

5.2-3 Manufactured Homes

- (1) Manufactured homes shall be anchored in accordance with Section 5.-1-1(2).

- (2) All manufactured homes or those to be substantially improved shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) Require that manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved on a site (i) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, (ii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (iv) 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 to or above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.

(b) Require that manufactured homes placed on substantially improved sites in existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions that are not subject to the provisions in (a) above be elevated so that either (i) the lowest floor of the manufactured home is at or above the base flood elevation, or (ii) the manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

5.2-4 Recreation vehicles

- (1) Require that recreational vehicles 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 elevation and anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

SECTION 6.0

6.1 This ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, safety and welfare and shall be effective immediately upon adoption.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED that this Ordinance is hereby adopted.

ADOPTED this 19th day of February, 1991, at 11:50 o'clock A.m.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MONTEZUMA COUNTY, COLORADO

Robert L. Maynes

Robert D. Brubaker

Thomas K. Colbert

Commissioners voting aye in favor of this Ordinance were:

Robert L. Maynes, Robert D. Brubaker,

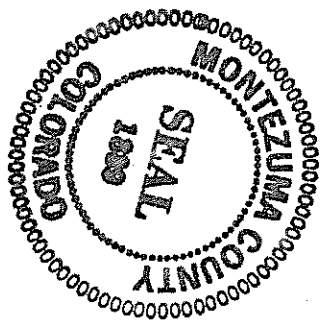
and Thomas K. Colbert.

Commissioners voting no against this Ordinance were:

and _____.

Robert L. Maynes
County Clerk and Recorder
Montezuma County, Colorado

(SEAL)



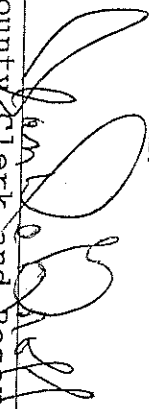
CERTIFICATION AND ATTESTATION

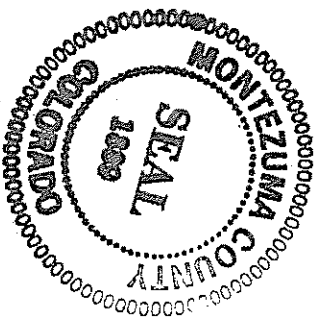
I certify and attest that this Ordinance No. 1-91 was introduced and read in full at the preceding regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Montezuma County, Colorado, on January 14, 1991, and that this ordinance was published in full at least ten (10) days before its adoption in the following newspaper of general circulation published in Montezuma County:

Cortez Newspapers, Inc.

DATED this 19th day of February, 1991.

(SEAL)


County Clerk and Recorder
Montezuma County, Colorado



THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF THE COUNTY OF MONTEZUMA
STATE OF COLORADO

At a regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Montezuma County, Colorado, duly convened and held the 8th day of April, 1991, with the following persons in attendance:

Commissioners: Robert L. Maynes, Thomas K. Colbert
and Robert Brubaker

Commissioners absent:
County Administrator: Thomas J. Weaver
County Attorney: Bob Slough
Clerk and Recorder: Jean DeGraff

the following proceedings, among others, were taken:

RESOLUTION 9--91
TO BE USED WHEN APPLYING FOR FLOOD INSURANCE

WHEREAS, certain areas of Montezuma County are subject to periodic flooding, mudslides (i.e. mudflows), or flood-related erosion, causing serious damages to properties within these areas; and

WHEREAS, relief is available in the form of Federally subsidized flood insurance as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of this board to require the recognition and evaluation of flood, mudslide (i.e. mudflow), or flood-related erosion hazards in all official actions relating to land use in areas having these hazards; and

WHEREAS, this body has the legal authority to adopt land use and control measures to reduce future flood losses pursuant to Colorado Statutes,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this board hereby:

1. Assures the Federal Emergency Management Agency that it will enact as necessary, and maintain in force in those areas having flood, mudslide (i.e. mudflow), or flood-related erosion hazards, adequate land use and control measures with effective enforcement provisions consistent with effective enforcement provisions consistent with the Criteria set forth in Section 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations; and
2. Vests the County Administrator with the responsibility, authority, and means to:
 - (a) Assist the Administrator, at his request, in his delineation of the limits of the area having special flood, mudslide (i.e. mudflow), or flood-related erosion hazards.
 - (b) Provide such information as the Administrator may request concerning present uses and occupancy of the flood plain, mudslide (i.e., mudflow), or flood-related erosion areas.
 - (c) Cooperate with Federal, State, and local agencies and private firms which undertake to study, survey, map, and identify flood plain, mudslide (i.e. mudflow), or flood-related erosion areas, and cooperate with neighboring communities with respect to management of adjoining flood plain, mudslide (i.e. mudflow), and/or flood-related erosion areas in order to prevent aggravation of existing hazards.
 - (d) Submit on the anniversary date of the community's initial eligibility an annual report to the Administrator on the progress made during the past year within the community

in the development and implementation of flood plain management measures.

(e) Upon occurrence, notify the Administrator in writing whenever the boundaries of the community have been modified by annexation or the community has otherwise assumed or no longer has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for a particular area. In order that all Flood Hazard Boundary Maps and Flood Insurance Rate Maps accurately represent the community's boundaries, include within such notification a copy of a map of the community suitable for reproduction, clearly delineating the new corporate limits or new area for which the community has assumed or relinquished flood plain management regulatory authority.

3. Appoints the County Administrators office to maintain for public inspection and to furnish upon request, for the determination of applicable flood insurance risk premium rates within all areas having special flood hazards identified on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map, any certificates of flood-proofing, and information on the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the level of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, and include whether or not such structures contain a basement, and if the structure has been floodproofed the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure was floodproofed;

4. Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the program.

Commissioners voting aye in favor of the Resolution were:

Robert J. Hayward and *Thomas R. Calk*
Commissioners voting nay against the Resolution were:

And
[Signature]
County Clerk and Recorder
Montezuma County, Colorado

I certify that the above Resolution is a true and correct copy of same as it appears in the minutes of the Board of County Commissioners of Montezuma County, Colorado, and the votes upon same are true and correct.

Dated this 15 day of April, 1991.

(SEAL)

[Signature]
County Clerk and Recorder
Montezuma County, Colorado

