

## **TITLE XV: LAND USAGE**

### **Chapter**

- 150. BUILDING REGULATIONS**
- 151. NUMBERING OF HOUSES**
- 152. FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS**
- 153. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**
- 154. SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS**
- 155. ZONING CODE**



## **CHAPTER 150: BUILDING REGULATIONS**

### Section

150.01 Building/housing regulations adopted

150.02 Fee schedule for applications

### **§ 150.01 BUILDING/HOUSING REGULATIONS ADOPTED.**

The building regulations of the village are hereby adopted by reference and incorporated into this code as fully as if set out at length herein.

(1974 Code, Chapter 30) (Ord. passed 4-6-1970; Ord. 112, passed 7-7-1986; Ord. 114, passed 6-1-1987; Ord. 123, passed 5-4-1992)

### **§ 150.02 FEE SCHEDULE FOR APPLICATIONS.**

(A) The following fees will be assessed upon application for the following items and that all fees are to be paid to the village and submitted to the Zoning Administrator or Clerk and when a permit, change, amendment and the like is not granted upon any application, the village shall retain the fee paid by the applicant:

- (1) Zoning permit: \$20;
- (2) Certificate of zoning compliance: no fee;
- (3) Conditional use permit: \$50;
- (4) Rezoning application: \$75;
- (5) Comprehensive Plan, zoning and subdivision amendment: \$75;
- (6) Administrative plat application: \$75;
- (7) Replat application: \$25, plus \$5 per lot;
- (8) Preliminary plat application: \$25, plus \$5 per lot;
- (9) Final plat application: \$25, plus \$5 per lot;

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- (10) Vacation of plat: \$25;
- (11) Variance application: \$100;
- (12) Appeal application: \$50; and
- (13) Map interpretation by Board of Adjustment: \$25.

(B) All ordinances previously adopted by the Village Board of Trustees, which are inconsistent with this section, are hereby repealed and without further force of effect and that this section shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication as required by law.  
(Ord. 166, passed 5-4-2009)

## CHAPTER 151: NUMBERING OF HOUSES

### Section

- 151.01 Definitions
- 151.02 Directions
- 151.03 Duty of owners
- 151.04 Failure to comply

### § 151.01 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

***BUILDING.*** Any building used or designated as a place for the conduct of any business.

***HOUSE.*** Residence.  
(Ord. 115, passed 2-1-1988)

### § 151.02 DIRECTIONS.

(A) All houses and buildings fronting on the public streets shall be numbered as herein provided.

(B) Every 22 feet of all lots used for housing and every 25 feet of all lots used for building, as defined herein, shall constitute a numbering space and the numbers shall be placed on the houses or buildings in accordance therewith, and this shall also apply to residence as well as business property.

(C) The numbers of houses or buildings between avenues and fronting on streets shall be from 1 to 50, with the avenue to the east of the house or building prefixed, as 401, 402 and so forth, for those between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and so forth, odd numbers on the south side and even numbers on the north side of the streets.

(D) The numbers for houses or buildings between streets and fronting on avenues shall be from 51 to 100 with the street to the south prefixed, as 1351, 1352 and so forth, for the houses and buildings between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and so forth, odd numbers on the east side and even numbers on the west side of the avenues.

(E) In the event that curvilinear or other special street design required special consideration for logical and convenient numbering, variances in the above schedule will be made.

(F) This special numbering shall, however, have as much relation to the above numbering as possible.

(G) All numbering of new additions shall be on file in the office of the Clerk-Treasurer and the Water Department.

(Ord. 115, passed 2-1-1988)

### **§ 151.03 DUTY OF OWNERS.**

(A) It shall be the duty of the owner of every house or building fronting on any street, avenue or way regularly used for vehicular traffic within the corporate limits of the village to number the house or building as provided in the preceding section hereof, said figure to be displayed in figures not less than three inches in height and fashioned from a substantial material and placed in a conspicuous location, said numbers being visible throughout the entire year from the street, avenue or way used by the public for vehicular traffic, said numbers being placed in front of, or attached to the house or building.

(B) The numbers described above must, solely in the discretion of the Chairperson of the Board of the village, be visible from the street, avenue, or way regularly used for vehicular traffic during the entire year.

(Ord. 115, passed 2-1-1988) Penalty, see § 10.99

### **§ 151.04 FAILURE TO COMPLY.**

If the owner of any house or building shall fail to comply with the provisions of this chapter, he or she shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the Board may cause such owner's house or building to be numbered in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the expense of numbering shall be assessed against the property as a special tax in manner as provided by law for the levying of special taxes.

(Ord. 115, passed 2-1-1988) Penalty, see § 10.99

## CHAPTER 152: FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS

### Section

- 152.01 Authorization
- 152.02 Findings of fact
- 152.03 Statement of purpose
- 152.04 Definitions
- 152.05 Local Administrator responsibilities
- 152.06 Designation of FHBM/FIRM
- 152.07 Permits required
- 152.08 Development permit application review
- 152.09 All applications review
- 152.10 Subdivision applications
- 152.11 Water and sewage systems
- 152.12 Storage of material and equipment
- 152.13 Flood-carrying capacity within any watercourse
- 152.14 Variance procedures
- 152.15 Conditions for variances
- 152.16 Nonconforming use
- 152.17 Abrogation and greater restrictions
- 152.18 Interpretation
- 152.19 Warning and disclaimer of liability
- 152.20 Appeal
- 152.21 Conflicting provisions
  
- 152.99 Penalty

### § 152.01 AUTHORIZATION.

The legislature of the state has in Neb RS 31-1001 to 31-1022, as amended, assigned the responsibility to local governmental units to adopt floodplain management regulations designed to protect the public health, safety and general welfare. Therefore, the Village Board ordains as follows.  
(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.02 FINDINGS OF FACT.**

(A) *Flood losses resulting from periodic inundation.* The flood hazard areas of the village are subject to inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.

(B) *General causes of the flood losses.* These flood losses are caused by:

(1) The cumulative effect of obstructions in flood plains causing increases in flood heights and velocities; and

(2) The occupancy of flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods or hazardous to others, which are inadequately elevated or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.  
(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.03 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.**

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize those losses described in § 152.02(A) by applying the provisions of this chapter to:

(A) Protect individuals from buying lands which are unsuited for intended purposes because of flood hazard; and

(B) Assure that eligibility is maintained for property owners in the community to purchase flood insurance in the National Flood insurance Program.  
(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.04 DEFINITIONS.**

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

**BASE FLOOD.** The flood having 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

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

**DEVELOPMENT.** Any human-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.



**EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION.** A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is complete before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

**EXPANSION OF EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION.** 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.** A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from: the overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

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

**FLOODPLAIN.** Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. See definition of **FLOOD**.

**FLOODPROOFING.** Any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

**FLOODWAY.** The channel of the river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE.** Any structure that is:

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

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

(3) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(4) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either: by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

**LOWEST FLOOR.** The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's **LOWEST FLOOR**, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this chapter.

**MANUFACTURED HOME.** A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term **MANUFACTURED HOME** does not include a "recreational vehicle".

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

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

**NEW MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION.** A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum the installation of utilities, the construction of streets and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

**100-YEAR FLOOD.** The condition of flooding having a 1% chance of annual occurrence.

**PRINCIPALLY ABOVE GROUND.** At least 51% of the actual cash value of the structure is above ground.

**RECREATIONAL VEHICLE.** A vehicle which is: built on a single chassis; 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; 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.

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

**SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA.** The land in the floodplain within a community subject to 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

**START OF CONSTRUCTION.** For other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. No. 97-348) includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual **START** means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual **START OF CONSTRUCTION** means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building, whether or not the alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

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

**SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE.** Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

**SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.** Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before “start of construction” of the improvement. This includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or any alteration of a “historic structure”, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a “historic structure”.

**VARIANCE.** A grant of relief to a person from the terms of a floodplain management ordinance. (Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.05 LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR RESPONSIBILITIES.**

(A) The Village Chairperson hereby has these added responsibilities and is authorized and directed to enforce all of the provisions of this chapter and all other ordinances of the village now in force or hereafter adopted, related to zoning, subdivision or building codes.

(B) The Village Chairperson shall be appointed to these additional responsibilities by resolution of the governing body and his or her appointment shall continue during good behavior and satisfactory

service. During temporary absence or disability of the Village Chairperson, the governing body of the village shall designate an acting Administrator.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

#### **§ 152.06 DESIGNATION OF FHBM/FIRM.**

The governing body of the village hereby designates the current flood hazard boundary map/flood insurance rate map, dated April 19, 2010, as the official map to be used in determining those areas of special flood hazard.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

#### **§ 152.07 PERMITS REQUIRED.**

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Indicate the use or occupancy for which the proposed development is intended;

(4) Be accompanied by plans and specifications for proposed construction;

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

(6) Within designated floodplain areas, be accompanied by elevations of the lowest floor, including basement, or in the case of floodproofed nonresidential structures, the elevation to which it shall be floodproofed. Documentation or certification of such elevations will be maintained by the local Administrator; and

(7) Give such other information as reasonably may be required by the local Administrator (i.e., require a statement from the applicant that they are aware that elevating or floodproofing structures above the minimum levels will result in premium reduction, especially in the case of nonresidential floodproofing when a minus one foot penalty is assessed at the time of rating the structure for the policy premium).

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.08 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW.**

The Village Chairperson shall review all development permit applications to determine if the site of the proposed development is reasonably safe from flooding and that all necessary permits have been received as required by federal and state law.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.09 ALL APPLICATIONS REVIEW.**

See § 152.04. The Village Chairperson shall in reviewing all applications for new construction, substantial improvements, prefabricated buildings, placement of manufactured homes and other development(s) (as defined in § 152.04) will:

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

(1) Until a floodway has been designated, no development or substantial improvement may be permitted within the identified floodplain unless the applicant has demonstrated that the proposed development or substantial improvement, when combined with all other existing and reasonably anticipated developments or substantial improvements, will not increase the water surface elevation of the 100-year flood more than one foot at any location.

(2) Residential construction: new construction or substantial improvement or any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation.

(3) Nonresidential construction: new construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be floodproofed so that below such a level the structure is water-tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this division (A)(3) are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the local Administrator.

(4) Require for all new construction and substantial improvements: that fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of flood waters.

(B) Require the use of construction materials that are resistant to flood damage;

(C) Require the use of construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage;

(D) Require that new structures be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;

(E) New structures be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating with the components during conditions of flooding;

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

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

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

(3) All components of the anchoring system be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds;  
and

(4) Any additions to the manufactured home be similarly anchored.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(I) Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within the special flood hazard areas on the community’s official map shall either: be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; be fully licensed and ready for highway use; or meet the permit requirements and the elevation and anchoring requirements for “manufactured homes” of this chapter. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick-disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently-attached additions.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.10 SUBDIVISION APPLICATIONS.**

The governing body of the village shall review all subdivision applications and other proposed new developments (including manufactured home parks or subdivisions) and shall make finds of fact and assure that:

(A) All such proposed developments are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;

(B) Subdivision proposals and other proposed new developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions), greater than five acres or 50 lots, whichever is lesser, include within such proposals regulatory flood elevation data in special flood hazard areas;

(C) Adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards; and

(D) All public utilities and facilities are located so as to minimize or eliminate flood damage.  
(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

#### **§ 152.11 WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS.**

New and replacement water and sewage systems shall be constructed to eliminate or minimize infiltration by, or discharge into flood waters. Moreover, on-site waste disposal systems will be designed to avoid impairment or contamination during flooding.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

#### **§ 152.12 STORAGE OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT.**

The storage or processing of materials that are in time of flooding buoyant, flammable, explosive or could be injurious to human, animal or plant life is prohibited. Storage of other material or equipment may be allowed if not subject to major damage by floods and firmly anchored to prevent flotation or if readily removable from the area within the time available after flood warning.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

#### **§ 152.13 FLOOD-CARRYING CAPACITY WITHIN ANY WATERCOURSE.**

The governing body of the village will ensure that the flood-carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained. The village will notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Office (State Department of Natural Resources) prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit copies of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Moreover, the village will work with appropriate state and federal agencies in every way possible in complying with the National Flood Insurance Program in accordance with the National Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

#### **§ 152.14 VARIANCE PROCEDURES.**

(A) The Board of Appeals (Appeal Board) as established by the village shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.

(B) The Board of Appeals (Appeal Board) shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged that there is an error in any requirement, decision or determination made by the local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.

(C) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Board of Appeals (Appeal Board) shall consider all technical evaluation, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter.



(D) In passing upon such applications, the Board of Appeals (Appeal Board) shall consider all technical evaluation, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter, and:

- (1) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
  - (2) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
  - (3) The susceptibility of proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
  - (4) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
  - (5) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
  - (6) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
  - (7) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
  - (8) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
  - (9) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
  - (10) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
  - (11) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- (Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.15 CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES.**

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

(B) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued

designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

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

(D) Variances shall only be issued upon: a showing of good and sufficient cause; a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances/resolutions.

(E) The applicant shall be given a written notice over the signature of a community official that: the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property. Such notification shall be maintained with the record of all variance actions as required by this chapter/resolution.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

#### **§ 152.16 NONCONFORMING USE.**

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

(1) If such use is discontinued for 12 consecutive months, any future use of the building premises shall conform to this chapter. The Utility Department shall notify the Village Clerk in writing of instances of nonconforming uses where utility services have been discontinued for a period of 12 months.

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

(B) (1) If any nonconforming use or structure is destroyed by any means, including flood, it shall not be reconstructed if the cost is more than 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred, except that if it is reconstructed in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) This limitation does not include the cost of any alteration to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, building or safety codes or regulations or the cost of any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.17 ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS.**

(A) If is not intended by this chapter to repeal, abrogate or impair any existent easements, covenants or deed restrictions; however, where this chapter imposes greater restrictions, the provision of this chapter shall prevail.

(B) All other ordinances inconsistent with this chapter are hereby repealed to the extent of the inconsistency only.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.18 INTERPRETATION.**

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this chapter shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall be liberally construed in favor of the governing body, and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal, of any other powers granted by state statutes.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.19 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY.**

(A) The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes, and is based on engineering and scientific methods of study.

(B) Larger floods may occur on rare occasions or the flood height may be increased by human-made or natural causes, such as ice jams and bridge openings restricted by debris.

(C) This chapter does not imply that areas outside floodplain district boundaries or land uses permitted within such districts will be free from flooding or flood damage.

(D) This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the village or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that may result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.20 APPEAL.**

Where a request for a permit to develop or a variance is denied by the Village Chairperson, the applicant may apply for such permit or variance directly to the Board of Appeals.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.21 CONFLICTING PROVISIONS.**

This chapter shall take precedence over conflicting ordinances or parts of ordinances. The governing body of the village may, from time to time, amend this chapter to reflect any and all changes in the National Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. The regulations of this chapter are in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations as published in C.F.R. Title 44 and the 1983 Nebraska Floodplain Management Act.

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

**§ 152.99 PENALTY.**

(A) Violation of the provisions of this chapter or failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variances or special exceptions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500 and, in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense.

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

(Ord. 169, passed 4-9-2010)

## CHAPTER 153: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

### Section

#### 153.01 Adoption

#### § 153.01 ADOPTION.

(A) The Comprehensive Plan for the village, dated 2009, prepared by JEO Consulting Group, Inc. for the village, recommended by the Duncan Planning Commission and approved by the Village Board on May 4, 2009, be and the same is hereby adopted as the Comprehensive Development Plan of the village.

(B) Three copies of the Comprehensive Plan of the village are on file and shall be kept in the office of the Village Clerk.

(C) All ordinances previously adopted by the Village Chairperson and Village Board of Trustees which are inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed and without further force of effect. (Ord. 162, passed 5-4-2009; Ord. 13-180, passed 11-4-2013; Ord. 13-181, passed 11-4-2013)



## **CHAPTER 154: SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS**

### Section

#### 154.01 Adoption

#### **§ 154.01 ADOPTION.**

(A) The subdivision regulations for the village, dated 2009, prepared by JEO Consulting Group, Inc. for the village, recommended by the Village Planning Commission and approved by the Village Board on May 4, 2009, be and the same is hereby adopted as the official subdivision regulations of the village.

(B) Three copies of the subdivision regulations of the village are on file and shall be kept in the office of the Village Clerk.

(C) All ordinances previously adopted by the Village Chairperson and Village Board of Trustees of the village which are inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed and without further force of effect.

(Ord. 164, passed 5-4-2009)





## CHAPTER 155: ZONING CODE

### Section

#### 155.01 Adoption

#### § 155.01 ADOPTION.

(A) The zoning regulations and official zoning map for the village, dated 2009, prepared by JEO Consulting Group, Inc. for the village, recommended by the Village Planning Commission and approved by the Village Board on May 4, 2009, be and the same is hereby adopted as the official zoning regulations and zoning map of the village.

(B) Three copies of the zoning regulations and one official zoning map of the village are on file and shall be kept in the office of the Village Clerk.

(C) All ordinances previously adopted by the Village Chairperson and Village Board of Trustees of the village which are inconsistent with, this section are hereby repealed and without further force of effect.

(Ord. 163, passed 5-4-2009; Ord. 172, passed 9-6-2011; Ord. 13-182, passed 11-4-2013)

