

ARTICLE XI
FLOOD HAZARD AREA REGULATIONS

11.1 Flood Hazard Areas

11.1.1 Notwithstanding any other sections of these bylaws, no land development may be commenced in those portions of the Town of Lyndon designated and described and bounded as (a) Special Flood Hazard Area Inundated by 100-year Flood as shown on the most current¹ Flood Insurance Rate Map (“FIRM”) and Flood Insurance Study² for the Town of Lyndon as published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, as the same may be amended from time to time or (b) a regulatory floodway as shown on said Map and/or Study³, without first obtaining a Flood Hazard Area permit issued by the Administrative Officer following approval by the DRB.

11.1.2 An application for a Flood Hazard Area permit shall be approved if the DRB finds that:

- 11.1.2.1 The proposed land development is (a) designed and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure; (b) constructed of materials and utility equipment that are resistant to flood damage; and (c) constructed using methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.
- 11.1.2.2 The proposed land development is (a) consistent with the need to minimize flood damage; (b) designed so that all public utilities and facilities including but not limited to sewer, gas, electrical and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and (c) designed so that adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- 11.1.2.3 New or replacement water supply systems and/or sanitary sewage systems are designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters and that on-site waste disposal systems are located so as to avoid impairment of them or contamination from them during flooding.
- 11.1.2.4 Materials, including flammable, dangerous or hazardous liquids, will not be subject to damage by flood waters and will be firmly anchored to prevent flotation.
- 11.1.2.5 The elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) of any new or substantially improved residential building structure⁴, is at least one foot above the elevation of the 100-year flood. Within unnumbered "A" zones, the applicant shall obtain, and provide to the DRB for its review and utilization, any base flood elevation and floodway⁵ data available from a Federal, State or other source to make this determination. Where base flood elevations and/or floodway limits have not been provided by FEMA, or State, or Federal agencies, it is the applicant’s responsibility to develop the necessary data.⁶

- 11.1.2.6 The elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) of any new or substantially improved⁷ non-residential structure is at least one foot above the elevation of the 100-year flood or that the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, is designed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight and 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. Within unnumbered "A" zones, the applicant shall obtain, and provide to the DRB for its review and utilization, any base flood elevation and floodway⁸ data available from a Federal, State or other source to make this determination. Where base flood elevations and/or floodway limits have not been provided by FEMA, or State, or Federal agencies, it is the applicant's responsibility to develop the necessary data.⁹
- 11.1.2.7 Where floodproofing is used in lieu of elevation, a registered professional engineer or architect has certified that the floodproofing methods are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the 100-year flood.
- 11.1.2.8 Mobile homes are anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement by: (a) over-the-top ties at each of the four corners of the mobile home with an additional tie per side for mobile homes less than 50 feet long or, for mobile homes 50 feet or longer, two additional ties at intermediate locations; and (b) frame ties at each corner with four additional ties per side at intermediate points for mobile homes 50 feet or longer. All components of the anchoring system shall be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds and any additions to the mobile home shall be similarly anchored.
- 11.1.2.9 Mobile home stands or lots are: (a) elevated on compacted fill or on pilings so that the lowest floor of the mobile home will be at or above the elevation of the 100-year flood; (b) provided with adequate surface drainage and access for the hauler; and (c) in the instance of elevation on pilings, lots are large enough to permit steps, piling foundations are placed in stable soil no more than 10 feet apart, and reinforcement is provided for piers more than six feet above ground level.
- 11.1.2.10 ~~A no rise analysis has been completed by the applicant and shows no rise will result from any land development that is proposed for the regulatory floodway.~~ Any encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway, will be prohibited unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses, certified by a professional engineer, and performed in accordance with standard engineering practice, that the proposed encroachment will not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.¹⁰

- 11.1.2.11 Any proposal to alter or relocate a watercourse in a flood hazard area will not diminish the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse.
- 11.1.2.12 All necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by Federal or State law.
- 11.1.2.13 Mobile home parks as defined in 24 V.S.A. 2232 (G), mobile home subdivisions, junk yards as defined in 24 V.S.A. 2241(7), and sanitary landfills as defined in 10 V.S.A. 6602(11), shall not be permitted within any flood hazard area.
- 11.1.2.14 Mobile homes that are placed or substantially improved within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the most current FIRM on sites
- (a) Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision,
 - (b) In a new manufactured home park or subdivision,
 - (c) In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or
 - (d) In an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred “substantial damage” as the result of a flood, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated **at least one foot above the elevation of the 100-year flood** and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist floatation collapse and lateral movement.¹¹
- 11.1.2.15 Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the most current FIRM are either
- (a) On the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - (b) Fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - (c) Meet the permit, elevation and anchoring requirements for mobile homes provided by these bylaws.¹²
- 11.1.2.16 All new construction and substantial improvements, that fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.¹³
- 11.1.2.17 In Zones AE and A1 – A30 where floodway limits have not been determined, development shall not be permitted unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative

effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated encroachment, will not increase the base flood elevation more than one foot at any point within the community. The demonstration shall be supported by technical data that conforms to standard hydraulic engineering principles and certified by a registered professional engineer.¹⁴

11.1.3 Applications shall be made to the Administrative Officer on forms provided for that purpose and shall be accompanied by plans in triplicate showing, in addition to other information required by other section of these bylaws:

- 11.1.3.1 The location and dimensions of the lot and existing and proposed structures.
- 11.1.3.2 The distance between the stream channel and existing and proposed structures.
- 11.1.3.3 The elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest habitable floor (including basement) of all new or substantially-improved structures.
- 11.1.3.4 The elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the 100-year flood.
- 11.1.3.5 The elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which a structure will be floodproofed when floodproofing is used in lieu of elevation.

11.1.4 Upon receipt of an application and plans, the DRB shall:

- 11.1.4.1 Set a date for a public hearing which shall be within thirty (30) days of the filing of the completed application with the DRB.
- 11.1.4.2 Notify adjacent communities and the Vermont Department of Water Resources of any proposals to alter or relocate any watercourse in a flood hazard area and submit copies of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration.
- 11.1.4.3 Give public notice of the hearing by the publication of the date, time, place and purpose of such hearing in a newspaper of general publication in the municipality and the posting of such notice in one or more public places within the municipality not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the public hearing.
- 11.1.4.4 Mail to the applicant a copy of the public notice at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing.
- 11.1.4.5 Conduct the hearing in accordance with the procedures outlined in 24 V.S.A.4461.
- 11.1.4.6 Render a decision on the request for a Flood Hazard Area use permit within the flood hazard area within sixty (60) days after completion of the hearing. Failure to act within sixty (60) days shall be deemed appropriate.

11.1.4.7 Mail copies of the decision to the applicant and a copy thereof shall be filed with the Town Clerk.

11.1.5 The Administrative Officer shall maintain a record of:

11.1.5.1 The elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest habitable floor (including basement) of all new or substantially-improved structures, and whether or not such structures contain a basement.

11.1.5.2 The elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which a structure has been floodproofed, if it is floodproofed pursuant to 11.11.1 (f & g).

11.1.6 In reviewing the proposed land development, the burden of proof shall be on the applicant.

11.1.7 Variances from these regulations shall be granted by the DRB only:

11.1.7.1 In accordance with the provisions of 24 V.S.A.4469.

11.1.7.2 Upon a determination that the variance will not result in increased flood heights, cause threats to public safety, cause public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances, and

11.1.7.3 Upon written notification to the applicant for a variance that: (a) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the elevation of the 100-year flood will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and (b) such construction below the elevation of the 100-year flood increases risks to life and property.

11.1.8 It is not intended by these regulations to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing laws, regulations, rules, easements, covenants or deed restrictions. However, where these regulations impose additional restrictions over other laws, regulations, ordinances, rules, easement, covenants, or deed restrictions, the provisions of these regulations shall prevail.

11.1.9 These regulations do not imply that areas outside the flood hazard areas or land uses within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. These regulations shall not create any liability on the part of the Town of Lyndon or any officer or employee thereof or on any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

11.1.10 Enforcement and Penalties

A. This bylaw shall be enforced under the municipal zoning bylaw in accordance with 24 VSA, Chapter 117, § 4451, § 4452 and 24 VSA Chapter 59 §1974a. A copy of the notice of violation will be mailed the State NFIP Coordinator.

- B. All notices of violation shall be provided to the State NFIP Coordinator. No new flood insurance shall be provided for any property which the Federal Insurance Administrator finds has been declared to be in violation of local flood hazard area regulations. If any appeals have been resolved, but the violation remains, the Administrative Officer shall submit a declaration to the Administrator of the National Flood Insurance Program requesting a denial of flood insurance to the property pursuant to Section 1316 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended. New and renewal flood insurance shall be denied to a structure upon a finding by the Federal Insurance Administrator of a valid declaration of a violation.¹⁵

DEFINITIONS

“Base Flood” is defined as a flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (commonly referred to as the 100-year flood).

“Base Flood Elevation” (BFE) is the elevation of the water surface elevation resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year. On the flood insurance rate map the elevation is usually in feet, in relation to the National geodetic vertical datum of 1929, the north American datum of 1988, or other datum referenced in the flood insurance study report, or the average depth of the base flood, usually in feet, above the ground surface.

“Development” means any human-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.¹⁶

“Existing manufactured home park or subdivision” means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.¹⁷

“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 manufacturing 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).¹⁸

“Flood elevation study” means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.¹⁹

“Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)” means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the

risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM).²⁰

“Flood Insurance Study” see flood elevation study.²¹

“Floodproofing” means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.²²

“Floodway” is defined as the channel of a 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 one foot at any point.

“Historic structure” means any structure that is: (a) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register; (b) certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district; (c) individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or (d) individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either: (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.²³

“Lowest floor” means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including basement. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building’s lowest floor provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of 44 C.F.R. § 60.3.²⁴

“Manufactured home” or “mobile 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”.²⁵

“Manufactured or mobile home park or subdivision” means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured/mobile home lots for rent or sale.²⁶

“New construction” means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of this bylaw and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.²⁷

“New manufactured home park or subdivision” means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the

manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.²⁸

“Recreational vehicle” means 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.²⁹

“Start of construction” for purposes of floodplain management, determines the effective map or bylaw that regulated development in the special flood hazard area. The “start of construction” includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footing, piers, or foundations, or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.³⁰

“Special Flood Hazard Area” is defined as the floodplain within a community subject to a 1% or greater chance of flooding within a given year.

“Special flood hazard area” is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. For purposes of this bylaw, the term “area of special flood hazard” is synonymous in meaning with the phrase “special flood hazard area.” This area is usually labeled Zone A, AO, AH, AE, or A1-30 in the most current flood insurance studies and on the maps published by FEMA. Maps of this area are available for viewing in the municipal office or online from the FEMA Map Service Center: msc.fema.gov. Base flood elevations have not been determined in Zone A where the flood risk has been mapped by approximate methods. Base flood elevations are shown at selected intervals on maps of special flood hazard areas that are determined by detailed methods. Please note, where floodways have been determined they may be shown on separate map panels from the Flood Insurance Rate Maps.³¹

“Structure” means a walled and roofed building, as well as a manufactured home, including gas or liquid storage tanks.³²

“Substantial damage” means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged conditions would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.³³

“Substantial improvement” means any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure after the date of adoption of this bylaw, the cost of which, over three years or over the period of a common plan of development, cumulatively 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: (a) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been previously identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions or (b) Any alteration of an “historic structure,” provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as an “historic structure.”³⁴

“Violation” means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this bylaw. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in 44 C.F.R. § 60.3 is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.³⁵

¹ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 3 & p. 11 n. 14.

² Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 3 & p. 11 n. 15.

³ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 3 & p. 11 n. 15.

⁴ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 5 & p. 11 nn. 29 & 31.

⁵ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 4 & p. 11 n. 24.

⁶ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 4 & p. 11 n. 23; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § E(II)(B)(3).

⁷ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 5 & p. 11 nn. 29 & 31.

⁸ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 4 & p. 11 n. 24.

⁹ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 4 & p. 11 n. 23; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § E(II)(B)(3).

¹⁰ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 7 & pp. 11-12 n. 41; see also 44 C.F.R. § 60.3(d)(3).

¹¹ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 6-7, p. 11 nn. 37 & 38; see also 44 C.F.R. § 60.3(6); (the language “to or above the base flood elevation” within the cited regulation has been changed to “at least one foot above the elevation of the 100-year flood” for purposes of consistency with other provisions within the 2013 bylaws).

¹² Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 7 & p. 11 n. 39; see also 44 C.F.R. § 60.3(14).

¹³ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 6 & p. 11 n. 34; see also 44 C.F.R. § 60.3(5).

¹⁴ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 6 & p. 11 n. 35; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § E(IV)(C)(3).

¹⁵ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 1 & pp. 9-10 n. 3; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § C(III)(D).

¹⁶ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § B(II)(“Definitions”); see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.

¹⁷ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.

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- ¹⁸ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ¹⁹ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ²⁰ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ²¹ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ²² Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § B(II)(“Definitions”); see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ²³ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10, n. 13; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § B(II)(“Definitions”); see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ²⁴ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10, n. 13; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § B(II)(“Definitions”); see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ²⁵ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ²⁶ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ²⁷ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § B(II)(“Definitions”); see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ²⁸ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ²⁹ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ³⁰ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § B(II)(“Definitions”); see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ³¹ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & pp. 10-11 n. 13; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § B(II)(“Definitions”).
- ³² Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § B(II)(“Definitions”); see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ³³ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § B(II)(“Definitions”); see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ³⁴ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 11, nn. 29 & 31; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § B(II)(“Definitions”); see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
- ³⁵ Source: NFIP Review Checklist dated 12/10/2019 at p. 2 & p. 10 n. 13; see also 2018 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Model Bylaws at § B(II)(“Definitions”); see also 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.