

ARTICLE #2

AMENDMENT #1

Hampton Zoning Ordinance Amendment

Article II - Districts, Section 2.4. Special Flood **Hazard** Area and
Article XI - Construction Provisions, Section 11.6. Floodplain Development Regulations

~~Strikethrough~~ = Proposed Deletion

Underline = Proposed Addition

Highlighting = All Proposed Changes

Section 2.4. Special flood **hazard** area.

The following regulations in this ordinance shall apply to all lands designated as special flood hazard areas by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in its Flood Insurance Study for the County of Rockingham, New Hampshire, dated May 17, 2005, or as amended, together with the associated Flood Insurance Rate Maps dated May 17, 2005, or as amended, which are declared to be a part of this ordinance and are hereby incorporated by reference.

2.4.1 The placement of manufactured homes is prohibited within the special flood hazard area except in existing manufactured home parks.

2.4.2 Within the special flood hazard area, any development or encroachment (including fill) which would result in any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge is prohibited.

2.4.3 **Definitions.** (NOTE: These definitions apply only to this article and Section 11.6.)

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING – Means a designated AO **or VO** Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Possible characteristics are: the base flood depths range from one to three feet; a clearly defined channel does not exist; the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; and velocity flow may be evident.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD – Means the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area ~~is designated as~~ **Zone A on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) and** is designated on the FIRM as Zones A, AE, **AH, AO, AR, A99, V,** and VE.

BASE FLOOD – Means the flood having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION - Means the water surface elevation having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASEMENT – Means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

BREAKAWAY WALL – Means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation.

COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA – Means the area subject to high-velocity waters, including but not limited to hurricane wave wash or tsunamis. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone ~~V1~~ VE.

DEVELOPMENT – Is defined to mean any man-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. (Amended March 2009)

FEMA – Means the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FLOOD ELEVATION INSURANCE STUDY – Means an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations or an examination and determination of mudslide or flood-related erosion hazards.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) – Means the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to ~~the community~~ Hampton.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY – See “Flood Elevation Study”

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

FLOODPLAIN or FLOOD-PRONE AREA – Means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding"). (~~Adopted~~ Amended March 2001)

FLOODPROOFING – Means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities, structures and their contents.

FLOODWAY – See "regulatory floodway."

FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE – Means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE – Means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE – Means any structure that is:

- a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- b) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- c) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- d) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - 1) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or
 - 2) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

LOWEST FLOOR – Means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable nonelevation design requirements of 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance regulations this ordinance.

MANUFACTURED HOME – Means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation

when connected to the required utilities. For floodplain management purposes the term "manufactured home" also includes park trailers, travel trailers, and other similar vehicles placed on site for greater than 180 consecutive days. This includes manufactured homes located in a manufactured home park or subdivision. (Amended March 2009)

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – Means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale. (Adopted Amended March 2009)

MEAN SEA LEVEL – Means the National Geodetic North American Vertical Datum (NGVDNAVD) of 1929/1988 or other datum to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

NEW CONSTRUCTION – Means, for the purposes of determining insurance rates, structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, "new construction" means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. (Adopted Amended March 2009)

~~**ONE HUNDRED YEAR FLOOD** – Refer to "base flood" definition.~~

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE – Means a vehicle which is (a) built on a single chassis; (b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; (c) designed to be self propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and (d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use. (Amended March 1994)

REGULATORY FLOODWAY – Means 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 a designated height.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA – See "area of special flood hazard." (Amended March 2009)

START OF CONSTRUCTION – Includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided that the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, 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 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 or 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 part of the main structure.

STRUCTURE – Means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home. (Amended March 2001)

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

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT – Means any combination of repairs, reconstruction, alteration or improvements to a structure in which the cumulative cost equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure. The market value of the structure should equal: a) the appraised value prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement; or b) in the case of damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring. For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. This term includes structures that have incurred substantial damage, regardless of actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include any project for improvement of a structure required to comply with existing health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely 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. (Amended March 2009)

VIOLATION – Means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with ~~the community's Hampton's~~ floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required ~~in 44 CFR 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) under this ordinance~~ is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided. (~~Adopted~~ Amended March 2009)

WATER SURFACE ELEVATION – Means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, North American Vertical Datum of 1988, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains. (~~Adopted~~ Amended 2001)

For appeals and requests for variances from this article, see Section 2.4.4.

2.4.4 Appeals and requests for variances.

2.4.4-A The Zoning Board of Adjustment as established by the Town of Hampton shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this article.

2.4.4-B In passing upon such application, the Zoning Board of Adjustment shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of the article 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 the 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 Hampton;
5. Where applicable, the necessity of a waterfront location to the facility;
6. The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
7. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
8. The relationship of the proposed use to the Master Plan and floodplain management program of that area;
9. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
10. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
11. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, water systems, streets, and bridges.

2.4.4-C. The Building Inspector shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Insurance Administration upon request.

2.4.4-D. 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.

2.4.4-E. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, provided that:

1. The criteria of this section are met; and
 2. The structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.
- 2.4.4-F. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- 2.4.4-G. Variances shall be issued only upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- 2.4.4-H. Variances shall be issued only upon:
1. A showing of good and sufficient cause;
 2. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 3. A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or extraordinary public expenses, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public as identified in Section 2.4.4-B, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- 2.4.4-I. The Zoning Board of Appeals Adjustment shall notify the applicant in writing over the signature of the Chairman of the Zoning Board of Appeals Adjustment that:
1. The issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in greatly increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and
 2. Such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

Section 11.6. Floodplain development regulations.

The following regulations in this ordinance shall apply to all lands designated as special flood hazard areas by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in its Flood Insurance Study for the County of Rockingham, New Hampshire, dated May 17, 2005, or as amended, together with the associated Flood Insurance Rate Maps dated May 17, 2005, or as amended, which are declared to be a part of this ordinance and are hereby incorporated by reference.

11.6.1 All proposed development in any special flood hazard area shall require a permit. See definitions in Section 2.4.3-A.

11.6.2 The Building Inspector shall review all building permit applications for new construction or substantial improvements to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is located in a special flood hazard area, all new construction or substantial improvements shall: and require:

- a) Be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent floatation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy. Anchoring (including manufactured homes) to prevent floatation and lateral movement.
- b) Include Use of flood-resistant materials and utility equipment.
- c) Utilize Construction methods which minimize flood damage.
- d) Use Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

11.6.3 Where new and replacement water and sewer systems (including on-site systems) are proposed in flood-prone special flood hazard areas, the applicant shall provide the Building Inspector with assurance that new and replacement sanitary sewage systems will be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters and on-site waste disposal systems will be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

11.6.4 The Building Inspector shall maintain for public inspection and furnish upon request any certification of floodproofing and information on the as-built elevation in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) 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 as-built elevation (in relation to NGVD mean sea level) to which the structure was floodproofed. This information must be furnished by the applicant.

11.6.5 The Building Inspector shall review proposed developments to assure that all necessary permits have been applied for and/or received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by federal and state law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. § 1334. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to certify these assurances to the Building Inspector.

11.6.6 In riverine situations, prior to the alteration or relocation of a watercourse, the applicant for such authorization shall notify the Wetlands Bureau of New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services and submit copies of such notification to the Building Inspector, in addition to the copies required by the RSA 482-A:3. Further, the applicant shall be required to

submit copies of the said notification to those adjacent communities as determined by the Building Inspector, including notice of all scheduled hearings before the Wetlands Bureau. Within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse, the applicant shall submit to the Building Inspector certification provided by a registered professional engineer assuring that the floodcarrying capacity of the watercourse can and will be maintained. (Amended March 2009)

11.6.6a Along watercourses that have not had a regulatory floodway designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zone AE on the FIRM, unless it is demonstrated by the applicant that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community Hampton. (Adopted Amended 1996; amended March 2009)

The following requirements shall apply in specific zones designated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map:

11.6.7 In Zone A, as defined on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the Building Inspector shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any one hundred year base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source, including data submitted for development proposals submitted to Hampton (i.e. subdivisions, site plan approvals). In Zone A where the base flood elevation is not available, the base flood elevation shall be at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade. The Building Inspector's base flood elevation determination will be used as criteria for requiring that: until such other data has been provided by the administrator, as criteria for requiring that:

- a) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the one hundred year base flood level elevation.
- b) All new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the one hundred year base flood level elevation or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall be floodproofed so that below the one hundred year base flood elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- c) Encroachments, including fill, new construction or substantial improvements, and any other development shall be prohibited in any floodway unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that the encroachments will not result in any increase in flood levels within Hampton during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- d) For all new construction and substantial improvements, fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding are permitted provided they meet the following requirements: the

enclosed area is unfinished or flood-resistant, usable solely for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage, the area is not a basement and shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwater. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must 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, or other coverings or devices, provided that they permit automatic entry and exit of floodwater. (Amended March 2009)

11.6.8 In the AO Zone, as defined on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the Building Inspector shall determine the base flood elevation by adding the elevation of the highest adjacent grade to the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (or at least two feet if no depth number is specified) and the Building Inspector shall require:

a) That aAll new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures to have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or 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) the base flood elevation;

b) That aAll new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential structures:

(i) To Have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified) the base flood elevation; or

(ii) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, to shall be floodproofed so that below the required base flood elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and to have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy (Amended March 2009)

c) That proposed structures to be located on slopes that shall include adequate drainage paths to guide floodwaters around and away from the proposed structures. (Adopted Amended 1990)

d) For all new construction and substantial improvements, fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding are permitted provided they meet the following requirements: the enclosed area is unfinished or flood-resistant, usable solely for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage, the area is not a basement and shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwater. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must 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, or other coverings or devices, provided that they permit automatic entry and exit of floodwater.

11.6.9 In Zone AE, as defined on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, ~~for the new construction and substantial improvements~~, the Building Inspector shall refer to the base flood elevation provided in Hampton's Flood Insurance Study and accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Map and shall require that:

a) ~~All new construction and substantial improvements to R~~ Residential structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the ~~one hundred year base~~ flood level elevation.

b) ~~All new construction and substantial improvements to N~~ Nonresidential structures have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the ~~one hundred year base~~ flood level elevation or, together with the attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below the ~~one hundred year base flood level elevation~~ the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and ~~with have~~ structural components ~~having a capability capable~~ of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy.

c) For all new construction and substantial improvements, fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be permitted, provided they meet the following requirements: the enclosed area is unfinished or flood-resistant, usable solely for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage, the area is not a basement and 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 must 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, or other coverings or devices, provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. (Amended March 2009)

11.6.10 In Zones A, AE and AO, where floodproofing is used in lieu of elevation, a registered professional engineer or architect shall certify to the Building Inspector that the floodproofing methods used are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the ~~one hundred year base~~ flood. (Amended March 2009)

11.6.11 In Zones ~~s A and~~ AE, for new or substantially improved manufactured homes within existing manufactured home parks, the Building Inspector shall require that:

a) Stands or lots are elevated on permanent foundations or on pilings so that the lowest floor of the home will be at or above the one-hundred-year flood level;

b) Adequate surface drainage and access for a hauler are provided; and

c) In the instance of elevation on pilings:

1) Lots are large enough to permit steps;

2) Piling foundations are placed in stable soil and are no more than 10 feet apart; and

3) Reinforcement is provided for pilings that extend more than six feet above the ground level.

(Amended March 2009)

11.6.12 All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved in existing manufactured home parks within special flood hazard areas shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is at or above the base flood level elevation and be securely anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. 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. (Amended 1990; March 2009)

11.6.13 Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A, and AE and VE shall either (i) be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use; or (iii) meet all standards of Section 11.6.1 of this ordinance 60.3(b) of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations and the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes in Paragraph (e)(6) of Section 60.3 Sections 11.6.11 and 11.6.12 of this ordinance. (Amended 1994; March 2009)

11.6.14 All new construction or substantial improvements including all manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved in existing manufactured home parks, that are located in coastal high-hazard areas, (designated as Zone VE on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map for Hampton), all development shall meet the following standards:

1. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be located to the landward of the reach of mean high tide. (Amended March 2009)

2. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be elevated on adequately anchored pilings or columns and securely anchored to such pilings or columns so that:

(i) The lowest portion of the structural members of the lowest floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is elevated to or above base flood level. A registered professional engineer or architect

shall certify that the structure is securely anchored to adequately anchored pilings or columns in order to withstand velocity waters and hurricane wave wash; and

(ii) The pile or column foundation and structure attached thereto is anchored to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components. Wind and water loading values shall each have a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (one-hundred-year mean recurrence interval). A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review the structural design, specifications and plans for the construction and shall certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with acceptable standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this paragraph.

3. Within Zone VE and V on the community's Hampton's FIRM a registered professional engineer shall provide the Building Inspector with the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the bottom of the lowest structural member of the lowest floor (excluding pilings and columns) of all new and substantially improved structures, whether or not such structures contain a basement.

4. Provide that all new construction and substantial improvements within Zone VE and V on the community's Hampton's FIRM have the space below the lowest floor either free of obstruction or constructed with nonsupporting breakaway walls, open wood latticework, or insect screening intended to collapse under wind and water loads without causing collapse, displacement, or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. For the purposes of this section, a breakaway wall shall have a design safe loading resistance of not less than 10 and no more than 20 pounds per square foot (either by design or when so required by local or state codes) and may be permitted only if a registered professional engineer or architect certifies that the designs proposed meet the following conditions:

(i) Breakaway wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood; and

(ii) The elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system shall not be subject to collapse, displacement, or other structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components (structural and nonstructural). Maximum wind and water loading shall each have a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (one-hundred-year mean recurrence interval). Such enclosed space shall be usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage.

5. The use of fill for the structural support of buildings is prohibited.

6. The placement of manufactured homes is prohibited.

7. Man-made alterations of sand dunes, which would increase potential flood damage, are prohibited. (Renumbered 1994)

8. Recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zone VE shall either (i) be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use; or (iii) meet all standards of Section 11.6.1 of this ordinance and all of the above requirements in Section 11.6.14.