

**ARTICLE III. DEVELOPMENT IN SPECIAL
FLOOD HAZARD AREAS***

ORDINANCE # _____

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING DEVELOPMENT IN FLOODPLAIN AREAS

Be it ordained by the County Board of Iroquois County, Illinois as follows:

Sec. 18-41. Purpose.

This article is enacted pursuant to the police powers granted to Iroquois County by Statutory Authority 55 ILCS 5/5-1041, 5/5-1042, 5/5-1063, in order to accomplish the following purposes:

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

(Ord. No. 88-3, § 1,8-9-88)

Sec. 18-42. Definitions.

For the purposes of this Ordinance, the following definitions are adopted:

Base flood. The flood having a one percent (1%) probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The base flood is also known as the 100-year flood. The base flood elevation at any location is as defined in Section 18-44 of this Ordinance.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE). The elevation in relation to mean sea level of the crest of the base flood.

Basement. That portion of a building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

Building. A walled and roofed structure, including gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground including manufactured homes, prefabricated buildings and gas or liquid storage tanks. The term also includes recreational vehicles and travel trailers installed on a site for more than one hundred eighty (180) days per year.

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

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

Development. Any man-made change to real estate including, but not necessarily limited to:

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

*Editor's note - Ord. No. 88-3, §§ 1-11, adopted August 9, 1988, did not specifically amend the Code; therefore, inclusion as §§ 18-41-18-51 was at the discretion of the editor.

Cross reference - Floodplain regulations, App. A, § 6.

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

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

Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or

the pouring of concrete pads.)

FEMA. Federal Emergency Management Agency

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

Flood Fringe. That portion of the floodplain outside of the regulatory floodway.

Flood Insurance Rate Map. A map prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that depicts the floodplain or special flood hazard area (SFHA) within a community. This map includes insurance rate zones and may or may not depict floodways and show base flood elevations.

Flood Insurance Study. An examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations.

Floodplain and Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). These two terms are synonymous. Those lands within the jurisdiction of the County that is subject to inundation by the base flood. The floodplains of the County are generally identified on the countywide Flood Insurance Rate Map of Iroquois County prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and dated August 16, 2011. Floodplain also includes those areas of known flooding as identified by the community.

Floodproofing. Any combination of structural or nonstructural additions, changes or adjustments to the structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate, property and their contents.

Floodproofing Certificate. A form published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that is used to certify that a building has been designed and constructed to be structurally dry flood proofed to the flood protection elevation.

Flood Protection Elevation (FPE). The elevation of the base flood plus one foot of freeboard at any given location in the floodplain.

Floodway. That portion of the floodplain required to store and convey the base flood. The floodway for the floodplains of Iroquois River and Sugar Creek shall be as delineated on the countywide Flood Insurance Rate Map of Iroquois County prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and dated August 16, 2011. The floodways for each of the remaining floodplains of Iroquois County shall be according to the best data available from the Federal, State, or other sources.

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

Historic Structure. Any structure that is:

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

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

IDNR/OWR Jurisdictional Stream. Illinois Department of Natural Resource Office of Water Resources has jurisdiction over any stream serving a tributary area of 640 acres or more in an urban area, or in the floodway of any stream serving a tributary area of 6,400 acres or more in a rural area. Construction on these streams requires a permit from the Department. (Ill Admin. Code tit. 17, pt. 3700.30). The Department may grant approval for specific types of activities by issuance of a statewide permit which meets the standards defined in Section 18-46 of this ordinance.

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 Section 18-47 of this ordinance.

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

Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more lots for rent or sale.

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

NFIP. National Flood Insurance Program.

Recreational Vehicle or Travel Trailer. A vehicle which is:

1. built on a single chassis;
2. four hundred (400) square feet or less in size;
3. **designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck and designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.**

Repetitive Loss. Flood related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a ten year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event on the average equals or exceeds twenty-five percent (25%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Riverine SFHA. Any SFHA subject to flooding from a river, creek, intermittent stream, ditch, or any other identified channel. This term does not include areas subject to flooding from lakes (except public bodies of water), ponding areas, areas of sheet flow, or other areas not subject to overbank flooding.

SFHA. See definition of floodplain.

Start of Construction. Includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued. This, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement or other improvement, was within ninety (90) days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns or any work beyond the stage of excavation or placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. For a substantial improvement, actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure. See definition of building.

Substantial Damage. Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cumulative percentage of damage subsequent to the adoption of this ordinance equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred regardless of actual repair work performed. Volunteer labor and materials must be included in this determination. The term includes "Repetitive Loss Buildings" (see definition).

Substantial Improvement. Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or improvement of a structure taking place subsequent to the adoption of this ordinance in which the cumulative percentage of improvements:

Equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair started, or

Increases the floor area by more than twenty percent (20%).

“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 which have incurred repetitive loss or substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work done.

The term does not include:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions, or
2. Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Illinois Register of Historic Places.

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

Sec. 18-43. Duties of the Iroquois County Zoning Administrator

The Iroquois County Zoning Administrator shall be responsible for the general administration of this ordinance and ensure that all development activities within the floodplains under the jurisdiction of the Iroquois County meet the requirements of this ordinance. Specifically, the Iroquois County Zoning Administrator shall:

- (1) Ensure that all development activities within the SFHAs of the jurisdiction of Iroquois County meet the requirements of this Ordinance.
- (2) Provide information and assistance to citizens upon request about permit procedures and floodplain construction techniques.
- (3) Ensure that construction authorization has been granted by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources, for all development projects subject to section 18-46 of this article, and maintain a record of such authorization.
- (4) Maintain a record of the “as-built” elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) of all buildings subject to section 18-47 of this article.
- (5) Maintain a record of the engineer's certificate and the “as-built” floodproofed elevation of all buildings subject to section 18-47 (b)(4) of this article.
- (6) Inspect all development projects to ensure they comply with the provisions of this article.
- (7) Cooperate with state and federal floodplain management agencies to improve base flood and floodway data and to improve the administration of this article. Submit

reports as required for the national flood insurance program.

- (8) Maintain for public inspection and furnish upon request base flood data, SFHA maps, copies of federal or state permit documents and "as-built" elevation data for all buildings constructed subject to this article.

(Ord. No. 88-3, § 3, 8-9-88; Ord. No. 95-4, § 4, 4-11-95)

Sec. 18-44. Base flood elevation.

This ordinance's protection standard is one point five (1.5) foot above base flood. The best available base flood data are listed below. Whenever a party disagrees with the best available data, the party shall finance the detailed engineering study needed to replace existing data with better data and submit it to the FEMA and IDNR/OWR for approval prior to any development of the site.

- (1) The base flood elevation for the SFHAs of- Iroquois River and Sugar Creek shall be as delineated on the 100-year flood profiles in the countywide Flood Insurance Study of Iroquois County prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and dated August 16, 2011.
- (2) The base flood elevation for each floodplain delineated as an "AH Zone" or "AO Zone" shall be that elevation (or depth) delineated on the countywide Flood Insurance Rate Map of Iroquois County.
- (3) The base flood elevation for each of the remaining floodplains delineated as an "A Zone" on the countywide Flood Insurance Rate Map of Iroquois County shall be according to the best data available from federal, state or other sources. Should no other data exist, an engineering study must be financed by the applicant to determine base flood elevations.

(Ord. No. 88-3, § 4, 8-9-88)

Sec. 18-45. Development permit.

No person, firm, corporation, or governmental body not exempted by state law shall commence any development in the SFHA without first obtaining a development permit from the Iroquois County Zoning Administrator. The Zoning Administrator shall not issue a development permit if the proposed development does not meet the requirements of this article. If property lies within 500' of one-hundred year flood plain as designated on the Federal Insurance Rate Map, an elevation certificate will be required before a building permit may be issued.

- (1) The application for a development permit shall be accompanied by drawings of the site, drawn to scale showing property line dimensions; existing grade elevation and all changes in grade resulting from excavation or filling; the location and dimensions of all buildings and additions to buildings; and the elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) of all proposed buildings subject to the requirements of section 18-47 of this

- article.**
- (2) Upon receipt of an application for a development permit, the Zoning Administrator shall compare the elevation of the site to the base flood elevation. Any development located on land that can be shown to have been one point five (1.5) foot higher than the base flood elevation of the date of the site's first flood insurance rate map ~~identification is not located in the SFHA and therefore not subject to the requirements~~ of this article. The Zoning Administrator shall maintain documentation of the existing ground elevation at the development site and certification that this ground elevation existed prior to the date of the site's first flood insurance rate map identification.
 - (3) The Zoning Administrator shall inform the applicant of any and all other local, state, and federal permits that may be required for this type of development activity. The zoning administrator shall not issue the development permit unless all required federal and state permits have been obtained.

(Ord. No. 88-3, § 5, 8-9-88)

Sec. 18-46. Preventing increased damages.

No development in the SFHA shall create a damaging or potentially damaging increase in flood heights or velocity or threat to public health and safety.

- (1) **Within the floodway identified on the flood insurance rate map, the following standards shall apply:**
 - (a) Except as provided in section 18-46 (a)(2), no development shall be allowed which acting in combination with existing or future similar works, will cause any increase in the flood heights or velocities or threat to public health and safety. The specific development activities identified in section 18-46 (b)(2) shall be considered as meeting this requirement.
 - (b) No increase in the base flood elevation may be permitted.
- (2) **Within all other riverine SFHAs, the following standards shall apply:**
 - (a) In addition to the other requirements of this article, a development permit for a site located in a floodway (or in a riverine SFHA where no floodway has been identified) shall not be issued unless the applicant first obtains a permit or written documentation that a permit is not required from the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources, issued pursuant to 615 ILCS 5/5 et seq.
 - (b) The following activities may be constructed without the individual permit required in subsection (b)(1) in accordance with statewide permits issued by

the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources, provided the activities do not involve placement of fill, change of grade, or construction in the normal channel. Such activities must still meet the other requirements of this article:

1. The construction of wells, septic tanks, and underground utility lines not crossing a lake or stream;
 2. The construction of light poles, sign posts and similar structures;
 3. The construction of sidewalks, driveways, athletic fields (excluding fences), patios and similar surfaces which are built at grade;
 4. The construction of properly anchored, unwalled, open structures such as playground equipment, pavilions, and carports;
 5. The construction of additions to existing buildings which do not increase the first floor area by more than twenty (20) percent, which are located on the upstream or downstream side of the existing building, and which do not extend beyond the sides of the existing building that are parallel to the flow of flood waters.
- (3) The proposed development activity will not have a net adverse affect on the SFHA. Any fill material used shall be obtained within the flood plain area of the property for which the developmental permit is obtained.
- (4) Public health standards in all SFHAs:
- (a) No development in the SFHA shall include locating or storing chemicals, explosives, buoyant materials, flammable liquids, pollutants, or other hazardous or toxic materials.
 - (b) New and replacement sanitary sewer lines and on-site waste disposal systems may be permitted providing all manholes or other above-ground openings located below the FPA are watertight.

(Ord. No. 88-3, § 6, 8-9-88; Ord. No. 95-4, § 5, 4-11-95)

Sec. 18-47. Protecting buildings.

(A) Applicability.

In addition to the state permit and damage-prevention requirements of section 18-47 of this ordinance, no buildings shall be located in the SFHA including:

- (1) Structural alterations made to an existing building that increase the floor area by more than twenty (20) percent, or the assessed full value of the building by more than fifty (50) percent;

- (2) **Reconstruction or repairs made to a damaged building that are valued at or more than fifty (50) percent of the assessed full value of the building before the damage occurred except in compliance with requirements of this ordinance;**
- (B) Existing single family dwellings previously inhabited in the previous year and previously platted subdivisions all of which are located in a one-hundred year flood plain as determined on the Federal Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), are subject to the following regulations:

(1) **Sec. 612.1 Methods:**

A building shall be considered as being completely flood proofed if the lowest elevation of all space(s) within the building perimeter including basement is above the RFD (regulatory flood datum) as achieved by:

- (a) building on natural terrain beyond the limits of the base flood, on natural undisturbed ground from the floodplain area,
- (b) building on fill from existing property,
- (c) building on piles or columns

The lowest floor (including basement) shall be one point five (1.5) foot above the flood protection elevation.

(2) **Sec. 612.2.1 Natural Terrain:**

In addition to the requirements of "The Building Code," the building shall be located not less than 500 feet back from the line of incidence of the base flood on the ground unless an elevation certificate from a licensed surveyor or a qualified licensed professional engineer is supplied stating the property is one point five (1.5) foot above base flood. Assuming flood water at the level of the RFD, foundation design shall take into consideration the effects of soil saturation on the performance of the foundation, and the effects of flood water on slope stability shall be investigated. Normal access to the building shall be by direct connections with areas above the RFD and all utility service lines shall be designated and constructed as required to protect the building and/or its components from damage or failure during a flooding event to the RFD.

- (2) May be built on fill from the existing property to one point five (1.5) foot above base flood.

Sec. 612.2.2 Building on Fill:

The building and all parts thereof may be constructed above the regulatory flood datum (RFD) on an earth fill. Filling a flood hazard area shall not be permitted

within a designated floodway. Fill material shall be of a selected type, preferably granular and free-draining and placed in compacted layers which are tested for compaction density according to ASTM D698 (Standard Proctor Density). Fill selection and placement shall recognize the effects of saturation from flood waters on slope stability, uniform and differential settlement, and scour potential. The minimum elevation at the top of the slope for the fill section shall be at one point five (1.5) foot above the RFD. The minimum distance from any point of the building perimeter to the top of the fill slope shall be either 25 feet or twice the depth of fill at that point, whichever is the greater distance.

Sec. 612.2.3 Building on Piles or Columns:

Open areas under the structure can be used for parking or storage of materials that can be easily moved. Building on Piles or Columns: The building may be constructed above the RFD by supporting it on piles, piers, columns, and in certain cases, walls. Clear spacing of support members, measured perpendicular to the general direction of flood flow shall not be less than eight feet apart at the closest point. The piles or columns shall, as far as practicable, be compact and free from unnecessary appendages, which would tend to trap or restrict free passage of debris during a flood. Solid walls, or walled-in columns are permissible if oriented with the longest dimension of the member parallel to the flow. Piles or columns shall be capable of resisting all applied loads as required by "The Building Code" and all applicable flood related loads as required herein. Bracing, where used to provide lateral stability, shall be of a type that causes the least obstruction to the flow and the least potential for trapping floating debris. Foundation supports may be of any approved type capable of resisting all applied loads, such as spread footings, mats, and similar types. In all cases, the effect of submergence of the soil and additional floodwater related loads shall be recognized. The potential of surface scour around the piles or columns shall be recognized and protective measures provided, as required.

Flood proofing projects must be designed by a qualified licensed professional engineer.

All flood proofed structures must be properly anchored.

All utilities, air conditioners, and appliances must be at least one point five (1.5) foot above base flood.

The lowest floor must be at least one point five (1.5) foot above base flood.

Compliance.

This building protection requirement may be met by one of the following methods. The building

official shall maintain a record of compliance with these building protection standards as required in section 18-43 of this article.

- (1) A residential or nonresidential building may be constructed on permanent land fill in accordance with the following:
 - (a) The fill shall be placed in layers no greater than one (1) foot deep before compaction.
 - (b) The lowest floor (including basement) shall be at least one point five (1.5) foot above the FPE. The fill should extend at least ten (10) feet beyond the **foundation of the building before sloping below the FPE.**
 - (c) The fill shall be protected against erosion and scour during flooding by vegetative cover, rip rap, or bulkheading. If vegetative cover is used, the slopes shall be no steeper than three (3) feet horizontal to one foot vertical.
 - (d) The fill shall not adversely affect the flow of surface drainage from or onto **neighboring properties.**
 - (e) A Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) shall be obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or its successor, demonstrating that the proposed building site is out of the FPE area prior to issuance of a building permit.
- (2) All areas below the FPE shall be constructed of materials resistant to flood damage. The lowest floor (including basement) and all electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and utility meters shall be located at least one point five (1.5) foot above the FPE. **Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other** waterproofed service facilities may be located below the FPE.

Sec. 18-48. Other development requirements.

The county board shall take into account flood hazards, to the extent that they are known, in all official actions related to land management, use and development.

- (1) New subdivisions, manufactured home parks, annexation agreements, planned **unit developments (PUDs) and additions to manufactured home parks and** subdivisions shall meet the requirements of sections 18-46 and 18-47 of this article. Plats or plans for new subdivisions, manufactured home parks, and planned unit developments (PUDs) shall include a signed statement by a registered professional engineer that the plat or plan accounts for changes in **the drainage of surface waters in accordance with the Plat Act (Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 109, Section 2).**
- (2) Proposals for new subdivisions, manufactured home parks, planned unit

developments (PUDs) and additions to manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall include base flood elevation data. Where the base flood elevation is not available from an existing study filed with the Illinois State Water Survey, the applicant shall be responsible for calculating the base flood elevation and submitting it to the state water survey for review and approval as best available elevation data. (Ord. No. 88-3, § 8, 8-9-88)

Sec. 18-49. Disclaimer of liability.

The degree of flood protection required by this article is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on available information derived from engineering and scientific methods of study. Larger floods may occur or flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that development either inside or outside of the SFHA will be free from flooding or damage. This ordinance does not create liability on the part of Iroquois County or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damage that results from proper reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision made lawfully thereunder. (Ord. No. 88-3, § 10, 8-9-88)

Sec. 18-50. Penalty.

- (1) Failure to obtain a permit for development in the SFHA or failure to comply with the requirements of a permit shall be deemed to be a violation of this ordinance. Upon due investigation, the Iroquois County Zoning Administrator may determine that a violation of the minimum standards of this ordinance exists. The Iroquois County Zoning Administrator shall notify the owner in writing of such violation.
- (2) If such owner fails after ten (10) days' notice to correct the violation:
 - (a) The Iroquois County shall make application to the circuit court for an injunction requiring conformance with this Ordinance or make such other order as the court deems necessary to secure compliance with the Ordinance.
 - (b) Any person who violates this ordinance shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than seven hundred fifty (\$750) for each offense.
A separate offense shall be deemed committed upon each day during or on which a violation occurs or continues.
 - (c) Iroquois County shall record a notice of violation on the title of the property.

Iroquois County shall inform the owner that any such violation is considered a willful act to increase flood damages and therefore may cause coverage by a standard flood insurance policy to be suspended.

Nothing herein shall prevent Iroquois County from taking such other lawful action to

prevent or remedy any violations. All cost connected therewith shall accrue to the person or persons responsible. (Ord.No. 88-3, § 11, 8-9-88)

Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

This Ordinance repeals and replaces other ordinances adopted by the Iroquois County Board to fulfill the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program including: October 14, 2003. However, this ordinance does not repeal the original resolution or ordinance adopted to achieve eligibility in the program. Nor does this ordinance repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. Where this ordinance and other ordinance easements, covenants or deed restrictions conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

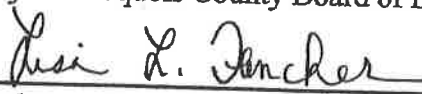
Severability.

The provisions and sections of this ordinance shall be deemed separable and the invalidity of any portion of this ordinance shall not affect the validity of the remainder.

Effective Date.

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and publication as required by law.

Passed by the Iroquois County Board of Iroquois, Illinois, this 12th day of July, 2011.



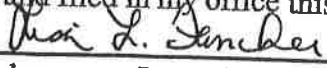
Lisa Fancher Iroquois County Clerk

Approved by me this 12th day of July, 2011.



Ronald Schroeder Iroquois County Board Chairman

Attested and filed in my office this 9th day of August, 2011.



Lisa Fancher Iroquois County Clerk