

EXHIBIT B

DRAFT Chapter 18.10 – Frequently Flooded Areas

18.10 – Frequently Flooded Areas

Section 1. - General

18.10.010 Statutory Authorization

The Legislature of the State of Washington has delegated the responsibility to local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the Town Council of the Town of Darrington does ordain as follows:

18.10.020 Findings of Fact

A. Areas of the Town of Darrington are subject to periodic inundation and channel migration which may result in loss of life and property, health, and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for protection and relief from flooding and channel migration, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.

B. When floodplains and watersheds are developed without taking appropriate care and precautions, flood heights, frequencies, and velocities increase, causing a greater threat to humans, damage to property, destruction of natural floodplain functions, and adverse impacts to water quality and habitat.

C. Rivers, streams, lakes, estuarine and marine areas and their floodplains are major elements of healthy aquatic and riparian habitats and conveyance of flood waters. If watersheds, rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries, floodplains and other systems are not viewed holistically as biological and geomorphologic units, it can lead to serious degradation of habitat and increased flood hazards to people and human development.

D. Over the years, natural processes have evolved that manage flood waters and channel flows in the most effective and efficient manner. Disruption of these processes through alterations to land cover, stream channels, wetlands, and other water bodies leads to increased flood hazards, loss of life and property, threats to public health, and loss of habitat.

18.10.030 Purpose

A. It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare by managing development in order to:

A. Protect human life, health and property from the dangers of flooding;

B. Minimize the need for publicly funded and hazardous rescue efforts to save those who are isolated by flood waters;

C. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood damage repair and flood control projects;

D. Minimize disruption of commerce and governmental services;

E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets, and bridges located in the floodplain;

F. Maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use of floodprone areas so as to minimize future flood blight areas;

G. Encourage those who occupy areas subject to flooding and channel migration to assume responsibility for their actions;

H. Qualify the Town of Darrington for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, thereby giving citizens and businesses the opportunity to purchase flood insurance;

I. Maintain the quality of water in rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries, and marine areas and their floodplains so as to protect public water supplies, areas of the Public Trust, and wildlife habitat protected by the Endangered Species Act;

J. Retain the natural channel, shoreline, and floodplain creation processes and other natural floodplain functions that protect, create, and maintain habitat for threatened and endangered species.

K. Prevent or minimize loss of hydraulic, geomorphic, and ecological functions of floodplains and stream channels.

18.10.040 Lands to Which This Ordinance Applies

This ordinance shall apply to the Special Flood Hazard Area within the jurisdiction of the Town of Darrington, as defined in Section 3.

18.10.050 Approach

In order to achieve the listed purposes, this ordinance:

A. Defines and clarifies the terms and phrases used in this ordinance in Section 2.

B. Identifies in Section 3 the Special Flood Hazard Area, the Protected Area and the supporting technical data needed to delineate those areas.

C. Establishes a permit requirement in Section 4 so that all proposed development that may affect flood hazards, water quality, and habitat is reviewed prior to construction.

D. Sets minimum protection standards in Section 5 for all development to ensure that the development will not increase the potential for flood damage or adversely affect natural floodplain functions.

E. Sets minimum standards to protect new and substantially improved structures from flood damage in Section 6.

F. Specifies additional habitat protection criteria in Section 7. Some small projects may not need a permit. For all other development projects, the applicant must assess their impact on those factors that contribute to increased flood hazard and degradation of habitat. If the assessment concludes that the

project will cause an adverse effect outside the Protected Area, the permit will be denied unless the project impacts are mitigated (avoided, minimized, restored or compensated for).

18.10.060 Penalties for Noncompliance

No development shall be undertaken or placed in the areas regulated by this ordinance without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations of the Town of Darrington. Violations of the provisions of this ordinance by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions), shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance, or fails to comply with any of its requirements, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$1,000 for each violation, and in addition shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Darrington from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation. Each violation or each day of continued unlawful activity shall constitute a separate violation.

18.10.070 Interpretation

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

- A. Considered as minimum requirements;
- B. Liberally construed in favor of the Town of Darrington; and,
- C. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

18.10.080 Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

Where this ordinance and another code, ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

18.10.090 Warning and Disclaimer of Liability

The degree of property and habitat protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods and movement of channels outside of mapped channel migration areas can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the regulated areas, or development permitted within such areas, will be free from flood or erosion damage. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of Town of Darrington or any officer or employee thereof for any damage to property or habitat that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

18.10.100 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.

Section 2 Definitions

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

Most of the definitions in this section are taken from 44 C.F.R. § 59.1

18.10.110 Definitions

Adversely affect/Adverse effect: effects that are a direct or indirect result of the proposed action, or its interrelated or interdependent actions, and the effect is not discountable, insignificant or beneficial. Discountable effects are extremely unlikely to occur. Insignificant effects relate to the size of the impact and should never reach the scale where a take occurs. Based on best judgment, a person would not: (1) be able to meaningfully measure, detect, or evaluate insignificant effects; or (2) expect discountable effects to occur. Beneficial effects are contemporaneous positive effects without any adverse effects. In the event that the overall effect of the proposed action is beneficial, but is also likely to cause some adverse effects, then the proposed action is considered to result in an adverse effect.

Appurtenant structure: A structure which is on the same parcel of property as the principle structure to be insured and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principle structure.

Base Flood: the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also referred to as the "100-year flood"). ~~The area subject to the base flood is the Special Flood Hazard Area designated on Flood Insurance Rate Maps as Zones "A" or "V" including AE, AO, AH, A1-99 and VE.~~

Base Flood Elevation: The elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the base flood. ~~the elevation of the base flood above the datum of the effective FIRM.~~

Basement: any area of the structure having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

Channel Migration Zone: the area within the lateral extent of likely stream channel movement due to stream bank destabilization and erosion, rapid stream incision, aggradation, avulsions, and shifts in location of stream channels.

Critical Facility: a facility necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare during a flood. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to, schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire and emergency operations installations, water and wastewater treatment plants, electric power stations, and installations which produce, use, or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste (other than consumer products containing hazardous substances or hazardous waste intended for household use).

Development: any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, subdivision of land, removal of more than 5% of the native vegetation on the property, or alteration of natural site characteristics.

Dry Floodproofing: any combination of structural and non-structural measures that prevent flood waters from entering a structure.

Elevation Certificate: An administrative tool of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that can be used to provide elevation information, to determine the proper insurance premium rate, and to support a request for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) or a Letter of Map Revision based on fill (LOMR-F). the official form (FEMA Form 81-31) used to provide elevation information necessary to ensure compliance with provisions of this ordinance and determine the proper flood insurance premium rate.

FEMA: the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the agency responsible for administering the National Flood Insurance Program.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Area: lands needed to maintain species in suitable habitats within their natural geographic distribution so that isolated subpopulations are not created. These areas are designated by the Town of Darrington pursuant to the Washington State Growth Management Act (WAC 365-190-080).

Flood or Flooding: (1) a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from: A. The overflow of inland or tidal waters, and/or B. The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source. C. Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (1)(b) of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current. (2) The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which result in flooding as defined in paragraph (1)(a) of this definition.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the Special Flood 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).

Floodplain or flood-prone area: any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. See "Flood or flooding".

Floodplain administrator: the community official designated by title to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

Flood Protection Elevation (FPE): the elevation above the datum of the effective FIRM to which new and substantially improved structures must be protected from flood damage, equivalent to the base flood elevation plus one foot.

Flood Elevation Insurance Study: 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. Also known as a Flood Insurance Study (FIS). the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that includes flood profiles, the Flood Insurance Rate Map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

Flood proofing: any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures, and their contents. Flood proofed structures are those that have the structure integrity and design to be impervious to floodwater below the Base Flood Elevation.

Floodway: the channel of a river stream or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height. Also referred to as "Regulatory Floodway". ~~one (1) foot at any point.~~

Functionally Dependent Use: 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, and does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities. ~~that must be located or carried out close to water, e.g. docking or port facilities necessary for the unloading of cargo or passengers or shipbuilding and ship repair.~~

Highest adjacent grade: the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

Historic Structure: a structure that is:

A. ~~is~~ listed on 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, the Washington Heritage Register, or the Washington Heritage Barn Register, or

B. Certified or preliminary determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district; ~~Has been certified to contribute to the historical significance of a registered historic district.~~

C. 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.

Hyporheic Zone: a saturated layer of rock or sediment beneath and/or adjacent to a stream channel that contains some proportion of channel water or that has been altered by channel water infiltration.

Impervious Surface: a hard surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and oiled, macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater.

Lowest Floor: the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement or crawlspace). 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 structure's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is compliant with Section 18.10.300 (i.e. provided there are adequate openings to allow floodwaters into the area).

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

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

Mean Sea Level: for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the vertical datum to which Base Flood Elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

Native Vegetation: plant species that are indigenous to the community's area and that reasonably could be expected to naturally occur on the site.

Natural Floodplain Functions: the contribution that a floodplain makes to support habitat, including, but not limited to, providing flood storage and conveyance, reducing flood velocities, reducing sedimentation, filtering nutrients and impurities from runoff, processing organic wastes, moderating temperature fluctuations, and providing breeding and feeding grounds, shelter, and refugia, for aquatic or riparian species.

New Construction: 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. ~~this ordinance.~~

Protected Area: the lands that lie within the boundaries of the floodway, the riparian habitat zone, and the channel migration area. Because of the impact that development can have on flood heights and velocities and habitat, special rules apply in the Protected Area.

Recreational Vehicle: a vehicle, A. Built on a single chassis; and B. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; and C. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by an automobile or light duty truck; and D. Designed primarily for use as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use, not as a permanent dwelling.

Riparian: Of, adjacent to, or living on, the bank of a river, lake, pond, ocean, sound, or other water body.

Riparian Habitat Zone: the water body and adjacent land areas that are likely to support aquatic and riparian habitat as detailed in Section 18.10.140.C of this ordinance.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): the land subject to inundation by the base flood. Special Flood Hazard Areas are designated on Flood Insurance Rate Maps with the letters "A" or "V" including AE, AO, AH, A1-99 and VE. The Special Flood Hazard Area is also referred to as the area of special flood hazard or SFHA.

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 from the date of the permit. ~~that occurred before the permit's expiration date.~~ The actual start is 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, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory structures not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure: a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

Substantial Damage: damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial damage also means flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial Improvement: any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, replacement, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage," regardless of the actual repair work performed.

The term does not include any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of State or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions or any alteration of a "historic structure," provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

Variance: a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a floodplain management regulation. ~~from the requirements of this ordinance which permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this ordinance.~~

Water Typing: a system for classifying water bodies according to their size and fish habitat characteristics. The Washington Department of Natural Resources' Forest Practices Water Typing classification system is hereby adopted by reference. The system defines four water types:

A. Type "S" = Shoreline: Streams that are designated "shorelines of the State," including marine shorelines

B. Type "F" = Fish: Streams that are known to be used by fish or meet the physical criteria to be potentially used by fish.

C. Type "Np" = Non-Fish Perennial streams

D. Type "Ns" = Non-Fish Seasonal streams

Zone: one or more areas delineated on the FIRM. The following zones may be used on the adopted FIRM. The Special Flood Hazard Area is comprised of the A and V Zones –

A: SFHA where no base flood elevation is provided. – A#: numbered A Zones (e.g., A7 or A14), SFHA with a base flood elevation. – AE: SFHA with a base flood elevation. – AO: SFHA subject to inundation by shallow flooding usually resulting from sheet flow on sloping terrain, with average depths between one and three feet. Average flood depths are shown. – AH: SFHA subject to inundation by shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding) with average depths between one and three feet. Base flood elevations are shown.

B: the area between the SFHA and the 500-year flood of the primary source of flooding. It may also be an area with a local, shallow flooding problem or an area protected by a levee.

C: an area of minimal flood hazard, as above the 500-year flood level of the primary source of flooding. B and C Zones may have flooding that does not meet the criteria to be mapped as a Special Flood Hazard Area, especially ponding and local drainage problems.

D: area of undetermined but possible flood hazard.

V: the SFHA subject to coastal high hazard flooding including waves of 3' or greater in height. There are three types of V Zones: V, V#, and VE, and they correspond to the A Zone designations.

X: the area outside the mapped SFHA.

Shaded X: the same as a Zone B, above.

Section 3. Regulatory Data

18.10.120 Area to be Regulated

The area to be regulated is comprised of the Special Flood Hazard Area and all Protected Areas within the Special Flood Hazard Area within the jurisdiction of the Town of Darrington. The term also includes areas delineated pursuant to Section 18.10.150.

18.10.130 Special Flood Hazard Area A.

The special flood hazard areas identified by the Federal Insurance Administrator ~~Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) is the area subject to flooding by the base flood and subject to the provisions of this ordinance. It is identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study for Snohomish County, WA and Incorporated Areas Volumes 1~~

and 2" dated June 19, 2020September 16, 2005, and any revisions thereto, with an accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Snohomish County, WA and Incorporated Areas" dated June 19, 2020 July 22, 2016 and any revisions thereto, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance. The Flood Insurance Study and the FIRM are on file at 1005 Cascade Street, Darrington, WA 98241.

Upon receipt of a floodplain development permit application, the Town Clerk shall compare the elevation of the site to the base flood elevation. A development project is not subject to the requirements of this ordinance if it is located on land that can be shown to be 1. Outside the Protected Area and 2. Higher than the base flood elevation as demonstrated by an elevation certificate.

The Town Clerk shall inform the applicant that the project are still be subject to the flood insurance purchase requirements unless the owner receives a Letter of Map Amendment from FEMA.

The Town Clerk shall make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the SFHA and the Protected Area (e.g., where there appears to be a conflict between the mapped SFHA boundary and actual field conditions as determined by the base flood elevation and ground elevations). The applicant may appeal the Town Clerk's interpretation of the location of the boundary to the Town Council.

18.10.140 Flood Hazard Data

A. The base flood elevation for the SFHAs of Town of Darrington shall be as delineated on the 100-year flood profiles in the Flood Insurance Study for Snohomish County, WA and Incorporated Areas.

C. The base flood elevation for all other SFHAs shall be as defined in Sections 3.3.F and 3.5.C.

D. The Flood Protection Elevation (FPE) shall be the base flood elevation plus one foot.

E. The floodway shall be as delineated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map or in accordance with Sections 18.10.130.F and 18.10.160.D.

F. Where base flood elevation and floodway data have not been provided (in A zones) in accordance with (place applicable Darrington citation here), ~~Special Flood Hazard Areas~~, the Town clerk shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State, or other source in order to administer (place applicable Darrington citation here).

18.10.150 Protected Area

A. The Protected Area is comprised of those lands that lie within the boundaries of the floodway, the riparian habitat zone, and the channel migration area.

B. In riverine areas, where a floodway has not been designated in accordance with Sections 18.10.140.E, 18.10.140.F, or 18.10.170.D, the Protected Area is comprised of those lands that lie within the boundaries of the riparian habitat zone, the channel migration area, and the SFHA.

C. Riparian habitat zone: The riparian habitat zone includes those watercourses within the SFHA and adjacent land areas that are likely to support aquatic and riparian habitat.

1. The size and location of the riparian habitat zone is dependent on the type of water body. The riparian habitat zone includes the water body and adjacent lands, measured perpendicularly from ordinary high water on both sides of the water body:

(a) Type S streams that are designated "shorelines of the State:" 250 feet

(b) Type F streams (fish bearing) streams greater than 5 feet wide and marine shorelines: 200 feet

(c) Type F streams less than 5 feet wide and lakes: 150 feet

(d) Type N (nonsalmonid-bearing) perennial and seasonal streams with unstable slopes: 225 feet

(e) All other Type N (nonsalmonid-bearing) perennial and seasonal streams: 150 feet

2. The riparian habitat zone shall be delineated on the site plan by the applicant at the time of application for subdivision approval or floodplain development permit for all development proposals within 300 feet of any stream or shoreline.

D. Channel Migration Area:

1. The channel migration area shall be the channel migration zone as delineated on **Town of Darrington Channel Migration Map** plus 50 feet.

2. Where more than one channel migration zone has been delineated, the Town Clerk shall use the delineation that has been adopted for other local regulatory purposes.

3. Where a channel migration zone has not yet been mapped, the provisions of Section 18.10.150(E) shall apply at the time of permit application.

18.10.160 New Regulatory Data

A. All requests to revise or change the flood hazard data, including requests for a Letter of Map Revision and a Conditional Letter of Map Revision shall be reviewed by the (floodplain administrator).

1. The (floodplain administrator) shall not sign the Community Acknowledgement Form for any requests based on filling or other development, unless the applicant for the letter documents that such filling or development is in compliance with this ordinance.

2. The (floodplain administrator) shall not approve a request to revise or change a floodway delineation until FEMA has issued a Conditional Letter of Map Revision that approves the change.

B. If an applicant disagrees with the regulatory data prescribed by this ordinance, he/she may submit a detailed technical study needed to replace existing data with better data in accordance with FEMA mapping guidelines or Regional Guidance for Hydrologic and Hydraulic Studies in Support of the Model Ordinance for Floodplain Management under the National Flood Insurance Program and the Endangered Species Act FEMA Region X, 2010. If the data in question are shown on the published FIRM, the submittal must also include a request to FEMA for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision.

C. Where base flood elevation data are not available in accordance with Section 18.10.130, applicants for approval of new subdivisions and other proposed developments (including proposals for