

**Recommendation for Council Action – Backup  
Floodplain Variance Request – 1006 Payne Avenue**

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:**

1. NO SAFE ACCESS. The depth of water in the street in front of this property is 1.4 feet during the 100-year flood event. The occupants of the building and first responder personnel do not have safe access to the house during a flood event.
2. PROPOSED FINISHED FLOOR ABOVE MINIMUM REQUIRED ELEVATION. The proposed duplex will have its finished floor elevation 1.4 feet above the 100-year floodplain elevation.
3. HARDSHIP CONDITIONS FOR THE PROPERTY DO NOT EXIST. There is currently a single family residential building on the property. Failure to grant the variance would not result in an exceptional hardship by rendering the lot undevelopable. The property does not have a hardship as defined in the Building Code.

**APPLICABLE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE AND VARIANCES REQUESTED**

- I. LDC Section 25-12-3, (Local Amendments to the Building Code), Section 1612.4.3 Means of Egress provides that normal access to a building shall be by direct connection with an area that is a minimum of one foot above the design flood elevation.

***VARIANCE REQUESTED:** The applicant requests a variance to Building Code Section 1612.4.3, to allow a new duplex to be constructed without normal access, either vehicular or pedestrian, to an area that is a minimum of one foot above the design flood elevation. The lot is partially in the 25-year and 100-year floodplains of the Grover Tributary of Shoal Creek. The floodplain depths on the property are shown in the table below:*

Depth of water:	100-year flood event	25-year flood event
At the street	1.4 ft.	1.0 ft.

## PREREQUISITES FOR GRANTING VARIANCES AND FINDINGS:

Per LDC Section 25-12-3, Technical Codes, Section G105.7 Variances, variances shall only be issued upon consideration of the following prerequisites:

### PREREQUISITE

1) A technical showing of good and sufficient cause based on the unique characteristics of the size, configuration or topography of the site.

*Insufficient causes for issuing a variance may include the following:*

- *Less than a drastic depreciation of property.*
- *Convenience of property owner.*
- *Circumstances of owner not land.*
- *To obtain better financial return.*
- *Property similar to others in neighborhood.*
- *Hardship created by owner's own actions.*

2) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship by rendering the lot undevelopable;

*The location of the floodplain on the property is a characteristic of the land. Hardship refers to the effect of the floodplain status of the land on its use; it does not refer to personal or financial circumstances of the current owner of the land. In fact financial hardship, inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical handicaps, personal preferences or the disapproval of one's neighbors do not qualify as exceptional hardships. The applicant has the burden of proving exceptional hardship. FEMA advises that the reasons for granting floodplain management variances must be substantial and the proof compelling. The claimed hardship must be exceptional, unusual and peculiar to the property involved.*

3) A determination that granting of a variance would not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, nor create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with

### FINDING

1) **CONDITION IS NOT MET.** The applicant has not demonstrated a good and sufficient cause that justifies increasing the density on the lot where there is no safe access out of the floodplain.

2) **CONDITION IS NOT MET.** The property currently has an existing single family residence on it. Failure to grant this variance would not render the lot undevelopable.

3) **CONDITION IS NOT MET.** The proposed development will not increase flood heights. The development does increase public safety threat because more occupants could be located in the proposed duplex without safe access for the

existing laws or ordinances.

4) A determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

*Relief is defined as respite from unnecessary hardship. Unnecessary hardship is defined as:*

- *Loss of all beneficial or productive use.*
- *Deprivation of reasonable return on property.*
- *Deprivation of all or any reasonable use.*
- *Rendering property valueless.*
- *Inability to develop property in compliance with the regulations.*
- *Reasonable use cannot be made consistent with the regulation.*

5) Notification to the applicant in writing over the signature of the building official that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance, and that such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

occupants and first responders.

4) **CONDITION IS NOT MET.** Constructing a duplex that does not have safe access to an area outside of the floodplain is not considered the minimum necessary to afford relief.

5) **CONDITION IS MET.** The finished floor elevations of the proposed building addition will be at least 1 foot above the 100-year floodplain elevation.