

MATAGORDA COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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- Food Service & Sanitation
- Animal Control
- Floodplain Management
- Solid Waste Management

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TRAVEL TAILERS LOCATED IN A SPECIAL FLOOD /HAZARD AREA

In order for Matagorda County residents to obtain flood insurance the county is required to enforce the following regulations:

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations 44 CFR 60.3

60.3. e.9 and

Matagorda County Floodplain Management Plan

Require that recreational vehicles placed in sites within A1-30, AH, AE, V1-30, V and VE on the communities FIRM either;

- Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
- Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
- Meet the requirements in paragraph (b) (1) and (e)(2) through (7)

A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.

(b)(1) Required permits for all proposed construction and other developments including the placement of manufactured homes, within Zone A on the community's FHBM or FIRM.

(e)(2)-7: See attached pages.

Matagorda County Floodplain Management Plan:

Matagorda County will permit RV's when they are placed on site for longer than a weekend. A permit application must be submitted to our office with a copy of the current license tag receipt, picture of the RV, and a \$ 70.00 permit fee. We will not re-permit after 180 days, however you will be required to keep you license tags current and supply this office with a current receipt after you renew annually. A park model must be 400 Sq. feet or less, cannot have central air and heat units hooked up that are installed below the Base Flood Elevation.

If you are requesting and electrical permit for a site that an RV will be placed on you must permit the RV prior to electricity being released.

Recreational Vehicles

In a flood hazard area, an RV must:

- Be licensed and titled as an RV or park model (not as a permanent residence)
- Be built on a single chassis
- Have inflated tires and be self-propelled or towable by light truck
- Have no attached deck, porch, shed
- Be used for temporary recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use (no more than 180 days)
- Be less than 400 sq. ft. in area (measured at largest horizontal projection)
- Have quick-disconnect sewage, water, and electrical connectors

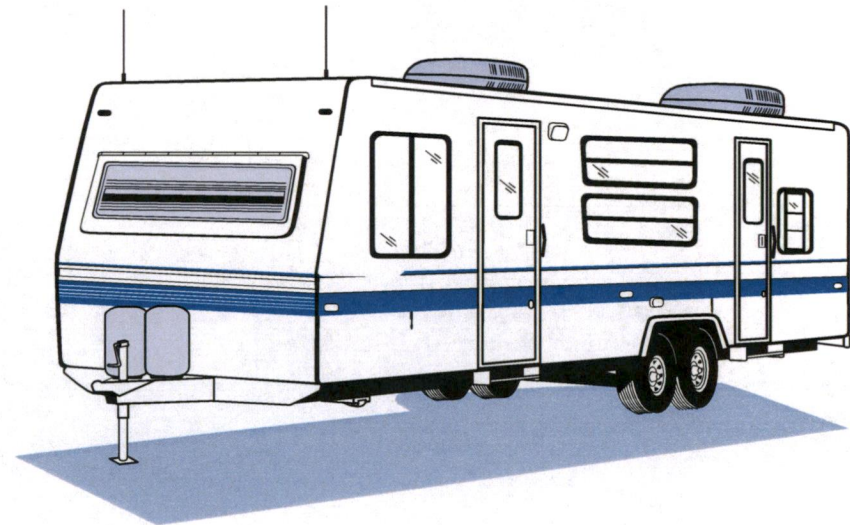
RVs that do not meet these conditions must be installed and elevated like Manufactured Homes, including permanent foundations and tie-downs (see page 40).



Important

Information

Camping near the water? Ask the campground or RV park operator about flood warnings and plans for safe evacuations.



resist floatation, collapse, and lateral movement.

(13) Notwithstanding any other provisions of § 60.3, a community may approve certain development in Zones A1-30, AE, and AH, on the community's FIRM which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot, provided that the community first applies for a conditional FIRM revision, fulfills the requirements for such a revision as established under the provisions of § 65.12, and receives the approval of the Administrator.

(14) Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM either

(i) Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,

(ii) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or

(iii) Meet the permit requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section and the elevation and anchoring requirements for "manufactured homes" in paragraph (c)(6) of this section.

A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.

(d) When the Administrator has provided a notice of final base flood elevations within Zones A1-30 and/or AE on the community's FIRM and, if appropriate, has designated AO zones, AH zones, A99 zones, and A zones on the community's FIRM, and has provided data from which the community shall designate its regulatory floodway, the community shall:

(1) Meet the requirements of paragraphs (c) (1) through (14) of this section;

(2) Select and adopt a regulatory floodway based on the principle that the area chosen for the regulatory floodway must be designed to carry the waters of the base flood, without increasing the water surface elevation of that flood more than one foot at any point;

(3) Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development within the adopted regulatory

floodway unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge;

(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of § 60.3, a community may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations, provided that the community first applies for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, fulfills the requirements for such revisions as established under the provisions of § 65.12, and receives the approval of the Administrator.

(e) When the Administrator has provided a notice of final base flood elevations within Zones A1-30 and/or AE on the community's FIRM and, if appropriate, has designated AH zones, AO zones, A99 zones, and A zones on the community's FIRM, and has identified on the community's FIRM coastal high hazard areas by designating Zones V1-30, VE, and/or V, the community shall:

(1) Meet the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) through (14) of this section;

(2) Within Zones V1-30, VE, and V on a community's FIRM, (i) obtain 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, and whether or not such structures contain a basement, and (ii) maintain a record of all such information with the official designated by the community under § 59.22(a)(9)(iii);

(3) Provide that all new construction within Zones V1-30, VE, and V on the community's FIRM is located landward of the reach of mean high tide;

(4) Provide that all new construction and substantial improvements in Zones V1-30 and VE, and also Zone V if base flood elevation data is available, on the community's FIRM, are elevated on pilings and columns so that (i) the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is elevated to

or above the base flood level; 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. Water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood. Wind loading values used shall be those required by applicable State or local building standards. 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 accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of paragraphs (e)(4) (i) and (ii) of this section.

(5) Provide that all new construction and substantial improvements within Zones VI-30, VE, and V on the community's FIRM have the space below the lowest floor either free of obstruction or constructed with non-supporting breakaway walls, open wood lattice-work, 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. Use of breakaway walls which exceed a design safe loading resistance of 20 pounds per square foot (either by design or when so required by local or State codes) 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 non-structural). Water loading values used shall be those associated with the

base flood. Wind loading values used shall be those required by applicable State or local building standards.

Such enclosed space shall be useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage.

(6) Prohibit the use of fill for structural support of buildings within Zones VI-30, VE, and V on the community's FIRM;

(7) Prohibit man-made alteration of sand dunes and mangrove stands within Zones VI-30, VE, and V on the community's FIRM which would increase potential flood damage.

(8) Require that manufactured homes placed or substantially improved within Zones VI-30, V, and VE on the community's FIRM on sites

(i) Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision,

(ii) In a new manufactured home park or subdivision,

(iii) In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or

(iv) In an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, meet the standards of paragraphs (e)(2) through (7) of this section and that manufactured homes placed or substantially improved on other sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision within Zones VI-30, V, and VE on the community's FIRM meet the requirements of paragraph (c)(12) of this section.

(9) Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones VI-30, V, and VE on the community's FIRM either

(i) Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,

(ii) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or

(iii) Meet the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (e) (2) through (7) of this section.

A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.

(f) When the Administrator has provided a notice of final base flood elevations within Zones A1 30 or AE on

- (a) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or; recorded Texas Landmarks as determined by the Texas Historical Commission.
- (b) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

LEVEE – means a man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

LEVEE SYSTEM – means a flood protection system that consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

LOWEST FLOOR – means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistance enclosure, useable 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 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.

MANUFACTURED HOME – means a structure as defined under Chapter 1201.003 (9), (15), and (17) of the Texas Occupation Code – Manufactured Housing – including transportable in one of 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. The term “manufactured home” does not include a “recreational vehicle”.

MEAN SEA LEVEL – means for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which the base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) are referenced.

NEW CONSTRUCTION – means, for the purpose 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 floodplain management regulation adopted by a community that includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE – means a vehicle which is (i) built on a single chassis; (ii) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections; (iii) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and (iv) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

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 a designated height.

- (4) Electrical Permits **will not** be issued for final electricity until all certifications are submitted to the Floodplain Administrator for the closure of the permit. Electrical panels and or meters must be elevated to the Base Flood Elevation this includes Temporary Poles for construction and Permanent Power.
- (5) Provide that all new construction and substantial improvements have the space below the lowest floor either free of obstruction or have an enclosure no larger than 300 square feet. The enclosure below the Base Flood Elevation must be constructed with nonsupporting breakaway walls, open wood lattice work, 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. If break a way walls are utilized, such enclosed space shall be useable solely for parking, building access, or storage. For the purpose 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. Use of breakaway walls which exceed a design safe loading resistance of 20 pounds per square foot (either by design or when so required by local or state codes) may be permitted only if a registered professional engineer or architect certifies on a county issued break a way wall certificate 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 an water loads acting simultaneously on all building components (structural and non structural). Maximum wind and water loading values to be used in this determination shall each have one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (100 year mean recurrence interval).
- (6) Prohibit the use of fill for structural support of buildings.
- (7) Prohibit man-made alteration of sand dunes and mangrove stands, which would increase potential flood damage.
- (8) Prohibit the placement of manufactured homes.
- (9) Accessory Buildings must be no larger than 100 square feet and must be on skids, anchored down to resist flotation and be used for storage only. Detached garages are considered elevated structures and must meet the same requirements as Section F above.
- (10) Recreational Vehicles placed on sites within Zone VI-30, V, and VE on the community's firm be issued a onetime permit, require a picture and current registration receipt to be turned in when applying for the permit and a copy mailed in each year after renewal of the license plates. RV's be on site for fewer than 180 days, be fully licensed and ready for highway use, no additions added on to. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions.