



**JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS
of the
CITY COUNCIL**

CITY OF CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Regular Meeting – Monday, June 5, 2023

at 7:00 P.M.

Council Chambers – City Hall – Charleston, West Virginia

OFFICIAL RECORD

Amy Shuler Goodwin
Mayor

Miles C. Cary II
City Clerk

CALL TO ORDER*

The Council met at 7:00 P.M., for the first meeting in the month of June on the 5th day, in the year 2023, and was called to order by the Honorable Mayor, Amy Shuler Goodwin. The invocation was delivered by Councilmember Kerns, and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Councilmember Jones. The Honorable Clerk, Miles C. Cary II, called the roll of members and it was found that there were present at the time:

**ANNIE
CEPERLEY
FERRELL**

**KERNS
MOORE
PHARR
SALANGO
STEELHAMMER**

BURKA

**GIANOLA
JENKINS
KING
OVERSTREET
ROBINSON
SNODGRASS
TAYLOR**

**FAEGRE
HAAS
JONES**

**PEPPER
RUBIO
SOLOMON
MAYOR GOODWIN**

With twenty-three members being present, the Mayor declared a quorum present.

Burton, Cook and Hoover's absences were excused by the City Clerk per Resolution No. 582-21.

Pending the reading of the Journal of the previous meeting, the reading thereof was dispensed with and the same duly approved.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS

1.

CLAIMS

1. A claim of Audrey Kirksey, Charleston, WV;
alleges damage to vehicle.
2. A claim of Michael D Stewart, Charleston, WV;
alleges damage to vehicle.

PROCLAMATIONS

1.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT CITY OF CHARLESTON PROCLAMATION

- WHEREAS:** Pride Month commemorates the demonstrations, led by transgender women of color, that took place more than 50 years ago at the Stonewall Inn the morning of June 28, 1969—fueling a worldwide civil rights movement for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ+) people; and
- WHEREAS:** Pride Month celebrates the many decades of hard work and progress toward equity for all LGBTQ+ community members; and
- WHEREAS:** It is imperative, during this time of celebration, we also acknowledge the challenges currently being faced by LGBTQ+ citizens – including advocacy on behalf of transgender and transgender youth community members; and
- WHEREAS:** We have the unique opportunity—as members of the LGBTQ+ community and as allies—to advocate, celebrate, and create spaces where everyone is welcome – ensuring diverse lived experiences are encouraged and celebrated; and
- WHEREAS:** All people in our community—regardless of sexual orientation, gender expression or gender identity—should be supported, protected, and empowered by their peers, educators and community leaders; and
- WHEREAS:** The City of Charleston reaffirms its commitment to being a welcoming and inclusive community for all Charlestonians and stands with our LGBTQ+ community members.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Amy Shuler Goodwin, Mayor of the City of Charleston, do hereby recognize June 2023 as

Pride Month

In Charleston, West Virginia and recognizes the valuable contributions our LGBTQ+ community members have made in our City, State and Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the Seal of the Executive Department to be affixed this 5th day of May 2023.



Amy Shuler Goodwin, Mayor

COMMUNICATIONS

None

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON PLANNING, STREETS AND TRAFFIC

Councilmember Pharr, Vice Chair of the Council Committee on Planning, Streets and Traffic, submitted the following reports:

1. Your committee on Planning, Streets and Traffic has had under consideration the following bill, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Bill No. 7986 do pass.

Bill No. 7986 - A BILL to amend the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Charleston, as amended, by adding Section 24-100-11 relating to off-premise electronic message boards.

Now, therefore, be it ordained by the Council of the City of Charleston:

That Section 24-100-11 of the Zoning Ordinance for the City of Charleston, as amended, is hereby added to read as follows:

Sec. 24-100-11 Off-Premise Electronic Message Board

Off-premise electronic message boards may only be erected if the applicant for the proposed new sign removes and/or uninstalls other active nonconforming off-premise signs in their possession whose square footage equals at least double the square footage of the proposed new sign's total square footage.

Existing off-premise signs may be converted to an off-premise electronic message board only if an amount equaling the square footage of the converted sign's total square footage is removed from other active nonconforming off-premise signs in the applicant's possession. The conversion to an off-premise electronic message board may include structural changes but shall not increase the degree of nonconformity beyond that of the original sign.

For the purpose of this section, an active nonconforming off-premise sign is one that meets the following criteria within the past twelve (12) months:

1. has not been abandoned,
2. has had its copy face changed, or
3. has received income on the copy face.

Electronic message boards shall be static and nonanimated and shall remain fixed for a minimum of 8 seconds. Messages must transition instantly, with no transition graphics. The luminance may not exceed 5,000 nits (candela per square meter) between sunrise and sunset or 250 nits during nighttime hours.

Councilmember Pharr added that the bill will allow digital billboards with restrictions. It helps with the removal of non-conforming billboards to reduce sign clutter.

Councilmember Gianola spoke against the bill as it is too restrictive.

Councilmember Taylor spoke in favor of the bill.

Councilmember Pharr moved to approve the bill. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion.

YEAS: Annie, Burka, Ceperley, Faegre, Ferrell, Haas, Jenkins, Jones, Kerns, King, Moore, Overstreet, Pepper, Pharr, Robinson, Rubio, Salango, Snodgrass, Solomon, Steelhammer, Taylor, Mayor Goodwin

NAYS: Gianola

ABSENT: Burton, Cook, Hoover, Minardi

With members present recorded thereon as voting in the majority as affirmative, the Mayor declared Bill No. 7986 as passed.

2. Your committee on Planning, Streets and Traffic has had under consideration the following bill, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Bill No. 7989 do pass.

Bill No. 7989 - A bill amending the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Charleston, West Virginia, enacted the 1st day of January 2006, as amended, and the map made a part thereof, by rezoning from an R-O district to a C-8 district, that certain parcel of land identified as 4415 MacCorkle Ave SE, Charleston, WV, 25304

Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

1. The Zoning Ordinance of the City of Charleston, West Virginia, enacted the 1st day of January 2006, as amended, is hereby amended by rezoning from an R-O district to a C-8 district the whole of the following described parcel of land:
 - a) Parcel No. 123 as shown on Kanawha City Tax Map No. 16. Subject parcel legally described as "LTS 13-14-15-16 BK 98 MCCORKLE AVE 4417". Said tax map is of record in the Planning Office.
2. The Zoning Map, attached to and made a part of said Zoning Ordinance, is hereby amended in accordance with Article 27 of this ordinance.
3. All prior ordinances, or parts of ordinances, inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

Councilmember Pharr added that the building on this parcel is in two zoning ordinances. The rezoning would help with additional opportunities for development.

Councilmember Taylor spoke in favor of the bill.

Councilmember Faegre confirmed with the Planning Director, Dan Vriendt that the attachment to the bill was an example of an application.

Councilmember Burka added that the owner has not been able to lease the building because of the split in zonings.

Councilmember Pharr moved to approve the bill. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion.

YEAS: Annie, Burka, Ceperley, Faegre, Ferrell, Gianola, Haas, Jenkins, Jones, Kerns, King, Moore, Overstreet, Pepper, Pharr, Robinson, Rubio, Salango, Snodgrass, Solomon, Steelhammer, Taylor, Mayor Goodwin

NAYS:

ABSENT: Burton, Cook, Hoover, Minardi

With members present recorded thereon as voting in the majority as affirmative, the Mayor declared Bill No. 7989 as passed.

3. Your committee on Planning, Streets and Traffic has had under consideration the following bill, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Bill No. 7990 do pass.

Bill No. 7990 - A Bill to repeal and replace Chapter 91, Article II of the Code of the City of Charleston, as amended, relating to updating the floodplain regulations.

Now, therefore, be it Ordained by the Council of the City of Charleston:

That Chapter 91, Article II of the Code of the City of Charleston, West Virginia, be repealed and replaced, all to read as follows:

CHAPTER 91. - ZONING

ARTICLE II. - Floodplain Ordinance

DIVISION 1. - IN GENERAL

Sec. 91-11 Intent.

The intent of this Ordinance is to:

- (a) Promote the general health, welfare, and safety of the Community.
- (b) Encourage the utilization of appropriate minimum construction practices to prevent or minimize flooding damage.
- (c) Minimize danger to public health and safety by protecting the water supply and sanitary sewage disposal in cooperation with the City Sanitarian, and to protect natural drainage.
- (d) Assure the County Assessor obtains information concerning improvement of real property as required by WV Code §11-3-3a.
- (e) Assure all E-911 addresses are obtained and kept current to maintain the established emergency response dispatch systems.
- (f) Reduce financial burdens imposed on the residents, real property owners and its governmental units by preventing the unwise design and construction of development in areas subject to flooding.

Sec. 91-12 Abrogation and Greater Restrictions.

This ordinance supersedes any other conflicting provisions which may be in effect in identified floodplain areas. However, any other ordinance provisions shall remain in full force and effect to the extent that those provisions are more restrictive. If there is any conflict between any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the more restrictive shall apply.

Sec. 91-13 Applicability.

It shall be unlawful for any contractor, person, partnership, business, or corporation to undertake or cause to be undertaken, any development, new construction, substantial improvement, repair of substantial damage, other repairs, or the placement or relocation of any structure (including manufactured homes) in the Special Flood Hazard Area within the City of Charleston unless a floodplain determination has been made from the Floodplain Administrator, a floodplain permit application has been completed, and a permit has been issued by the Floodplain Administrator. In addition, where land is partially or fully in the Floodplain is to be developed, subdivided, utilized for a manufactured home park or subdivision, or otherwise developed, a site plan with elevation data must be submitted to, and approved by, the Floodplain Administrator prior to any development.

Provision of all other codes, ordinances, and regulations shall be applicable insofar as they are consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance and the City's need to minimize the hazards and damage resulting from flooding.

Sec. 91-14 Matters not provided for specifically.

Where conditions are encountered that are not specifically provided for herein, the Floodplain Administrator shall determine the applicability of the provisions of this Ordinance in accordance with its intent and shall require the applicant to take appropriate measures pursuant to such determination.

DIVISION 2. - INTERPRETATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Sec. 91-21 Definitions

Unless specifically defined below, words and phrases used in this Ordinance shall be interpreted to give this Ordinance its most reasonable application.

Adjacent property includes any surface tract, regardless of whether such surface tract is entirely within the City of Charleston, so long as a portion of said surface tract is located within the City of Charleston, which shares an immediate and common boundary up or down stream to the property that is the subject of the application for Floodplain Permit. Adjacent property also includes all other property that may be affected by flooding.

Advisory flood height means the water surface elevation (WSEL), in feet, of the 1% annual chance (100-year) flood at a given location, as determined using hydrology and hydraulics (H&H) analysis and the best available elevation data.

Adversely affect adjacent properties means to adversely affect a property the increase in the elevation of the 100-year base flood elevation must be more than 1 foot at any point. Stated conversely, if the effect is that the 100-year flood base flood elevation rises 1 foot or less the property is not "affected". This standard does not apply to the Floodway. If prior permit(s) has/have been approved in the same area of the Floodplain, the above definition would include the cumulative impact to the base flood elevation.

Appurtenant structure means a secondary structure on the same parcel of property as the principal structure, the use of which is incidental and shall not be habitable but shall be used only for storage in association with the principal structure on said property. This does not include a gas or liquid storage tank.

Base flood means the flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE) means the water surface elevation of the base flood in relation to the datum specified on the City's Flood Insurance Rate Map. For the purposes of this Ordinance, the one hundred (100) year flood or 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year. (See 100-year flood also)

Basement means any area of the building having its floor sub grade (below ground level) on all sides.

Certificate of Floodplain Compliance means a certification that the entire development, including the elevation of fill or the lowest floor of a structure is in compliance with all the provisions of this Ordinance.

Compensatory storage means an artificially excavated, hydraulically equivalent volume of storage within the special flood hazard area used to balance the loss of natural flood storage when artificial fill or structures are placed within the special flood hazard area.

Contractor means a person who in any capacity for compensation, other than as an employee of another, undertakes, offers to undertake, purports to have the capacity to undertake, or submits a bid to construct, alter, repair, add to, subtract from, improve, move, wreck or demolish any building, highway, road, railroad, structure or excavation associated with a project, development or improvement, or to do any part thereof, including the erection of scaffolding or other structures or works in connection therewith, where the cost of undertaking is two thousand five hundred dollars or more. Contractor includes a construction manager who performs management and counseling services on a construction project for a professional fee.

Contractor does not include:

- (1) One who merely furnishes materials or supplies without fabricating or consuming them in the construction project;
- (2) A person who personally performs construction work on the site of real property which the person owns or leases whether for commercial or residential purposes;
- (3) A person who is licensed or registered as a professional and who functions under the control of any other licensing or regulatory board, whose primary business is real estate sales, appraisal, development, management and maintenance, who acting in his or her respective professional capacity and any employee of such professional, acting in the course of his or her

employment, performs any work which may be considered to be performing contracting work;

- (4) A pest control operator licensed under the provisions of W.Va. Code §19-16A-7(a) to engage in the application of pesticides for hire, unless the operator also performs structural repairs exceeding one thousand dollars on property treated for insect pests; or
- (5) A corporation, limited liability corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship whose primary purpose is to prepare construction plans and specifications used by the contractors defined in this section and who employs a full-time registered architect licensed to practice in this State or a registered professional engineer licensed to practice in this State. Contractor also does not include employees of such corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship.

Critical facility means any facility in which even a slight chance of flooding is too great a threat.

Typical critical facilities include hospitals, fire stations, police stations, storage of critical records, and similar facilities. These should be given special consideration when formulating regulatory alternatives and floodplain management plans. A critical facility should not be located in a special flood hazard area if at all possible. If a critical facility must be located in a special flood hazard area it should be provided a higher level of protection so that it can continue to function and provide services during a flood.

Development means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real property, including but not limited to buildings or other structure, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, oil/gas well sites, pads, pits, retention ponds or storage of equipment or materials.

Flood means a general and temporary inundation of water in an area of normally dry land.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) means 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 City of Charleston. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM).

Flood Insurance Study (FIS) means the official report in which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has provided flood profiles, floodway information, and water surface elevations.

Floodplain means a relatively flat or low land area adjoining a river, stream, or watercourse which is subject to partial or complete inundation. An area subject to the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Floodplain Administrator means the person charged with enforcing the provisions of this ordinance. The Floodplain Administrator may also be identified as the Floodplain Manager. Pursuant to W.Va. Code §15-5-20(a) the Floodplain Administrator is required to complete six hours of training in floodplain management annually to maintain good standing with the West Virginia Division of Emergency Management.

Floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land area that must be reserved to discharge the base flood without increasing the water surface elevation of that flood more than one foot at any point.

Flood proofing (NON-RESIDENTIAL ONLY) means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real property or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures, and its contents.

Freeboard means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level or BFE for purposes of floodplain management. Freeboard tends to compensate for unknown factors that may contribute uncertainty to flood heights of any given flood and floodway condition, such as wave action, blockage at stream crossings, and increased runoff from urbanization of the watershed.

Highest Adjacent Grade (HAG) means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface immediately adjacent to the development or structure foundation. This is primarily used for purposes of insurance rating in approximated floodplains.

Historic structure means any structure that is:

- (1) 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 in the National Register;
- (2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of 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;
- (3) 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,
- (4) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - a. By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or,
 - b. Directly by the Secretary of Interior in states without approved programs.

Interested person or party includes (1) the applicant; (2) the owner(s) of the subject property; (3) at least one adult residing in any residence on the subject property at the time the Floodplain Permit Application is filed; (4) owners of any adjacent property; and (5) at least one adult residing in any residence on the adjacent property at the time the Floodplain Permit Application is filed.

Licensed manufactured home dealer means a business licensed to sell manufactured homes in the State of West Virginia as set forth in the West Virginia Code.

Licensed manufactured home installer means a contractor licensed to install manufactured homes in the State of West Virginia as set forth in the West Virginia Code.

Licensed professional surveyor means any person licensed by the West Virginia State Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors to engage in the practice of land surveying as defined in the West Virginia Code.

Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG) means the lowest natural elevation of the ground surface immediately adjacent to the proposed development or structure foundation. The primary use of the LAG is to determine whether the structure is located within a special flood hazard area by comparing it to the base flood elevation.

Lowest floor means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished enclosure constructed with flood resistant materials as defined in FEMA Technical Bulletin 2-93 (FIA-TB-2) and 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 has proper flood openings and is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of 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. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle".

New construction means structures for which the start of construction as herein defined commenced on or after June 15, 1983, and including any subsequent improvements to such structures.

One-Hundred (100) Year Flood means a flood that has one chance in one-hundred or a one percent or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. (See Base Flood Elevation also)

Person means any individual or group of individuals, corporation, limited liability corporation, partnership, association, or other entity, including State and Local governments and agencies.

Practice of engineering means any service or creative work, as described in West Virginia Code §30-13-1 et seq., the adequate performance of which requires engineering education, training and experience in the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences to such services or creative work as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning and design of engineering works and systems; planning the use of land and water; teaching of advanced engineering subjects, engineering surveys and studies; and the review of construction for the purpose of assuring compliance with drawings and specifications any of which embraces such services or work, either public or private, in connection with any utilities, structures, buildings, machines, equipment, processes, work systems, projects and industrial or consumer products or equipment of a mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic or thermal nature, insofar as they involve safeguarding life, health or property, and including such other professional services as may be necessary to the planning, progress and completion of any engineering services. Engineering surveys include all survey activities required to

support the sound conception, planning, design, construction, maintenance, and operation of engineered projects.

Any person who practices any branch of the profession of engineering or who, by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card or in any other way represents himself to be a Registered Professional Engineer, or by using another title implies that he is a Registered Professional Engineer or that he is registered under West Virginia Code, §30-13-1 et seq. or who holds himself out as able to perform, or who performs any engineering service or work or any other service designated by the practitioner which is recognized as engineering, is considered to practice or offer to practice engineering within the meaning and intent of West Virginia Code §30-13-1 et seq.

Principally above ground means where at least 51 percent of the Actual Cash Value of a structure, less land value, is above ground. [44 Code of Federal Regulations §59.1]

Professional means any “professional” including but not limited to a “contractor”, “developer”, “engineer”, “architect”, “hydrologist”, “land surveyor”, etc., acting in any capacity with respect to this Ordinance, must be licensed by the State of West Virginia, when certification or licensure from the State of West Virginia is so required.

Reasonably safe from flooding means that during the base flood, or any other known flooding by the Floodplain Administrator, water should not damage structures and any subsurface waters related to the base flood and should not damage existing or proposed structures. Ways of determining Reasonably Safe from Flooding may be 3 feet above Highest Adjacent Grade, above high water marks from historic flooding, using topographic extrapolation from contour lines or utilizing the advisory flood height data on the WV Flood Tool.

Recreational Vehicle means a vehicle which is:

- (1) built on a single chassis;
- (2) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (3) Designated to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
- (4) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Registered professional engineer means a person who has been duly registered or licensed as a registered professional engineer by the West Virginia State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers as required by W.Va. Code §30-13-13 et seq.

Remedy a violation means to bring a structure or other development into compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance, or if full compliance is not possible, to reduce the adverse impact of the non-compliance to the greatest extent feasible.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) means the land in the Floodplain Area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in Flood Insurance Studies and on Flood Insurance Rate Maps as Zones A, AE, AO, A1-30, and A99. The term includes areas shown on other flood hazard maps that are specifically listed or otherwise described in this Ordinance.

Start of construction means the date the Floodplain Permit was issued, including Floodplain Permit for substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the Floodplain Permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond initial excavation, or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Although a Floodplain Permit must be obtained prior to beginning, 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 buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For an alteration, 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.

State Coordinating Office means the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

Stream means as defined in West Virginia Code §7-1-3u, any watercourse, whether natural or man-made, distinguishable by banks and a bed, regardless of its size, through which water flows continually or intermittently, regardless of its volume.

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

Subdivision means development that includes a creation of individual land parcels for future sale. It does not include development where rights-of-way or easements are obtained and recorded.

Subject property includes the surface tract(s) upon which the proposed development is planned and for which the Floodplain Permit Application is submitted.

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

Substantial improvement means any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the fair market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement.

This term includes structures, which have incurred “substantial damage”, as defined herein regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violation(s) 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.

Historic structures undergoing repair or rehabilitation that would constitute a substantial improvement as defined above, must comply with all Ordinance requirements that do not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a historic structure. Documentation that a specific Ordinance requirement will cause removal of the structure from the National Register of Historic Places, or the State Inventory of Historic Places must be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior or the State Historic Preservation Officer. Any exemption from Ordinance requirements will be the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

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 the alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.

Top of bank means the lines depicted on the FIRM maps delineating each side of a stream indicate the top of the bank. In the field a professional familiar with fluvial geomorphology should document the top of the bank. When a professional is not employed, the top of the bank will be considered to be the top of the first significant slope landward of the water’s edge when it is followed by at least 50 feet of relatively flat land.

Variance means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a floodplain management regulation.

Violation means the failure of any structure or development to be fully compliant with all requirements of this Ordinance. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required by this Ordinance is presumed to be in violation until such time as the documentation is provided. No future improvements or developments can be made to structures found to be in violation unless the development is to bring the structure into compliance with the current ordinance.

DIVISION 3. – ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA

Sec. 91-31 Identification.

- (a) The identified special flood hazard area shall be those areas of the City of Charleston which are subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and described in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) prepared for the City of Charleston by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) dated August 1, 2023 or the most recent revision thereof including all digital data developed as part of the FIS.

- (b) The identified special flood hazard area shall also be those special flood hazard areas which have been identified as flood hazard areas by the City of Charleston by use of historic or other technical data and shown on an officially recognized “FIRM or the West Virginia Flood Hazard Determination Tool Specifically Advisory Flood Height data”. These areas shall be designated as appropriate with the level of technical data described below and shall be managed accordingly.

Sec. 91-32 Descriptions of Special Flood Hazard Areas.

The identified special flood hazard area shall consist of the following four specific areas:

- (a) The Floodway Area shall be those areas of AE zone identified as Floodways in the FIS and as shown on the FIRM. The term shall also include any floodway areas delineated by developers in the approximated floodplain and designated as such by the community.
- (b) The AE Area Without Floodway shall be those areas identified as an AE Zone on the FIRM included in the FIS prepared by FEMA for which 100-year flood elevations have been provided but no Floodway has been delineated.
- (c) The Approximated floodplain shall be those areas identified as an A Zone on the FIRM included in the FIS prepared by FEMA and for which no one hundred (100) year flood elevations have been provided.
- (d) Advisory Flood Heights
This information is displayed on the WV Flood Hazard Determination Tool. This data may be used (when available) by the Floodplain Administrator to determine if a property is in the Special Flood Hazard Area, and to assist in determining the height in which to elevate the structure as a permitting tool and is acceptable data to FEMA for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA).

The AO and AH floodplain those areas identified as Zones AO and AH on the FIRM and in the FIS. These areas are subject to inundation by 1-percent-annual-chance shallow flooding where average depths are between one and three feet. In Zones AO and AH, drainage paths shall be established to guide floodwaters around and away from structures on slopes.

Sec. 91-33 Changes in Designation of Area.

- (a) Where natural or man-made changes have occurred and/or where more detailed studies have been completed by a qualified government agency, private entity, or qualified individual who can sufficiently document the necessity for such changes; the process to revise the delineation of the identified special flood hazard area may be recommended by the Floodplain Administrator and executed by the City of Charleston. However, prior to any such change, approval must be obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- (b) Base flood elevations may increase or decrease resulting from physical changes affecting flooding conditions. As soon as practical but, not later than six months from the date such information becomes available, the City shall notify FEMA of the changes by submitting technical or scientific data.
- (c) The City of Charleston may identify and regulate new flood hazard or ponding areas. These areas shall be delineated on a “Local Flood Hazard Map” using best available topographic data and locally derived information such as flood of record, historic high-water marks and/or approximate study methodologies.

Sec. 91-34 Elevations Prevail.

- (a) If the lowest natural grade adjacent to proposed development is *above* the Base Flood Elevation, and the following is provided to the Floodplain Administrator:
 - (1) elevation information certified by a Licensed Professional Surveyor or Engineer and a site plan demonstrating that all proposed development will occur above the Base Flood Elevation or,
 - (2) a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) from FEMA removing the site from the SHFA then the site shall be considered to be outside the Floodplain Area and shall not be required to conform to the provisions of this Ordinance at the discretion of the Floodplain Administrator.
- (b) If the lowest natural grade adjacent to proposed development is *below* the Base Flood Elevation, the site shall be considered to be within the Floodplain Area and the proposed structure shall be required to conform to all appropriate provisions of this Ordinance.

Sec. 91-35 Boundary Disputes.

Should a dispute concerning any Floodplain boundary arise, an initial determination shall be made by the Floodplain Administrator and any party aggrieved by this decision may appeal to the Board of Zoning Appeals sitting as the “Floodplain Appeals Board”. The burden of proof shall be on the appellant/applicant.

DIVISION 4. – UTILIZATION OF THE SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA

Sec. 91-41 Floodway.

Within any Floodway Area (F1), no encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development shall be permitted unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. The resultant engineering study shall include a cover letter, signed, and sealed by the responsible professional, providing a statement of findings in basic terms. In addition, studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough technical review by the Floodplain Administrator.

Because Floodways present increased risk to human life and property due to their relatively faster and deeper flowing waters the Floodways shall be preserved to the greatest extent possible.

- (a) New development shall not be permitted in the Floodway where reasonable alternatives exist elsewhere as determined by Floodplain Administrator. In addition to the requirements below the applicant shall demonstrate that there are no reasonable alternatives other than the Floodway encroachment before a permit is issued.
- (b) When the Floodway is the only reasonable alternative the applicant shall demonstrate that the Floodway encroachment is the minimum necessary to accomplish the project.
- (c) All permitted uses, activities, and development shall be undertaken in strict compliance with the flood proofing and related provisions contained herein, and in all other applicable Federal and State Law, Ordinances and Regulations.
- (d) When small, single lot development (not incorporating significant amounts of fill) is proposed in a special flood hazard areas for which no regulatory floodway has been designated, a regulatory floodway may, at the discretion of the Floodplain Administrator, be determined to be a width equal to the channel of the stream and the adjacent land areas to a distance of one-half the width of the special flood hazard area as measured from the top of the bank nearest the site to the upland limit of the 1% annual chance special flood hazard area boundary.

Sec. 91-42 AE Zone Without Floodway Area.

Within any AE Zone Without Floodway Area, no new construction or development shall be allowed unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the elevation of the 100-year flood more than one (1) foot at any point.

Sec. 91-43 Approximated Floodplain (Zone A).

Within any Approximated Floodplain Area:

- (a) The Floodplain Administrator shall use elevation and floodway information from Federal, State, or other acceptable sources when available to determine the elevation above which development will be reasonably safe from flooding.
- (b) When data from an acceptable source is not available, the Floodplain Administrator shall review, or shall cause to be reviewed; all proposed development to determine (1) the amount being invested and (2) the specific flood risk at the site. The Floodplain Administrator shall then require the applicant to determine the elevation above which the development and adjacent properties including but not limited to existing buildings will be reasonably safe from flooding using hydrologic

and hydraulic analyses or other techniques. When hydrologic and hydraulic analyses are required, they shall only be prepared by a registered professional engineer who shall certify that the methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts. The resulting study shall include a cover letter, signed by the responsible professional, providing a statement of findings in basic terms. In addition, studies, analyses, computations, etc. shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough technical review by the Floodplain Administrator.

- (c) Any development and/or use of land shall be permitted provided that all such uses, activities and/or development shall be undertaken in strict compliance with this floodplain ordinance and related provisions contained herein and in all other applicable Federal and State Laws, Ordinances and Regulations.
- (d) Within any approximated Floodplain Zone (Zone A) without Floodway Area, no new construction or development shall be allowed unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative impact of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the elevation of the 100-year flood more than one (1) foot at any point.
- (e) When Advisory Flood Height Data is available, this data will be utilized to assist in permitting and regulating development within the Special Flood Hazard Area.

Sec. 91-44 Alteration or relocation of a stream.

- (a) Whenever a developer intends to alter or relocate a stream within the special flood hazard area the developer shall notify in writing, by certified mail, the City of Charleston's Floodplain Administrator, the State Coordinating Office, any adjacent communities, and any adjacent property owners of all such intended activities prior to the alteration or relocation of the stream. Copies of all required notifications must be submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In addition, prior to issuing the local permit the Floodplain Administrator shall require copies of all necessary permits from those governmental agencies from which Federal or State Law requires approval.
- (b) The developer shall also assure the City of Charleston in writing that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of the stream will be maintained. The Floodplain Administrator may require the applicant to demonstrate that the altered or relocated portion of stream will provide equal or greater conveyance than the original stream segment. If hydrologic and hydraulic analyses are required, they shall only be undertaken by a registered professional engineer, who shall certify that the methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts. The resulting study shall include a cover letter, signed by the responsible professional, providing a statement of findings in basic terms. In addition, studies, analyses, and computations shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough technical review by the Floodplain Administrator.
- (c) Alteration of a stream includes placement of temporary or permanent culverts, bridges, or other stream crossings. The Floodplain Administrator may require the use of certain "best practice"

techniques in the construction of bridges, culverts, or stream crossings to prevent damage, loss of stream crossings and localized flooding caused by blockage. These techniques may include, but are not limited to, wing walls, trash grates or requiring openings to be of sufficient size to pass debris and/or anticipated future increases in flood heights.

- (d) All new and replacement bridges, culverts and other stream crossings shall adhere to the relevant anchoring requirements contained in this Ordinance.
- (e) The developer is required to provide the City a legal agreement detailing all scheduled inspections and maintenance to be performed on altered or relocated watercourses including culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to transfer the agreement to the purchaser when the land associated with the watercourse alteration is transferred. A copy of all new agreements shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator. Failure to transfer the agreement and provide a signed copy to the Floodplain Administrator shall subject the violator to the penalties set forth in Section 91-84 of this Ordinance.
- (f) When any watercourse alteration has occurred, the applicant must submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and/or Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), when notified by the Floodplain Administrator, and must pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose.

DIVISION 5. – CRITERIA FOR BUILDING AND SITE PLAN APPROVAL

Sec. 91-51 General.

A Permit is required to determine whether all new construction or substantial improvements are:

- (a) Located in an identified Floodplain, Floodway, or other special flood hazard area.
- (b) Designated (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
- (c) Constructed with material and utility equipment resistant to flood damage as outlined in FEMA Technical Bulletin 2-93 (FIA-TB-2) or the most recent revision thereof.
- (d) Constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- (e) Constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during flooding.
- (f) To comply with West Virginia Code §11-3-3a concerning County Assessor “Building or Real Property Improvement Notice”.

- (g) Approved by County Health Department for Well, Septic, and other permits to assure facilities are designed and located in compliance with the flood damage reduction requirements of this Ordinance.

Sec. 91-52 Basic Format.

The basic format of the permit shall include the following:

- (a) Name and address of applicant.
- (b) Name and address of owner of land on which proposed development is to occur.
- (c) Applicant shall provide names, addresses, and valid West Virginia license numbers of all contractors working at the building site, or affidavits stating that work is being performed by individuals exempt from contractor licensing as set forth in Title 28, Series 2, section 3.9(b) of the West Virginia Code of State Regulations or the most recent revision thereof, if known at the time the Permit Application is submitted. If not known, applicant shall provide the information within 14 days of execution of a contract with its contractor(s) prior to beginning construction.
- (d) A description of site location sufficient to locate the proposed development including district, tax map and parcel numbers and most recent deed book and page number.
- (e) A standard site plan showing size and location of the proposed development as well as any existing buildings or structures. The site plan shall also show all adjacent roads and watercourses with direction of flow, the lowest adjacent grade to the proposed foundation and/or toe of fill, the Base Flood Elevation, and the location of the Floodway boundary when applicable.
- (f) An acknowledgement that the applicant agrees to pay any and all fees associated with the permitting process as set forth in Division 7, Sections 91-73 and 91-79 of this Ordinance.
- (g) An acknowledgment that the applicant agrees to allow The Floodplain Administrator and authorized representatives of floodplain management programs access to the development to inspect for compliance.

Sec. 91-53 Elevation and Flood Proofing Information.

All applicants are encouraged to exceed the minimum elevation requirements contained herein. Flood insurance rates can be lowered significantly by increasing the elevation of the lowest floor above the freeboard height required by this Ordinance.

Depending on the type of structure involved, the following information shall also be included in the application for work within the Special flood hazard area:

- (a) All structures, ductwork and electrical connections shall be elevated two feet above the Base Flood Elevation and:
- (1) A plan showing the size of the proposed structure and its relation to the lot where it is to be constructed.
 - (2) A determination of elevations of the Base Flood, existing ground, proposed finished ground and lowest floor, certified by a registered professional engineer or licensed professional surveyor.
 - (3) Plans showing the methods of elevating the proposed structure including details of proposed fills, pile structures, retaining walls, foundations, erosion protection measures, etc. When required by the Floodplain Administrator, a registered professional engineer or architect shall prepare the plans.
 - (4) Plans showing the methods used to protect utilities (including sewer, water, telephone, electric, gas, etc.) from flooding to two feet above the Base Flood Elevation at the building site.
 - (5) During construction, as soon as the basic elements of the lowest floor are in place and before further vertical construction, it is highly recommended that the applicant check for error by obtaining elevation data completed by a registered professional engineer or licensed professional surveyor certifying the height of the lowest floor. If a mistake in elevation has been made this is the best time to correct the error.
 - (6) A finished construction elevation certificate must be prepared by a licensed professional surveyor or others of demonstrated qualification. The elevation certificate must confirm the structure in question together with attendant utilities are elevated in compliance with permit conditions.
 - (7) A Non-Conversion Agreement shall be signed by the applicant whenever the Floodplain Administrator determines that the area below the first floor could be converted to a non-conforming use (generally applies to enclosed areas below base flood elevation that are 5 ft. high or more). This agreement shall state:
 - a. The area below Base Flood Elevation shall not be converted for use other than for parking, building access or for allowable storage as detailed in this Ordinance.
 - b. The applicant agrees to notify prospective purchasers of the existence of the Non-Conversion Agreement. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to transfer the agreement at closing to the purchaser through notarized signature, a copy of all new Non-Conversion Agreements shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator. Failure to transfer the Non-Conversion Agreement and provide a signed copy to the Floodplain Administrator shall subject the violator to the penalties set forth in Section 91-84 of this Ordinance.

- (b) All structures shall be flood proofed to two feet above the Base Flood Elevation (nonresidential structures only):

All applicants shall meet or exceed the minimum flood proofing requirements contained herein. Flood insurance rates can be lowered significantly by increasing the level of flood proofing above the height required by this Ordinance. To obtain an “elevation credited” flood insurance rate on dry flood proofed buildings, flood proofing must extend at least one foot above the Base Flood Elevation.

- (1) Plans showing details of all flood proofing measures, prepared by a registered professional engineer, showing the size of the proposed structure and its relation to the lot where it is to be constructed.
 - (2) A determination of elevations of the Base Flood, existing ground, proposed finished ground, lowest floor, and flood proofing limits, certified by a registered professional engineer or licensed professional surveyor.
 - (3) A Flood Proofing Certificate, FEMA 81-65, as revised by FEMA, shall be prepared by the registered professional engineer who prepared the plans in (1) above, stating the structure in question, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities are designed so that:
 - a. The structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water from the lowest structural element to two feet above the Base Flood Elevation.
 - b. The structure will withstand the hydrostatic, hydrodynamic, buoyant, impact, and other forces resulting from the flood depths, velocities, pressures, and other factors associated with the Base Flood.
- (c) For Appurtenant structures constructed of flood resistant materials – used solely for parking of vehicles, or limited storage (Appurtenant Structures only)
- (1) A site plan prepared by a licensed professional surveyor or others of demonstrated qualifications showing elevation of existing ground, proposed finished ground and lowest floor. The plan shall also show details of proposed flood resistant materials usage and the size of the proposed structure and its relation to the lot where it is to be constructed. The location of the Floodway boundary shall be represented on the plan when a Floodway is present on the site.
 - (2) An Elevation Certificate, based on finished construction, must be prepared by a licensed professional surveyor or others of demonstrated qualifications. This certificate or report must confirm that the structure in question, together with attendant utilities is designed so that:
 - a. Flood resistant materials as detailed in FEMA Technical Bulletin 2-93 (FIA-TB-2) are used in the construction of the structure from the lowest structural element to two feet

above the Base Flood Elevation and that all utilities are located at least two feet above the Base Flood Elevation.

- b. Hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls are equalized by allowing for automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - 1. 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.
 - 2. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.
 - 3. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
- (3) In addition, the applicant shall sign a Non-Conversion Agreement and notify prospective purchasers of the existence of the Non-Conversion Agreement. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to transfer the Non-Conversion Agreement to any purchaser at closing through notarized signature. A signed copy of the transferred Non-Conversion Agreement shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator. Failure to transfer the Non-Conversion Agreement and provide a signed copy to the Floodplain Administrator shall subject the violator to the penalties set forth in Section 91-84 of this Ordinance.

Sec. 91-54 Site Plan Criteria.

Site plans are required for all development, new construction and substantial improvements determined to be in a special flood hazard area and all proposed subdivisions and manufactured home parks. These proposals shall be reviewed by the Floodplain Administrator to assure that they are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.

The owner or developer shall submit a preliminary site plan to the Floodplain Administrator that includes the following information:

- (a) Name of registered professional engineer, licensed professional surveyor, or other qualified person responsible for providing the information required in this section.
- (b) A map showing the location of the proposed subdivision and/or development with respect to Floodplain Areas, proposed lot sites, and fill areas.
- (c) Where the subdivision or manufactured home park lie partially or completely in the special flood hazard areas, the plan map shall include detailed information giving the location and elevation of proposed roads, utilities and building sites. All such maps shall also show contours at intervals of two (2) or five (5) feet depending upon the slope of the land and identify accurately the boundaries

of the special flood hazard areas. A registered professional engineer or licensed professional surveyor must certify the site plan.

- (d) All subdivision proposals and other proposed new developments which are proposed to take place either fully or partially within the Approximated Floodplain Area (F4) and which are greater than ten (10) lots or two (2) acres, whichever is the lesser, shall include Base Flood Elevation data and shall delineate the Floodway.
 - (1) When a Flood Insurance Study (FIS) is available from FEMA, the data contained in that study must be used to substantiate the Base Flood Elevation.
 - (2) If a FEMA Flood Insurance Study is not available the required data may be available from an authoritative source, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Geological Survey, Natural Resource Conservation Service or State and Local Water Resource Department.
 - (3) If the required data is not available from other sources the applicant shall develop the technical data using detailed methodologies comparable to those contained in a Flood Insurance Study. This data shall be prepared and certified by a registered professional engineer, who shall certify that the methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts.

Where the subdivision or other development site lies partially in the special flood hazard area and all proposed development including fill will take place on natural grade a significant vertical distance above the Approximated Floodplain Area (Zone A) boundary depicted on the map, development of detailed Base Flood Elevation data may not be necessary. In these cases, the site plan for the proposed development must show contours at intervals of two (2) or five (5) feet depending on the slope, and clearly delineate the area to be developed and the location of the special flood hazard boundary as scaled from the FEMA map. A registered professional engineer, licensed professional surveyor, or others of demonstrated qualifications must certify the site plan.

Sec. 91-55 – Restrictions to Subdivision of land in special flood hazard areas.

Subdivision of land in the special flood hazard area shall result in lots that include a buildable portion outside of the special flood hazard area and be served by streets within the proposed subdivision having surfaces at or above the base flood elevation of the line defining the special flood hazard area limits. All new structures shall be sited on the portion of the subdivided lot that is located outside of the special flood hazard area.

DIVISION 6. – SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 91-61 Design and Construction Standards.

To prevent excessive damage to buildings, structures, and related utilities and facilities, the following restrictions apply to all development, subdivision proposals, manufactured home parks, new construction and to construction of substantial improvements, and the repair of substantial damage, to

existing structures occurring in the Special flood hazard area.

(a) Basements and Lowest Floors

- (1) Residential Structures – All new construction, relocation, substantial improvements, including repair of substantial damage, of residential structures must have the lowest floor, including basement, ductwork, and utilities, elevated to two feet above the Base Flood Elevation.
- (2) Non-residential Structures – All new construction, relocation, substantial improvements, including repair of substantial damage, of non-residential structures must have the lowest floor, including basement, ductwork and utilities, elevated to two feet above the Base Flood Elevation; or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that the structure is water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water from the lowest structural element to two feet above the Base Flood Elevation.
- (3) Openings – For all new construction, relocation, substantial improvements, and repair of substantial damage, those fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - a. 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;
 - b. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade;
 - c. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices if they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
- (4) A Non-Conversion Agreement shall be signed by the applicant on all flood-proofed structures and any elevated structures when the Floodplain Administrator determines that the area below the first floor could be converted to a non-conforming use (generally applies to the enclosed areas below base flood elevation that are 5 ft. high or more). This agreement shall state:
 - a. The area below the Base Flood Elevation shall not be converted for use other than for parking, building access or for allowable storage as detailed in this Ordinance;
 - b. The applicant agrees to notify prospective purchasers of the existence of the Non-Conversion Agreement. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to transfer the Non-Conversion Agreement at closing to the purchaser through notarized signature. A copy of a Non-Conversion Agreement shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator. Failure to transfer the Non-Conversion Agreement and provide a signed copy to the

Floodplain Administrator shall subject the violator to the penalties set forth in Section 91-84 of this Ordinance.

(b) Manufactured Home Placement

Certain unique characteristics of manufactured homes installed in special flood hazard areas pose an elevated risk of substantial damage to property. Therefore, it is required that:

All manufactured homes to be installed within the special flood hazard areas of the City of Charleston shall be installed by a contractor possessing a valid West Virginia Manufactured Home Installer's License. The installer shall use an installation design engineered to withstand flood hazards specific to the particular home site. Manufactured homes to be installed or substantially improved within the special flood hazard areas shall be installed in accordance with the following standards:

- (1) The lowest floor, ductwork and utilities including HVAC/heat pump shall be elevated two feet above the Base Flood Elevation.
- (2) Elevation shall be on reinforced piers on a permanent foundation or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength engineered for use in a flood hazard area. Installation designs incorporating dry stacked block piers shall not be used in special flood hazard areas.
- (3) All manufactured homes shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44 Chapter (1) Subpart (B) Section 60.3(b)(8). All manufactured homes to be placed within Zone A on a community's FHBM or FIRM shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. For the purposes of this requirement, manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be 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.
- (4) Permanently attached rigid skirts and perimeter wall skirts of brick or block must have openings to prevent collapse and damage to supporting piers. The openings must be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces by allowing for entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - a. 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.
 - b. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.
- (5) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices if they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

- (6) Any additions to a manufactured home shall be similarly anchored and vented.
- (7) Flexible Skirting and rigid skirting not attached to frame or foundation of a manufactured home are not required to have openings.
- (8) The licensed West Virginia manufactured home installer installing the unit shall perform a site inspection and certify in writing that the manufactured home has been installed to the standards set forth in this Ordinance.

(c) Appurtenant Structures

- (1) When possible, appurtenant structures shall be located out of the special flood hazard area.
- (2) Where appurtenant structures not connected to the principal structure are to be located on sites below the Base Flood Elevation, the following flood damage reduction provisions apply:
 - a. Use of the structure shall be restricted to parking or limited storage.
 1. Structures shall be no more than 600 square feet in size and valued at less than \$10,000 (Ten thousand dollars).
 2. Floors shall be at or above grade on at least one side.
 3. Structures shall be located, oriented, and constructed to minimize flood damage.
 4. Structures shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
 5. Flood resistant materials as detailed in FEMA Technical Bulletin 2-93 (FIA-TB-2) shall be used in the construction of the structure from the lowest structural element to two feet above the Base Flood Elevation.
 6. Machinery, electric devices or appliances, and all utilities shall be located at least two feet above the Base Flood Elevation.
 7. Opening requirements:

Hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls are equalized by allowing for automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

- (i) 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.
 - (ii) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.
 - (iii) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices if they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
- b. In addition, a Non-Conversion Agreement shall be signed by the applicant stating that the use of the appurtenant structure or detached or attached garage shall not be changed from the use permitted, acknowledging that the structure may be subject to greater flood risk and that higher flood insurance premiums may be possible, and that a change in use may require full compliance with this Ordinance. The applicant agrees to notify prospective purchasers of the existence of the Non-Conversion Agreement. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to transfer the Non-Conversion Agreement at closing to the purchaser through notarized signature. A copy of the Non-Conversion Agreement shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator. Failure to transfer the Non-Conversion Agreement and provide a signed copy to the Floodplain Administrator shall subject the violator to the penalties set forth in Section 91-84 of this Ordinance.

(d) Recreational Vehicle Placement

Recreational vehicles to be placed within any special flood hazard area shall either:

- (1) Be installed in accordance with the manufactured home placement requirements and all other flood reduction requirements contained in this Ordinance; or
- (2) Both:
 - i. Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; and
 - ii. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use. 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 disconnected utilities, security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.

(e) Fill

The City of Charleston officially recognizes the beneficial functions the Floodplain Area serves in storage and transportation of water during floods. Placement of fill in the special flood hazard area is discouraged and should be minimized.

Placement of fill in other areas of the special flood hazard area shall be restricted to functional purposes such as elevating a structure. Fill shall only be permitted in the same permit with the related structure or other functional purpose. Placement of fill to dispose of spoil from excavation

or to elevate yards, parking lots, or fields will not generally be considered a functional purpose. The Floodplain Administrator may require the developer to provide compensatory storage before permitting fill.

No fill shall be permitted in the Floodway unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with currently accepted technical standards that the proposed fill will not result in any increase in the Base Flood Elevation.

All fill placed in the special flood hazard area shall meet or exceed the following standards:

- (1) Fill shall be used only to the extent to which it does not adversely affect the subject property and adjacent properties. The Floodplain Administrator may require the applicant to demonstrate through engineering reports that proposed fill would not adversely affect the subject property and adjacent properties. When required, hydrologic and hydraulic analyses shall be undertaken only by a professional engineer who shall certify that the technical methods used correctly reflect currently accepted technical concepts. The resulting study shall include a cover letter, signed, and sealed by the responsible professional, providing a statement of findings in basic terms. In addition, studies, analyses, computations, etc., shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow a thorough technical review by the Floodplain Administrator. During permit review the Floodplain Administrator shall consider the following issues that have the potential to cause adverse impact to the subject property and adjacent properties:
 - a. Unacceptable increases in flood heights.
 - b. Blocking drainage from the subject property and adjacent properties.
 - c. Deflection of floodwaters onto adjacent existing structures.
 - d. Increases to stream velocity initiating or exacerbating erosion problems.
 - e. Other unique site conditions may be considered when determining whether fill will cause adverse impact to the subject property and adjacent properties including, but not limited to, subsidence areas, karst topography, stream blockages, and steep topography adjacent to the channel.
- (2) Fill shall be used only to the extent to which it does not adversely affect the capacity of channels or floodways of any tributary to the main stream, drainage ditch, or any other drainage facility or system.
- (3) A Fill Site must be contoured to drain properly (avoid ponding) consistent with pre-construction conditions. This provision does not apply to properly constructed impoundments which comply with the remainder of this Ordinance, and which are properly permitted by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection.

- (4) Fill shall extend beyond a structure for a sufficient distance to provide acceptable access. For residential structures, fill shall extend laterally fifteen (15) feet beyond the building line from all points before the start of sloping required in subsection 5 below. For non-residential structures, fill shall be placed to provide access acceptable for intended use.
- (5) At grade access, with fill extending laterally fifteen (15) feet beyond the building line shall be provided to a minimum of twenty-five (25) percent of the perimeter of a non-residential structure.
- (6) Fill shall consist of soil or rock material only. Sanitary landfills shall not be permitted; no trash or woody debris shall be buried on site.
- (7) Fill material shall be compacted to provide the necessary stability and resistance to erosion, scouring or settling. Fill compaction standards must be appropriate to proposed post fill use, particular attention is necessary when fill is being used to elevate a structure.
- (8) Fill slopes shall be no steeper than one (1) vertical on two (2) horizontal, unless substantiating data justifying steeper slopes are submitted to and approved by the Floodplain Administrator.
- (9) Fill site and fill must be protected from erosion.
 - a. Fill slopes exposed to flood waters with expected velocities during the occurrence of the base flood of five feet per second or less will be protected from erosion by covering them with grass, vines, weeds, or similar vegetative undergrowth.
 - b. Fill slopes exposed to flood waters with expected velocities during the occurrence of the base flood of greater than five feet per second will be protected from erosion by armoring them with stone or rock slope protection.
- (10) All applicants placing fill in a special flood hazard area shall obtain a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR-F) from FEMA when directed to do so by the Floodplain Administrator before a permit can be issued. After fill is finished the applicant shall convert the CLOMR-F to a Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-F) before a Certificate of Floodplain Compliance/Occupancy can be issued. The Floodplain Administrator is hereby appointed as the designated official to approve a request for a (CLOMR-F) or (LOMR-F), and shall cooperate with the applicant with respect to any requirements of FEMA for requesting a (CLOMR-F) or (LOMR-F), which includes, but is not necessarily limited to, approving said request and executing Form 1, "Overview & Concurrence Form" or other form as may be required by FEMA.
- (11) The applicant shall submit any maps, computations or other material required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to revise the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and/or Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), when notified by the Floodplain Administrator, and shall pay any fees or other costs assessed by FEMA for this purpose.

(f) Placement of Structures and other development

All structures and other development shall be constructed and placed on the property to offer the minimum obstruction to the flow of water and shall be designed to have a minimum obstruction effect upon the flow and height of floodwater.

- (1) Whenever possible, structures and other development shall be constructed with the longitudinal axis parallel to the direction of flood flow and,
- (2) In so far as practicable, structures and other development shall be placed approximately on the same flood-flow lines as those of adjoining structures or development.

(g) Anchoring

- (1) All structures and other development including stream crossings shall be firmly anchored in accordance with accepted engineering practices to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement, thus reducing the threat to life and property and decreasing the possibility of the blockage of bridge openings and other restricted sections of the watercourse.
- (2) All air ducts, large pipes, swimming pools, above ground gas and storage tanks located at or below the Base Flood Elevation shall be firmly anchored to resist flotation or lateral movement.

(h) Flood Protection Setback

- (1) A Flood Protection Setback equal to twice the width of the watercourse channel measuring from the top of one bank to the top of the opposite bank of 50 feet, whichever is less, shall be maintained from the top of the banks of all watercourses. Specifically, as for oil and gas wells and well pads, no well pad may be prepared or well drilled within 100 feet from any perennial stream, natural or artificial lake, pond, reservoir, or wetland. [See W.Va. Code §22-6A-12(b)]. To reduce erosion, natural vegetation shall be maintained in this area. Where natural vegetation does not exist along the watercourse and conditions for replanting are suitable, high priority shall be given to planting vegetation in the setback area to stabilize banks and enhance aquatic resources.
- (2) Necessary public works and temporary construction may be exempted from this subsection at the discretion of the Floodplain Administrator.
- (3) At the discretion of the Floodplain Administrator the Flood Protection Setback requirement can be waived in whole or part if the applicant demonstrates that it is impossible to allow any development without encroachment into the Flood Protection Setback Area. The conditions shall be the minimum necessary and shall be made only after due consideration is given to varying other siting standards, such as side, front, and back lot line setbacks.

(i) Storage

- (1) No materials that are buoyant, flammable, explosive, or in times of flooding could be injurious to human, animal, or plant life, shall be stored below Base Flood Elevation except for mineral storage properly and wholly within the ground in compliance with other State environmental agency(ies) requirements.
- (2) Storage of other material or equipment may be allowed if not subject to substantial damage by floods and firmly anchored to prevent flotation or readily removable from the area within the time available after flood warning.
- (3) Due to the potential of masking the natural elevation and making it more difficult to enforce this Ordinance, material that resembles “fill” material shall not be considered “storage” material for purposes of this subsection.

(j) Utility and Facility Requirements

- (1) All new or replacement water systems whether public or private, shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems.
- (2) All new or replacement sanitary disposal systems, whether public or private, shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters.
- (3) All other new or replacement public or private utilities and facilities shall be located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.
- (4) Onsite waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to the system or contamination from the system during flooding.

(k) Drainage

Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood hazard areas as well as around structures on slopes within zones AH and AO to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

(l) Backflow Preventers

Back flow prevention valves should be used for all enclosed structures with sewage or drainage facilities located in the special flood hazard area Floodplain Area.

DIVISION 7. – ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 91-71 Designation of Floodplain Administrator.

The Floodplain Administrator is vested with the responsibility, authority and means to implement

the commitments made herein. Upon appointment of a new Floodplain Administrator, the City shall give notice to The State Coordinating Office and FEMA. Within one year of his or her appointment, the new Floodplain Administrator shall attend the State/FEMA sponsored NFIP Class 273 entitled “Managing Floodplain Development” and remain current with State required continuing education annual training per W.Va. Code §15-5-20a. In the absence of a formally appointed Floodplain Administrator, the duties set forth in this Ordinance for the Floodplain Administrator shall be temporarily fulfilled by the Planning Director or his or her designee.

The Floodplain Administrator shall administer and implement this Ordinance by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions. The Floodplain Administrator shall also be responsible for submitting all required reports to FEMA concerning participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Sec. 91-72 Development Permits and Site Plan Approvals Required.

It shall be unlawful for any contractor, person, individual, partnership, estate, trust, association, business, limited liability company, joint venture, or corporation to undertake or cause to be undertaken, any development or the new construction, substantial improvement, repair of substantial damage, the placement or relocation of any structure (including manufactured homes) within the City of Charleston unless a permit application and standard site plan has been completed, and a permit has been obtained from the Floodplain Administrator. In addition, where land that is either partially or fully in the special flood hazard area is to be subdivided, utilized for a manufactured home park or subdivision, or otherwise developed, a detailed site plan must be submitted to, and approved by, the Floodplain Administrator prior to any development.

Sec. 91-73 Approval of Permits and Plans.

- (a) The Floodplain Administrator shall review, or shall cause to be reviewed, all permit applications and plans within 90 days (from the Permit Application submission date) to determine whether the proposed development is reasonably safe from flooding. Further, the Floodplain Administrator shall review all objections, comments, protest letters and other writings submitted in opposition of said Floodplain Permit Application and give due consideration to the same before granting or denying said Permit.
- (b) All permits and plans shall be approved only after it has been determined that the proposed work to be undertaken will be in conformance with the requirements of this Ordinance, State and Federal Laws, Ordinances and Regulations.
- (c) The City of Charleston shall not issue a permit to any person who does not possess a valid contractor’s license when a contractor’s license is required by West Virginia Code.
- (d) The City of Charleston, before issuance of the permit, shall require the applicant to furnish satisfactory proof that such person is duly licensed as a contractor under the provisions of West Virginia State Code.

- (e) The Floodplain Administrator shall require and keep on file copies of any documentation pertaining to the permit from any other governmental agencies.

After the filing of an Application for a Floodplain Permit and receiving a properly and timely filed objection to the issuance of a Floodplain Permit Application, but prior to the Floodplain Administrator's decision to grant or deny the same, the Floodplain Administrator may, in his or her sole discretion, hold a public meeting wherein evidence can be taken or given by interested persons or parties. Said meeting shall record all testimony and receive all exhibits and evidence. Said meeting notice shall be mailed by certified mail return receipt requested to the Permit Applicant and the objecting person or entity and placed upon the agenda of a regularly scheduled Board of Zoning Appeals meeting announcing the date, time, and place of said meeting not prior to 10 calendar days from official announcement. The meeting transcript and exhibits presented shall be filed in the official Floodplain Application Permit File.

Sec. 91-74 Application Procedures.

Application for a permit and/or site plan approvals shall be filed, in writing, in duplicate, on the forms supplied by the City of Charleston and shall include all information stipulated under Division 5 of this Ordinance.

Sec. 91-75 Changes.

After the issuance of a Floodplain Permit or site plan approval by the Floodplain Administrator or Floodplain Appeals Board, no changes of any kind shall be made to the application, permit, or any of the plans, specification or other documents submitted with the application without the written consent and approval of the Floodplain Administrator.

Sec. 91-76 Permit Placards.

The City of Charleston shall issue a permit placard, which shall be prominently displayed on the subject property during the time development is in progress. This placard shall show the number of the permit and the date of its issuance.

Sec. 91-77 Start of Construction.

Work on the proposed development shall begin within 180 days after the date of issuance of the Floodplain Permit or the Floodplain Permit shall expire unless a time extension request made in writing to the Floodplain Administrator and filed in the official Floodplain Permit Application File by the Floodplain Administrator is granted, in writing, by the Floodplain Administrator after a showing by the applicant of "justifiable delay" not caused by the negligence or lack of due diligence of the applicant. Any extension of the 180 day Start of Construction timeframe shall only be granted if the permit holder can demonstrate compliance with this Floodplain Ordinance, FIRM and/or FIS in effect at the time the extension is granted. All work on the proposed development must be completed within 18 months of permit issuance, at which time the permit shall expire, unless a time extension made in writing to the Floodplain Administrator and filed in the official Floodplain Permit File by the Floodplain Administrator is granted in writing by the Floodplain Administrator. The request for a time extension shall be in writing

and shall state the reasons for the extension. When considering an extension, the Floodplain Administrator shall consider the following criteria:

- (a) Has the applicant diligently pursued the completion of the proposed development during the 18 months?
- (b) Will the granting of the extension be detrimental to public safety, health, or welfare or injurious to other property?

Sec. 91-78 Stop Work Orders, Inspections and Revocations.

(a) Stop-Work Orders

- (1) The Floodplain Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a “Stop Work Order Notice” for any development found ongoing without having obtained a Floodplain Permit. Disregard of a Stop Work Order Notice shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 91-84 of this Ordinance.
- (2) The Floodplain Administrator shall issue, or cause to be issued, a “Stop Work Order Notice” for any development found non-compliant with the provisions of this Ordinance and/or the conditions of the Floodplain Permit. Disregard of a Stop Work Order notice shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 91-84 of this Ordinance.
- (3) If the Floodplain Administrator issues a Stop Work Order Notice, the Floodplain Permit shall be stayed pending a determination of whether a violation actually occurred and/or abatement of the alleged violation, whichever occurs first.
- (4) In the event of an Appeal on a Floodplain Permit, the Floodplain Administrator shall immediately issue a Stop Work Order Notice that shall remain in effect until a resolution of said Appeal.

(b) Inspections and Revocations

- (1) During the development period, the Floodplain Administrator or other authorized City, State or Federal Government Officials may inspect the premises to determine that the work is progressing in compliance with the information provided on the Floodplain Permit Application, this Ordinance and with all applicable Federal, State and City laws, Regulations and Ordinances.
- (2) If the Floodplain Administrator discovers that the work does not comply with the Floodplain Permit Application, this Ordinance, or that there has been one or more false statements or misrepresentations by any applicant in the permitting process, the Floodplain Administrator shall issue a “Stop Work Order Notice”, revoke the permit, and request a temporary injunction in the Circuit or Magistrate Court of Kanawha County. The Floodplain Administrator

shall notify any appropriate agency or authority if the Floodplain Administrator finds a violation of any non-Floodplain Law, Regulation or Ordinance.

- (3) The Floodplain Administrator or other authorized City, State or Federal Government Officials may inspect any development covered by this or previous Floodplain Ordinances to determine whether any portion of the development has been altered to be non-compliant with the requirements of this or other Ordinances.

Sec. 91-79 Certificate of Floodplain Compliance.

- (a) In the special flood hazard area it shall be unlawful to occupy, or to permit the occupancy, of any building or premises, or both, or any part thereof hereafter created, erected, installed, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a Certificate of Floodplain Compliance has been issued by the Floodplain Administrator stating that the building or land conforms to the requirements of this Ordinance. Occupying or using a building or premises in violation of this section shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 91-84 of this Ordinance.
- (b) In the special flood hazard area, it shall be unlawful to inspect and approve a permanent utility connection to any building or premises, or both, or any part thereof hereafter created, erected, installed, or rebuilt until the utility inspector is in possession of a copy of the Certificate of Floodplain Compliance issued by the Floodplain Administrator stating that the particular development being inspected conforms to the requirements of this Ordinance. Inspection and approval of utilities in violation of this section shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 91-84 of this Ordinance.
- (c) In the special flood hazard area, it shall be unlawful to install a permanent utility connection to any building or premises, or both, or any part thereof hereafter created, erected, installed, or rebuilt until a Certificate of Floodplain Compliance has been issued by the Floodplain Administrator stating that the development conforms to the requirements of this Ordinance. Installation of utilities in violation of this section shall subject the violator to the penalties described in Section 91-84 of this Ordinance.
- (d) A Certificate of Floodplain Compliance shall be issued by the Floodplain Administrator upon satisfactory completion of all development in the special flood hazard.
- (e) Issuance of the Certificate of Floodplain Compliance shall be based upon the inspection conducted as prescribed in this Ordinance and any finished construction elevation certificate, hydraulic data, flood proofing certificate, or encroachment analyses which may have been required as a condition of the Floodplain Permit approval process.

DIVISION 8. – APPEALS AND PENALTIES

Sec. 91-81 Appeals.

Whenever a person or entity is aggrieved by a decision of the Floodplain Administrator with respect to the provisions of this Ordinance, it is the right of that person or entity to appeal to the Board of Zoning Appeals sitting as the Floodplain Appeals Board. Such appeal must be filed with the Floodplain Administrator in writing, within thirty (30) days. Said Appeal shall be served by the aggrieved person by regular mail on all interested parties on the date that said Appeal is filed. Upon receipt of such appeal, the Floodplain Appeals Board shall set a time, date, and place not less than ten (10) nor more than sixty (60) calendar days for the purpose of hearing the appeal. Notice of the time, date and place of the hearing shall be given to all interested parties by placing an announcement of said hearing date, time, and place on the agenda of the next regularly scheduled Board of Zoning Appeals meeting notice and to announce the date, time and place of the appeal hearing not sooner than 10 calendar days from said announcement date, at which time all may appear and be heard. The determination by the Floodplain Appeals Board shall be final in all cases, subject to any Appeal to the Circuit or Magistrate Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia, or any other Court of competent jurisdiction.

In the event an Appeal is filed wherein a Floodplain Permit grant has been ruled by the Floodplain Administrator, the Floodplain Administrator shall immediately issue a Stop Work Order Notice that shall remain in effect until a resolution of said appeal.

Sec. 91-82 Appeal Review Criteria.

Only appeals contesting the cumulative substantial damage requirement, the flood protection setback requirement, or the freeboard requirements, may be handled at the discretion of the Floodplain Appeals Board.

Sec. 91-83 Variances.

If compliance with any of the requirements of this Ordinance would result in an exceptional hardship to a prospective builder, developer or landowner, the City of Charleston may, upon request, grant relief from the strict application of the requirements.

Considerations for the issuance of Variances to this Ordinance shall adhere to the following criteria:

- (a) A decision granting or denying the variance request shall only be issued by the Floodplain Appeals Board upon (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause, (ii) a determination that failure to grant the permit would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant, and (iii) a determination that granting the permit will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing laws, regulations or ordinances;
- (b) An affirmative decision granting a variance shall be issued only upon determination that it is the minimum necessary, considering the Special Flood Hazard Area, to afford relief. Financial hardship, used as sole criteria, shall not be considered sufficient justification to grant a variance;

- (c) An affirmative decision granting a Floodplain variance shall be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure; and
- (d) The Floodplain Appeals Board shall notify the applicant in writing and signed by a majority of the Floodplain Appeals Board that (i) the issuance of a decision to allow construction of a structure below the Base Flood Elevation will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance, and (ii) such construction below the Base Flood Elevation increases risk to life and property. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all decisions as required in this Ordinance.

The Floodplain Appeals Board shall (i) maintain a record of all decisions including justification for the decisions, and (ii) report such decisions issued in its biannual report to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

An affirmative decision shall not be granted for issuance of a Floodplain variance for any construction, development use or activity within any Floodway Area that would cause any increase in the Base Flood Elevation.

Sec. 91-84 Penalties.

Any violation of this ordinance shall constitute a zoning violation and is subject to Article 37 of the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Charleston, as amended.

DIVISION 9. – GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Sec. 91-91 Annexation.

- (a) Upon annexation, the provisions of this ordinance shall immediately go into effect.
- (b) All plats or maps of annexation shall show the Floodplain boundaries, Base Flood Elevation and location of the Floodway where determined.
- (c) In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44 Subpart (B) Section 59.22(a)(9)(v) all Federal Emergency Management Agency participating governments must notify the State Coordinating Office and Federal Insurance Administration in writing whenever the boundaries of the governments have been modified by annexation or the governments has otherwise assumed or no longer has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for a particular area. A detailed map showing the boundary change shall accompany the notice.
- (d) NFIP participating governments must notify the State Coordinating Office in writing whenever the boundaries of the governments have been modified by annexation or the government has otherwise assumed or no longer has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for a particular area. A copy of a map of the government boundaries suitable for reproduction, clearly delineating the new boundaries or new area for which the government has

assumed or relinquished floodplain management regulatory authority must be included with the notification.

Sec. 91-92 Permits for Governmental Entities.

Unless specifically exempted by law, all public utilities and Municipal, County, State and Federal entities are required to comply with this Ordinance and obtain all necessary permits. Any entity claiming to be exempt from the requirements of this Ordinance must provide a written statement setting forth the rationale for exemption and file the same with FEMA. In addition, the entity claiming exemption shall provide copies of all relevant legal documentation demonstrating the exemption.

DIVISION 10. – SEVERABILITY AND MUNICIPAL LIABILITY

Sec. 91-101 Liability.

The granting of a permit or approval of a subdivision, development plan in an identified Special Flood hazard Area, shall not constitute a representation, guarantee, or warranty of any kind by the City of Charleston or by any official or employee thereof of the practicability or safety of the proposed use, and shall create no liability upon the City of Charleston. This Ordinance does not create a private cause of action. All applicants proposing construction in or near a Floodplain Area are urged to locate construction as far away from, and as high above, all flooding sources as possible.

Councilmember Pharr added that the bill updates the City's floodplain regulations and map dates, which is necessary for federal compliance. The last update was in 2007.

Councilmember Jenkins asked what the City's current Community rating was, and would there be efforts to raise it. Vriendt replied that the current rating was 9. It is possible that will be lowered to 8 during this year's recertification. He added that to lower it further would begin to restrict development, and he did not think that was feasible. It would probably not be beneficial to redo the flood zone map, as they are already very accurate.

Councilmember Faegre asked if the bill would help the City submit applications for federal funds. Vriendt replied that there would need to be a Flood Mitigation Plan in place for that, which the City already has.

Councilmember Pharr moved to approve the bill. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion.

YEAS: Annie, Burka, Ceperley, Faegre, Ferrell, Gianola, Haas, Jenkins, Jones, Kerns, King, Moore, Overstreet, Pepper, Pharr, Robinson, Rubio, Salango, Snodgrass, Solomon, Steelhammer, Taylor, Mayor Goodwin

NAYS:

ABSENT: Burton, Cook, Hoover, Minardi

With members present recorded thereon as voting in the majority as affirmative, the Mayor declared Bill No. 7990 as passed.

4. Your committee on Planning, Streets and Traffic has had under consideration the following bill, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Bill No. 7993 do pass.

Bill No. 7993 - A Bill to Amend and reenact Ordinance 7371 by establishing two-hour parking from 8:00am to 5:00pm, Monday through Saturday on the northerly side of Bigley Avenue from a point 43 feet west of Cora Street to a point 165 feet west of Cora Street and amending the Traffic Control Map and Traffic Control File, established by the code of the City of Charleston, West Virginia, two thousand and three, as amended, Traffic Laws, Section 263, Division 2, Article 4, Chapter 114, to conform therewith.

Be it Ordained by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

Section 1. A Bill to Amend and reenact Ordinance 7371 by establishing two-hour parking from 8:00am to 5:00pm, Monday through Saturday on the northerly side of Bigley Avenue from a point 43 feet west of Cora Street to a point 165 feet west of Cora Street

Section 2. The Traffic Control Map and Traffic Control File, established by the code of the City of Charleston, West Virginia, two thousand and three, as amended, Traffic Laws, Section 263, Division 2, Article 4, Chapter 114, shall be and hereby are amended, to conform to this Ordinance.

Section 3. All prior Ordinances, inconsistent with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of said inconsistency.

Councilmember Pharr added that the bill will change the current 2-hour parking to only from 8am to 5pm to help with parking for the residents in the area.

Councilmember Kerns spoke in favor of the bill as the change will not affect the businesses and will help the residents.

Councilmember Pharr moved to approve the bill. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion.

YEAS: Annie, Burka, Ceperley, Faegre, Ferrell, Gianola, Haas, Jenkins, Jones, Kerns, King, Moore, Overstreet, Pepper, Pharr, Robinson, Rubio, Salango, Snodgrass, Solomon, Steelhammer, Taylor, Mayor Goodwin

NAYS:

ABSENT: Burton, Cook, Hoover, Minardi

With members present recorded thereon as voting in the majority as affirmative, the Mayor declared Bill No. 7993 as passed.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Councilmember Jenkins, Chair of the Council Committee on Finance, submitted the following reports:

1. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 811-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 811-23 - Authorizing the Mayor or City Manager to enter into a contract with Mountwest Community and Technical College in the amount of \$108,000 to provide four semesters of paramedic training courses for 18 members of the Charleston Fire Department.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

That the Mayor or City Manager is authorized to enter into a contract with Mountwest Community and Technical College in the amount of \$108,000 to provide four semesters of paramedic training courses for 18 members of the Charleston Fire Department.

Councilmember Jenkins added that the resolution will pay for the eighteen members that have recently passed their one-year probation.

Councilmember Faegre confirmed that those taking the training will not be taxed on their W-2.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion. With members present recorded thereon as voting unanimously in the affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 811-23 adopted.

2. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 812-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 812-23 - Authorizing the Mayor or City Manager to submit an application to the West Virginia Division of Highways for a Transportation Alternatives Program grant in the total amount of \$862,516 that includes the required 20% cash match of \$172,503 if awarded. The City will utilize these funds for the Elk River Trail Project.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

That the Mayor or City Manager is hereby authorized to submit an application to the West Virginia Division of Highways for a Transportation Alternatives Program grant in the total amount of \$862,516 that includes the required 20% cash match of \$172,503 if awarded.

Councilmember Jenkins added that if awarded, the grant will allow the expansion of the trail from the Kanawha River to the Convention Center.

Councilmember Jones spoke against the resolution because Blaine Boulevard is still in need of repair.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion. With members present recorded thereon as voting in the majority as affirmative, with at least one (1) recognized NAY from Jones, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 812-23 adopted.

3. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 813-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 813-23 - Authorizing the Mayor or City Manager to purchase One Hundred and Seventy-Four (174) Glock 17 Gen5 MOS handguns for the Police Department from AmChar Wholesale, Inc., with customized engraving commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Charleston Police Department, for a total cost of \$42,136 after trade-in of 174 existing duty weapons, where the funds come from a gift devised to the Charleston Police Department from the Estate of Norma Shuck Levy in memory of her father, former Charleston police officer Edgar N. Shuck. This is a direct purchase authorization pursuant to section 2-486 of the Municipal Code due to AmChar being one of only two Glock authorized law enforcement distributors in the State of West Virginia, which ensures the lowest possible price per unit, and due to AmChar providing specialized and high-quality custom engraving that is difficult or impossible to bid.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

That the Mayor or City Manager is authorized pursuant to section 2-486 of the Municipal Code to direct purchase One Hundred and Seventy-Four (174) Glock 17 Gen5 MOS handguns for the Police Department from AmChar Wholesale, Inc., with customized engraving for a total cost of \$42,136 after trade-in of 174 existing duty weapons, because it is in the City's best interest to purchase from AmChar in order to ensure the lowest possible price per unit and high-quality custom engraving.

Councilmember Jenkins added that the new handguns are better quality. The cost will be paid for by the estate of Norma Shuck Levy in memory of her father, former Charleston police officer Edgar N. Shuck.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion. With members present recorded thereon as voting unanimously in the affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 813-23 adopted.

4. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 814-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 814-23 - Receiving the Work Plan Summary of the City Center Business Improvement District, approving the proposed budget of the City Center Business Improvement District for the 2023-2024 fiscal year, and maintaining the same levying rate of annual fees for the City Center Business Improvement District on each private for-profit property owner within the District.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

That the Work Plan Summary of the City Center Business Improvement District is received; that the proposed budget of the City Center Business Improvement District for the 2023-2024 fiscal year, as attached as Exhibit A hereto, is approved; and that, and the rate of annual fees for the City Center Business Improvement District on each private for-profit property owner within the District remains levied at the equation of (total land lot size square footage x .075) + (total building square footage x .03325).

Councilmember Jenkins spoke in favor of the City Center Business Improvement District's work for the Downtown area.

Councilmember Taylor spoke in favor of the City Center Business Improvement District.

Councilmember Ceperley spoke in favor of the resolution and the City Center Business Improvement District.

Councilmember Burka spoke in favor of the City Center Business Improvement District and hoped one could come to Kanawha City.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion. With members present recorded thereon as voting unanimously in the affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 814-23 adopted.

5. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 815-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 815-23 - Authorizing the Mayor or City Manager to enter into a contract with Martin Marietta Materials, Inc., to purchase various classes and sizes of aggregate stone at the prices listed in Exhibit A, attached hereto, pursuant to a competitive bidding process, where the prices will remain fixed for one year.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

That the Mayor or City Manager is authorized to enter into a contract with Martin Marietta Materials, Inc., to purchase various classes and sizes of aggregate stone at the prices listed in Exhibit A, attached hereto, pursuant to a competitive bidding process, where the prices will remain fixed for one year.

Councilmember Jenkins added that this is a standard contract to lock in prices for various materials used by the Street Department.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion. With members present recorded thereon as voting unanimously in the affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 815-23 adopted.

6. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 816-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 816-23 - Authorizing the Mayor or City Manager to approve and execute Change Order No. 1 in the amount of \$6,443.94 for the purchase and install of three additional H4 Video Intercom security cameras for the Charleston Coliseum and Convention Center, to incorporate into the existing contract with Electronic Specialty Company in the amount of \$214,936.53 previously approved by Res. No. 728-22 on October 17, 2022, raising the total contract amount to \$221,380.47, and further authorizing the Mayor or City Manager to execute future change orders, if any, up to the full \$250,000 grant funding that was secured for this project.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

That the Mayor or City Manager is authorized to approve and execute Change Order No. 1 in the amount of \$6,443.94 for the purchase and install of three additional H4 Video Intercom security cameras for the Charleston Coliseum and Convention Center, to incorporate the contract with Electronic Specialty Company in the amount of \$214,936.53 previously approved by Res. No. 728-22 on October 17, 2022, raising the total contract amount to \$221,380.47, and further authorizing the Mayor or City Manager to execute future change orders, if any, up to the full \$250,000 grant funding that was secured for this project.

Councilmember Jenkins added that the City was awarded a \$250,000 Homeland Security grant for these cameras. The resolution also authorizes purchases for this project that do not go above the grant funding.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion. With members present recorded thereon as voting unanimously in the affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 816-23 adopted.

7. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 817-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 817-23 - Authorizing the Mayor or City Manager to enter into a contract for asphalt street paving construction services, where the contract price was determined through a competitive bidding process.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

Following City Council's rejection of Resolution No. 809-23 on May 15, 2023, and the mutually agreed upon withdrawal of its bid by Mr. Asphalt Inc, the Mayor or City Manager is hereby authorized to enter into a contract with West Virginia Paving, Inc., in the total amount of \$3,697,100 to perform asphalt street paving construction services, where the contract price was determined through a competitive bidding process.

Councilmember Jenkins added that Mr. Asphalt has withdrawn their bid, leaving West Virginia Paving as the lowest bidder.

Councilmember Jones asked what was the contract with Mr. Asphalt. Councilmember Jenkins replied that there is a mutually release between the parties.

Councilmember Snodgrass added that it was unfortunate that there were only two bidders for the project, and that this leaves the City in a bit of limine. She added that the City has sued WV Paving, and asked if West Virginia Paving was still represented by Goodwin and Goodwin. The Mayor replied they were not. City Manager, Ben Mishoe, added that after Council did not approve the previous resolution, he began to research the City's options. The best option permitted by law would be to move on to the next bidder. The resolution on the floor was reached through discussion that allows the City to go forward without threat of litigation. The only reason Mr. Asphalt did not get the contract was that Council did not approve it. Mishoe added that since the City sued West Virginia Paving, the City has hired them on multiple occasions. Additionally, the City was not the only plaintiff in that litigation.

Councilmember Taylor commended the City Attorney and City Manager for resolving the matter so quickly.

Councilmember Kerns asked why the City made the Saturday change. Mishoe replied that the original bid did not specify the work week, which was why it was amended. The City Engineer determined the work schedule of Monday through Friday with one Saturday a month. The bid packet also explained that in the case of rain there would be the possibility of leniency with the work days. Since City workers have to be present on Saturdays, it is an added cost to the City.

Councilmember Faegre added that why the settlement agreement was needed. City Attorney, Kevin Baker, added that the discussions were mostly phone conversations with their attorney. There was no written demand.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion. With members present recorded thereon as voting unanimously in the affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 817-23 adopted.

8. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 818-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 818-23 - Authorizing the Mayor or City Manager to enter into an agreement with Ed's Home and Commercial Improvement in the amount of \$91,464.58 with optional additional improvements totaling \$5,317.90 for a total maximum expenditure of \$96,782.48, to repair and replace the roof of the Cato Park Recreation Center and Administrative Building, where the contract amount was the result of a competitive bidding process.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

That the Mayor or City Manager is authorized to enter into an agreement with Ed's Home and Commercial Improvement in the amount of \$91,464.58 with optional additional improvements totaling \$5,317.90 for a total maximum expenditure of \$96,782.48, to repair and replace the roof of the Cato Park Recreation Center and Administrative Building, where the contract amount was the result of a competitive bidding process.

Councilmember Jenkins added that the resolution is to make needed improvements and repairs to the Cato Community Center and administrative office. There is an additional option for an additional expenditure to improve draining if it is determined to be needed.

Councilmember Faegre confirmed with Mishoe that the repairs are for general maintenance, not from a specific event that could be submitted to the insurance company.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion. With members present recorded thereon as voting unanimously in the affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 818-23 adopted.

9. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 819-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 819-23 - Authorizing the Charleston Coliseum & Convention Center / Municipal Auditorium Board ("Board") to sign the First Addendum to the ongoing 5-year management agreement with the OVG Facilities, LLC ("OVG"), to allow for the hiring of City employees at their managed facilities rather than OVG employees in certain circumstances and only with the Board's recommendation and City approval.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

That the Charleston Coliseum & Convention Center / Municipal Auditorium Board ("Board") to sign the First Addendum to the ongoing 5-year management agreement with the OVG Facilities, LLC ("OVG"), to allow for the hiring of City employees at their managed facilities rather than OVG employees in certain circumstances and only with the Board's recommendation and City approval.

Councilmember Jenkins added that the original contract stated that any new hires at the Convention Center would be OVG employees, however it has been determined that there are rare occasions when it would be better to hire a City employee. The change allows the Board to make that approval.

Councilmember Snodgrass got clarification from Councilmember Jenkins. Mishoe added that this will be the exception to the rule.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion. With members present recorded thereon as voting unanimously in the affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 819-23 adopted.

10. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 820-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 820-23 - Adopting the proposed Fiscal Year 2023-2024 Parking System budget as indicated within the attached document.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

That the proposed Fiscal Year 2023-2024 Parking System budget as indicated within the attached document is approved.

Councilmember Jenkins added that there is not a significant change to the budget. There is a revenue reduction in monthly rentals, but the increase in interest rates offset most of that. Part of the budget will go to hiring an Engineer to inspect all City parking garages for a maintenance plan.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion.

YEAS: Annie, Burka, Ceperley, Faegre, Ferrell, Gianola, Haas, Jenkins, Jones, Kerns, King, Moore, Overstreet, Pepper, Pharr, Robinson, Rubio, Salango, Snodgrass, Solomon, Steelhammer, Taylor, Mayor Goodwin

NAYS:

ABSENT: Burton, Cook, Hoover, Minardi

With members present recorded thereon as voting in the majority as affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 820-23 as adopted.

11. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 821-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 821-23 - Authorizing approval of Amendment No. 7 of the FY 2022-2023 General Fund Budget as indicated on the attached list of accounts.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

That Amendment No. 7 of the FY 2022-2023 General Fund Budget as indicated on the attached list of accounts is approved.

Councilmember Jenkins added that the budget amendment is to recognize the increased revenue of the hotel occupancy tax above what was estimated. The funds will be distributed to other accounts that are expected to exceed their budgets. \$400,000 of the subsidy to the Coliseum and Convention Center is being returned to the City. The amendment is also to recognize the transfer from ARPA funds to the youth summer program, previously approved by Council.

Councilmember Faegre asked clarification from Councilmember Jenkins.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion.

YEAS: Annie, Burka, Ceperley, Faegre, Ferrell, Gianola, Haas, Jenkins, Jones, Kerns, King, Moore, Overstreet, Pepper, Pharr, Robinson, Rubio, Salango, Snodgrass, Solomon, Steelhammer, Taylor, Mayor Goodwin

NAYS:

ABSENT: Burton, Cook, Hoover, Minardi

With members present recorded thereon as voting in the majority as affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 821-23 as adopted.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion. With members present recorded thereon as voting unanimously in the affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 821-23 adopted.

General Fund FY 2022-2023 Budget Amendment No. 5 - June 5, 2023**Revenues and Fund Balances**

Account No.	Department	Account Description	Current Amount	Increase/ (Decrease)	Amended Amount
001 308 00 0000	Revenue	Hotel Occupancy Tax	2,650,000	450,000	3,100,000
Net Increase/(Decrease) to Revenues				450,000	

Expenditures

Account No.	Department	Account Description	Current Amount	Increase/ (Decrease)	Amended Amount
001 901 00 000 5 568	Convention & Visitors Bureau	Other Contributions	1,325,000	225,000	1,550,000
001 910 01 002 5 566	Coliseum and Convention Center	Operational Subsidy	900,000	(400,000)	500,000
001 412 00 000 2 222	City Manager's Office	Dues & Subscriptions	14,000	3,000	17,000
001 412 00 000 3 341	City Manager's Office	Materials & Supplies	20,000	25,000	45,000
001 416 00 000 3 341	Municipal Court	Materials & Supplies	4,000	3,000	7,000
001 431 00 000 3 341	Mailroom	Materials & Supplies	27,300	10,000	37,300
001 438 00 000 2 230	Elections	Contracted Services	72,000	5,166	77,166
001 439 00 000 2 211	Information Systems	Telephone	260,000	15,000	275,000
001 440 00 000 3 341	General Services	Materials & Supplies	88,000	10,000	98,000
001 700 00 000 3 344	Police - Uniformed	Prisoner Costs	200,000	60,000	260,000
001 706 00 000 1 103	Fire - Uniform	Salary & Wages - Regular	11,080,799	190,000	11,270,799
001 706 00 000 1 104	Fire - Uniform	FICA	160,672	2,755	163,427
001 706 00 001 1 107	Fire - Uniform	MPFRS	415,000	125,000	540,000
001 754 00 000 2 223	Equipment Maintenance	Professional Services	10,000	20,000	30,000
001 754 00 000 3 341	Equipment Maintenance	Materials & Supplies	975,000	65,079	1,040,079
001 900 00 000 3 341	Parks & Recreation	Materials & Supplies	141,500	70,000	211,500
001 900 00 000 2 216	Parks & Recreation	Maintenance & Repair - Equipment	15,000	10,000	25,000
001 906 01 000 2 219	Public Art	Building & Equipment Rental	6,000	11,000	17,000
Net Increase/(Decrease) to Expenditures				450,000	

Description:

To recognize increased Hotel Occupancy Tax revenue, reduce the appropriation for the Coliseum and Convention Center operational subsidy not needed to complete the fiscal year, and to reconcile certain expense items projected to be overexpended by fiscal year end.

Revenues and Fund Balances

Account No.	Department	Account Description	Current Amount	Increase/ (Decrease)	Amended Amount
001 369 12 0000	Revenue	Transfers In - American Rescue Plan	250,000	129,180	379,180
Net Increase/(Decrease) to Revenues				129,180	

Expenditures

Account No.	Department	Account Description	Current Amount	Increase/ (Decrease)	Amended Amount
001 421 00 000 1 103	MOECD	Salaries & Wages - Summer Youth	415,993	120,000	535,993
001 421 00 000 1 104	MOECD	FICA	31,823	9,180	41,003
Net Increase/(Decrease) to Expenditures				129,180	

Description:

To recognize transfer from American Rescue Plan fund to pay costs associated with the Summer Youth Jobs Program.

Reportable: To maintain compliance with the budgetary guidelines of the State of West Virginia.

12. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following resolution, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Resolution No. 822-23 be adopted.

Resolution No. 822-23 - Authorizing the Mayor or City Manager to enter into a contract with McClanahan Construction Company, LLC, in the amount of \$967,300 to perform concrete street repair construction services, where the contract price was determined pursuant to a competitive bidding process.

Be it Resolved by the Council of the City of Charleston, West Virginia:

That the Mayor or City Manager is authorized to enter into a contract with McClanahan Construction Company, LLC, in the amount of \$967,300 to perform concrete street repair construction services, where the contract price was determined pursuant to a competitive bidding process.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the resolution. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion. With members present recorded thereon as voting unanimously in the affirmative, the Mayor declared Resolution No. 822-23 adopted.

13. Your committee on Finance has had under consideration the following bill, and reports the same to Council with the recommendation that Bill No. 7994 do pass.

Bill No. 7994 - A BILL to amend the Municipal Code of the City of Charleston by adding thereto a new section, designated Section 2-464, within Subdivision I, Division 4 of Article VI, Chapter 2, all relating to the West Virginia Jobs Act, W. Va. Code § 21-1C-1 et seq. and its procedures, 42 C.S.R. § 37-1 et seq.

WHEREAS, the West Virginia Legislature found that the employment of persons from outside the local labor market on public improvement construction projects contracted for and subsidized by the taxpayers of the State contributes significantly to the rate of unemployment and the low per capita income among qualified state residents who would otherwise be hired for these jobs.; and

WHEREAS, the West Virginia Legislature declared that residents of local labor markets should be employed for the construction of public improvement projects which directly utilize taxpayer funding, in whole or in part; and

WHEREAS, the West Virginia Legislature enacted the West Virginia Jobs Act (“Jobs Act”), W. Va. Code § 21-1C-1 et seq., to address its concerns and further its declaration; and

WHEREAS, the West Virginia Division of Labor and Workforce West Virginia has set forth the responsibilities of public authorities and employers under the Jobs Act, 42 C.S.R. § 37-1 et seq; and

WHEREAS, the City of Charleston is in agreement with the findings and declaration of the West Virginia Legislature in the Jobs Act; and

WHEREAS, the City of Charleston recognizes its responsibilities under the Jobs Act and that by upholding those responsibilities, the purpose of the Jobs Act can be fulfilled.

NOW, therefore, be it ordained by the Council of the City of Charleston:

That the Municipal Code of the City of Charleston be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated Section 2-464, within Subdivision I, Division 4 of Article VI, Chapter 2, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 2 – ADMINISTRATION.

ARTICLE VI. – FINANCE.

DIVISION 4. – CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES.

Subdivision I. – In General.

Sec. 2-464. – West Virginia Jobs Act responsibilities for public improvement construction projects.

(a) The City shall abide by the requirements of the West Virginia Jobs Act (W. Va. Code § 21-1C-1 et seq., as amended from time to time) and its Rules (42 C.S.R. § 37-1 et seq., as amended from time to time) which are incorporated herein by reference; and shall meet its responsibilities set forth therein.

(b) This section is only applicable to expenditures for construction projects for public improvements as defined by W. Va. Code § 21-1C-2(2) & (8) and subject to 42 C.S.R. § 37-1 et seq. A construction project is any construction, reconstruction, improvement, enlargement, painting, decorating or repair of any public improvement let to contract in an amount equal to or greater than \$500,000. It does not include temporary or emergency repairs. A public improvement includes the construction of all buildings, roads, highways, bridges, streets, alleys, sewers, ditches, sewage disposal plants, waterworks, airports and all other structures that may be let to contract by a public authority, excluding improvements funded, in whole or in part, by federal funds.

(c) Pursuant to 42 C.S.R. § 37-3, the City shall include the following statements and information in the bid package when the City solicits bids for a construction project for a public improvement subject to the Act:

(1) Specifications of the employer's responsibilities under the Act as explained in 42 C.S.R. § 37-4, including, but not limited to, the requirement to employ at least 75% of employees from the local labor market, with an emphasis on, but not a requirement of, hiring employees from the City of Charleston and Kanawha County.

(2) The employer's responsibility to submit weekly certified payroll records and waiver certificates, if any, to the City; and

(3) Specification of credentials required to work on the construction project, including the employer's West Virginia Contractor License number and classification.

(d) The City shall notify the West Virginia Division of Labor as soon as possible of construction projects that are or will be covered by the Act, including the start date of the project, the project location, and contract number if available.

(e) The City shall notify the West Virginia Division of Labor at least ten (10) days in advance of all pre-bid meetings. This notification shall include dates, times, and locations.

(f) When the project begins, the City shall submit certified payroll records and waiver certificates, if any, to the West Virginia Division of Labor.

(g) The City shall monitor the employer's compliance with the construction project contract, and shall promptly notify the West Virginia Division of Labor, Workforce West Virginia, and the West Virginia Tax Department of other state agency, if applicable, of an employer's possible violations, including actions taken by the City to require the employer's compliance with its contractual obligations.

Councilmember Jenkins added that the bill will incorporate State Law into City Code. The West Virginia Jobs Act encourages State funded projects that exceed \$500,000 to hire local workers.

Councilmember Gianola confirmed that the bill has any other restrictions other than what is already in State Code.

Councilmember Jenkins moved to approve the bill. Councilmember Ceperley seconded the motion.

YEAS: Annie, Burka, Ceperley, Faegre, Ferrell, Gianola, Haas, Jenkins, Jones, Kerns, King, Moore, Overstreet, Pepper, Pharr, Robinson, Rubio, Salango, Snodgrass, Solomon, Steelhammer, Taylor, Mayor Goodwin

NAYS:

ABSENT: Burton, Cook, Hoover, Minardi

With members present recorded thereon as voting in the majority as affirmative, the Mayor declared Bill No. 7994 as passed.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

None

NEW BILLS

Introduced by Councilmember Mary Beth Hoover

June 5, 2023:

Bill No. 7995 – A Bill to establish a 15 MPH Speed Limit on Laidley Street from Lee St East to Quarrier Street and amending the Traffic Control Map and Traffic Control File.

Refer to Planning, Streets and Traffic Committee, Please

Introduced by Councilmember Pat Jones

June 5, 2023:

Bill No. 7996 – A Bill to create no parking on pavement zone on the eastern side of Savory Drive and amending the Traffic Control Map and Traffic Control File.

Refer to Planning, Streets and Traffic Committee, Please

Introduced by Councilmember Joseph Jenkins

June 5, 2023:

Bill No. 7997 – A BILL to amend the Municipal Code of the City of Charleston relating to correcting inadvertent errors with respect to expanding the ability of small businesses to obtain consent from the city collector to pay business and occupation taxes on an annual basis.

Refer to Finance Committee, Please

Introduced by Councilmembers Chelsea Steelhammer, Beth Kerns, Frank Annie, Joe Solomon and Shannon Snodgrass

June 5, 2023:

Resolution No. 822-23 – Amending Rule No. 22 of the Rules of Council, relating to increasing public participation at council meetings.

Refer to Ordinance and Rules Committee, Please

Introduced by Councilmember Becky Ceperley

June 5, 2023:

Bill No. 7998 – A BILL to the Municipal Code relating to updating reporting requirements; clarifying that the Business Improvement District may receive funds from sources other than the special assessment fees to be deposited into the BID Fund; reducing the assessment invoices from quarterly to twice a year; and defining the term surplus.

Refer to Finance Committee, Please

MISCELLANEOUS/UNFINISHED BUSINESS

None

REMARKS BY MEMBERS

1. Mayor Goodwin congratulated Chef Paul. Since the July 3rd Council meeting is during the Regatta, the time for the meeting will likely change to earlier that morning. The next Council meeting will be on Wednesday June 21st due to holidays.
2. Councilmember Kerns stated that she has had numerous complaints about a property on O'Dell Avenue that is a health hazard.
3. Councilmember Moore stated thanked the City for a quick response on Hunt Avenue. He asked if there was a way to get restrictions on the re-entry homes that have been appearing on the West Side.
4. Councilmember Solomon stated there will be an upcoming volunteer work party June 17th with Kanawha Valley Collective.
5. Councilmember Burka stated there will be Kites on Kanawha City June 17th.
6. Councilmember Kerns stated Nevaeh Nicole Harmon was just named Miss West Virginia USA.
7. Councilmember Faegre thanked Councilmember Ferrell. She thanked the City and water company for keeping her up to date. She congratulated Tony Harmon on his retirement. She thanked the Refuse Director for his help. She asked for a moment of silence for the State Trooper and Office in Morgantown.

ADJOURNMENT

The Clerk, Miles C. Cary II, called the closing roll call:

YEAS: Annie, Burka, Ceperley, Faegre, Ferrell, Gianola, Haas, Jenkins, Jones, Kerns, King, Moore, Overstreet, Pepper, Pharr, Robinson, Rubio, Salango, Snodgrass, Solomon, Steelhammer, Taylor, Mayor Goodwin

NAYS:

ABSENT: Burton, Cook, Hoover, Minardi

At 8:47 p.m., by a motion from Councilmember Ceperley, Council adjourned until Wednesday, June 21, 2023, 7:00 p.m., in Council Chambers at City Hall.

Amy Shuler Goodwin, Honorable Mayor

Miles C. Cary II, City Clerk