BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 1 of 47

1	S.202
2	Introduced by Senator Lyons
3	Referred to Committee on Natural Resources and Energy
4	Date: January 3, 2012
5	Subject: Conservation and development; land use; natural resources; flood
6	hazard areas; flood insurance; state permit; municipal delegation
7	Statement of purpose: This bill proposes to establish state regulation of flood
8	hazard areas at the minimum necessary to ensure compliance with the National
9	Flood Insurance Program for the entire state. The bill also provides that a
10	municipality may opt to seek delegation of this regulatory authority within its
11	borders and that a delegated municipality may adopt more stringent
12	requirements, except as to agricultural and silvicultural practices. The bill
13	further requires that the state issue a general permit to govern statewide
14	regulation of agricultural and silvicultural practices within a flood hazard area,
15	whether that regulation is by the state or a delegated municipality.
	An act relating to regulation of flood hazard areas An act relating to regulation of flood hazard areas, river corridors, and stream alteration
16	It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:
17	Sec. 1. 10 V.S.A chapter 32 is amended to read:
18	CHAPTER 32. FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 2 of 47

1	\$ 751. PURPOSE
2	The purpose of this chapter is to minimize and prevent the loss of life and
3	property, the disruption of commerce, the impairment of the tax base, and the
4	extraordinary public expenditures and demands on public service that result
5	from flooding, to ensure that the development of the flood hazard areas of this
6	state is accomplished in a manner consistent with the health, safety and welfare
7	of the public; to provide state assistance to local government units in
8	management of flood hazard areas; to coordinate federal, state, and local
9	management activities for flood hazard areas; to establish minimum standards
10	for state regulation of flood hazard areas; to encourage local government units
11	to manage flood hazard areas and other flood-prone lands; to provide state
12	assistance to local government units in management of flood-prone lands; to
13	maintain the wise agricultural use of flood-plone lands; to carry out a
14	comprehensive statewide flood hazard area management program for the state
15	in order to make the state and units of local government eligible ensure
16	eligibility for flood insurance under the requirements of the federal department
17	of housing and urban development in administering Title XIII of
18	the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 National Flood Insurance
19	Program.
20	§ 752. DEFINITIONS
21	For the purpose of this chapter:

1	(1) "Agency" means the agency of natural resources.
2	(2) "Flood hazard area" means an area which would be inundated in a
3	flood of such severity that the flood would be statistically likely to occur once
4	in every hundred years. In appropriate circumstances this might be the 1927 or
5	the 1973 flood. In delineating any flood hazard area for the one hundred year
6	flood based upon prior floods, flood control devices such as, but not limited to
7	dams, canals, and channel work should be considered in the delineation shall
8	have the same meaning as "area of special flood hazard" under 44 C.F.R.
9	<u>§ 59.1</u> .
10	(3) "Floodway" means the channel of a watercourse and adjacent land
11	areas which are required to carry and discharge the one hundred year flood
12	within a regulated flood hazard area without substantially increasing the flood
13	heights delineation shall have the same meaning as "regulatory floodway"
14	<u>under 44 C.F.R. § 59.1</u> .
15	(4) "Flood proofing" means any combination of structural and
16	nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to properties and structures,
17	primarily for the reduction or elimination of flood damage to lands, water and
18	sanitary facilities, structures and contents of buildings delineation shall have
19	the same meaning as "flood proofing" under 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.
20	(5) "Legislative body" means the board of selectmen, trustees, mayor,
21	and board of aldermen of a municipality.

1	(6) "Municipality" means any town, city, or incorporated village.
2	(7) "Obstruction" means any natural or artificial condition including but
3	not limited to, real estate which may impede, retard, or change the direction of
4	the flow of water, either in itself or by catching or collecting debris carried by
5	the water, or so situated that the flow of the water might carry it downstream to
6	the damage of life or property "National Flood Insurance Program" means the
7	National Flood Insurance Program under 42 U.S.C. chapter 50 and
8	implementing federal regulations.
9	(8) "Regional planning commission" means the regional planning
10	commission of which a municipality is a member or would be a member based
11	upon its location.
12	(9) "Secretary" means the secretary of the agency of natural resources or
13	the secretary's duly authorized representative
14	(10) "Accepted agricultural and silvicultural practices" shall have the
15	same meaning as under 24 V.S.A. § 4413(d).
16	(11) "Farm structure" shall have the same meaning as under 24 V.S.A.
17	<u>§ 4413(d).</u>
18	§ 753. FLOOD HAZARD AREAS <u>; COOPERATION; MAPPING</u>
19	(a) To meet the objective of this chapter and the requirements of 24 V.S.A.
20	§ 4412, the designation and management of flood hazard areas shall adhere to
21	the following procedure and schedule. All The secretary and all

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 5 of 47

1	municipalities, regional planning commissions, and departments and agencies-
2	of state government shall mutually cooperate to these ends achieve the
3	purposes of this chapter and to secure flood plain insurance for municipalities
4	and the state of Vermont. All correspondence sent to a municipality pursuant
5	to this chapter shall be sent to the municipal clerk, the legislative body, and
6	planning commission. Copies of this correspondence shall be sent to the
7	regional planning commission, the agency of commerce and community
8	development, and the state planning office.
9	(b) The secretary shall, as the information becomes available, provide each
10	municipality with a designation of flood hazard areas. The designation shall
11	include a map or maps.
12	(c) [Repealed.]
13	<u>§ 754. FLOOD HAZARD AREA RULES; RERMITS REQUIRED</u>
14	(a) The secretary shall adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 that
15	shall establish requirements for structures, land uses, and other activities in
16	flood hazard areas in Vermont that are the minimum necessary to ensure that
17	all flood hazard areas of the state are eligible for the National Flood Insurance
18	Program. These rules shall establish permit requirements applicable to
19	structures, land uses, and other activities in flood hazard areas as necessary to
20	achieve statewide eligibility for that program. The rules shall provide that they
21	do not require a permit for a structure or land use in existence as of the

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 6 of 47

1	effective date of the first set of rules issued under this section if the structure or
2	land use received and remains in compliance with a permit granted under a
3	municipal flood hazard area bylaw approved by the National Flood Insurance
4	Program and the structure or land use is not substantially modified. The rules
5	shall include provisions that determine if such an existing structure or land use
6	is substantially modified and requires a permit under the rules.
7	(b) Prior to issuing the first set of proposed rules under this section, the
8	secretary shall solicit the recommendations of and consult with affected and
9	interested persons such as the secretary of agriculture, food and markets; the
10	regional planning commissions; and the Vermont League of Cities and Towns.
11	(c) On completing the rulemaking process under 3 V.S.A. chapter 25, the
12	secretary promptly shall request the National Flood Insurance Program's
13	approval of rules adopted pursuant to this section.
14	(d) Notwithstanding 3 V.S.A. § 845(d), rules adopted under this section
15	shall take effect 120 days after they are approved by the National Flood
16	Insurance Program.
17	(e) Once rules adopted under this section become effective, no person may
18	in a flood hazard area build, maintain, own, or operate a structure or engage in
19	land use or other activity requiring a permit under those rules without
20	obtaining such a permit from the secretary or a delegated municipality under
21	section 756 of this title.

1	(f) The secretary may amend rules adopted under this section in accordance-
2	with 3 V.S.A. chapter 25. When substantial modifications to rules adopted
3	under this section are to be proposed, the secretary shall engage in the
4	consultation process described in subsection (b) of this section prior to issuing
5	proposed rule amendments.
6	<u>§ 755. AGRICULTURE; SILVICULTURE; GENERAL PERMIT</u>
7	(a) The secretary shall adopt a general permit under chapter 165 of this title
8	for accepted agricultural and silvicultural practices and farm structures within a
9	flood hazard area. This general permit shall be consistent with the rules
10	adopted under section 754 of this title and shall establish minimum
11	requirements necessary for these practices and structures to comply with the
12	National Flood Insurance Program.
13	(b) Prior to issuing the first general permit under this section, the secretary
14	shall solicit the recommendations of and consult with affected and interested
15	persons, including those persons described in subsection 754(b) of this title.
16	(c) On completing the adoption process under chapter 165 of this title, the
17	secretary promptly shall request the National Flood Insurance Program's
18	approval of a general permit issued pursuant to this section.
19	(d) A general permit adopted under this section shall take effect 120 days
20	after it is approved by the National Flood Insurance Program.

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 8 of 47

1	(c) The secretary may amend a general permit adopted under this section in-
2	accordance with chapter 165 of this title. When substantial modifications to a
3	general permit adopted under this section are to be proposed, the secretary
4	shall engage in the consultation process described in subsection (b) of this
5	section prior to issuing a proposed amendment to the general permit.
6	<u>§ 756. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO MUNICIPALITIES</u>
7	(a) A municipality may seek delegation of authority to implement,
8	administer, and enforce permitting requirements established under this chapter
9	in flood hazard areas within the municipality. If a municipality submits a
10	written request for delegation of this authority, the secretary shall delegate
11	authority to the municipality to implement and administer those permitting
12	requirements, the general permit issued under section 755 of this title, and the
13	enforcement provisions of chapter 201 of this title relating to this chapter,
14	provided that the secretary determines that the municipality satisfies each of
15	the following:
16	(1) The municipality has established or will establish a process for
17	accepting, reviewing, and processing applications and issuing permits that
18	complies with the minimum requirements established by the secretary in the
19	rules adopted under section 754 of this title and the general permit under
20	section 755 of this title.

1	(2) The municipality has hired, appointed, or retained on contract, or
2	will hire, appoint, or retain on contract, appropriate qualified personnel to
3	perform the work that must be done by a municipality under this section to
4	grant permits.
5	(3) The municipality will take timely and appropriate enforcement
6	actions pursuant to the authority of chapter 201 of this title.
7	(4) The municipality commits to reporting annually to the secretary on a
8	form and date determined by the secretary.
9	(5) The municipality will comply with all other requirements of the rules
10	adopted under section 754 of this title.
11	(b) A municipality may assess fees in an amount sufficient to support
12	municipal services provided under this section.
13	(c) The secretary shall create and make available a model flood hazard
14	bylaw for potential adoption by delegated municipalities pursuant to 24 V.S.A.
15	chapter 117. However, a delegated municipality need not adopt a flood hazard
16	bylaw unless it seeks, pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 4424(2)(R)(i)(II) (delegated
17	municipality; flood hazard bylaw; stringency), to adopt requirements for flood
18	hazard areas that are more stringent than the requirements of the rules adopted
19	by the secretary under section 754 of this title.
20	(d) The secretary may review municipal implementation of this section on
21	a random basis, or in response to a complaint, or on his or her own motion.

1	Sec. 2. IMPLEMENTATION; TRANSITION
2	(a) By July 1, 2013, the secretary shall conduct and complete the processes
3	for adopting rules and a general permit under Sec. 1 of this act, 10 V.S.A.
4	<u>§§ 754 (flood hazard area rules; permit required) and 755 (agriculture;</u>
5	silviculture; general permit), and shall submit the adopted rules and general
6	permit to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for approval.
7	(b) No later than 30 days after the approval of such rules and general
8	permit by the NFIP, the secretary shall notify municipalities of:
9	(1) The effective date of the rules and general permit.
10	(2) The effect of the rules on existing municipal flood hazard area
11	regulation as provided in subsection (c) of this section.
12	(3) The availability of and process for receiving delegation of authority
13	pursuant to Sec. 1 of this act, 10 V.S.A. § 756.
14	(c) Once the first set of rules adopted by the secretary under Sec. 1 of this
15	act, 10 V.S.A. § 754 (flood hazard area rules; permit required), goes into
16	effect, the provisions of those rules shall supersede municipal regulation of
17	flood hazard areas under 24 V.S.A. §§ 4411(b)(3)(G) and 4424. Municipalities
18	subsequently may receive delegation of authority under Sec. 1 of this act,
19	<u>10 V.S.A. § 756.</u>
20	(d) The consolidated executive branch fee report and request to be
21	submitted on or before the third Tuesday of January 2013 pursuant to

1	22 V.S.A. § 605 shall include the agency of natural resources' proposed fee or
2	fees to support the agency's services provided under Sec. 1 of this act,
3	10 V.S.A. §§ 754 (flood hazard area rules; permit required) and 755
4	(agriculture; silviculture; general permit).
5	Sec. 3. 10 V.S.A. § 7501(b) is amended to read:
6	(b) When the secretary deems it to be appropriate and consistent with the
7	purpose of this chapter, the secretary may issue a general permit under the
8	following chapters of this title: chapter 23 (air pollution control) for stationary
9	source construction permits; <u>shapter 32 (flood hazard areas)</u> ; chapter 37 (water
10	resources management) for aquatic nuisance control permits authorizing
11	chemical treatment by the agency of hatural resources, a department within
12	that agency, or an appropriate federal agency; chapter 159 (waste management)
13	for solid waste transfer station and recycling certifications and categorical
14	certifications; and chapter 41 (regulation of stream flow) for stream alteration
15	permits.
16	Sec. 4. 10 V.S.A. § 8003 is amended to read:
17	§ 8003. APPLICABILITY
18	(a) The secretary may take action under this chapter to enforce the
19	following statutes and rules, permits, assurances, or orders implementing the
20	following statutes:
21	(1) [Deleted.] <u>10 V.S.A. chapter 23, relating to air quality;</u>

1	(2) 10 V.S.A. chapter 23, relating to air quality <u>32, relating to flood</u>
2	hazard areas;
3	(3) 10 V.S.A. chapters 47 and 56, relating to water pollution control,
4	water quality standards, and public water supply;
5	(4) 10 X.S.A. chapters 41 and 43, relating to dams and stream
6	alterations;
7	(5) 10 V.S.A. chapter 37, relating to wetlands protection and water
8	resources management;
9	(6) 10 V.S.A. chapter 48, relating to well drillers and groundwater
10	withdrawal;
11	(7) 10 V.S.A. chapter 53, relating to beverage containers;
12	(8) 10 V.S.A. chapter 59, relating to underground storage tanks;
13	(9) 10 V.S.A. chapter 64, relating to potable water supplies and
14	wastewater systems;
15	(10) 10 V.S.A. chapter 151, relating to land use;
16	(11) [Deleted.]
17	(12) 10 V.S.A. chapter 159, relating to solid waste, hazardous waste,
18	and hazardous materials;
19	(13) 10 V.S.A. chapter 161, relating to low-level radioactive waste;
20	(14) [Deleted.]
21	(15) 29 V.S.A. chapter 11, relating to lands under public waters;

(16) 10 V.S.A. chapter 162, relating to the Texas Low Level
Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact;
(17) 10 V.S.A. § 2625, relating to heavy cutting of timber;
(18) 10 V.S.A. chapter 164, relating to comprehensive mercury
management;
(19) 24 V.S.A. chapter 61, subchapter 10, relating to salvage yards;
(20) 10 V.S.A. chapter 50, relating to the control of aquatic species and
introduction of algicides, pesticides, and herbicides;
(21) 10 V.S.A. chapter 166, relating to collection and recycling of
electronic waste; and
(22) 10 V.S.A. chapter 164A, collection and disposal of
mercury-containing lamps.
* * *
Sec. 5. 10 V.S.A. § 8503(a) is amended to read:
(a) This chapter shall govern all appeals of an act or decision of the
secretary, excluding enforcement actions under chapters 201 and 211 of this
title and rulemaking, under the following authorities and under the rules
adopted under those authorities:
(1) The following provisions of this title:
(A) chapter 23 (air pollution control).
(B) chapter 50 (aquatic species control).

(C) chapter 41 (regulation of stream flow).
(D) chapter 43 (dams).
(E) chapter 47 (water pollution control).
(R) chapter 48 (groundwater protection).
(G) chapter 53 (beverage containers; deposit-redemption system).
(H) chapter 55 (aid to municipalities for water supply, pollution
abatement, and sewer separation).
(I) chapter 56 (public water supply).
(J) chapter 59 (underground and aboveground liquid storage tanks).
(K) chapter 64 (potable water supply and wastewater system permit
(L) section 2625 (regulation of heavy cutting).
(M) chapter 123 (protection of endangered species).
(N) chapter 159 (waste management).
(O) chapter 37 (wetlands protection and water resources
management).
(P) chapter 166 (collection and recycling of electronic waste).
(Q) chapter 164A (collection and disposal of mercury-containing
lamps).
(R) chapter 32 (flood hazard areas), including an act or decision of a
delegated municipality under section 756 of this title.
(2) 29 V.S.A. chapter 11 (management of lakes and ponds).

1	(3) 24 V.S.A. chapter 61, subchapter 10 (relating to salvage yards).
2	Sec. 6. 6 V.S.A. § 4810(a) is amended to read:
3	(a) Agricultural land use practices. In accordance with 10 V.S.A.
4	§ 1259(i), the secretary shall adopt by rule, pursuant to <u>3 V.S.A.</u> chapter 25 of
5	Title 3, and shall implement and enforce agricultural land use practices in order
6	to reduce the amount of agricultural pollutants entering the waters of the state.
7	These agricultural land use practices shall be created in two categories,
8	pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection.
9	(1) "Accepted Agricultural Practices" (AAPs) shall be standards to be
10	followed in conducting agricultural activities in this state. These standards
11	shall address activities which have a potential for causing pollutants to enter
12	the groundwater and waters of the state, including dairy and other livestock
13	operations plus all forms of crop and nursery operations and on-farm or
14	agricultural fairground, registered pursuant to 20 V.S.A. § 3902, livestock and
15	poultry slaughter and processing activities. The AAPs shall include, as well as
16	promote and encourage, practices for farmers in preventing pollutants from
17	entering the groundwater and waters of the state when engaged in, but not
18	limited to, animal waste management and disposal, soil amendment
19	applications, plant fertilization, and pest and weed control. Persons engaged in
20	farming, as defined in 10 V.S.A. § 6001, who follow these practices shall be
21	presumed to be in compliance with water quality standards. AAPs shall be

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 16 of 47

1	practical and cost effective to implement. The AAPs for groundwater shall
2	include a process under which the agency shall receive, investigate, and
3	respond to a complaint that a farm has contaminated the drinking water or
4	groundwater of a property owner.
5	(2) "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) may be required by the
6	secretary on a case by case basis. Before requiring BMPs, the secretary shall
7	determine that sufficient financial assistance is available to assist farmers in
8	achieving compliance with applicable BMPs. BMPs shall be practical and cost
9	effective to implement.
10	(3) Requirements for agricultural land use practices in flood hazard
11	areas as defined under 10 V.S.A. § 752 shall be established by the general
12	permit issued by the agency of natural resources pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 755
13	(agriculture; silviculture).
14	Sec. 7. 24 V.S.A. § 4303(8) is amended to read.
15	(8) "Flood hazard area" for purposes of section 4424 sections 4411 and
16	4424 of this title means the land subject to flooding from the base flood. "Base
17	flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or
18	exceeded in any given year shall have the same meaning as "area of special
19	flood hazard" under 44 C.F.R. § 59.1. Further, with respect to flood and other
20	hazard area regulation pursuant to this chapter, the following terms shall have
21	the following meanings:

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 17 of 47

1	(A) "Floodproofing" means any combination of structural and
2	nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to properties and structures
3	that substantially reduce or eliminate flood damage to any combination of real
4	estate, improved real property, water or sanitary facilities, structures, and the
5	contents of structures shall have the same meaning as "flood proofing" under
6	<u>44 C.F.R. § 59.1</u> .
7	(B) "Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse
8	and the adjacent land area that must be reserved in order to discharge the base
9	flood without accumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than
10	one foot shall have the same meaning as "regulatory floodway" under
11	<u>44 C.F.R. § 59.1</u> .
12	(C) "Hazard area" means land subject to landslides, soil erosion,
13	earthquakes, water supply contamination, or other natural or human-made
14	hazards as identified within a "local mitigation plan" in conformance with and
15	approved pursuant to the provisions of 44 C.F.R. section § 201.6.
16	(D) "National Flood Insurance Program" means the National Flood
17	Insurance Program under 42 U.S.C. chapter 50 and implementing federal
18	regulations.
19	(D)(E) "New construction" means construction of structures or filling
20	commenced on or after the effective date of the adoption of a community's
21	flood hazard bylaws.

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 18 of 47

1	(E)(F) "Substantial improvement" means any repair, reconstruction,
2	or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent
3	of the market value of the structure either before the improvement or repair is
4	started or, if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the
5	damage occurred. However, the term does not include either of the following:
6	(i) Any project or improvement of a structure to comply with
7	existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications that are
8	solely necessary to assure safe living conditions.
9	(ii) Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of
10	Historic Places or a state inventory of historic places.
11	Sec. 8. 24 V.S.A. § 4411 is amended to read:
12	§ 4411. ZONING BYLAWS
13	(a) A municipality may regulate land development in conformance with its
14	adopted municipal plan and for the purposes set forth in section 4302 of this
15	title to govern the use of land and the placement, spacing, and size of structures
16	and other factors specified in the bylaws related to public health, safety, or
17	welfare. Zoning bylaws may permit, prohibit, restrict, regulate, and determine
18	land development, including the following:
19	(1) Specific uses of land and shoreland facilities;
20	(2) Dimensions, location, erection, construction, repair, maintenance,
21	alteration, razing, removal, and use of structures;

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BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 19 of 47

1	(3) Areas and dimensions of land to be occupied by uses and structures,
2	as well as areas, courts, yards, and other open spaces and distances to be left
3	unoccupied by uses and structures;
4	(4) Timing or sequence of growth, density of population, and intensity
5	of use;
6	(5) Uses within a river corridor and buffer, as those terms are defined in
7	10 V.S.A. §§ 1422 and 1427.
8	(b) All zoning bylaws shall apply to all lands within the municipality other
9	than as specifically limited or exempted in accordance with specific standards
10	included within those bylaws and in accordance with the provisions of this
11	chapter. The provisions of those bylaws may be classified so that different
12	provisions may be applied to different classes of situations, uses, and structures
13	and to different and separate districts of the nunicipality as may be described
14	by a zoning map made part of the bylaws. The land use map required pursuant
15	to subdivision 4382(a)(2) of this title of any municipality may be designated as
16	the zoning map except in cases in which districts are not deemed by the
17	planning commission to be described in sufficient accuracy or detail by the
18	municipal plan land use map. All provisions shall be uniform for each class of
19	use or structure within each district, except that additional classifications may
20	be made within any district for any or all of the following:

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 20 of 47

1	(1) To make transitional provisions at and near the boundaries of
2	districts.
3	(2) To regulate the expansion, reduction, or elimination of certain
4	nonconforming uses, structures, lots, or parcels.
5	(3) To regulate, restrict, or prohibit uses or structures at or near any of
6	the following:
7	(A) Major thoroughfares, their intersections and interchanges, and
8	transportation arteries.
9	(B) Natural or artificial bodies of water.
10	(C) Places of relatively steep slope or grade.
11	(D) Public buildings and public grounds.
12	(E) Aircraft and helicopter facilities.
13	(F) Places having unique patriotic, ecological, historical,
14	archaeological, or community interest or value, or located within scenic or
15	design control districts.
16	(G) Flood, fluvial <u>Fluvial</u> erosion, or other hazard areas and other
17	places having a special character or use affecting or affected by their
18	surroundings.
19	(H) River corridors and buffers, as those terms are defined in
20	10 V.S.A. §§ 1422 and 1427.

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 21 of 47

1	(I) Flood hazard areas, but only if the municipality is delegated
2	authority to regulate these areas by the secretary of natural resources under
3	10 V.S.A. § 756. The provisions of subdivision 4424(2) of this title shall apply
4	to zoning tylaws that regulate flood hazard areas.
5	(4) To regulate, restrict, or prohibit uses or structures in overlay
6	districts, as set forth in subdivision 4414(2) of this title.
7	Sec. 9. 24 V.S.A. § 4424 is amended to read:
8	§ 4424. SHORELANDS, FLOOD OR HAZARD AREA; SPECIAL OR
9	FREESTANDING BYLAWS
10	Any municipality may adopt neestanding bylaws under this chapter to
11	address particular areas in conformance with the plan, including the following,
12	which may also be part of zoning or unified development bylaws:
13	(1) Bylaws to regulate development and use along shorelands.
14	(2) Bylaws to regulate development and use in flood or other hazard
15	areas. A municipality may adopt a flood hazard area bylaw only if it is
16	delegated authority to regulate flood hazard areas by the secretary of natural
17	resources pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 756. The following shall apply if flood or
18	other hazard area bylaws are enacted:
19	(A) Purposes.
20	(i) To minimize and prevent the loss of life and property, the
21	disruption of commerce, the impairment of the tax base, and the extraordinary

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 22 of 47

1	public expenditures and demands on public service that result from flooding,
2	landslides, erosion hazards, earthquakes, and other natural or human-made
3	hazardy.
4	(ii) To ensure that the design and construction of development in
5	flood and other hazard areas are accomplished in a manner that minimizes or
6	eliminates the potential for flood and loss or damage to life and property.
7	(iii) To manage all flood hazard areas designated pursuant to
8	10 V.S.A. § 753.
9	(iv) To make the state and municipalities eligible for federal flood
10	insurance and other federal disaster recovery and hazard mitigation funds as
11	may be available.
12	(B) Contents of bylaws. Flood and other hazard area bylaws may:
13	(i) In the case of a flood hazard area:
14	(I) Shall provide for regulation that is not less in scope or
15	stringency or any other respect than the minimum requirements established by
16	the secretary of natural resources in rules adopted pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 754
17	(flood hazard area rules; permits required).
18	(II) May enact restrictions that are more stringent than the
19	requirements established under rules adopted pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 754.
20	However, a municipality may regulate practices or structures governed by a
21	general permit issued under 10 V.S.A. § 755 (agriculture; silviculture; general

1	permit) only in conformance with the terms of the general permit and only if it
2	is delegated authority to implement, administer, and enforce that permit
3	pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 756.
4	(ii) Contain May contain standards and criteria that prohibit the
5	placement of damaging obstructions or structures, the use and storage of
6	hazardous or radioactive materials, and practices that are known to further
7	exacerbate hazardous or unstable natural conditions.
8	(ii)(iii) Require May require flood and hazard protection through
9	elevation, floodproofing, disaster preparedness, hazard mitigation, relocation,
10	or other techniques.
11	(iii)(iv) Require May require adequate provisions for flood
12	drainage and other emergency measures.
13	(iv)(v) Require May require provision of adequate and
14	disaster-resistant water and wastewater facilities.
15	(v)(vi) Establish May establish other restrictions to promote the
16	sound management and use of designated flood and other hazard areas.
17	(C) Effect on zoning bylaws. Flood or other hazard area bylaws may
18	alter the uses otherwise permitted, prohibited, or conditional in a flood or other
19	hazard area under a bylaw, as well as the applicability of other provisions of
20	that bylaw. Where a flood hazard bylaw, a hazard area bylaw, or both apply
21	along with any other bylaw, compliance with the flood or other hazard area

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 24 of 47

1	bylaw shall be prerequisite to the granting of a zoning permit. Where a flood
2	hazard area bylaw or a hazard area bylaw but not a zoning bylaw applies, the
3	flood hazard and other hazard area bylaw shall be administered in the same
4	manner as are zoning bylaws, and a flood hazard area or hazard area permit
5	shall be required for land development covered under the bylaw.
6	(D) Mandatory provisions. All flood and other hazard area bylaws
7	shall provide that no permit for new construction or substantial improvement
8	shall be granted for a flood or other hazard area until after both the following:
9	(i) A copy of the application is mailed or delivered by the
10	administrative officer or by the appropriate municipal panel to the agency of
11	natural resources.
12	(ii) Either 30 days have elapsed following the mailing or the
13	agency delivers comments on the application
14	(E) Special exceptions. The appropriate municipal panel, after public
15	hearing, may approve the repair, relocation, replacement, or enlargement of a
16	nonconforming structure within a regulated flood or other hazard area, subject
17	to compliance with applicable federal and state laws and regulations, and
18	provided that the following criteria are met:
19	(i) The appropriate municipal panel finds that the repart
20	relocation, or enlargement of the nonconforming structure is required for the
21	continued economically feasible operation of a nonresidential enterprise.

BILL AS INTRODUCED AND AS PASSED BY SENATES.2022012Page 25 of 47

1	(ii) The appropriate municipal panel finds that the repair,
_	
2	relocation, or enlargement of the nonconforming structure will not increase
3	flood levels in the regulatory floodway, increase the risk of other hazard in the
4	area, or threaten the health, safety, and welfare of the public or other property
5	owners.
6	(iii) The permit so granted states that the repaired, relocated, or
7	enlarged nonconforming structure is located in a regulated flood or other
8	hazard area, does not conform to the bylaws pertaining to that area, and will be
9	maintained at the risk of the owner.
10	Sec. 10. EFFECTIVE DATES
11	(a) This section and Secs. 1–5 of this act (10 V.S.A. chapter 32;
12	implementation; transition; 10 V.S.A. §§ 7501(b), 8003(a), and 8503(a)) shall
13	take effect on passage.
14	(b) Secs. 6–9 of this act (6 V.S.A. § 4810(a) and 24 V.S.A. §§ 4303(8),
15	<u>4411, and 4424) shall take effect on October 1, 2013.</u>

Sec. 1. 10 V.S.A. chapter 32 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 32. FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

§751. PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to minimize and prevent the loss of life and property, the disruption of commerce, the impairment of the tax base, and the extraordinary public expenditures and demands on public service that result from flooding; to ensure that the development of the flood hazard areas of this state is accomplished in a manner consistent with the health, safety and welfare of the public; to provide state assistance to local government units in management of flood hazard areas; to coordinate federal, state, and local management activities for flood hazard areas; to encourage local government units to manage <u>flood hazard areas and other</u> flood-prone lands; <u>to provide</u> <u>state assistance to local government units in management of flood-prone</u> <u>lands; to authorize adoption of state rules for management in a flood hazard</u> <u>area of development that is exempt from municipal land use regulation under</u> <u>24 V.S.A. chapter 117;</u> to maintain the wise agricultural use of flood-prone lands; to carry out a comprehensive statewide flood hazard area management program for the state in order to make the state and units of local government eligible <u>ensure eligibility</u> for flood insurance under the requirements of the federal department of housing and urban development in administering Title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 National Flood Insurance Program.

§ 752. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this chapter:

(1) "Agency" means the agency of natural resources.

(2) <u>"Development," for the purposes of flood hazard area management</u> and regulation, shall have the same meaning as "development" under 44 <u>C.F.R. § 59.1.</u>

(3) "Flood hazard area" means an area which would be inundated in a flood of such severity that the flood would be statistically likely to occur once in every hundred years. In appropriate circumstances this might be the 1927 or the 1973 flood. In delineating any flood hazard area for the one hundred year flood based upon prior floods, flood control devices such as, but not limited to dams, canals, and channel work should be considered in the delineation shall have the same meaning as "area of special flood hazard" under 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.

(3)(4) "Flood proofing" shall have the same meaning as "flood proofing" under 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.

(5) "Floodway" means the channel of a watercourse and adjacent land areas which are required to carry and discharge the one hundred year flood within a regulated flood hazard area without substantially increasing the flood heights delineation shall have the same meaning as "regulatory floodway" under 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.

(4) "Flood proofing" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to properties and structures, primarily for the reduction or elimination of flood damage to lands, water and sanitary facilities, structures and contents of buildings delineation.

(5)(6) "Legislative body" means the board of selectmen selectboard, trustees, mayor, city council, and board of aldermen alderboard of a municipality.

(6)(7) "Municipality" means any town, city, or incorporated village.

(7)(8) "Obstruction" means any natural or artificial condition including but not limited to, real estate which may impede, retard, or change the direction of the flow of water, either in itself or by catching or collecting debris carried by the water, or so situated that the flow of the water might carry it downstream to the damage of life or property "National Flood Insurance Program" means the National Flood Insurance Program under 42 U.S.C. chapter 50 and implementing federal regulations in 44 C.F.R. parts 59 and 60.

(8)(9) "Regional planning commission" means the regional planning commission of which a municipality is a member or would be a member based upon its location.

(10) "River corridor" means the land area adjacent to a river that is required to accommodate the dimensions, slope, planform, and buffer of the naturally stable channel and that is necessary to maintain or restore dynamic equilibrium condition, as that term is defined in section 1422 of this title, and minimize fluvial erosion hazards, as delineated by the agency of natural resources in accordance with river corridor protection procedures.

(9)(11) "Secretary" means the secretary of the agency of natural resources or the secretary's duly authorized representative.

§ 753. FLOOD HAZARD AREAS; COOPERATION; MAPPING

(a) <u>Cooperation to secure flood insurance</u>. To meet the objective of this chapter and the requirements of 24 V.S.A. § 4412, the designation and management of flood hazard areas shall adhere to the following procedure and schedule. All <u>The secretary and all</u> municipalities, regional planning commissions, and departments and agencies of state government shall mutually cooperate to these ends <u>achieve the purposes of this chapter</u> and to secure flood plain insurance for municipalities and the state of Vermont. All correspondence sent to a municipality pursuant to this chapter shall be sent to the municipal clerk, the legislative body, and the planning commission, <u>and the</u> conservation commission if one exists. Copies of this correspondence shall be sent to the regional planning commission, and the agency of commerce and community development, and the state planning office.

(b) <u>Notice of designation of flood hazard areas; maps.</u> The secretary shall, as the information becomes available, provide each municipality with a designation of flood hazard areas. The designation shall include a map or maps.

(c) Permit application review by certified floodplain managers. The secretary may delegate to a certified flood plain manager for a regional

planning commission or for a municipality with a flood hazard area bylaw or ordinance the secretary's authority under 24 V.S.A. § 4424(a)(2)(D) to review and provide technical comments on a proposed permit for new construction or substantial improvement in a flood hazard area. The secretary shall establish a procedure for authorizing a certified floodplain manager to conduct the review required under 24 V.S.A. § 4424(a)(2)(D), including eligibility requirements for authorization to conduct permit application review and an approved process or list of approved certifications that the secretary shall accept as proof of floodplain management certification. Comments provided by a certified floodplain manager delegated under this subsection shall not be binding on a municipality.

<u>§ 754. FLOOD HAZARD AREA RULES; DEVELOPMENT EXEMPT FROM</u> <u>MUNICIPAL REGULATION</u>

(a) Rulemaking authority. On or before July 1, 2013, the secretary shall adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 that establish requirements for the issuance and enforcement of permits applicable to development that is:

(1) exempt from municipal land use regulation under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117; and

(2) located within a flood hazard area of a municipality that has adopted a flood hazard bylaw or ordinance under 24 V S A chapter 117.

(a) Rulemaking authority.

(1) On or before July 1, 2013, the secretary shall adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 that establish requirements for the issuance and enforcement of permits applicable to development that is:

(A) exempt from municipal land use regulation under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117; and

(B) located within a flood hazard area of a municipality that has adopted a flood hazard bylaw or ordinance under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117.

(2) The secretary shall not adopt rules under this subsection that regulate agricultural activities without the consent of the secretary of agriculture, food and markets, provided that the secretary of agriculture, food and markets shall not withhold consent under this subdivision when lack of such consent would result in the state's noncompliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.

(b) Required rulemaking content. The rules shall:

(1) set forth the requirements necessary to ensure that development that is exempt from municipal land use regulation under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117 is regulated by the state in order to comply with the regulatory obligations set forth under the National Flood Insurance Program.

(2) be designed to ensure that the state and municipalities meet community eligibility requirements for the National Flood Insurance Program.

(3) require that the secretary provide to a municipality in which the development will occur notice of an application received under this section and a copy of the permit issued.

(c) Discretionary rulemaking; general permit. The rules may:

(1) establish requirements that exceed the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program for development that is exempt from municipal land use regulation under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117.

(2) establish requirements, allowances, or exemptions for the regulation of development in established "downtowns" and "village centers," as those terms are defined in 24 V.S.A. § 2791(3) and (10), provided that such requirements comply with the minimum regulatory obligations set forth under the National Flood Insurance Program.

(d) General permit. The rules authorized by this section may establish requirements for a general permit to implement the rules adopted under this section, including authorization under the general permit to conduct specified development without notifying or reporting to the secretary or to an agency delegated under subsection (i) of this section.

(e) Consultation with interested parties. Prior to adopting or amending rules under this section, the secretary shall solicit the recommendations of and consult with affected and interested persons and entities such as: the Federal Emergency Management Agency; the secretary of commerce and community development; the secretary of agriculture, food and markets; the secretary of transportation; the regional planning commissions; and the Vermont League of Cities and Towns.

(f) FEMA approval. On completing the rulemaking process under 3 V.S.A. chapter 25, the secretary shall promptly request the Federal Emergency Management Agency's approval of the rules adopted pursuant to this section.

(g) Effective date of rules. Notwithstanding 3 V.S.A. § 845(d), rules adopted under this section shall take effect 120 days after they are approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(h) Permit requirement. Upon the effective date of the rules required by this section, no person shall commence or conduct development that is exempt from municipal land use regulation under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117 in a flood hazard area in a municipality that has adopted a flood hazard area bylaw or

ordinance under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117 without a permit issued by the secretary under the rules required by this section.

(i) Delegation.

(1) The secretary may delegate to another state agency the authority to implement the rules adopted under this section, to issue a permit under subsection (h) of this section, and to enforce the rules and a permit.

(2) A memorandum of understanding shall be entered into between the secretary and a delegated state agency for the purpose of specifying implementation of requirements of this section and the rules adopted under this section, issuance of a permit or coverage under a general permit under this section, and enforcement of the rules and permit required by this section. Prior to entering a memorandum of understanding, the secretary shall post the proposed memorandum of understanding on its website for 30 days for notice and comment. When the memorandum of understanding is posted, it shall include a summary of the proposed memorandum; the name, telephone number, and address of a person able to answer questions and receive comments on the proposal; and the deadline for receiving comments. A final copy of a memorandum of understanding entered into under this section shall be sent to the chairs of the house and senate committees on natural resources and energy, the house committee on fish, wildlife and water resources, and any other committee that has jurisdiction over an agency that is a party to the *memorandum of understanding.*

(j) Municipal authority. This section and the rules adopted under it shall not prevent a municipality from adopting substantive requirements for development in a flood hazard area bylaw or ordinance under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117 that are more stringent than the rules required by this section, provided that the bylaw or ordinance only shall apply to development that is not exempt from municipal land use regulation under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117.

<u>§ 755. MUNICIPAL EDUCATION; MODEL FLOOD HAZARD AREA</u> <u>BYLAW OR ORDINANCE</u>

(a) Education and assistance. The secretary, in consultation with regional planning commissions, shall provide ongoing education, technical assistance, and guidance to municipalities regarding the requirements under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117 necessary for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.

(b) Model flood hazard area bylaw or ordinance. The secretary shall create and make available to municipalities a model flood hazard area bylaw or ordinance for potential adoption by municipalities pursuant to 24 V.S.A. chapter 117 or 24 V.S.A. § 2291. The model bylaw or ordinance may include

provisions that exceed the minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program in order to encourage municipal land use regulation of nonexempt development in a manner that minimizes the risk of harm to life, property, and infrastructure from flooding.

(c) Assistance to municipalities with no flood hazard area bylaw or ordinance. The secretary, in consultation with municipalities, municipal organizations, and regional planning commissions, shall provide education and technical assistance to municipalities that lack a flood hazard area bylaw or ordinance in order to encourage adoption of a flood hazard area bylaw or ordinance that qualifies the municipality for the National Flood Insurance Program.

* * * Stream Alteration; Emergency Activities * * *

Sec. 2. 10 V.S.A. § 1002 is amended to read:

§ 1002. DEFINITIONS

Wherever used or referred to in this chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(1) "Artificial regulation of stream flow" means the intermittent or periodic manipulation of water levels and the intermittent or periodic regulation of discharge of water into the stream below the dam.

(2) "Banks" means that land area immediately adjacent to the bed of the stream, which is essential in maintaining the integrity thereof.

(3) "Bed" means the maximum area covered by waters of the stream for not less than 15 consecutive days in one year.

(4) "Board" means the natural resources board.

(5) "Cross section" means the entire channel to the top of the banks.

(6) "Dam" applies to any artificial structure on a stream or at the outlet of a pond or lake, which is utilized for holding back water by ponding or storage together with any penstock, flume, piping or other facility for transmitting water downstream to a point of discharge, or for diverting water from the natural watercourse to another point for utilization or storage.

(7) "Department" means the department of environmental conservation.

(8) [*Repealed.*] <u>"Instream material" means gravel, soil, silt, or large</u> woody debris in the bed of a watercourse or within the banks of a watercourse.

(9) "Person" means any individual; partnership; company; corporation; association; unincorporated association; joint venture; trust;

municipality; the state of Vermont or any agency, department, or subdivision of the state, any federal agency, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(10) "Watercourse" means any perennial stream. "Watercourse" shall not include ditches or other constructed channels primarily associated with land drainage or water conveyance through or around private or public infrastructure.

(11) "Secretary" means the secretary of the agency of natural resources, or the secretary's duly authorized representative.

(12) "Berm" means a linear fill of earthen material on or adjacent to the bank of a watercourse constructed for the purpose of constraining waters from entering a flood hazard area or river corridor, as those terms are defined in subdivisions 752(3) and (10) of this title.

(13) "Large woody debris" means any piece of wood with a diameter of 10 or more inches and a length of 10 or more feet.

Sec. 3. 10 V.S.A. § 1021 is amended to read:

§ 1021. ALTERATION PROHIBITED; EXCEPTIONS

(a) A person shall not change, alter, or modify the course, current, or cross section of any watercourse or of designated outstanding resource waters, within or along the boundaries of this state either by movement, fill, or by excavation of ten cubic yards or more of instream material in any year, unless authorized by the secretary. A person shall not construct a berm in a flood hazard area or river corridor, as those terms are defined in subdivisions 752(3) and (10) of this title, unless authorized by the secretary or constructed as an emergency protective measure under subsection (b) of this section.

(b) This subchapter shall not apply to emergency protective measures necessary to preserve life or to prevent severe imminent damage to public or private property, or both. The protective measures shall:

(1) be limited to the minimum amount necessary to remove imminent threats to life or property, shall:

(2) have prior approval from a member of the municipal legislative body and shall:

(3) be reported to the secretary by the legislative body within $\frac{72}{24}$ hours after the onset of the emergency; and

(4) be implemented in a manner consistent with the rules adopted under section 1027 of this title regarding stream alteration during a declared <u>emergency</u>.

(c)(1) No person shall remove gravel <u>instream material</u> from any watercourse primarily for construction or for sale.

(2) No person shall remove instream material from any watercourse for the purpose of constructing a berm in a river corridor or flood plain, as those terms are defined in subdivisions 752(3) and (10) of this title, unless the construction of the berm is permitted by the secretary under section 1023 of this title or construction of the berm is an emergency protective measure under subsection (b) of this section.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c) of this section, a riparian owner may remove up to 50 cubic yards of gravel instream material per year from that portion of a watercourse running through or bordering on the owner's property, provided:

(1) the material shall be removed only for the owner's use on the owner's property;

(2) the material removed shall be above the waterline <u>of the</u> watercourse at the time of removal; and

(3) at least 72 hours prior to the removal of 10 cubic yards, or more, the landowner shall notify the secretary;

(4) however, if the portion of the watercourse in question has been designated as outstanding resource waters, then the riparian owner may so remove no more than 10 cubic yards of gravel instream material per year, and must shall notify the secretary at least 72 hours prior to the removal of any gravel instream material.

(e) This subchapter does not apply to dams subject to chapter 43 of this title nor to highways or bridges subject to 19 V.S.A. § 10(12).

(f) This subchapter shall not apply to accepted agricultural or silvicultural practices, as defined by the secretary of agriculture, food and markets, or the commissioner of forests, parks and recreation, respectively.

(g) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit, in the normal use of land, the fording of or access to a watercourse by a person with the right or privilege to use the land.

* * *

Sec. 4. 10 V.S.A. § 1023 is amended to read:

§ 1023. INVESTIGATION, PERMIT

(a) Upon receipt of an application, the secretary shall cause an investigation of the proposed change to be made. Prior to making a decision, a written report shall be made by the secretary concerning the effect of the

proposed change on the watercourse. The permit shall be granted, subject to such conditions determined to be warranted, if it appears that the change:

(1) will not adversely affect the public safety by increasing flood <u>or</u> <u>fluvial erosion</u> hazards;

(2) will not significantly damage fish life or wildlife;

(3) will not significantly damage the rights of riparian owners; and

(4) in case of any waters designated by the board as outstanding resource waters, will not adversely affect the values sought to be protected by designation.

(b) The reasons for the action taken under this section shall be set forth in writing to the applicant. Notice of the action of the secretary shall also be sent to the selectmen of the town in which the proposed change is located, and to each owner of property which abuts or is opposite the land where the alteration is to take place.

(c) If the local legislative body and planning commission determine in writing by majority vote of each that gravel instream material in a watercourse is threatening life or property, due to increased potential for flooding, and that the removal of gravel instream material is necessary to prevent the threat to life or property, and if a complete permit application has been submitted to the secretary, requesting authority to remove gravel instream material in the minimum amount necessary to remove threats to life or property, the local legislative body and the planning commission may request an expedited review of the complete permit application by notifying the secretary and providing copies of their respective decisions. If the secretary fails to approve or deny the application within 45 calendar days of receipt of notice of the decisions, the application shall be deemed approved and a permit shall be deemed to have been granted. Gravel Instream material removed shall be used only for public purposes, and cannot be sold, traded, or bartered. The fact that an application for a permit has been filed under this subsection shall not limit the ability to take emergency measures under subsection 1021(b) of this title. For the purposes of section 1024 of this title, if a permit has been deemed to have been granted under this subsection, that permit shall constitute a decision of the secretary.

(d) The secretary shall conduct training programs or seminars regarding how to conduct the stream alteration, water quality review, stormwater discharge, and wastewater discharge activities necessary during a state of emergency declared under 20 V.S.A. chapter 1. The secretary shall make the training programs or seminars available to agency employees in an agency division other than the watershed management division, employees of other state agencies, regional planning commission members and employees, and municipal officers and employees.

(e) The secretary is authorized to enter into reciprocal mutual aid agreements or compacts with other states in the region to assist the secretary and the state in addressing watershed, river management, and transportation system issues that arise when a state of emergency is declared under 20 V.S.A. § 9.

Sec. 5. 10 V.S.A. § 1027 is added to read:

§ 1027. RULEMAKING; EMERGENCY PERMIT

(a) The secretary may adopt rules to implement the requirements of this subchapter.

(b) The secretary shall adopt rules regarding the permitting of stream alteration activities under this subchapter when a state of emergency is declared under 20 V.S.A. chapter 1. A rule adopted under this subsection may include a requirement that an activity receive an individual stream alteration emergency permit or receive coverage under a general stream alteration emergency permit. A rule adopted under this subsection may establish:

(1) criteria for coverage under an individual or general emergency permit;

(2) criteria for different categories of activities covered under a general <u>emergency permit; and</u>

(3) reporting requirements for categories of activities, including authorizing activities that do not require reporting to the secretary or that require reporting to the secretary after initiation or completion of the activity.

(4) requirements for public notification of permitted activities, including notification after initiation or completion of a permitted activity;

(5) requirements for coordination with state and municipal authorities;

(6) requirements that the secretary document permitted activity, including, at a minimum, requirements for documenting permit terms, permit duration, and the nature of activity when such activity is authorized to notify the secretary after initiation or completion of stream alteration.

Sec. 6. 10 V.S.A. § 1264 is amended to read:

§ 1264. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

* * *

(k) The secretary shall adopt rules regarding the permitting of stormwater discharges under this section when a state of emergency is declared under

20 V.S.A. chapter 1. A rule adopted under this subsection may include a requirement that an activity receive an individual stormwater discharge emergency permit or receive coverage under a general stormwater discharge emergency permit. A rule adopted under this subsection may establish:

(1) criteria for coverage under an individual or general emergency permit;

(2) criteria for different categories of activities covered under a general <u>emergency permit;</u>

(3) reporting requirements for categories of activities, including authorizing activities that do not require reporting to the secretary or that require reporting to the secretary after initiation or completion of the activity;

(4) requirements for public notification of permitted activities, including notification after initiation or completion of a permitted activity;

(5) requirements for coordination with state and municipal authorities;

(6) requirements that the secretary document permitted activity, including, at a minimum, requirements for documenting permit terms, permit duration, and the nature of activity when such activity is authorized to notify the secretary after initiation or completion of stormwater discharge or other activity.

* * * River Corridor Assessment and Planning * * *

Sec. 7. 10 V.S.A. § 1421 is amended to read:

§ 1421. POLICY

To aid in the fulfillment of the state's role as trustee of its navigable waters and to promote public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare, it is declared to be in the public interest to make studies, establish policies, make plans, make rules, encourage and promote buffers adjacent to lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, and streams of the state, encourage and promote protected river corridors adjacent to rivers and streams of the state, and authorize municipal shoreland and river corridor protection zoning bylaws for the efficient use, conservation, development, and protection of the state's water resources. The purposes of the rules shall be to further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions; prevent and control water pollution; protect spawning grounds, fish, and aquatic life; control building sites, placement of structures, and land uses; <u>reduce fluvial erosion hazards;</u> reduce property loss and damage; preserve shore cover, natural beauty, and natural stability; and provide for multiple use of the waters in a manner to provide for the best interests of the citizens of the state.

Sec. 8. 10 V.S.A. § 1422 is amended to read:

S.202 Page 37 of 47

§ 1422. DEFINITIONS

In this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Agency" means the agency of natural resources.

* * *

"Secretary" means the secretary of natural resources or the (7)secretary's duly authorized representative.

* * *

(12) "River corridor" means the land area adjacent to a river that is required to accommodate the dimensions, slope, planform, and buffer of the naturally stable channel, and necessary to maintain or restore fluvial dynamic equilibrium conditions and minimize fluvial erosion hazards, as delineated by the agency of natural resources in accordance with river corridor protection procedures.

(13) "River" means the full length and width, including the bed and banks, of any watercourse, including rivers, streams, creeks, brooks, and branches, which experience perennial flow. "River" does not mean constructed drainageways, including water bars, swales, and roadside ditches.

(14) "Equilibrium condition" means the width, depth, meander pattern, and longitudinal slope of a stream channel that occurs when water flow, sediment, and woody debris are transported by the stream in such a manner that it generally maintains dimensions, pattern, and slope without unnaturally aggrading or degrading the channel bed elevation.

(15) "Flood hazard area" shall have the same meaning as "area of special flood hazard" under 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.

(16) "Fluvial erosion" means the erosion or scouring of riverbeds and banks during high flow conditions of a river.

(17) "Geomorphic condition" means the degree of departure from the dimensions, pattern, and profile associated with a naturally stable channel representing the unique dynamic equilibrium condition of a river segment.

(18) "River corridor protection area" means the area within a delineated river corridor subject to fluvial erosion that may occur as a river establishes and maintains the dimension, pattern, and profile associated with its dynamic equilibrium condition and that would represent a hazard to life, property, and infrastructure placed within the area.

(19) "Sensitivity" means the potential of a river, given its inherent characteristics and present geomorphic conditions, to be subject to a high rate

of fluvial erosion and other river channel adjustments, including erosion, deposit of sediment, and flooding.

Sec. 9. 10 V.S.A. § 1427 is amended to read:

§ 1427. RIVER CORRIDORS AND BUFFERS

(a) <u>River corridor and floodplain management program</u>. The secretary of natural resources shall establish a river corridor <u>and floodplain</u> management program to aid and support the municipal adoption of river corridor, <u>floodplain</u>, and buffer bylaws. Under the river corridor <u>and floodplain</u> management program, the secretary shall:

(1) upon request, provide municipalities with maps of designated river corridors within the municipality. A river corridor map provided to a municipality shall delineate a recommended buffer that is based on site specific conditions. The secretary shall provide maps under this subdivision based on a priority schedule established by the secretary in procedure; and assess the geomorphic condition and sensitivity of the rivers of the state and identify where the sensitivity of the river poses a probable risk of harm to life, property, or infrastructure. As used in this section, "infrastructure" means state and municipal highways and roads, public and private buildings, public and private utility construction, and cemeteries.

(2) <u>delineate and map river corridors based on the river sensitivity</u> <u>assessments required under subdivision (1) of this subsection according to a</u> <u>priority schedule established by the secretary by procedure; and</u>

(3) develop recommended best management practices for the management of river corridors, floodplains, and buffers.

(b) <u>River sensitivity assessment.</u> No later than February 1, 2011, the secretary of administration, after consultation with the state agencies of relevant jurisdiction, shall offer financial incentives to municipalities through existing grants and pass through funding programs which encourage municipal adoption and implementation of zoning bylaws that protect river corridors and buffers <u>Notwithstanding the schedule established by the</u> secretary under subdivision (a)(2) of this section, the secretary may complete a sensitivity assessment for a river if, in the secretary's discretion, the sensitivity of a river and the risk it poses to life, property, and infrastructure require an expedited assessment.

(c) No later than February 1, 2011, the agency of natural resources shall define minimum standards for municipal eligibility for any financial incentives established under subsection (b) of this section <u>Municipal consultation during</u> river assessment. Prior to and during an assessment of river sensitivity required under subsection (a) of this section, the secretary shall consult with the legislative body or designee of municipalities in which a river is located.

Sec. 10. 10 V.S.A. §§ 1428 is added to read:

§ 1428. RIVER CORRIDOR PROTECTION

(a) River corridor maps. Upon completion of a sensitivity assessment for a river or river segment under section 1427 of this title, the secretary shall provide to each municipality and regional planning commission in which the river or river segment is located a copy of the sensitivity assessment and a river corridor map for the municipality and region. A river corridor map provided to a municipality and regional planning commission shall identify floodplains and river corridor protection areas and shall recommend best management practices, including vegetated buffers, based on site-specific conditions. The secretary shall post a copy of the sensitivity assessment and river corridor map to the agency of natural resources' website. A municipality shall post a copy of a sensitivity assessment or river corridor map received under this subsection in the municipal offices of the municipality or municipalities in which the river or river segment is located.

(b) Flood resilient communities program; incentives. No later than February 1, 2013, the secretary of administration, after consultation with the state agencies of relevant jurisdiction, shall establish a flood resilient communities program. The program shall list the existing financial incentives under state law for which municipalities may apply for financial assistance, when funds are available, for municipal adoption and implementation of bylaws under 24 V.S.A. chapter 117 that protect river corridors and floodplains. The secretary of natural resources shall summarize minimum standards for municipal eligibility for any financial incentives established under this subsection.

> * * * Municipal Planning; Flood Hazard and River Corridor Protection Areas * * *

Sec. 11. 24 V.S.A. § 4303 is amended to read:

§ 4303. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply throughout this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

* * *

(8) "Flood hazard area" for purposes of section 4424 of this title means the land subject to flooding from the base flood. "Base flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year shall have the same meaning as "area of special flood hazard" under 44

<u>C.F.R. § 59.1</u>. Further, with respect to flood, river corridor protection area, and other hazard area regulation pursuant to this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(A) "Floodproofing" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to properties and structures that substantially reduce or eliminate flood damage to any combination of real estate, improved real property, water or sanitary facilities, structures, and the contents of structures shall have the same meaning as "flood proofing" under 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.

(B) "Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land area that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without accumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot shall have the same meaning as "regulatory floodway" under 44 C.F.R. § 59.1.

(C) "Hazard area" means land subject to landslides, soil erosion, <u>fluvial erosion</u>, earthquakes, water supply contamination, or other natural or human-made hazards as identified within a "local mitigation plan" <u>enacted</u> <u>under section 4424 of this title</u> and in conformance with and approved pursuant to the provisions of 44 C.F.R. section § 201.6.

(D) <u>"National Flood Insurance Program" means the National Flood</u> Insurance Program under 42 U.S.C. chapter 50 and implementing federal regulations in 44 C.F.R. parts 59 and 60.

(E) "New construction" means construction of structures or filling commenced on or after the effective date of the adoption of a community's flood hazard bylaws.

(E)(F) "Substantial improvement" means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either before the improvement or repair is started or, if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. However, the term does not include either of the following:

(i) Any project or improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications that are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions.

(ii) Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a state inventory of historic places.

(G) "Equilibrium condition" means the width, depth, meander pattern, and longitudinal slope of a stream channel that occurs when water flow, sediment, and woody debris are transported by the stream in such a manner that it generally maintains dimensions, pattern, and slope without unnaturally aggrading or degrading the channel bed elevation.

(*H*) "Fluvial erosion" means the erosion or scouring of riverbeds and banks during high flow conditions of a river.

(1) "River" means the full length and width, including the bed and banks, of any watercourse, including rivers, streams, creeks, brooks, and branches which experience perennial flow. "River" does not mean constructed drainageways, including water bars, swales, and roadside ditches.

(J) "River corridor" means the land area adjacent to a river that is required to accommodate the dimensions, slope, planform, and buffer of the naturally stable channel and that is necessary to maintain or restore dynamic equilibrium conditions and minimize fluvial erosion hazards.

(K) "River corridor protection area" means the area within a delineated river corridor subject to fluvial erosion that may occur as a river establishes and maintains the dimension, pattern, and profile associated with its dynamic equilibrium condition and would represent a hazard to life, property, and infrastructure placed within the area.

* * *

Sec. 12. 24 V.S.A. § 4411(b) is amended to read:

(b) All zoning bylaws shall apply to all lands within the municipality other than as specifically limited or exempted in accordance with specific standards included within those bylaws and in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The provisions of those bylaws may be classified so that different provisions may be applied to different classes of situations, uses, and structures and to different and separate districts of the municipality as may be described by a zoning map made part of the bylaws. The land use map required pursuant to subdivision 4382(a)(2) of this title of any municipality may be designated as the zoning map except in cases in which districts are not deemed by the planning commission to be described in sufficient accuracy or detail by the municipal plan land use map. All provisions shall be uniform for each class of use or structure within each district, except that additional classifications may be made within any district for any or all of the following:

(1) To make transitional provisions at and near the boundaries of districts.

(2) To regulate the expansion, reduction, or elimination of certain nonconforming uses, structures, lots, or parcels.

(3) To regulate, restrict, or prohibit uses or structures at or near any of the following:

* * *

(G) Flood, fluvial erosion river corridor protection area, or other hazard areas and other places having a special character or use affecting or affected by their surroundings.

(H) River corridors and buffers, as those terms are defined in 10 V.S.A. §§ 1422 and 1427.

* * *

Sec. 13. 24 V.S.A. § 4424 is amended to read:

§ 4424. SHORELANDS; <u>RIVER CORRIDOR PROTECTION AREAS;</u> FLOOD OR HAZARD AREA; SPECIAL OR FREESTANDING BYLAWS

(a) Any municipality may adopt freestanding bylaws under this chapter to address particular <u>hazard</u> areas in conformance with the <u>municipal</u> plan <u>or a</u> <u>local hazard mitigation plan approved under 44 C.F.R. § 201.6</u>, including the following, which may also be part of zoning or unified development bylaws:

(1) Bylaws to regulate development and use along shorelands.

(2) Bylaws to regulate development and use in flood, river corridor <u>protection areas</u>, or other hazard areas. The following shall apply if flood or other hazard area bylaws are enacted:

(A) Purposes.

(i) To minimize and prevent the loss of life and property, the disruption of commerce, the impairment of the tax base, and the extraordinary public expenditures and demands on public service that result from flooding, landslides, erosion hazards, earthquakes, and other natural or human-made hazards.

(ii) To ensure that the design and construction of development in flood, river corridor protection, and other hazard areas are accomplished in a manner that minimizes or eliminates the potential for flood, fluvial erosion, and loss or damage to life and property.

(iii) To manage all flood hazard areas designated pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 753.

(iv) To make the state and municipalities eligible for federal flood insurance and other federal disaster recovery and hazard mitigation funds as may be available.

(B) Contents of bylaws. Flood, river corridor protection area, and other hazard area bylaws may:

(i) Contain standards and criteria that prohibit the placement of damaging obstructions or structures, the use and storage of hazardous or radioactive materials, and practices that are known to further exacerbate hazardous or unstable natural conditions.

(ii) Require flood, <u>fluvial erosion</u>, and hazard protection through elevation, floodproofing, disaster preparedness, hazard mitigation, relocation, or other techniques.

(iii) Require adequate provisions for flood drainage and other emergency measures.

(iv) Require provision of adequate and disaster-resistant water and wastewater facilities.

(v) Establish other restrictions to promote the sound management and use of designated flood, <u>river corridor protection</u>, and other hazard areas.

(vi) Regulate all land development in a flood hazard area, river corridor protection area, or other hazard area, except for development that is regulated under 10 V.S.A. § 754.

(C) Effect on zoning bylaws. Flood or other hazard area bylaws may alter the uses otherwise permitted, prohibited, or conditional in a flood or other hazard area under a bylaw, as well as the applicability of other provisions of that bylaw. Where a flood hazard bylaw, a hazard area bylaw, or both apply along with any other bylaw, compliance with the flood or other hazard area bylaw shall be prerequisite to the granting of a zoning permit. Where a flood hazard area bylaw or a hazard area bylaw but not a zoning bylaw applies, the flood hazard and other hazard area bylaw shall be administered in the same manner as are zoning bylaws, and a flood hazard area or hazard area permit shall be required for land development covered under the bylaw.

(D) Mandatory provisions. All flood and other hazard area bylaws shall provide that no permit for new construction or substantial improvement shall be granted for a flood or other hazard area until after both the following:

(i) A copy of the application is mailed or delivered by the administrative officer or by the appropriate municipal panel to the agency of natural resources.

(ii) Either 30 days have elapsed following the mailing or the agency delivers comments on the application.

(E) Special exceptions. The appropriate municipal panel, after public hearing, may approve the repair, relocation, replacement, or enlargement of a nonconforming structure within a regulated flood or other *hazard area, subject to compliance with applicable federal and state laws and regulations, and provided that the following criteria are met:*

(i) The appropriate municipal panel finds that the repair, relocation, or enlargement of the nonconforming structure is required for the continued economically feasible operation of a nonresidential enterprise.

(ii) The appropriate municipal panel finds that the repair, relocation, or enlargement of the nonconforming structure will not increase flood levels in the regulatory floodway, increase the risk of other hazard in the area, or threaten the health, safety, and welfare of the public or other property owners.

(iii) The permit so granted states that the repaired, relocated, or enlarged nonconforming structure is located in a regulated flood or other hazard area, does not conform to the bylaws pertaining to that area, and will be maintained at the risk of the owner.

(b) A municipality may adopt a flood hazard area, river corridor protection area, or other hazard area regulation that meets the requirements of this section by ordinance under subdivision 2291(25) of this title.

Sec. 14. 24 V.S.A. § 4469 is amended to read:

§ 4469. APPEAL; VARIANCES

(a) On an appeal under section 4465 or 4471 of this title in which a variance from the provisions of a bylaw or interim bylaw is requested for a structure that is not primarily a renewable energy resource structure, the board of adjustment or the development review board or the environmental division created under 4 V.S.A. chapter 27 shall grant variances and render a decision in favor of the appellant, if all the following facts are found, and the finding is specified in its decision:

(1) There are unique physical circumstances or conditions, including irregularity, narrowness, or shallowness of lot size or shape, or exceptional topographical or other physical conditions peculiar to the particular property, and that unnecessary hardship is due to these conditions, and not the circumstances or conditions generally created by the provisions of the bylaw in the neighborhood or district in which the property is located.

(2) Because of these physical circumstances or conditions, there is no possibility that the property can be developed in strict conformity with the provisions of the bylaw, and that the authorization of a variance is therefore necessary to enable the reasonable use of the property.

(3) Unnecessary hardship has not been created by the appellant.

(4) The variance, if authorized, will not alter the essential character of the neighborhood or district in which the property is located, substantially or permanently impair the appropriate use or development of adjacent property, reduce access to renewable energy resources, or be detrimental to the public welfare.

(5) The variance, if authorized, will represent the minimum variance that will afford relief and will represent the least deviation possible from the bylaw and from the plan.

(b) On an appeal under section 4465 or 4471 of this title in which a variance from the provisions of a bylaw or interim bylaw is requested for a structure that is primarily a renewable energy resource structure, the board of adjustment or development review board or the environmental division may grant that variance and render a decision in favor of the appellant if all the following facts are found, and the finding is specified in its decision:

(1) It is unusually difficult or unduly expensive for the appellant to build a suitable renewable energy resource structure in conformance with the bylaws.

(2) The hardship was not created by the appellant.

(3) The variance, if authorized, will not alter the essential character of the neighborhood or district in which the property is located, substantially or permanently impair the appropriate use or development of adjacent property, reduce access to renewable energy resources, or be detrimental to the public welfare.

(4) The variance, if authorized, will represent the minimum variance that will afford relief and will represent the least deviation possible from the bylaws and from the plan.

(c) In rendering a decision in favor of an appellant under this section, a board of adjustment or development review board or the environmental division may attach such conditions to variances as it may consider necessary and appropriate under the circumstances to implement the purposes of this chapter and the plan of the municipality then in effect.

(d) A variance authorized in a flood hazard area shall meet applicable federal and state rules for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program, as that term is defined in 10 V.S.A. § 752(8).

Sec. 15. 24 V.S.A. § 2291 is amended to read:

§ 2291. ENUMERATION OF POWERS

For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, welfare, and convenience, a town, city, or incorporated village shall have the following powers:

* * *

(25) To regulate by means of an ordinance or bylaw development in a flood hazard area, river corridor protection area, or other hazard area consistent with the requirements of section 4424 of this title.

Sec. 16. 10 V.S.A. § 6086(c) is amended to read:

(c) A permit may contain such requirements and conditions as are allowable proper exercise of the police power and which are appropriate within the respect to subdivisions (1) through (10) of subsection (a), including but not limited to those set forth in 24 V.S.A. §§ 4414(4), 4424(a)(2), 4414(1)(D)(i), 4463(b), and 4464, the dedication of lands for public use, and the filing of bonds to insure compliance. The requirements and conditions incorporated from Title 24 may be applied whether or not a local plan has been adopted. General requirements and conditions may be established by rule of the land use panel.

* * * Enforcement, Appeals, Transition; Effective Dates * * *

Sec. 17. 10 V.S.A. § 8003 is amended to read:

§ 8003. APPLICABILITY

(a) The secretary may take action under this chapter to enforce the following statutes and rules, permits, assurances, or orders implementing the following statutes:

(1) [Deleted.] 10 V.S.A. chapter 23, relating to air quality;

(2) 10 V.S.A. chapter 23, relating to air quality <u>32, relating to flood</u> <u>hazard areas;</u>

* * *

(21) 10 V.S.A. chapter 166, relating to collection and recycling of electronic waste; and

(22) 10 V.S.A. chapter 164A, collection and disposal of mercury-containing lamps.

Sec. 18. 10 V.S.A. § 8503(*a*) is amended to read:

(a) This chapter shall govern all appeals of an act or decision of the secretary, excluding enforcement actions under chapters 201 and 211 of this title and rulemaking, under the following authorities and under the rules adopted under those authorities:

(1) The following provisions of this title:

* * *

(R) chapter 32 (flood hazard areas).

Sec. 19. IMPLEMENTATION; TRANSITION

(a) By July 1, 2013, the secretary of natural resources shall conduct and complete the processes for adopting rules under Sec. 1 of this act, 10 V.S.A. § 754 (flood hazard area rules) and shall submit the adopted rules to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for approval.

(b) No later than 30 days after the approval of such rules by FEMA, the secretary shall notify municipalities of the effective date of the rules.

(c) The consolidated executive branch fee report and request to be submitted on or before the third Tuesday of January 2013 pursuant to 32 V.S.A. § 605 shall include the agency of natural resources' proposed fee or fees to support the agency's services provided under Sec. 1 of this act, 10 V.S.A. § 754 (flood hazard area rules). The proposed fee shall be sufficient to pay for at least 20 percent of the cost to the agency of natural resources of implementing, administering, and enforcing the rules adopted under 10 V.S.A. § 754.

Sec. 20. REPEAL

<u>25 V.S.A. chapter 3 (general provisions relating to rivers and streams),</u> <u>except for 25 V.S.A. § 141 (public easement in stream), is repealed.</u>

Sec. 21. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) This section and Secs. 1 (flood hazard area regulation), 2 (stream alteration; definitions), 4 (stream alteration permit), 5 (stream alteration; rulemaking), 6 (stormwater; emergency permit), 7 (river corridor policy), 8 (river corridor definitions), 9 (river corridor mapping; sensitivity assessment), 10 (river corridor protection), 11 (municipal planning definitions), 12 (municipal planning; zoning bylaw districts), 13 (zoning bylaws; hazard areas), 14 (municipal planning; variances), 15 (municipal enumeration of powers), 16 (conforming amendment; municipal planning reference), 18 (ANR appeals), 19 (transition), and 20 (repeal of general municipal authority relating to rivers and streams) of this act shall take effect on passage.

(b) Sec. 3 (stream alteration; prohibitions and exceptions) of this act shall take effect on January 1, 2013.

(c) Sec. 17 (ANR enforcement) of this act shall take effect on July 1, 2013.