

YANCEYVILLE TOWN COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

Tuesday June 2nd, 2026, 6:00pm

The meeting of the Yanceyville Town Council was held in the Town Council Chambers at the Yanceyville Municipal Services Building located at 158 East Church Street, Yanceyville, NC on Tuesday, June 2nd, 2026, at 6:00pm.

Council Members present: Mayor- Alvin Foster, Mayor Pro Tem-Darrell McLean, Kenneth Darnell, Stephanie Williamson, and C. Keith Tatum

Staff present in person: Kamara Barnett-Town Manager & Clerk, Miranda Harrelson- Deputy Clerk, Lee Farmer-Town Attorney, Kathryn Hinton-Administrative Assistant, and Harmon Crutchfield- Deputy Finance Officer

Item 1: Call to Order

Mayor Alvin Foster called the Town Council Meeting to order at 6:00pm. The meeting opened with a prayer. He asked all to stand for the pledge of allegiance. Mayor Foster also stated that the Yanceyville Town Council rules and procedures reflect the revisions of the North Carolina open meeting law of the North Carolina General Statutes, a copy of the Yanceyville Town Council rules and procedures are available upon request. Yanceyville Town Council also has rules and procedures for electronic meetings that reflect the revisions of the North Carolina open meeting law of the North Carolina General Statutes, a copy of the Yanceyville Town Council rules and procedures are available upon request. Mayor Foster stated that it is the policy of the Yanceyville Town Council to allow 15 minutes during each regular scheduled monthly meeting for Public Comment. Individuals are limited to a maximum of three (3 minutes) and will be called in the order to sign up. Each speaker will speak from the podium. Comments will be directed at the Town Council. Speakers must be courteous in their language and presentation. Personal attacks are not allowed. The Yanceyville Town Council or Town Administration will not provide comment/responses during Public Comment or in the same meeting.

Item 2: Review of Agenda

Mayor Foster asked if there were any additions or deletions to the agenda. Town Manager Barnett asked Town Council to add Town of Yanceyville Internal Control Policy for the ARP/CSLFRF Award to the agenda. It was added under New Business as Item 12.

Item 3: Consent Agenda

a. Minutes from May 12th, 2026, Town Council Meeting

Mayor Foster asked Town Council to review the Consent Agenda. After a short review, Councilwoman Williamson made a motion to adopt the Consent Agenda as presented. The motion was seconded by Councilman Darnell and passed with a unanimous vote.

Item 4: Public Comment

Mayor Foster asked if anyone signed up for public comment? Ms. Kathy Hinton, Administrative Assistant indicated no one signed up for public comment.

Item 5: Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities Update: Ben Sears, Clearwater Solutions

Mayor Foster introduced Mr. Ben Sears to the Town Council. Mr. Sears then presented the monthly report, with a focus on updates related to the Town's Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities Compliance and Operational Report for May 2026. Mr. Sears provided a high-level briefing of critical utility milestones, active procurement operations, and regulatory tracking for town leadership and public presentation purposes. Detailed data and project narratives follow in the subsequent sections of this report.

Clearwell Status: Following meticulous sanitization protocol, the asset has passed all regulatory bacteriological testing and is fully restored to operational service.

Filter Infrastructure: Capital improvements on the Green-leaf filtration system remain structurally sound; finalization awaits electrical coordination with field contractors. **Strategic Procurements:** Multiple vendor quotes have been secured for essential treatment equipment and testing hardware to maintain capital asset integrity.

Inter-Agency Planning: Cross-functional scheduling is underway to resolve long-term solids handling and dewatering strategies at the wastewater plant.

Public Health Compliance: The state-mandated local residential sampling cycle for lead and copper is actively moving through the community collection phase.

Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Infrastructure & Operations Clearwell Disinfection, Bacteriological Sampling, and Service Restoration

A primary operational milestone was achieved this period with the successful return to service of the municipal Clearwell storage tank. Following required maintenance and cleaning cycles, the tank was subjected to rigorous disinfection protocols strictly accordance with the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) Public Water Supply regulations.

To verify the safety and biological integrity of the water containment structure, official BAC-T (Bacteriological) sampling was conducted. Certified laboratory analysis confirmed the absence of total coliform and E. coli bacteria across all collected samples. Upon receiving satisfactory analytical clearances, the Clearwell was isolated, flushed, and safely tied back into the active public distribution network. This restoration stabilizes finished water storage capacity and ensures reliable pressure management across the system grid.

Green-Leaf Filter Rehabilitation & Electrical Integration

Capital improvement works on the Green-leaf filter rehabilitation project are substantially complete from a mechanical standpoint. Recent focus has centered around the proper installation of the filter vacuum tank, rehabilitation of corresponding solenoids, and securing structural enclosures. The physical rehabilitation of the filter cover and related structural components has

successfully concluded. The project is currently in a holding pattern regarding final electrical integration and automated valve controls. Management is currently waiting to establish definitive field scheduling dates from Sanford Electric. Once scheduled, technicians will execute the necessary conduit runs, control panel integrations, and actuator wiring to restore automated backwash functionalities to the filter bay. Once complete Unifilt can start installing the filter media.

Flocculator Mixing Equipment Maintenance

To preserve optimized chemical coagulation and floc formation dynamics within the rapid-mix and flocculation basins, CWS is addressing outdated/ broken mixing components. Operational staff have identified specific performance inefficiencies in the current flocculator drive units. We are currently waiting for an official technical and commercial response from Underwood regarding specialized flocculator mixers. This forthcoming package will outline equipment pricing, torque specifications, and manufacturing lead times required to execute the upgrade.

Capital Procurement, Asset Maintenance and Analytical Equipment Quotes:

In accordance with municipal asset management guidelines, CWS has engaged competitive market vendors to procure long-lead capital components and precision laboratory instruments. The table below outlines the active procurement quotes gathered to support facility resilience: Mr. Sears reported on pending equipment procurement and replacement projects for the Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants. He stated that an official quote had been received from McCall Brothers for the procurement and installation of specialized digester isolation and control valves for the Wastewater Treatment Plant and that the quote is currently under review. Ben also reported that several competitive quotes have been compiled for the replacement of critical inline and desktop turbidity meters at the Water Treatment Plant to maintain regulatory filtration monitoring compliance, and that the project is being prepared for budget allocation. Additionally, he noted that a leaking decant valve at the Wastewater Treatment Plant requires replacement and that quotations for the work are still being obtained. The compiled turbidity meter quotes focus on high-precision analytical equipment designed to seamlessly interface with existing SCADA systems, ensuring continuous, verifiable measurement of finished water clarity in compliance with state surface water treatment rules. The chlorine scales are currently not working properly and will be replacing them soon so we can properly record our chemical usage.

Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Special Projects Inter-Agency Coordination for Digester Dewatering

Long-term solids management and processing efficiency at the Wastewater Treatment Plant require critical technical interventions. Specifically, operational strategies must be developed to execute the dewatering of the WWTP digesters to maximize holding capacities and improve volatile solids reduction. To facilitate this complex operational shift, EMA has been tasked with organizing and scheduling a formal tripartite coordination meeting. This upcoming summit will bring together representatives from Clear Water Solutions (CWS), engineering personnel, and Town leadership. The objective of the meeting is to systematically evaluate available mechanical, chemical, and logistical options for digester dewatering, balancing capital costs, regulatory disposal criteria, and environmental impact. Action items and specialized vendor selections will be formalized following this review.

Regulatory Compliance & Environmental Protection Tracking Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) Monitoring Cycle

Compliance operations are fully underway for the current triennial Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) compliance window. Due to strict public health mandates, water systems must routinely sample specific residential consumer taps to verify that corrosive properties remain well below federal action levels. The formal LCR sample collection kits have been systematically distributed to pre-approved residential compliance locations throughout the service area. Currently, field staff are actively working through the process of coordinating sample collections from participating residents. As these compliance samples are gathered, they are logged, verified for strict chain-of-custody protocols, and packaged for professional laboratory analysis. CWS management is overseeing the execution of this process to guarantee seamless documentation and timely submission of final results to the State regulatory agency within the required compliance calendar. The wastewater treatment plant is running in full compliance with the State.

Mr. Sears asked if Town Council had any questions. Mayor Foster thanked Mr. Sears for presenting to Town Council.

Item 6: Consideration of Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Non-Coastal Regular Phase
Jason Watlington, Caswell County Planning Director

Mayor Foster introduced Jason Watlington to the Town Council and those in attendance. Mr. Watlington appeared before Council to request approval of the updated Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. He explained that, under the mutual agreement referenced in the Town's ordinances, the Caswell County Planner is responsible for overseeing and regulating floodplain management within the Town of Yanceyville. Mr. Watlington provided an overview of the floodplain management program, explaining that FEMA identifies flood-prone areas based on flood elevations, frequency of flooding events, and historical flood data. These areas are generally located adjacent to major streams, rivers, and lakes and are subject to specific building and development regulations.

He further explained that FEMA, in conjunction with the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, conducts Flood Insurance Studies approximately every five to ten years. As part of this process, flood insurance rate maps are reviewed and updated, which may result in changes to flood insurance requirements and rates. Fortunately, there were no significant changes to the floodplain maps affecting Caswell County. Mr. Watlington stated that in December 2025, he received notification regarding the flood map amendment process, which also required updates to the local Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. He noted that failure to adopt the required updates could jeopardize the availability of flood insurance coverage for local property owners. As part of the review process, the North Carolina Emergency Management Floodplain Mapping Program conducted a courtesy review of the County's ordinance and recommended several revisions to existing language. One of the most significant changes is the addition of language in Section 10.2.2, "Incorporation by Reference," which will allow Caswell County to automatically adopt future map updates without requiring another ordinance amendment process. Mr. Watlington advised that the Caswell County Board of Commissioners has already approved the updated Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, bringing it into compliance with the current State

model ordinance. He also reported receiving correspondence from FEMA dated April 16, 2026, confirming that the updated ordinance language meets the minimum floodplain management requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. EMA requires each participating municipality to formally adopt the ordinance and execute its own approval documents. Upon Council's approval, Mayor Foster will sign the ordinance, and Mr. Watlington will submit the completed documentation to the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management for processing at the federal level. Final approval is expected by August 2026, which is the established deadline.

Mayor Foster asked Town Council for a motion. Councilman Tatum made a motion to adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Non-Coastal Regular Phase). The motion was seconded by Councilman McLean and passed with a unanimous vote.

*Attached

Item 7: Consideration of Grant Project Ordinance North Carolina Department Public Safety Division of Emergency Management Water Supply Dam

Town Manager Barnett explained that a copy of the Grant Project Ordinance for the Yanceyville Water Supply Dam Removal and Stream Restoration Project had been included in the Town Council Agenda packet for review.

She noted that the ordinance formally establishes the budget for the Emergency Management Disaster Relief and Mitigation Grant (DRMG) awarded to the Town in the amount of \$1,639,022. The grant will fund the removal of the Yanceyville Water Supply Dam and restoration of the stream, improving public safety, reducing future flood risk, and enhancing the ecological health and connectivity of the waterway.

Mayor Foster asked Town Council a motion. Councilman Darnell made a motion to adopt the Grant Project Ordinance for the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, Water Supply Dam Removal and Stream Restoration Project. The motion was seconded by Councilwoman Williamson and passed with a unanimous vote.

*Attached

Item 8: Public Hearing for Recommended Budget for Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 2027, Harmon Crutchfield, Deputy Finance Officer

Mayor Foster asked Town Council for a motion to open Public Hearing for the Recommended Budget for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2027. Councilman Tatum made a motion to enter Public Hearing. The motion was seconded by Councilwoman Williamson and passed with unanimous vote. The public hearing was opened at 6:17 p.m.

Mr. Harmon Crutchfield, Deputy Finance Officer, presented the Recommended Budget for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2027.

Mayor Foster opened the floor for public comments and asked if there were any questions or comments regarding the proposed budget.

Mrs. Patricia Price Lea, 206 Wall Street Yanceyville NC, 27379 stated that she was pleased to see the proposed budget did not include an increase in property taxes or water and sewer rates. She commented that, as a property owner of multiple properties, any increase in taxes or utility rates requires residents to determine how they will absorb the additional expense. Mrs. Price Lea expressed appreciation for the Town's efforts to maintain current tax and utility rates.

After no further comments, Mayor Foster asked Town Council for a motion to close the Public Hearing. Councilman Darnell made the motion to go out of Public Hearing. The motion was seconded by Mayor Pro Tem McLean and passed with a unanimous vote.

The Public Hearing was closed at 6:19 p.m.

Mayor Foster asked Town Council for a motion. Councilman Darnell made the motion return to Regular Session. The motion was seconded by Mayor Pro Tem McLean and passed with a unanimous vote.

Item 9: Consideration of Ordinance Number 2026-626 Declaring a Temporary Road Closure for the Annual Fireworks Show and Festival

Town Manager Barnett explained that the North Carolina Department of Transportation requires the Town to adopt an ordinance whenever state-maintained streets are temporarily closed for a special event. The ordinance authorizes the temporary road closures, assigns responsibility for them to the Town, and releases the Department of Transportation from liability during the event

She noted that the Fireworks Show and Festival will take place on Friday June 26, 2026. The event will feature family-friendly activities, entertainment, food vendors, and a fireworks display. She noted that North Avenue from Church Street to Main Street would be closed and North Avenue at Main Street to Dillard School Drive would also be closed for the event from 5:00pm to 10:00pm.

Mayor Foster asked Town Council a motion. Councilwoman Williamson made a motion to adopt Ordinance Number 2026-626, Declaring a Temporary Road Closure for the Annual Fireworks Show and Festival. The motion was seconded by Mayor Pro Tem McLean and passed with a unanimous vote.

*Attached

Item 10: Town Manager Updates – Kamara Barnett

Town Manager Barnett indicated that she had several updates and reminders for Town Council.

She announced that Matt Boswell and HBB will be here at Pavilion on Friday for June 5th First Friday, please come and enjoy the entertainment.

She also announced that the Farmers Market takes place each Thursday from 4:00 p.m. until 6:30 p.m. Residents are encouraged to come out and support our local farmers and vendors.

Town Manager Barnett invited and encouraged all to attend the Fireworks Show and Festival taking place on Friday June 26, 2026 with entertainment provided by the Retro Band. The event

will feature family-friendly activities, entertainment, food vendors, and a fireworks display. She noted that North Avenue from Church Street to Main Street would be closed and North Avenue at Main Street to Dillard School Drive would also be closed for the event from 5:00pm to 10:00pm.

Town Manager Barnett provided an update on the Town's water meter replacement initiative, which continues to improve utility system efficiency, meter accuracy, operational reliability, and customer service.

To date, Public Works has replaced 79 water meters, including 19 serving high-volume customers. These replacements are already providing more accurate consumption data, improving system performance, and enhancing the Town's ability to monitor water usage.

She added that Public Works will continue replacing meters until the available grant funding has been fully utilized. Once the grant funds are exhausted, staff will evaluate the program's progress and explore additional funding opportunities to continue the meter replacement initiative.

Following the Town Manager Barnett updates, Councilman Tatum requested a status update of the consultant reviewing the Yanceyville Fire Department.

Councilman Tatum asked has Mr. Massengill provided you driver license copies for all fireman as previously requested? Town Manager Barnett responded no.

Councilman Tatum asked has Mr. Massengill provided you social security numbers for all fireman as required by the Internal Revenue Service and the Town's Finance Officer, as previously requested. Town Manager Barnett responded no.

Councilman Tatum then asked whether Mr. Massengill had provided a schedule for Emergency Vehicle Operator (EVO) training, as previously directed by Town Council. Town Manager Barnett stated that no training schedule has been received at this time.

Councilman Tatum also inquired whether Mr. Massengill had provided Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) data from fire calls, which had also been previously requested. Town Manager Barnett responded that the Town had not received the requested CAD data.

Councilman Tatum further asked whether Mr. Massengill had provided the Volunteer Fire Department's Standard Operating Procedures that had been approved and provided to him on April 12, 2024. Town Manager Barnett stated that the Town had not received those documents.

Finally, Councilman Tatum asked whether Mr. Massengill had provided the requested information to the consultants previously retained by the Town. Town Manager Barnett responded that the consultants had received some information from the Fire Department; however, they were still awaiting several requested items, including the CAD data.

Item 11: Town Attorney Updates – R. Lee Farmer

Attorney Farmer reported that he had two updates for Town Council.

He provided an update on the lawsuit between the Town of Yanceyville and Quality Construction of Danville. He stated that the matter is scheduled for a pretrial hearing before Judge Ramey on

July 16, 2026. Following the hearing, the Town will have a better understanding of how the case will proceed. As of the date of the meeting, the matter had not been resolved.

Attorney Farmer reported that Town Manager Barnett has been diligently working to complete the documentation necessary to close out the Town's American Rescue Plan project. He explained that, during a monitoring review conducted by the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) earlier that day, the Town learned that one additional policy was required before the project could be closed with the State. The Town must adopt an Internal Control Policy.

Item 12: New Business – Consideration of the Town of Yanceyville Internal Control Policy (ARP/CSLFRF Award)

Following brief discussion, Mayor Foster requested a motion to approve the Town of Yanceyville Internal Control Policy for the American Rescue Plan (ARP)/Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF) Award. Councilman Darnell made a motion to approve the Town of Yanceyville Internal Control Policy (ARP/CSLFRF Award). The motion was seconded by Councilman Williams and Mayor Pro Tem McLean and passed unanimously.

*Attached

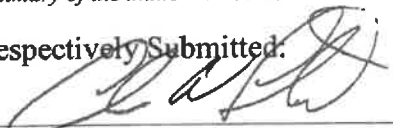
Item 13: Adjournment

Mayor Foster requested a motion to adjourn. With no further discussion, Councilman Tatum made a motion to adjourn the June 2, 2026, Town Council meeting. The motion was seconded by Councilman Williamson and passed unanimously.

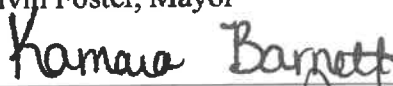
The meeting adjourned at 6:28 p.m.

These minutes were prepared by Kamara Barnett, Town Clerk, and Miranda Harrelson, Deputy Town Clerk. They provide a summary of the matters discussed and actions taken during the meeting

Respectively Submitted:



Alvin Foster, Mayor



Kamara Barnett, Town Clerk



Miranda Harrelson, Deputy Town Clerk

TOWN OF YANCEYVILLE
FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

Non-Coastal Regular Phase

ARTICLE 1. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES.

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has in Part 6 of Article 21 of Chapter 143; Article 6 of Chapter 153A; Article 8 of Chapter 160A; and Articles 1, 7, 9, and 11 of Chapter 160D of the North Carolina General Statutes, delegated to local governmental units the authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare.

Therefore, the Town Council of the Town of Yanceyville, North Carolina, does ordain as follows:

SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT.

- (1) The flood prone areas within the jurisdiction of the Town of Yanceyville are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life, property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures of flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.
- (2) These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions, both inside and outside the identified Special Flood Hazard Areas, causing increases in flood heights and velocities and by the occupancy in flood prone areas by uses vulnerable to floods or other hazards. These obstructions and occupancy by uses vulnerable to floods may be hazardous to other lands which are inadequately elevated, floodproofed, or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.

SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions within flood prone areas by provisions designed to:

- (1) Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards or that result in damaging increases in erosion, flood heights or velocities;
- (2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities that serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;
- (4) Control filling, grading, dredging, and all other development that may increase erosion or flood damage; and
- (5) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers that will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

SECTION D. OBJECTIVES.

The objectives of this ordinance are to:

- (1) Protect human life, safety, and health;
- (2) Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) Minimize prolonged business losses and interruptions;
- (5) Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities (i.e. water and gas mains, electric, telephone, cable and sewer lines, streets, and bridges) that are located in flood prone areas;
- (6) Minimize damage to private and public property due to flooding;
- (7) Make flood insurance available to the community through the National Flood Insurance Program;
- (8) Maintain the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains;
- (9) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas; and
- (10) Ensure that potential buyers are aware that property is in a Special Flood Hazard Area.

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS.

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

"A Zone" is the Special Flood Hazard Area subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood where base flood elevations have NOT been determined.

"AE Zone" is the Special Flood Hazard Area subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood where base flood elevations have been determined by detailed or limited detailed methods.

"Accessory Structure (Appurtenant Structure)" means a structure located on the same parcel of property as the principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. Garages, carports, and storage sheds are common urban accessory structures. Pole barns, hay sheds, and the like qualify as accessory structures on farms and may or may not be located on the same parcel as the farm dwelling or shop building.

"Addition (to an existing building)" means an extension or increase in the floor area or height of a building or structure.

"AH Zone" is the Special Flood Hazard Area with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding), where average depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet. Base flood elevations derived from detailed hydraulic analyses are shown in this zone.

"Alteration of a watercourse" means a dam, impoundment, channel relocation, change in channel alignment, channelization, or change in cross-sectional area of the channel or the channel capacity, or any other form of modification which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the riverine flow of water during conditions of the base flood.

"AO Zone" is the Special Flood Hazard Area with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet. Average flood depths derived from detailed hydraulic analyses are shown in this zone.

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance.

"Area of Shallow Flooding" means a designated Zone AO or AH on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths determined to be from one (1) to three (3) feet. These areas are located where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of Special Flood Hazard" see "Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)".

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

"Base Flood Elevation (BFE)" means a determination of the water surface elevations of the base flood as published in the Flood Insurance Study. When the BFE has not been provided in a "Special Flood Hazard Area", it may be obtained from engineering studies available from a Federal, State, or other source using FEMA approved engineering methodologies. This elevation, when combined with the "Freeboard," establishes the "Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation".

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

"Building" see "Structure".

"Chemical Storage Facility" means a building, portion of a building, or exterior area adjacent to a building used for the storage of any chemical or chemically reactive products.

"Community," means any State or area or political subdivision thereof, or any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, which has authority to adopt and enforce flood plain management regulations for the areas within its jurisdiction.

"Community Rating System (CRS)" means a program developed by the Federal Insurance Administration to provide incentives for those communities in the Regular Program that have gone beyond the minimum floodplain management requirements to develop extra measures to provide protection from flooding.

"Critical facility (also called critical action)" means facilities for which the effects of even a slight chance of flooding would be too great. The minimum floodplain of concern for critical facilities is the 0.2 percent chance flood level. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to facilities critical to the health and safety of the public such as: emergency operations centers, designated public shelters, schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire, and emergency response installations, vital data storage centers, power generation and water and other utilities (including related infrastructure such as principal points of utility systems) and installations which produce, use, or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

"Design Flood" See "Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation."

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.

"Development Activity" means any activity defined as Development which will necessitate a Floodplain Development Permit. This includes buildings, structures, and non-structural items, including (but not limited to) fill, bulkheads, piers, pools, docks, landings, ramps, and erosion control/stabilization measures.

"Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM)" means the digital official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), on which both the Special Flood Hazard Areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community are delineated.

"Disposal" means, as defined in NCGS 130A-290(a)(6), the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that the solid waste or any constituent part of the solid waste may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.

"Dry Floodproofing" means a combination of measures that make a building and attendant utilities and equipment watertight and substantially impermeable to floodwater, with structural components having the capacity to resist flood loads. Please refer to Technical Bulletin 3, *Requirements for the Design and Certification of Dry Floodproofed Non-Residential and Mixed-Use Buildings*, and available from the FEMA.

"Elevated Building" means a non-basement building which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns.

"Encroachment" means the advance or infringement of uses, fill, excavation, buildings, structures or development into a special flood hazard area, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.

"Existing building and existing structure" means any building and/or structure for which the "start of construction" commenced

before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community, dated June 10, 2026.

"Existing Manufactured Home Park or Manufactured Home Subdivision" means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community, dated September 28, 2007.

"Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision" means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufacturing homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

"Flood" or "Flooding" means:

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

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the FEMA, on which the Special Flood Hazard Areas and the floodways are delineated. This official map is a supplement to and shall be used in conjunction with the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the FEMA, where the boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Areas have been defined as Zone A.

"Flood Insurance" means the insurance coverage provided under the National Flood Insurance Program.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the FEMA, on which both the Special Flood Hazard Areas applicable to the community are delineated. (see also DFIRM)

"Flood Insurance Study (FIS)" means an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards, corresponding water surface elevations (if appropriate), flood hazard risk zones, and other flood data in a community issued by the FEMA. The Flood Insurance Study report includes Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs).

"Flood Prone Area" see "Floodplain"

"Flood Zone" means a geographical area shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

"Floodplain" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.

"Floodplain Administrator" is the individual appointed by the community to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

"Floodplain Development Permit" means any type of permit that is required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance, prior to the commencement of any development activity.

"Floodplain Management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage and preserving and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the floodplain, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodplain management regulations, and open space plans.

"Floodplain Management Regulations" means this ordinance and other zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances, and other applications of police power. This term describes federal, state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

"Floodproofing" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities, structures, and their contents.

"Flood-resistant material" means any building product [material, component or system] capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact (minimum 72 hours) with floodwaters without sustaining damage that requires more than low-cost cosmetic repair. Any material that is water-soluble or is not resistant to alkali or acid in water, including normal adhesives for above-grade use, is not flood-resistant. Pressure-treated lumber or naturally decay-resistant lumbers are acceptable flooring materials. Sheet-type flooring coverings that restrict evaporation from below and materials that are impervious, but dimensionally unstable are not acceptable. Materials that absorb or retain water excessively after submergence are not flood-resistant. Please refer to Technical Bulletin 2, *Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements*, and available from the FEMA.

"Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse, including the area above a bridge or culvert when applicable, and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.

"Floodway encroachment analysis" means an engineering analysis of the impact that a proposed encroachment into a floodway or non-encroachment area is expected to have on the floodway boundaries and flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. The evaluation shall be prepared by a qualified North Carolina licensed engineer using standard engineering methods and hydraulic models meeting the minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.

"Freeboard" means the height added to the BFE to account for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, blockage of bridge or culvert openings, precipitation exceeding the base flood, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed. The BFE plus the freeboard establishes the "Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation".

"Functionally Dependent Facility" means a facility which cannot be used for its intended purpose unless it is located in close proximity to water, limited to a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, or ship repair. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales, or service facilities.

"Hazardous Waste Management Facility" means, as defined in NCGS 130A, Article 9, a facility for the collection, storage, processing, treatment, recycling, recovery, or disposal of hazardous waste.

"Highest Adjacent Grade (HAG)" means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, immediately next to the proposed walls of the structure.

"Historic Structure" means any structure that is:

- (a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the US Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- (b) 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;
- (c) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic landmarks in communities with a "Certified Local Government (CLG) Program"; or
- (d) Certified as contributing to the historical significance of a historic district designated by a community with a "Certified Local Government (CLG) Program."

Certified Local Government (CLG) Programs are approved by the US Department of the Interior in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources through the State Historic Preservation Officer as having met the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended in 1980.

"Letter of Map Change (LOMC)" means an official determination issued by FEMA that amends or revises an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study. Letters of Map Change include:

- (a) **Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA):** An official amendment, by letter, to an effective National Flood Insurance Program map. A LOMA is based on technical data showing that a property had been inadvertently mapped as being in the floodplain, but is actually on natural high ground above the base flood elevation. A LOMA amends the current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map and establishes that a specific property, portion of a property, or structure is not located in a special flood hazard area.
- (b) **Letter of Map Revision (LOMR):** A revision based on technical data that may show changes to flood zones, flood elevations, special flood hazard area boundaries and floodway delineations, and other planimetric features.
- (c) **Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F):** A determination that a structure or parcel of land has been elevated by fill above the BFE and is, therefore, no longer located within the special flood hazard area. In order to qualify for this determination, the fill must have been permitted and placed in accordance with the community's floodplain management regulations.
- (d) **Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR):** A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study; upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a Letter of Map Revision may be issued by FEMA to revise the effective FIRM.

"Light Duty Truck" means any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds Gross Vehicular Weight Rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of 6,000 pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less as defined in 40 CFR 86.082-2 and is:

- (a) Designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property or is a derivation of such a vehicle, or
- (b) Designed primarily for transportation of persons and has a capacity of more than 12 persons; or
- (c) Available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

"Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG)" means the lowest elevation of the ground, sidewalk or patio slab immediately next to the building, or deck support, after completion of the building.

"Lowest Floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such an enclosure 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 designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle".

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

"Map Repository" means the location of the official flood hazard data to be applied for floodplain management. It is a central location in which flood data is stored and managed; in North Carolina, FEMA has recognized that the application of digital flood hazard data products has the same authority as hard copy products. Therefore, the NCEM's Floodplain Mapping Program websites house current and historical flood hazard data. For effective flood hazard data, the NC FRIS website (<https://fris.nc.gov/>) is the map repository. Repositories of historical flood hazard data are available on the Flood.NC website (<https://flood.nc.gov/ncflood/>) and the FEMA Flood Map Service Center website (<https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home>).

"Market Value" means the building value, not including the land value and that of any accessory structures or other improvements on the lot. Market value may be established by independent certified appraisal; replacement cost depreciated for age of building and quality of construction (Actual Cash Value); or adjusted tax assessed values.

"New Construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of the initial floodplain management regulations and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

"New Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision" means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community, dated June 10, 2026.

"Non-Encroachment Area (NEA)" means the channel of a river or other watercourse, including the area above a bridge or

culvert when applicable, and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot as designated in the Flood Insurance Study report.

"Post-FIRM" means construction or other development for which the "start of construction" occurred on or after September 28, 2007, the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map. (The initial FIRM date can be found in the FEMA Community Status Book.)

"Pre-FIRM" means construction or other development for which the "start of construction" occurred before September 28, 2007, the effective date of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map. (The initial FIRM date can be found in the FEMA Community Status Book.)

"Primarily Above Ground" means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, less land value, is above ground.

"Public Safety" and/or "Nuisance" means anything which is injurious to the safety or health of an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin.

"Recreational Vehicle (RV)" means a vehicle, which is:

- (a) Built on a single chassis;
- (b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck;
- (d) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use, and
- (e) Is fully licensed and ready for highway use.
- (f) Has no attached deck, porch, or shed, and
- (g) Has quick-disconnect sewage, water, and electrical connectors.

"Reference Level" is the top of the lowest floor for structures within Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99. The reference level is the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor for structures within Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as Zone VE or Coastal A Zone.

"Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation" means the "Base Flood Elevation" plus the "Freeboard". In "Special Flood Hazard Areas" where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) have been determined, this elevation shall be the BFE plus 3 feet freeboard. In "Special Flood Hazard Areas" where no BFE has been established, this elevation shall be at least 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade.

"Remedy a Violation" means to bring the structure or other development into compliance with state and community floodplain management regulations, or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of the ordinance or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

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

"Repetitive Loss Property" means any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any rolling 10-year period, since 1978. At least two of the claims must be more than ten days apart but, within ten years of each other. A RL property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP.

"Riverine" means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

"Salvage Yard" means any non-residential property used for the storage, collection, and/or recycling of any type of equipment, and including but not limited to vehicles, appliances and related machinery.

"Section 1316" means that section of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, which states that no new flood insurance coverage shall be provided for any property that FEMA finds has been declared by a duly constituted state or local

zoning authority or other authorized public body to be in violation of state or local laws, regulations, or ordinances that are intended to discourage or otherwise restrict land development or occupancy in flood-prone areas.

"Severe Repetitive Loss Structure" means any insured property that has met at least one of the following paid flood loss criteria since 1978, regardless of ownership. In either case, two of the claim payments must have occurred within ten years of each other. Multiple losses at the same location within ten days of each other are counted as one loss, with the payment amounts added together.

1. Four or more separate claim payments of more than \$5,000 each (including building and contents payments); or
2. Two or more separate claim payments (building payments only) where the total of the payments exceeds the current market value of the property.

"Solid Waste Disposal Facility" means any facility involved in the disposal of solid waste, as defined in NCGS 130A-290(a)(35).

"Solid Waste Disposal Site" means, as defined in NCGS 130A-290(a)(36), any place at which solid wastes are disposed of by incineration, sanitary landfill, or any other method.

"Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)" means the land in the floodplain subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of being flooded in any given year, as determined in Article 3, Section B of this ordinance.

"Start of Construction" includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

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

"Substantial Damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure during any one-year period whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred

"Substantial Improvement" means any combination of repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, taking place during any one-year period for which the cost equals or exceeds 50 of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- (a) Any correction of existing violations of state or community health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the community code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- (b) Any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the alteration is approved by variance issued pursuant to Article 4, Section E of this ordinance.

"Temperature Controlled" means having the temperature regulated by a heating and/or cooling system, built-in or appliance.

"Variance" is a grant of relief from the requirements of this ordinance.

"Violation" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in Articles 4 and 5 is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

"Water Surface Elevation (WSE)" means the height, in relation to NAVD 1988, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of riverine areas.

"Watercourse" means a lake, river, creek, stream, wash, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

"X Zones" means areas determined to be low to moderate risk flood zones and are located outside the community's delineated Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) and include the following:

- (a) Shaded - is the area of moderate flood hazard and can represent:
 - (1) 0.2% annual chance flood hazard area (500-year flood zone),
 - (2) Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one (1) foot, or
 - (3) Areas of 1% annual chance flood with drainage areas of less than one (1) square mile
- (b) Unshaded - is the area of minimal flood hazard determined to be outside of the 0.2% annual chance flood (500-year flood zone).

ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION A. LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES.

This ordinance shall apply to all Special Flood Hazard Areas within the jurisdiction.

SECTION B. BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

The Special Flood Hazard Areas are those identified under the Cooperating Technical State (CTS) agreement between the State of North Carolina and FEMA in its FIS dated June 10, 2026 for Caswell County and associated DFIRM panels, including any digital data developed as part of the FIS, which are adopted by reference and declared a part of this ordinance, and all revisions thereto.

SECTION C. ESTABLISHMENT OF FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT.

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activities within Special Flood Hazard Areas determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Section B of this ordinance.

SECTION D. COMPLIANCE.

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted, altered, or developed in any way without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

SECTION E. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS.

This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

SECTION F. INTERPRETATION.

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

- (a) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (b) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- (c) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

SECTION G. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY.

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur. Actual flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the Special Flood Hazard Areas or uses permitted

within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Yanceyville or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

SECTION H. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION.

Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall constitute a Class 1 misdemeanor pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 143-215.58. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall be fined not more than \$50. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Yanceyville from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

ARTICLE 4. ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION A. DESIGNATION OF FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.

The Town Manager, hereinafter referred to as the "Floodplain Administrator," or their designee, is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance. In instances where the Floodplain Administrator receives assistance from others to complete tasks to administer and implement this ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator shall be responsible for the coordination and community's overall compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program and the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION B. FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION, PERMIT AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) **Application Requirements.** Application for a Floodplain Development Permit shall be made to the Floodplain Administrator prior to any development activities located within Special Flood Hazard. The following items shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator to apply for a floodplain development permit:
 - (a) A plot plan drawn to scale which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following specific details of the proposed floodplain development:
 - (i) The nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area of development/disturbance; existing and proposed structures, utility systems, grading/pavement areas, fill materials, storage areas, drainage facilities, and other development;
 - (ii) The boundary of the Special Flood Hazard Area as delineated on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in Article 3, Section B, or a statement that the entire lot is within the Special Flood Hazard Area;
 - (iii) Flood zone(s) designation of the proposed development area as determined on the FIRM or other flood map as determined in Article 3, Section B;
 - (iv) The boundary of the floodway(s) or non-encroachment area(s) as determined in Article 3, Section B;
 - (v) The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) where provided as set forth in Article 3, Section B; Article 4, Section C; or Article 5, Section D, or by the community;
 - (vi) The old and new location of any watercourse that will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development; and
 - (b) Proposed elevation, and method thereof, of all development within a Special Flood Hazard Area including but not limited to:
 - (i) Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 of the proposed reference level (including basement) of all structures;

- (ii) Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 to which any non-residential structure in Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99 will be floodproofed; and
 - (iii) Elevation in relation to NAVD 1988 to which any proposed utility systems will be elevated or floodproofed.
 - (c) If floodproofing, a Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form FF-206-FY-22-153) with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan that include, but are not limited to, installation, exercise, and maintenance of floodproofing measures.
 - (d) A Foundation Plan, drawn to scale, which shall include details of the proposed foundation system to ensure all provisions of this ordinance are met. These details include but are not limited to:
 - (i) The proposed method of elevation, if applicable (i.e., fill, solid foundation perimeter wall, solid backfilled foundation, open foundation on columns/posts/piers/piles/shear walls); and
 - (ii) Openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on walls in accordance with Article 5, Section B(4)(c) when solid foundation perimeter walls are used in Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99.
 - (e) Usage details of any enclosed areas below the lowest floor.
 - (f) Plans and/or details for the protection of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems to be located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
 - (g) Certification that all other Local, State and Federal permits required prior to floodplain development permit issuance have been received.
 - (h) Documentation for placement of Recreational Vehicles and/or Temporary Structures, when applicable, to ensure that the provisions of Article 5, Section B, subsections (6) and (7) of this ordinance are met.
 - (i) A description of proposed watercourse alteration or relocation, when applicable, including an engineering report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map (if not shown on plot plan) showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation.
- (2) **Permit Requirements.** The Floodplain Development Permit shall include, but not be limited to:
- (a) A complete description of all the development to be permitted under the floodplain development permit (e.g. house, garage, pool, septic, bulkhead, cabana, pier, bridge, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials, etc.) including a cost estimate.
 - (b) The Special Flood Hazard Area determination for the proposed development in accordance with available data specified in Article 3, Section B.
 - (c) The Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation required for the reference level and all attendant utilities.
 - (d) The Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation required for the protection of all public utilities.
 - (e) All certification submittal requirements with timelines.
 - (f) A statement that no fill material or other development shall encroach into the floodway or non-encroachment area of any watercourse unless the requirements of Article 5, Section F have been met.
 - (g) The flood openings requirements.
 - (h) Limitations of below BFE enclosure uses (if applicable). (i.e., parking, building access and limited storage

only).

- (i) A statement, that all materials below BFE/RFPE must be flood resistant materials.

(3) **Certification Requirements.**

(a) **Elevation Certificates**

- (i) A final Finished Construction Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form FF-206-FY-22-152) is required after construction is completed and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of final as-built construction of the elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy issuance. In some instances, another certification may be required to certify corrected as-built construction. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to withhold the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.

(b) **Floodproofing Certificate**

- (i) A final Finished Construction Floodproofing Certificate (FEMA Form FF-206-FY-22-153), with supporting data, an operational plan, and an inspection and maintenance plan are required prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the floodproofed design elevation of the reference level and all attendant utilities, in relation to NAVD 1988. Floodproofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the certificate data, the operational plan, and the inspection and maintenance plan. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the applicant prior to Certificate of Occupancy. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make required corrections shall be cause to deny a Floodplain Development Permit. Failure to construct in accordance with the certified design shall be cause to deny a Certificate of Compliance/Occupancy.
- (c) If a manufactured home is placed within Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99 and the elevation of the chassis is more than 36 inches in height above grade, an engineered foundation certification is required in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section B(3)(b).
- (d) If a watercourse is to be altered or relocated, a description of the extent of watercourse alteration or relocation; a professional engineer's certified report on the effects of the proposed project on the flood-carrying capacity of the watercourse and the effects to properties located both upstream and downstream; and a map showing the location of the proposed watercourse alteration or relocation shall all be submitted by the permit applicant prior to issuance of a floodplain development permit.
- (e) **Certification Exemptions.** The following structures, if located within Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99, are exempt from the elevation/floodproofing certification requirements specified in items (a) and (b) of this subsection:
 - (i) Recreational Vehicles meeting requirements of Article 5, Section B(6)(b);
 - (ii) Temporary Structures meeting requirements of Article 5, Section B(7); and
 - (iii) Accessory Structures that are 150 square feet or less and meeting requirements of Article 5, Section B(8).

(4) **Substantial Improvement/Damage determinations for existing buildings and structures.**

For applications for building permits to improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, change of occupancy, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, substantial improvements, repairs of substantial damage, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with the Building Official, shall:

- (a) Estimate the market value, or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a

qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made;

- (b) Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure;
- (c) Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; and
- (d) Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the NC Building Code and this ordinance is required.

SECTION C. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR.

The Floodplain Administrator shall perform, but not be limited to, the following duties:

- (1) Review all floodplain development applications and issue permits for all proposed development within Special Flood Hazard Areas to assure that the requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.
- (2) Review all proposed development within Special Flood Hazard Areas to assure that all necessary local, state and federal permits have been received, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.
- (3) Notify adjacent communities and the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management, State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- (4) Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is maintained.
- (5) Prevent encroachments into floodways and non-encroachment areas unless the certification and flood hazard reduction provisions of Article 5, Section F are met.
- (6) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to NAVD 1988) of the reference level (including basement) and all attendant utilities of all new and substantially improved structures, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3).
- (7) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to NAVD 1988) to which all new and substantially improved structures and utilities have been floodproofed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3).
- (8) Obtain actual elevation (in relation to NAVD 1988) of all public utilities in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3).
- (9) When floodproofing is utilized for a particular structure, obtain certifications from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3) and Article 5, Section B(2).
- (10) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Areas, floodways, or non-encroachment areas (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions), make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this article.
- (11) When BFE data has not been provided in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Section B, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any BFE data, along with floodway data or non-encroachment area data available from a federal, state, or other source, including data developed pursuant to Article 5, Section D(2)(c), in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance.
- (12) When BFE data is provided but no floodway or non-encroachment area data has been provided in accordance with the

provisions of Article 3, Section B, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any floodway data or non-encroachment area data available from a federal, state, or other source in order to administer the provisions of this ordinance.

- (13) Permanently maintain all records that pertain to the administration of this ordinance and make these records available for public inspection, recognizing that such information may be subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended.
- (14) Make on-site inspections of work in progress. As the work pursuant to a floodplain development permit progresses, the Floodplain Administrator shall make as many inspections of the work as may be necessary to ensure that the work is being done according to the provisions of the local ordinance and the terms of the permit. In exercising this power, the Floodplain Administrator has a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the jurisdiction of the community at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (15) Issue stop-work orders as required. Whenever a building or part thereof is being constructed, reconstructed, altered, or repaired in violation of this ordinance, the Floodplain Administrator may order the work to be immediately stopped. The stop-work order shall be in writing and directed to the person doing or in charge of the work. The stop-work order shall state the specific work to be stopped, the specific reason(s) for the stoppage, and the condition(s) under which the work may be resumed. Violation of a stop-work order constitutes a misdemeanor.
- (16) Revoke floodplain development permits as required. The Floodplain Administrator may revoke and require the return of the floodplain development permit by notifying the permit holder in writing stating the reason(s) for the revocation. Permits shall be revoked for any substantial departure from the approved application, plans, and specifications; for refusal or failure to comply with the requirements of State or local laws; or for false statements or misrepresentations made in securing the permit. Any floodplain development permit mistakenly issued in violation of an applicable State or local law may also be revoked.
- (17) Make periodic inspections throughout the Special Flood Hazard Areas within the jurisdiction of the community. The Floodplain Administrator and each member of his or her inspections department shall have a right, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter on any premises within the territorial jurisdiction of the department at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (18) Follow through with corrective procedures of Article 4, Section D.
- (19) Review, provide input, and make recommendations for variance requests.
- (20) Maintain a current map repository to include, but not limited to, historical and effective FIS Report, historical and effective FIRM and other official flood maps and studies adopted in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Section B of this ordinance, including any revisions thereto including Letters of Map Change, issued by FEMA. Notify State and FEMA of mapping needs.
- (21) Coordinate revisions to FIS reports and FIRMs, including Letters of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-Fs) and Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs).
- (22) Make substantial improvement and post event damage assessments and determinations:
 - (a) Conduct damage assessments for damaged structures located within the SFHA
 - (b) Complete substantial improvement/damage determinations in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(4).

SECTION D. CORRECTIVE PROCEDURES.

- (1) **Stop Work Order:** The community may issue a stop work order, which shall be served on the applicant or other responsible person. The stop work order shall remain in effect until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise remedied the violation or violations described therein, provided the stop work order may be withdrawn or modified to enable the applicant or other responsible person to take the necessary remedial measures to remedy such violation or violations
- (2) **Notice of Violation.** If the community determines that an owner, occupant, applicant or other responsible person has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of a permit, or the provisions of this ordinance, it shall issue a written

notice of violation, by certified return receipt mail, to such applicant or other responsible person. Where the person is engaged in activity covered by this ordinance without having first secured a permit, the notice shall be served on the owner or the responsible person in charge of the activity being conducted on the site. The notice of violation shall contain:

- (a) The name and address of the owner or the applicant or the responsible person;
 - (b) The address or other description of the site upon which the violation is occurring;
 - (c) A statement specifying the nature of the violation;
 - (d) A description of the remedial measures necessary to bring the action or inaction into compliance with the permit or this ordinance and the date for the completion of such remedial action;
 - (e) A statement of the penalty or penalties that may be assessed against the person to whom the notice of violation is directed, and;
 - (f) A statement that the determination of violation may be appealed to the community by filing a written notice of appeal within thirty days after the notice of violation (except, that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, 24-hour notice shall be sufficient).
- (3) **Additional Enforcement Actions.** If the remedial measures described in the Notice of Violation have not been completed by the date set forth for such completion in the Notice of Violation, any one or more of the following enforcement actions may be enacted against the person to whom the Notice of Violation was directed. Before taking any of the following actions or imposing any of the following penalties, the Town of Yanceyville shall first notify the owner, applicant or other responsible person in writing of its intended action. The Town of Yanceyville shall provide reasonable opportunity, of not less than ten days (except, that in the event the violation constitutes an immediate danger to public health or public safety, 24-hour notice shall be sufficient) to remedy such violation. In the event the applicant or other responsible person fails to remedy such violation after such notice and remedial period, the Town of Yanceyville may take or impose any one or more of the following enforcement actions or penalties:
- (a) **Termination of utility service and/or withhold or revoke Certificate of Occupancy:** The community may terminate utilities and/or refuse to issue and/or revoke a certificate of occupancy for the building or other improvements and/or repairs conducted or being conducted on the site until the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise remedy the violation or violations described therein.
 - (b) **Suspension, revocation, or modifications of permit:** The community may suspend, revoke, or modify the permit authorizing the development project. A suspended, revoked, or modified permit may be reinstated after the applicant or other responsible person has taken the remedial measures set forth in the notice of violation or has otherwise remedy the violations described therein, provided such permit may be reinstated (upon such conditions as the community may deem necessary) to enable the applicant or other responsible person to take the necessary remedial measures to cure such violations.
 - (c) **Civil penalties:** Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions shall constitute a Class 1 misdemeanor pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 143-215.58.
 - (i) Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$50. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Town of Yanceyville from taking such other lawful actions, pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 153A, 160A, and 160D, as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.
 - (ii) Enforcement by an appropriate equitable remedy issuing from a court of competent jurisdiction may be pursued if the offender fails to remedy the violation, pays assessed fines, and/or fails to file an appeal within the prescribed period of time. In such case, the general court of justice shall have jurisdiction to issue such orders as may be appropriate.

- (4) **Administrative appeal; judicial review.** Any person receiving a Notice of Violation may appeal the determination of the community, including but not limited to the issuance of a stop work order, the assessment of an administratively-imposed monetary penalty, the suspension, revocation, modification, or grant with condition of a permit by the community upon finding that the holder is in violation of permit conditions, or that the holder is in violation of any applicable ordinance or any of the community's rules and regulations, or the issuance of a notice of bond forfeiture.
- (a) Any person receiving a Notice of Violation may appeal the determination of the floodplain administrator to the local elected governing body. The Notice of Appeal must be in writing and be received by the floodplain administrator and the clerk within thirty (30) days of the date of the Notice of Violation. In the absence of an appeal, the determination of the floodplain administrator shall be final.
 - (b) All appeals shall be heard and decided by the community's designated Appeal Board, which shall be Board of Adjustment, or their designees. The Appeal Board shall hear an appeal within a reasonable time and shall have the power to affirm, modify, or reject the original penalty, including the right to increase or decrease the amount of any monetary penalty and the right to add or delete remedial actions required for correction of the violation and compliance with the community's flood damage prevention ordinance, and any other applicable local, state, or federal requirements. In the absence of a petition for review of a quasi-judicial decision, the decision of the Appeal Board shall be final.
 - (c) A petition for review of a quasi-judicial decision can be requested by any person with standing aggrieved by a decision or order of the community, after exhausting his/her administrative remedies. The petition shall be received by the clerk of superior court within 30 days of the date of the local governing body decision.
- (5) **Section 1316 Declaration:** Section 1316 of the National Flood Insurance Act authorizes FEMA to deny flood insurance to a property declared by the State, County, or Municipal government to be in violation of the local floodplain management ordinance. A Section 1316 declaration shall be used when all other legal means to remedy a violation have been exhausted and the structure remains noncompliant. The community must coordinate a request for Section 1316 declaration to the FEMA Regional Office through the State NFIP Coordinator.

Once invoked, the property's flood insurance coverage will be terminated and no new or renewal policy can be issued; no flood insurance claim can be paid on any policy on the property, and disaster assistance will be denied. If a structure that has received a Section 1316 declaration is made compliant with the community's floodplain management ordinance, then the Section 1316 declaration can be rescinded by FEMA and flood insurance eligibility restored.

SECTION E. VARIANCE PROCEDURES.

- (1) The Board of Adjustment as established by Town of Yanceyville, shall hear and decide requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.
- (2) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Board may appeal such decision to the Court, as provided in Chapter 7A of the North Carolina General Statutes.
- (3) Variances may be issued for:
 - (a) The repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon the determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and that the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure;
 - (b) Functionally dependent facilities if determined to meet the definition as stated in Article 2 of this ordinance, provided provisions of Article 4, Section E(9)(b), (c), and (e) have been satisfied, and such facilities are protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety; or
 - (c) Any other type of development provided it meets the requirements of this Section.
- (4) In passing upon variances, the Board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and:

- (a) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - (b) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - (c) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - (d) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - (e) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location as defined under Article 2 of this ordinance as a functionally dependent facility, where applicable;
 - (f) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
 - (g) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - (h) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
 - (i) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - (j) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
 - (k) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- (5) A written report addressing each of the above factors shall be submitted with the application for a variance.
- (6) Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of this ordinance, the appeal board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this ordinance.
- (7) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the BFE and the elevation to which the structure is to be built and that such construction below the BFE increases risks to life and property, and that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the BFE may result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to \$25 per \$100 of insurance coverage. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance.
- (8) The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the FEMA and the State of North Carolina upon request.
- (9) Conditions for Variances:
- (a) Variances shall not be issued when the variance will make the structure in violation of other federal, state, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.
 - (b) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway or non-encroachment area if the variance would result in any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge.
 - (c) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - (d) Variances shall only be issued prior to development permit approval.
 - (e) Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - (i) A showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - (ii) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and
 - (iii) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats

to public safety, or extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

- (10) A variance may be issued for solid waste disposal facilities or sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities that are located in Special Flood Hazard Areas provided that all of the following conditions are met.
- (a) The use serves a critical need in the community.
 - (b) No feasible location exists for the use outside the Special Flood Hazard Area.
 - (c) The reference level of any structure is elevated or floodproofed to at least the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation.
 - (d) The use complies with all other applicable federal, state and local laws.
 - (e) The Town of Yanceyville has notified the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety of its intention to grant a variance at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to granting the variance, in accordance with North Carolina General Statutes §143-215.54A(b).

ARTICLE 5. PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION.

SECTION A. GENERAL STANDARDS.

In all Special Flood Hazard Areas, the following provisions are required:

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage in accordance with the FEMA Technical Bulletin 2, *Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements*.
- (3) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages.
- (4) All new electrical, heating, ventilation, air-conditioning, plumbing, duct systems, and other building utility systems, equipment, and service facilities must be located at or above the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation (RFPE) and/or specially designed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components and installed to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses, including the effects of buoyancy, during the occurrence of flooding to the design flood elevation. Utility systems, equipment, and service facilities include, but are not limited to, HVAC equipment, water softener units, bath/kitchen plumbing fixtures, ductwork, electric/gas meter panels/boxes, utility/cable boxes, water heaters, fuel tanks, and electric outlets/switches.
 - (a) Replacements part of a substantial improvement must also meet the above provisions.
 - (b) Replacements that are for maintenance and not part of a substantial improvement, may be installed at the original location provided the addition and/or improvements comply with the standards for new construction consistent with the code and requirements for the original structure.
- (5) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
- (6) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.
- (7) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

- (8) Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of a building or structure existing on the effective date of this ordinance and located totally or partially within the floodway, non-encroachment area, or stream setback, provided there is no additional encroachment below the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation in the floodway, non-encroachment area, or stream setback, and provided that such repair, reconstruction, or replacement meets all of the other requirements of this ordinance.
- (9) New solid waste disposal facilities and sites, hazardous waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities shall not be permitted, except by variance as specified in Article 4, Section E(10). A structure or tank for chemical or fuel storage incidental to an allowed use or to the operation of a water treatment plant or wastewater treatment facility may be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area only if the structure or tank is either elevated or floodproofed to at least the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation and certified in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Section B(3).
- (10) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- (11) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- (12) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- (13) All subdivision proposals and other development proposals shall have received all necessary permits from those governmental agencies for which approval is required by federal or state law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.
- (14) When a structure is partially located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the entire structure shall meet the requirements for new construction and substantial improvements.
- (15) When a building or structure is located in more than one flood hazard zone or in a flood hazard zone with multiple base flood elevations, the provisions for the more restrictive flood hazard zone and the highest BFE shall apply.
- (16) Structural fill shall not be used unless design and construction of the structural fill accounts for the following:
 - (a) consolidation of the underlying soil under the weight of the fill and the structure,
 - (b) differential settlement due to variations in fill composition and characteristics, and
 - (c) slope stability and erosion control during conditions of the base flood.

SECTION B. SPECIFIC STANDARDS.

In all Special Flood Hazard Areas where BFE data has been provided, as set forth in Article 3, Section B, or Article 5, Section D, the following provisions, in addition to the provisions of Article 5, Section A, are required:

- (1) **Residential Construction.** New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure (including manufactured homes) shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation (RFPE), as defined in Article 2 of this ordinance.
- (2) **Non-Residential Construction.** New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or other non-residential structure shall have the reference level, including basement, elevated no lower than the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article 2 of this ordinance. Structures located in Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99 may be floodproofed to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation (RFPE) in lieu of elevation provided that all areas of the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, below the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, using structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. For AO Zones, the floodproofing elevation shall be in accordance with Article 5, Section G(2). A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the floodproofing standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator as set forth in Article 4, Section B(3), along with the operational plan and the inspection and maintenance

plan.

(3) Manufactured Homes.

- (a) New and replacement manufactured homes shall be elevated so that the reference level of the manufactured home is no lower than the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation (RFPE), as defined in Article 2 of this ordinance.
- (b) Manufactured homes shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement, either by certified engineered foundation system, or in accordance with the most current edition of the State of North Carolina Regulations for Manufactured Homes adopted by the Commissioner of Insurance pursuant to NCGS 143-143.15. Additionally, when the elevation would be met by an elevation of the chassis thirty-six (36) inches or less above the grade at the site, the chassis shall be supported by reinforced piers or engineered foundation. When the elevation of the chassis is above thirty-six (36) inches in height, an engineering certification is required.
- (c) All enclosures or skirting below the lowest floor shall meet the requirements of Article 5, Section B(4).
- (d) An evacuation plan must be developed for evacuation of all residents of all new, substantially improved or substantially damaged manufactured home parks or subdivisions located within flood prone areas. This plan shall be filed with and approved by the Floodplain Administrator and the local Emergency Management Coordinator.

(4) Elevated Buildings. Fully enclosed area, of new construction and substantially improved structures, which is below the lowest floor:

- (a) Shall not be designed or used for human habitation, but shall only be used for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator). The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be finished or partitioned into separate rooms, except to enclose storage areas;
- (b) Shall be constructed entirely of flood resistant materials at least to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation; and
- (c) Shall include flood openings to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. To meet this requirement, the openings must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum design criteria:
 - (i) A minimum of two flood openings on different sides of each enclosed area subject to flooding;
 - (ii) The total net area of all flood openings must be at least one (1) square inch for each square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
 - (iii) If a building has more than one enclosed area, each enclosed area must have flood openings to allow floodwaters to automatically enter and exit;
 - (iv) The bottom of all required flood openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the higher of the interior or exterior adjacent grade;
 - (v) Flood openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions; and
 - (vi) Enclosures made of flexible skirting are not considered enclosures for regulatory purposes, and, therefore, do not require flood openings. Masonry or wood underpinning, regardless of structural status, is considered an enclosure and requires flood openings as outlined above.
- (d) Shall not be temperature-controlled or conditioned

(5) Additions/Improvements.

- (a) Additions and/or improvements to pre-FIRM structures when the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the existing structure are:
 - (i) Not a substantial improvement, the addition and/or improvements must be designed to minimize flood damages and must not be any more non-conforming than the existing structure.
 - (ii) A substantial improvement, with modifications/rehabilitations/improvements to the existing structure or the common wall is structurally modified more than installing a doorway, both the existing structure and the addition must comply with the standards for new construction.
- (b) Additions to pre-FIRM or post-FIRM structures that are a substantial improvement with no modifications/rehabilitations/improvements to the existing structure other than a standard door in the common wall, shall require only the addition to comply with the standards for new construction.
- (c) Additions and/or improvements to post-FIRM structures when the addition and/or improvements in combination with any interior modifications to the existing structure are:
 - (i) Not a substantial improvement, the addition and/or improvements only must comply with the standards for new construction consistent with the code and requirements for the original structure.
 - (ii) A substantial improvement, both the existing structure and the addition and/or improvements must comply with the standards for new construction.
- (c) Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or improvement of a building or structure taking place during a three year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started must comply with the standards for new construction. For each building or structure, the three year period begins on the date of the first improvement or repair of that building or structure subsequent to the effective date of this ordinance. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The requirement does not, however, include either:
 - (i) Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assume safe living conditions.
 - (ii) Any alteration of a historic structure provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

(6) Recreational Vehicles. Recreational vehicles shall meet the following:

- (a) Placement of a Recreational Vehicle in the Regulatory Floodway or Non-Encroachment Area is prohibited. This includes both temporary and permanent placement.
- (b) Temporary Placement
 - (i) Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; or
 - (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 disconnect type utilities and has no permanently attached additions.)
- (c) Permanent Placement. Recreational vehicles that do not meet the limitations of Temporary Placement shall meet all the requirements for new construction.

(7) Temporary Non-Residential Structures. Prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for a temporary structure, the applicant must submit to the Floodplain Administrator a plan for the removal of such structure(s) in the

event of a hurricane, flash flood or other type of flood warning notification. The following information shall be submitted in writing to the Floodplain Administrator for review and written approval:

- (a) A specified time period for which the temporary use will be permitted. Time specified may not exceed three (3) months, renewable up to one (1) year;
- (b) The name, address, and phone number of the individual responsible for the removal of the temporary structure;
- (c) The time frame prior to the event at which a structure will be removed (i.e., minimum of 72 hours before landfall of a hurricane or immediately upon flood warning notification);
- (d) A copy of the contract or other suitable instrument with the entity responsible for physical removal of the structure; and
- (e) Designation, accompanied by documentation, of a location outside the Special Flood Hazard Area, to which the temporary structure will be moved.

(8) Accessory Structures.

- (a) When accessory structures (sheds, detached garages, etc.) with a footprint of no more than 600 square feet are placed within A, AO, AH, AE and A99 flood zones, wet floodproofing may be permitted when the following criteria are met:
 - i. Accessory structures shall not be used for human habitation (including working, sleeping, living, cooking or restroom areas);
 - ii. Accessory structures shall not be temperature-controlled;
 - iii. Accessory structures shall be designed to have low flood damage potential;
 - iv. Accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters;
 - v. Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section A(1);
 - vi. All service facilities such as electrical shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, Section A(4); and
 - vii. Flood openings to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces shall be provided below Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation in conformance with the provisions of Article 5, Section B(4)(d).
- (b) All other accessory structures exceeding the size restrictions in Article 5, Section B(8)(a) above must comply with the elevation or floodproofing standards and certification requirements in accordance with Article 4, Section B(3) and Article 5, Section B(2).

An accessory structure with a footprint of 150 square feet or less in A, AO, AH, AE and A99 zones satisfying the criteria outlined above in Article 5, Section B(8)(a) is not required to meet the elevation or floodproofing certification requirements of Article 4, Section B(3). All other accessory structures must comply with the elevation or floodproofing certification requirements in accordance with Article 4, Section B(3).

(9) Tanks. When gas and liquid storage tanks are to be placed within a Special Flood Hazard Area, the following criteria shall be met:

- (a) Underground tanks. Underground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty;
- (b) Above-ground tanks elevated. Above-ground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be elevated to or above the

Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation on a supporting structure that is designed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement during conditions of the design flood. Tank-supporting structures shall meet the foundation requirements of the applicable flood hazard area;

- (c) Above-ground tanks, not elevated. Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of Article 5, Section B(2) of this ordinance shall be permitted in flood hazard areas provided the tanks are designed, constructed, installed, and anchored to resist all flood-related and other loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood and without release of contents in the floodwaters or infiltration by floodwaters into the tanks. Tanks shall be designed, constructed, installed, and anchored to resist the potential buoyant and other flood forces acting on an empty tank during design flood conditions.
- (d) Tank inlets and vents. Tank inlets, fill openings, outlets and vents shall be:
 - (i) At or above the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation or fitted with covers designed to prevent the inflow of floodwater or outflow of the contents of the tanks during conditions of the design flood; and
 - (ii) Anchored to prevent lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood.

(10) Other Development.

- (a) Fences in regulated floodways and NEAs that have the potential to block the passage of floodwaters, such as stockade fences and wire mesh fences, shall meet the limitations of Article 5, Section F of this ordinance.
- (b) Retaining walls, sidewalks and driveways in regulated floodways and NEAs. Retaining walls and sidewalks and driveways that involve the placement of fill in regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Article 5, Section F of this ordinance.
- (c) Roads and watercourse crossings in regulated floodways and NEAs. Roads and watercourse crossings, including roads, bridges, culverts, low-water crossings and similar means for vehicles or pedestrians to travel from one side of a watercourse to the other side, that encroach into regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Article 5, Section F of this ordinance.
- (d) Commercial storage facilities are not considered "limited storage" as noted in this ordinance and shall be protected to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation as required for non-residential structures.

SECTION C. RESERVED

SECTION D. STANDARDS FOR FLOODPLAINS WITHOUT ESTABLISHED BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS.

Within the Special Flood Hazard Areas designated as Approximate Zone A and established in Article 3, Section B, where no BFE data has been provided by FEMA, the following provisions, in addition to the provisions of Article 5, Section A, shall apply:

- (1) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements or new development shall be permitted within a distance of twenty (20) feet each side from top of bank or five times the width of the stream, whichever is greater, unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (2) The BFE used in determining the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation shall be determined based on the following criteria:
 - a. When BFE data is available from other sources, all new construction and substantial improvements within such areas shall also comply with all applicable provisions of this ordinance and shall be elevated or

floodproofed in accordance with standards in Article 5, Sections A and B.

- b. When floodway or non-encroachment data is available from a Federal, State, or other source, all new construction and substantial improvements within floodway and non-encroachment areas shall also comply with the requirements of Article 5, Sections B and F.
- c. All subdivision, manufactured home park and other development proposals shall provide BFE data if development is greater than five (5) acres or has more than fifty (50) lots/manufactured home sites. Such BFE data shall be adopted by reference in accordance with Article 3, Section B and utilized in implementing this ordinance.
- d. When BFE data is not available from a Federal, State, or other source as outlined above, the reference level shall be elevated or floodproofed (non-residential) to or above the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation, as defined in Article 2. All other applicable provisions of Article 5, Section B shall also apply.

SECTION E. STANDARDS FOR RIVERINE FLOODPLAINS WITH BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS BUT WITHOUT ESTABLISHED FLOODWAYS OR NON-ENCROACHMENT AREAS.

Along rivers and streams where BFE data is provided by FEMA or is available from another source but neither floodway nor non-encroachment areas are identified for a Special Flood Hazard Area on the FIRM or in the FIS report, the following requirements shall apply to all development within such areas"

- (1) Standards of Article 5, Sections A and B; and
- (2) Until a regulatory floodway or non-encroachment area is designated, no encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development, shall be permitted unless certification with supporting technical data by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one (1) foot at any point.

SECTION F. STANDARDS FOR FLOODWAYS AND NON-ENCROACHMENT AREAS.

Areas designated as floodways or non-encroachment areas are located within the Special Flood Hazard Areas established in Article 3, Section B. The floodways and non-encroachment areas are extremely hazardous areas due to the velocity of floodwaters that have erosion potential and carry debris and potential projectiles. The following provisions, in addition to standards outlined in Article 5, Sections A and B, shall apply to all development within such areas:

- (1) No encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other developments shall be permitted unless:
 - (a) It is demonstrated that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in the flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge, based on hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice and presented to the Floodplain Administrator prior to issuance of floodplain development permit; or
 - (b) A Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) has been issued by FEMA for proposed encroachments resulting in increases in the flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) must be obtained within six months of completion of the proposed encroachment.
 - (c) A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) must be obtained within six months of completion of the proposed encroachment, permitted in accordance with Article 5, Section F(1)(a), if the encroachment results in changes to the floodway/non-encroachment area widths, and/or changes to the stream location.
- (2) If Article 5, Section F(1) is satisfied, all development shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of this ordinance.

- (3) Manufactured homes may be permitted provided the following provisions are met:
 - (a) The anchoring and the elevation standards of Article 5, Section B(3); and
 - (b) The encroachment standards of Article 5, Section F(1).
- (4) Placement of recreational vehicles in the regulatory floodway or non-encroachment area is prohibited.

SECTION G. STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (ZONE AO).

Located within the Special Flood Hazard Areas established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one (1) to three (3) feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate. In addition to Article 5, Sections A and B, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) The reference level shall be elevated at least as high as the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), in feet, plus a freeboard of two feet, above the highest adjacent grade; or at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified.
- (2) Non-residential structures may, in lieu of elevation, be floodproofed to the same level as required in Article 5, Section G(1) so that the structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, below that level shall be watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. Certification is required in accordance with Article 4, Section B(3) and Article 5, Section B(2).
- (3) Adequate drainage paths shall be provided around structures on slopes, to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

SECTION H. STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (ZONE AH).

Located within the Special Flood Hazard Areas established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas are subject to inundation by 1-percent-annual-chance shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are one (1) to three (3) feet. Base Flood Elevations are derived from detailed hydraulic analyses are shown in this zone. In addition to Article 5, Sections A and B, all new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Adequate drainage paths shall be provided around structures on slopes, to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

ARTICLE 6. LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION A. EFFECT ON RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES UNDER THE EXISTING FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE.

This ordinance in part comes forward by re-enactment of some of the provisions of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance enacted September 28, 2007 as amended, and it is not the intention to repeal but rather to re-enact and continue to enforce without interruption of such existing provisions, so that all rights and liabilities that have accrued thereunder are reserved and may be enforced. The enactment of this ordinance shall not affect any action, suit or proceeding instituted or pending. All provisions of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of the Town of Yanceyville enacted on September 28, 2007, as amended, which are not reenacted herein are repealed.

The date of the initial Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance for Town of Yanceyville County is September 28, 2007

SECTION B. EFFECT UPON OUTSTANDING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMITS.

Nothing herein contained shall require any change in the plans, construction, size, or designated use of any development or any part thereof for which a floodplain development permit has been granted by the Floodplain Administrator or his or her authorized agents before the time of passage of this ordinance; provided, however, that when construction is not begun under such outstanding permit within a period of six (6) months subsequent to the date of issuance of the outstanding permit, construction or use shall be in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION C. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, clause, sentence, or phrase of the Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way effect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

SECTION D. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance shall become effective June 2, 2026.

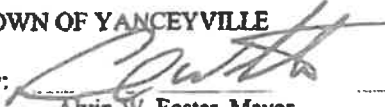
SECTION E. ADOPTION CERTIFICATION.

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance as adopted by the Town Council of Yanceyville, North Carolina, on the 2nd day of June, 2026.

WITNESS my hand and the official seal of Alvin W. Foster, Mayor, this the 2nd day of June, 2026.

TOWN OF YANCEYVILLE

By:


Alvin W. Foster, Mayor

ATTEST:


Kamara G. Barnett, Town Clerk

(Town Seal)





Ordinance # 2026-602

**Emergency Management Disaster Relief and Mitigation Grant (DRMG)
Grant Project Ordinance Execution**

Project Title: Yanceyville Water Supply Dam Removal and Stream Restoration Project

BE IT ORDAINED by the Governing Board of the Town of Yanceyville, North Carolina that pursuant to Section 13.2 of Chapter 159 of the General Statutes of North Carolina, the following grant project ordinance is hereby adopted:

Section 1: The purpose of this project is to remove the Yanceyville Water Supply Dam and restore the stream's ecological integrity and connectivity.

Section 2: This project is funded through the Emergency Management Disaster Relief and Mitigation Grant (DRMG) administered by the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Emergency Management Division (NCDPS/NCEM). The total award amount for this project is \$1,639,022.

Section 3: The grant project will be complete in accordance with the requirements set by grant requirements and all relevant North Carolina State Statutes.

Section 4: The following amounts are appropriated for the project:

Account Name	Total Budget
Yanceyville Water Supply Dam Removal	\$1,639,022
Total Project Appropriation	\$1,639,022

Section 5: The following revenues are anticipated to be available for the project:

Account Name	Total Budget
Grant Revenue	\$1,639,022
Total Project Revenue	\$1,639,022

Section 6: The Finance Director is hereby directed to maintain within the grant project fund sufficient specific detailed accounting records to satisfy the disclosure requirements of all the contractual agreements, if applicable.

Section 7: Funds may be advanced from the General Fund as necessary for the purpose of making payments as due. Reimbursement requests shall be made in an orderly and timely manner.

Section 8: Copies of this grant project shall be furnished to the Town Clerk, Finance Director, and Town Manager for direction in carrying out this project

Adopted by the Town Council of Yanceyville, North Carolina on this 2nd day of June 2026.



Alvin W. Foster, Mayor

Attest:



Kamara Barnett, Town Clerk



Ordinance 2026-626

**AN ORDINANCE DECLARING A TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURE FOR THE
ANNUAL FIREWORKS SHOW AND FESTIVAL**

WHEREAS, the Town Council of Yanceyville will host the Annual Fireworks Show and Festival on Friday June 26th, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council of Yanceyville recognizes and continues the tradition of providing an annual Fireworks Show and Festival for the enjoyment of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to temporarily close certain roads and streets to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public during the event; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council of Yanceyville finds that such temporary road closures are in the best interest of the community.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the Town Council of Yanceyville pursuant to the authority granted by North Carolina General Statute § 20-169 that they do hereby declare a temporary road closure during the day(s) and times set forth below on the following described portion of a State Highway System route:

Friday, June 26th, 2026

5:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

The following roadway(s) shall be temporarily closed to vehicular traffic
State Road 1163 (Main Street) from State Road 1589 (North Avenue) to State Road 1739
(Dillard School Drive)

Emergency vehicles, law enforcement, fire and rescue personnel, and authorized event personnel shall be permitted access as necessary during the closure period.

Appropriate traffic control devices, barricades, and detour signage shall be installed and maintained by authorized personnel for the duration of the closure.

Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance or disregarding posted traffic control measures may be subject to penalties as provided by law.

This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

Adopted this 2nd day of June 2026.

Alvin Foster
Mayor

Attest:

Kamara Barnett,
Town Clerk

Town of Yanceyville Internal Control Policy: ARP/CSLFRF Award

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Definitions

- **Management** refers to employees who have direct responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the entity, including the implementation of internal controls. For the purposes of this policy, “management” includes: Town Manager, Finance Officer and Department Heads.
- **Oversight Body**, as referenced in the Government Accountability Office’s Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government, refers to an appointed body designated to perform oversight at the direction of the governing board. The oversight body of a local government is the Town Council.

Policy Overview and Purpose

Internal control is a process effected by an entity's oversight body, management, and other personnel that provides reasonable assurance that the objectives of an entity will be achieved. This policy outlines the internal control process established by the Town to provide reasonable assurances that the unit will expend ARP/CSLFRF award funds in compliance with governing laws and regulations. This document is adopted in accordance with the following directive from U.S. Treasury's Compliance and Reporting Guidance: "Per 2 CFR Part 200.303, your organization must develop and implement effective internal controls to ensure that funding decisions under the ARP/CSLFRF award constitute eligible uses of funds, and document determinations."²

Internal Control Framework:

The Town's internal controls are modeled after the internal control framework set forth in the Government Accountability Office's Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government (the "Green Book"). As described in the Green Book, Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining the internal control system in compliance with the duties outlined in this policy. The Oversight Body's primary role is to ensure management performs its internal control responsibilities. However, every employee bears some responsibility for the internal control process.

The Green Book Recognizes Five Components of Internal Control: Control Environment, Risk Assessment, Control Activities, Information and Communication, and Monitoring

The Town understands that each component must be present and functioning for the internal control process to operate at the optimal level. The responsibilities tied to each of the components are discussed below.

1. Control Environment

The control environment is the foundation for all other components of internal control, providing discipline and structure. Management values integrity, ethics, and competence in all operations, including the administration of federal awards. Management communicates and reinforces its expectations throughout the organization. Examples of management's commitment to internal controls over expenditures of ARP/CSLFRF funds include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Management demonstrates a commitment to integrity and ethical values through its leadership, communications, personnel practices, and daily actions.
- Management conducts ongoing risk assessments to identify internal control weaknesses that may negatively impact the proper administration of the ARP/CSLFRF award.
- Management is committed to educating itself and staff on the compliance requirements tied to the administration of the ARP/CSLFRF award.
- Management adopts policies necessary to ensure compliance with the Uniform Guidance and the ARP/CSLFRF award terms and conditions.

2. U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Compliance and Reporting Guidance*, p. 8 (updated Sept. 20, 2022).

2. Risk Assessment

Management is committed to identifying and managing the risks that may arise during the administration of the ARP/CSLFRF award. The risk assessment component of internal control involves management evaluating the risks the entity faces that could negatively impact its ability to achieve its objectives. These objectives include:

- **Operational Objectives:** All assets are appropriately safeguarded against risks of fraud, theft, loss, or abuse.
- **Reporting Objectives:** Finance systems and processes produce accurate and reliable financial reporting for federal award expenditures. The Town's Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) is complete and accurate.
- **Compliance Objectives:** Ensure ARP/CSLFRF awards funds are expended in compliance with the award terms and conditions, federal and state law, and U.S. Treasury guidance.

Risk Identification

Management shall identify risks that may impair the Town's ability to achieve its objectives. Management shall focus its risk assessment on areas of opportunity for employees to commit fraud. Specific areas and types of risk include:

- rapid growth in operations,
- changes in personnel,
- organizational restructuring, such as centralizing or decentralizing,
- new activities or service areas,
- new or revised information systems,
- new technologies in service delivery or information systems,
- changes in the operating or regulatory environment, and
- new or updated accounting and/or financial reporting practices.

Uniform Guidance Compliance & Risk Identification

There are specific risks that arise in the administration of a grant award. Management will identify areas of risk that may impair the Town's ability to comply with the ARP/CSLFRF award's terms and conditions and/or applicable state and federal law and regulations.

Specifically, the Town will evaluate risks of non-compliance in the following compliance areas:

- Eligibility,
- Allowable Costs/Cost Principles,
- Period of Performance,
- Financial Management,
- Property Management,
- Procurement,
- Subrecipient Monitoring, and
- Program Income.

Risk Analysis

Management shall determine the potential severity of liabilities associated with the risks identified by weighing the likelihood of occurrence against the degree of impact.

Likelihood × Impact = Risk Priority

After rating each risk for likelihood & impact, multiply to identify which risks are highest priority to control for.

Likelihood	Risk Priority					
	5	4	3	2	1	
	5	4	3	2	1	
	4	3	2	1		
	3	2	1			
	2	1				
	1					
	5	4	3	2	1	
5	25	20	15	10	5	
4	20	16	12	8	4	
3	15	12	9	6	3	
2	10	8	6	4	2	
1	5	4	3	2	1	
	5	4	3	2	1	
5	25	20	15	10	5	
4	20	16	12	8	4	
3	15	12	9	6	3	
2	10	8	6	4	2	
1	5	4	3	2	1	

Priority Rank Scale	
Low	1 to 4
Moderate	5 to 9
High	10 to 19
Very High	20+

Risk Response

Management shall review the results of the risk analysis and determine whether to implement control activities to mitigate risks. Management will respond to identified risks in one of three ways:

- accept the risk,
- reduce the risk by implementing control activities to help prevent or detect issues, or
- avoid the risk by not pursuing certain activities.

Management shall consider the relative cost of implementing controls versus the benefit(s) offered in deciding whether to mitigate risk(s) through the implementation of control activities. When possible, control activities will be implemented to mitigate risks that rate “High” or “Very High” on the Likelihood/Impact scale.

3. Control Activities

Control activities are the actions taken by management to respond to risks that may prevent the entity from achieving its objectives. The internal control activities are either preventative or detective. The Town uses a variety of control activities that support strong internal controls, including, but not limited to the following:

- written policies and procedures,
- segregation of duties: separating authorization, custody, record-keeping, and reconciliation functions,
- authorizations to undertake projects/programs/expenditure,
- reconciliation of accounts and records,
- documentation and record-keeping,
- physical controls, including locks, physical barriers, and security systems to protect physical assets,
- IT controls, including passwords, access logs, and firewalls to protect sensitive data and restrict access to electronic data and files,
- staff training, or
- a combination of the above.

4. Information and Communication

The Town communicates accurate and quality information to internal staff and personnel and to external stakeholders and community members. Communication plays an integral role in the internal control system by helping to promote transparency regarding the use of public funds. Management shall be responsible for communicating internal control processes to those employees directly involved in finance and/or grant administration. Management will communicate its policies, procedures, and internal controls through various handbooks, programs, training, and electronic communication.

Information regarding pertinent policies, processes, and control activities will flow down, across, and up the organizational structure. Internal control deficiencies should be reported upstream, with serious matters reported immediately to top-level management and/or to the governing board. Employees are required to report any critical issues within the internal control system to management as soon as possible after the discovery.

To ensure transparency regarding the use of ARP/CSLFRF funds, the Town shall communicate quality information to community members and external stakeholders. The communication channels may include:

- Governing board members and management are willing to engage directly with community members and answer questions via email and/or provide updates during regularly scheduled meetings.

5. Monitoring

The Town shall conduct ongoing monitoring of the internal control system to identify its strengths and weaknesses. Internal and external audits will be conducted pursuant to federal and state law. These audit processes will test the effectiveness of internal controls over federal and state awards.

Internal Controls & Uniform Guidance Compliance

Financial Management, 2 CFR § 200.302

Overview:

Each unit must have a financial management system in place to satisfy the requirements set forth in 2 CFR 200.302. A unit may rely on existing accounting processes and procedures, provided such processes adequately track the obligations and expenditures of ARP/CSLFRF funds.

Objectives:

Ensure compliance with the following requirements set forth in 2 CFR 200.302, as follows:

1. Track all federal awards received and related expenditures separately for each federal program.
2. Provide accurate, current, and complete financial data to enable the disclosure of the results of each federal award.
3. Identify the source and application of funds (i.e., the system must be able to track authorizations, obligations, and disbursements, and tie any expenditures to eligible uses of ARP/CSLFRF funds.
4. Maintain control over, and accountability for, all funds, property, and other assets.
5. Compare budgeted amounts with actual expenditures.
6. Expenditures must be supported by the Town's written procedures for determining the allowability, reasonableness, and allocability of costs. (A written Allowable Cost/Cost Principles Policy is required.)

Control Activities:

- A recommended practice is to set up a grant project ordinance to separately account for and track expenditures of ARP/CSLFRF funds.
- Utilize a financial management system that meets the standards outlined in 2 CFR 200.302.

Segregation of Duties:

Duties and functions related to financial reporting are segregated to ensure no one person has control over all parts of a financial transaction.

Documentation:

Documentation of financial transactions is complete and accurate and facilitates tracing the transaction from authorization and initiation through disbursement.

- Town Manager shall ensure that, at a minimum, accounting records evidencing authorizations, obligations, and expenditures of ARP/CSLFRF funds are created and retained according to record retention requirements.
- Source documentation is retained, including paid invoices, payrolls, time and attendance records, contracts, and subaward documents.

Reporting:

Finance Officer shall prepare monthly reports for the governing board that includes updates for grant project expenditures and a comparison of budget to actuals.

Reconciliation:

General ledger and subsidiary ledgers used to account for the receipt and disbursements of ARP/CSLFRF funds are reconciled monthly against account balances by someone who does not have record-keeping/bookkeeping functions.

Communication & Monitoring:

The Finance Officer is responsible for communicating the financial management requirements and associated control activities to the appropriate personnel. All employees within the finance and accounting office have responsibility for internal controls, including the ongoing assessment of the effectiveness of internal control activities over the financial management system.

Eligibility (See Award Terms & Conditions for ARP/CSLFRF Eligibility Requirements)**Overview:**

The unit is responsible for ensuring ARP/CSLFRF funds are expended on eligible projects and programs. The process for making eligibility determinations is described in the Town's Eligible Use Policy. (The control activities for Eligibility and Allowable Cost review are often combined.)

Objectives:

1. Ensure that supported projects and programs under the ARP/CSLFRF are eligible under one of the expenditure categories. (Eligible uses include projects identified in the Final Rule that fit within one of the four eligible use categories: COVID-19/Negative Economic Impacts, Revenue Replacement, Premium Pay, Investment in Necessary Broadband and Water/Sewer Infrastructure.)
2. Document eligibility review and project determinations.
3. Establish processes to ensure funds are not expended on ineligible uses. (Prohibited uses include bulk deposits into pension funds, debt services, replenishing financial reserves, the satisfaction of settlements and judgments, support for programs that undermine the effort to stop the spread of COVID-19, and any use that would violate state or local law.)

Control Activities:

- **Eligible Use Policy:** The Town has adopted an ARP/CSLFRF Eligible Use Policy that explains the eligible uses of ARP/CSLFRF award funds and includes the Town's process for reviewing and documenting eligibility determinations.
- **Authorization:** Town Manager has reviewed applicable Treasury guidance, including the Final Rule, and has trained staff to conduct initial eligibility reviews for all project or program requests.

- **Documentation:** Each department is encouraged to use the SOG's Sample Eligibility Worksheet to document the review process. This documentation is retained for the five-year record retention period. Town Manager is responsible for overseeing compliance with documentation and record retention requirements.

Communication & Monitoring:

Management will communicate eligibility requirements and project determinations internally to staff and externally to community members and stakeholders. Management will periodically review a sample of eligibility determinations to ensure that documentation is being maintained and that the supported projects are eligible.

Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, 2 CFR §§ 200.400 to 200.476**Overview:**

The Uniform Guidance Cost Principles provide guidance on how to charge specific items of cost to a federal award. A written Allowable Cost/Cost Principles policy is required for compliance with 2 CFR 200 § 202.

Cost items charged using Revenue Replacement ARP/CSLFRF funds are subject to an allowable cost review. Cost items charged under the COVID-19/Negative Economic Impacts and Infrastructure Investment categories are subject to additional compliance requirements, including the Selected Item of Cost review. See Final Rule FAQ 13.15.

Objectives:

1. Ensure all costs charged to the federal award are allowable as defined in the Uniform Guidance, Subpart E—Cost Principles.
2. Consistently apply local policies to both federally financed and non-federally financed activities.
3. Treat costs consistently as direct or indirect costs.
4. Adequately document evidence of allowable cost review and other compliance requirements as necessary.
5. When applicable, appropriately charge indirect costs using either the Negotiated Independent Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA) or the de minimis rate of 10 percent.

Control Activities:

- **Policy:** The Town has adopted an Allowable Cost/Cost Principles Policy, as required by 2 CFR 200.302.
- **Segregation of duties:** When possible, duties are segregated between those who initiate, approve, and record financial transactions.
- **Training:** Management trains staff to conduct an allowable cost review in compliance with the UG Cost Principles. (See Cost Principles Policy for specific compliance requirements.)

- **Documentation:** Town Manager shall ensure that documentation evidencing compliance with the Cost Principles is created and maintained through December 31, 2031. At a minimum, cost items will be reviewed for allowability prior to being charged to the federal award.

Communication & Monitoring:

Management shall ensure that staff is adequately trained to recognize allowable costs and associated compliance requirements for each eligibility category. Management shall periodically test the control activities by reviewing a sample of cost items charged to the ARP/CSLFRF award for allowability. Management will also test whether costs are charged to the proper project codes within the grant project ordinance.

Period of Performance (See Award Terms and Conditions)**Overview:**

The Period of Performance covers the period of time the Town may obligate and expend ARP/CSLFRF funds. ARP/CSLFRF funds must be used for costs incurred between March 3, 2021, and December 31, 2024. For a cost to be incurred, the funds must be obligated (e.g., contract executed/pre-audit stage). All obligated funds must be expended by December 31, 2026. Any unspent award funds must be returned to the Treasury.

Objective:

Ensure that all obligations and expenditures are incurred during the ARP/CSLFRF award's period of performance.

Control Activities:

- Management reviews obligation dates to ensure that all obligations are made for costs incurred between March 3, 2021, and December 31, 2024.
- Management trains staff to review obligation and expenditure dates on contracts, or when performing eligibility and allowable cost reviews.

Communication & Monitoring:

Management shall communicate pertinent dates, including the period of performance, to any staff responsible for obligating or expending federal award funds. Periodic testing by management will ensure that all obligations are incurred between March 3, 2021, and December 31, 2024.

Procurement, Suspension & Debarment, 2 CFR §§ 200.317 to 200.327

Overview:

Expenditures of ARP/CSLFRF funds under the revenue replacement category are exempt from federal procurement. When expending ARP/CSLFRF funds in other expenditure categories, the unit is required to adopt *written* procurement procedures and follow all federal procurement rules outlined in the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR §§ 200.318–200.327) as well as its own internal policies. Where established local or state rules are more strict than federal rules, the recipient must follow the most restrictive rule.

Objectives:

The Town recognizes it must satisfy the minimum federal procurement requirements, as follows:

1. Adopt a written procurement policy that considers the procurement standards in § 200.318, which includes bidding contracts in compliance with federal bidding thresholds, oversight of contractors' performance, and maintaining records to document the history of procurements.
2. Provide full and open competition in conducting procurements, consistent with the standards outlined in § 200.319 and § 200.320, which allow for non-competitive procurements only in limited circumstances.
3. Comply with the requirements of § 200.320(a) when using the micro-purchase and small purchase methods of procurement.
4. Use the sealed bids method for procurement contracts exceeding the simplified threshold. Utilize the competitive proposals method when sealed bidding is not possible.
5. Ensure noncompetitive procurement methods meet the conditions set forth under § 200.320(c).
6. Perform a cost or price analysis for every procurement action in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold, including contract modifications.
7. Pursuant to 2 CFR 200.319(b), if a firm assists in the development or drafting of specifications, statements of work, or bids or RFPs, the firm must be excluded from competing for the procurement.
8. Ensure that all contracts include the applicable contract provisions required by § 200.327 and described in Appendix II of 2 CFR 200.
9. Verify that a contractor is eligible by reviewing the suspended and debarred list on SAM.gov.
10. Restrict access to sensitive contractor information, such as Social Security numbers or federal tax ID numbers.

General Procurement Control Activities:

- Procurement Policy: The Town maintains documented procurement procedures that are consistent with the standards outlined in §§ 200.317 through 200.327. This policy contains detailed processes and control activities for procurements made with federal funds.
- The Council must approve the following types of contracts: Any contracts exceeding \$25,000.00.
- Town Manager is responsible for monitoring and documenting the performance of a contract for compliance with contract terms, conditions, and other specifications.
- Prenumbered purchase orders are used.
- A pre-audit certificate that is signed by the [finance officer or designated deputy] is attached to all purchase orders, invoices, or other contract obligations.
- Ensure purchasing forms have multiple copies so other departments, such as receiving and accounts payable, can be notified of the authorization.
- Micro-purchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive quotes if a determination is made that the price is reasonable.
- Cost items shall be reviewed for allowability pursuant to the review process set forth in the Allowable Cost Policy.
- Town Manager is responsible for identifying qualified vendors and rotating purchases made under the micro-purchase threshold among different suppliers. Management shall periodically check compliance with this control activity.
- Town Manager shall verify that contractors are not on the suspended or debarred list. A screenshot of the record check shall be maintained.
- Access to sensitive contractor information, such as Social Security numbers or federal tax ID numbers, is restricted.

Segregation of Duties:

- Duties are segregated between authorization, custody, record-keeping, and reconciliation.
- The person who sets up new contractors in the accounting system or edits information on existing vendors (record-keeping) is not the same as the person writing the checks (authorization).
- Reconciliations are performed by an employee who does not have record-keeping duties.
- Invoices and other supporting documentation are thoroughly reviewed prior to the invoice being approved (e.g., compare the receiving or packaging slip against the authorization).

Documentation:

Documenting the history of procurements is a top internal control priority for the Town. All request personnel shall be trained on documentation and record retention policies. [Ideally, management will require the use of standard forms and templates for purchase orders, contracts, requests for proposals/bids, cost/price analyses, bid evaluation, etc.]

- Bid documents shall reflect all steps in the procurement process, including:
 - A bid specifications and proof of advertisement (if required),
 - A rationale for the selected method of procurement,
 - A bid submissions,

- evaluation criteria,
 - basis for contractor selection or rejection,
 - justification for lack of competition, when applicable,
 - basis for award cost or price, and
 - contract agreement, including required UG contract clauses.
- Source documentation relating to procurements must be retained and should include sufficient details to support the transaction, including:
 - cost and quantity of items purchased,
 - model numbers,
 - purchase orders with and pre-audit certificates, and
 - personnel who authorized the sale, if applicable.
 - All records shall be maintained for a period of five (5) years after the ARP/CSLFRF period of performance (through December 31, 2031).

Communication & Monitoring:

Management shall ensure purchasing and finance staff understand federal procurement laws. Additional training shall be provided as necessary. Management will periodically review purchase orders and contracts to ensure that all charges are accounted for in the period in which the cost occurred and fall within the period of performance.

Property Management, 2 CFR §§ 200.310 to 200.316**Overview:**

Except for property, supplies, or equipment acquired using revenue loss funds, the unit must follow the applicable provisions of the Uniform Guidance regarding property standards (2 CFR 200.310–316), subject to the requirements set out in FAQ 13.16.

Per FAQ 13.16, during the period of performance, the Town may use property, supplies, or equipment purchased with ARP/CSLFRF funds for a purpose other than the purpose for which the initial purchase was made, provided the new use is consistent with another eligible use. After the period of performance, the Town is more limited in how it may use the property purchased with ARP/CSLFRF funds.

Objectives:

1. Ensure real property, personal property, supplies, and equipment are used in compliance with the UG property standards (2 CFR 200.310–316), and subject to the requirements set out in FAQ 13.16.

2. Ensure documentation is maintained to substantiate any determination on whether the use of an asset is authorized for a particular purpose during and after the award period of performance.
3. Establish adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of property.
4. Follow adequate maintenance procedures to keep equipment in good condition.
5. Ensure proper disposition of real property and equipment in accordance with § 200.311(c) and § 200.313 (e).

Control Activities:

- **Insurance Coverage:** Purchase equivalent insurance coverage for real property and equipment as is provided to other property owned by the Town. 2 CFR § 200.310.
- **Property Management Policy:** Town has adopted a Property Management Policy that sets forth property management processes, including procedures for record-keeping, reporting, and disposition responsibilities for real and personal property.
- **Real Property Reporting:** Town Manager shall oversee the annual reporting requirements for any real property or personal property acquired with federal awards funds. Standard Form 429 shall be used to report real property and the Standard Form 428 shall be used to report tangible personal property, including equipment.
- **Equipment Management:** The Town has procedures for managing equipment, whether acquired in whole or in part under a federal award, until disposition takes place. The Town will, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:
 - ^ Maintain equipment records that include a description of equipment, serial number/ model number, source of funding, acquisition date, location and condition of equipment, unit acquisition cost, and final data, including date of disposal, sales price, and method used to determine fair market value. § 200.313(d).
 - ^ Ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of property. Such safeguards may include attaching property tags to federally owned equipment that includes the FAIN. Any loss, damage, or theft will be investigated. § 200.313(d).
 - ^ Regular maintenance will be performed to keep the property in good condition.
 - ^ A physical inventory of equipment will be performed, and the results reconciled with the property records, at least once every two years.
 - ^ If the Town is authorized or required to sell equipment, proper sales procedures will be used to ensure the highest possible return.

Communication & Monitoring:

Management will train employees to understand the various compliance requirements set forth in the Uniform Guidance property management standards. Periodic testing of established controls shall be performed to ensure that all reporting and property management requirements are satisfied for both real property and equipment.

Subrecipient Risk Assessment & Monitoring, 2 CFR §§ 200.331 to 200.333**Overview:**

Expenditures of revenue loss funds are exempt from compliance with this section. See Final Rule FAQ 13.15. Each unit must design its own system of internal controls over subrecipient selection and monitoring that meet the requirements set forth in 2 CFR 200.331-.333.

Objective:

- Ensure compliance with requirements set forth in the Subaward Policy, which sets forth the UG compliance requirements in 2 CFR 200.331-.333.

Control Activities:

- The Town has adopted a Subaward Policy. The policy outlines processes and control activities for the selection and oversight of subrecipients.
- Subrecipient agreements are reviewed and approved by knowledgeable staff to ensure all compliance requirements are captured and that all required elements set forth in 2 CFR § 200.332 are included.
- Management tracks subaward notifications and maintains copies of executed subaward agreements.
- Management conducts subrecipient risk assessments and approves individual subrecipient monitoring plans.
- Management requires a standard template to document all subrecipient agreements that includes the required elements outlined in the UG.
- Supervisors periodically reconcile subrecipient monitoring plans with actual monitoring activities that have been undertaken to ensure monitoring occurs as scheduled.
- Segregation of duties exists between those monitoring a subrecipient and those approving the conclusions regarding the subrecipient's compliance.

Communication & Monitoring:

Management shall be responsible for communicating the compliance requirements and specific award terms and conditions to subrecipients. Management will ensure that external stakeholders are apprised of any subaward agreements executed using ARP/CSLFRF funds and the intended purpose of the supported program. Management shall conduct ongoing monitoring to ensure staff is selecting eligible subrecipients and is adequately monitoring each subrecipient's compliance with the terms set forth in the subaward agreement.

Program Income, 2 CFR § 200.307**Overview:**

Program income relates to gross income earned from expenditures of federal awards, such as income from fees for services performed, the use or rental of property acquired with program funds, and for the sale of items fabricated under the program. Program income is only triggered when income will be earned under the COVID-19/Economic Impacts Category or for income earned on a water/wastewater infrastructure project. When program income is earned, it is added back to the total ARP/CSLFRF award allocation.

Objectives:

1. Separately track and account for program income during the ARP/CSLFRF award's period of performance.
2. Expend program income on eligible projects and programs during the period of performance (program income is added to the total ARP/CSLFRF award).

Control Activities:

- On a monthly basis, recorded program income is reconciled with supporting documentation, such as loan ledgers and other accounting records.
- Program income is separately tracked and accounted for within the grant project ordinance.
- Management ensures program income is added to the total ARP/CSLFRF award and used to support eligible projects and programs.
- Individuals who collect cash or other receipts are different from those who deposit receipts, generate invoices, record general ledger activity, and reconcile bank statements.

Communication & Monitoring:

Management shall identify program income requirements and communicate compliance requirements to staff. Management shall periodically review accounting records to ensure program income is separately accounted for during the award period of performance.

Policy Checklist

Required UG Policies:

The following policies are required to ensure compliance with the Uniform Guidance:

- Eligible Use Policy (details the allowable activities under the ARP/CSLFRF award),
- Cost Principles/Allowable Cost Policy, and
- Conflict-of-Interest Policy.

Optional UG Policies:

These policies should be adopted if the programs or activities undertaken by the unit trigger compliance with any of the following UG compliance requirements:

- Subaward Policy,
- Property Management Policy, and
- Program Income Policy.

Required Policies Under the ARP/CSLFRF Award Terms & Conditions:

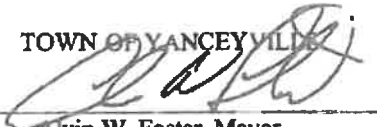
- Procurement Policy,³
- Records Retention Policy (ARP/CSLFRF records shall be maintained for five years after the period of performance),
- Civil Rights Compliance Policy, and
- Nondiscrimination Policy.

3. Expenditures of revenue replacement ARP/CSLFRF funds are exempt from UG procurement. State and local procurement requirements apply. Any unit that triggers a federal Single Audit, even if only expending funds under revenue replacement, must adopt written procurement procedures and procure single audit services in accordance with 2 CFR §§ 200.320 and 200.509.

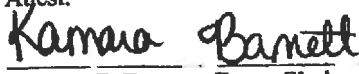
Adopted and approved, this the 2nd day of June, 2026.

TOWN OF YANCEYVILLE

By:


Alvin W. Foster, Mayor

Attest:


Kamara G. Barnett, Town Clerk

(TOWN SEAL)