## Floodplain amendment won't affect Lancaster Co. farmers

LANCASTER - The county Commissioners adopted an amendment to the Lancaster County Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance of 1977 that will restrict any fill or development within the floodplain of streams. Dennis Gehringer, Chief Land Planner for the County stated that this new ordinance would not affect farmers.

Ordinance 12 was discussed and adopted at the regular Commissioner's meeting held on Wednesday morning at the Courthouse. Approximately 50 people were in attendance.

The original floodplain

ordinance, passed in 1977, was amended so that now the floodplain is defined as "the area of mundation which functions as a storage or holding area for floodwater to a width required for a one hundred (100) year flood."

According to Gehringer this means that now building or development could not be done in the area that floods every time there is a one per cent chance storm, like the Agnes and Eloise hurricanes.

The 1977 ordinance had limited development of the floodway fringe with the stipulation that the homes be floodproofed within the area. The fringe was defined as

the area where, if a house was constructed, the water would raise one foot.

The Chief Planner explained that this ordinance will affect only 40 out of 60 County Lancaster municipalities. Those townships that have adopted their own floodplain ordinance would not fall under the county regulations.

Those municipalities that presently have their own ordinances include:

Akron Borough; East Cocalico Township; East Lampeter Township; East Donegal Township; Elizabethtown Borough; Ephrata Borough; Ephrata Township; Lancaster City; Leacock Township; Lititz

Manheim Township; Mıllersville Mount Joy Borough; Borough; New Holland Quarryville Borough; Strasburg Borough; Borough; Upper Leacock Township; West Earl Township; West Lampeter Township, and Warwick Township.

The County's jurisdiction is prescribed under Pennsylvania law, specificially Municipalities' Planning Code Act 247 (1968). Gehringer said that a violation of the ordinance would be subject to equitable and criminal prosecution, with a possible maximum fine of \$1000 per unit or lot.

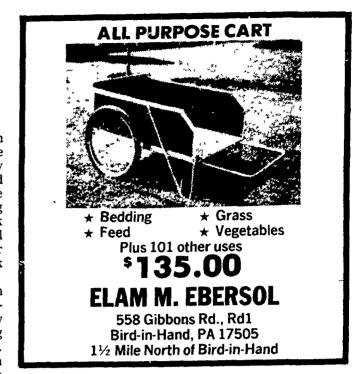
He added that it would be considered a misdemeanor and would require a full court hearing rather than a hearing before a justice of the peace.

"Most people find out what's required," said Gehringer, "and do it." He noted that there have been no floodplain violations to date, under the 1977 ordinance.

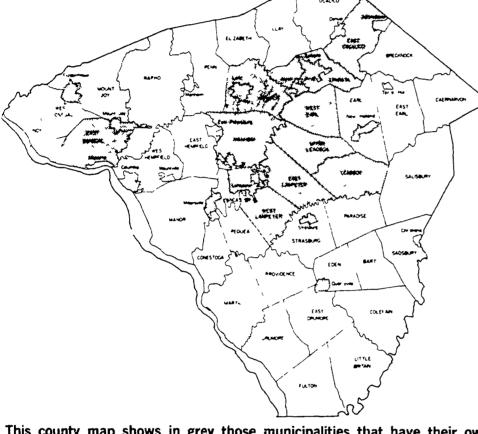
How will this ordinance be enforced? Before a developer can begin construction, a plan must be submitted to the County Planning Commission. In order for the plan to be approved, it must meet all the ordinance regulations, and include detailed floodplain information.

The new ordinance calls for the definition of the floodplain boundaries to be done by either the State or the Federal Government. If a dispute should arise, the Commission would determine the location.

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This county map shows in grey those municipalities that have their own floodplain ordinances. The new amendment will not affect them.

