

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the County Auditor, the public interests required that the Lake County Council, should be called to meet in regular session at this time, for the purpose of considering additional appropriations, a written notice was sent to each member of the Council, and proper advertisement made, and all other acts performed in accordance with the laws governing such matters.

And now in obedience to such call, come Charlie Brown, President, David Hamm, Clorius Lay, Pete Lindemulder, Christine Cid, Ted Bilski and Randy Niemeyer, County Councilpersons, together with Tom O'Donnell, County Council Attorney.

In the Matter of Reorganization – President

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Cid, to open nominations. Majority voted yes. Motion to open nominations carried 7-0.

Hamm made the motion to nominate Charlie Brown.

Cid made the motion, seconded by Lay, to close nominations. Majority voted yes. Motion to close nominations carried 7-0.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Lindemulder, to seat Charlie Brown. Majority voted yes. Motion to seat Charlie Brown carried 7-0.

In the Matter of Reorganization – Vice President

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Lindemulder, to open nominations. Majority voted yes. Motion to open nominations carried 7-0.

Hamm made the motion to nominate Christine Cid.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Bilski, to close nominations. Majority voted yes. Motion to close nominations carried 7-0.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Bilski, to seat Christine Cid. Majority voted yes. Motion to seat Christine Cid carried 7-0.

In the Matter of Minutes – December 13, 2022

Bilski made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to approve. Majority voted yes. Lay voted to abstain. Motion to approve carried 6-yes, 1-abstention.

ORDINANCE #1479

Section 1. Be It Ordained by the County Council of Lake County, IN., that for the expenses of the County Government and its institutions, the following sums of money are hereby appropriated and ordered set apart out of the several funds herein named and for the purposes herein appropriated, and shall be held to include all expenditures authorized to be made during the year unless otherwise expressly stipulated and provided by law.

|   | Appropriation<br>Requested | Appropriated     |
|---|----------------------------|------------------|
| County General Fund 1001                                  |                            |                  |
| <u>IV-D Courts 4007</u>                                   |                            |                  |
| 63630 Maintenance & Service Cont.                         | \$600.00                   | <b>WITHDRAWN</b> |
| 63910 Dues & Subscriptions                                | \$600.00                   | <b>WITHDRAWN</b> |
| Sheriff's 2022 Project SAFE Neighborhoods Grant Fund 8445 |                            |                  |
| <u>Sheriff 8001</u>                                       |                            |                  |
| 63190 Other Professional Services                         | \$40,000.00                | \$40,000.00      |

LC Parks American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act Next Level Trails Program Fund 9450

Recreation-Special Facilities 9203

|                                  |                |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 63145 Legal Services             | \$50,000.00    | \$50,000.00    |
| 63190 Other Professional Service | \$200,000.00   | \$200,000.00   |
| 64110 Land Purchases             | \$50,000.00    | \$50,000.00    |
| 64120 Land Improvements          | \$1,000,000.00 | \$1,000,000.00 |

Health Dept. CRF/ELCID Grant Fund 9359

Health Department 9306

|                                   |             |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 61280 Seasonal Employees          | \$21,307.00 | \$21,307.00 |
| 61320 FICA – Deduction            | \$1,766.00  | \$1,766.00  |
| 61360 Workman’s Comp. – Deduction | \$350.00    | \$350.00    |

Lake County Health Dept. Public Health Crisis Response For COVID-19 Testing Grant Fund 9449

Health Department 9306

|                                  |             |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 61280 Seasonal Employees         | \$45,425.00 | \$45,425.00 |
| 61320 FICA – Deduction           | \$3,825.00  | \$3,825.00  |
| 61360 Workman’s Comp – Deduction | \$750.00    | \$750.00    |

Adopted this 10<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2023.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS CERTIFICATE

I, the proper legal officer of Lake County Council, Lake County, IN., hereby certify to the Auditor of Lake County, that the Lake County Council, approved the following transfers:

|                                | Requested  | Approved   |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| <u>Surveyor 1006</u>           |            |            |
| General Fund 1001              |            |            |
| From: 61160 Office & Clerical  | \$8,000.00 | \$8,000.00 |
| To: 61110 Office Administrator | \$6,000.00 | \$6,000.00 |
| 61120 Professionals            | \$2,000.00 | \$2,000.00 |

**Auditor Year End Transfers – Retro to 2022**

St. John Township Assessor 2006

|                                     |          |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| General Fund 1001                   |          |          |
| From: 61130 Technicians             | \$146.83 | \$146.83 |
| To: 61110 Official & Administrators | \$146.83 | \$146.83 |

Planning Commission 5004

|                               |          |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| General Fund 1001             |          |          |
| From: 61160 Office & Clerical | \$397.10 | \$397.10 |
| To: 61120 Professionals       | \$397.10 | \$397.10 |

Veteran Service 5003

|                                     |        |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| General Fund 1001                   |        |        |
| From: 61160 Office & Clerical       | \$1.12 | \$1.12 |
| To: 61110 Official & Administrators | \$1.12 | \$1.12 |

Government Center 9303

|                                 |          |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| General Fund 1001               |          |          |
| From: 61130 Technicians         | \$810.43 | \$810.43 |
| To: 61170 Skilled Craft Workers | \$810.43 | \$810.43 |

Circuit Courts 3004

|                                 |          |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| General Fund 1001               |          |          |
| From: 61140 Protective Services | \$859.67 | \$859.67 |
| To: 61160 Office & Clerical     | \$859.67 | \$859.67 |

L C Superior Court IV 4001

|                                     |            |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| General Fund 1001                   |            |            |
| From: 61190 Part-Time               | \$7,230.66 | \$7,230.66 |
| To: 61110 Official & Administrators | \$1,307.11 | \$1,307.11 |
| 61150 Paraprofessionals             | \$551.74   | \$551.74   |
| 61160 Office & Clerical             | \$5,371.81 | \$5,371.81 |

Economic Development 9307

General Fund 1001

|   |            |            |
|---|------------|------------|
| From: 61340 Group Insurance – Deduction | \$2,293.59 | \$2,293.59 |
| To: 61110 Official & Administrators     | \$2,293.59 | \$2,293.59 |

Lake Sup Court-County Division Room 2 4003

Supplemental Adult Probation Fund 2143

|                                   |          |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| From: 61160 Office & Clerical     | \$589.19 | \$589.19 |
| To: 61120 Professionals           | \$0.02   | \$0.02   |
| 61320 FICA – Deduction            | \$543.17 | \$543.17 |
| 61360 Workman's Comp. - Deduction | \$46.00  | \$46.00  |

Lake Sup Court-County Division Rm 3 4004

Transfer – Adult Probation Administration Fund 2245

|                              |         |         |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| From: 61330 PERF – Deduction | \$26.10 | \$26.10 |
| To: 61320 FICA – Deduction   | \$26.10 | \$26.10 |

Sheriff 8001

VOCA-Victims of Crime Act Fund 8280

|                            |          |          |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| From: 62410 Other Supplies | \$250.00 | \$250.00 |
| To: 61190 Part-Time        | \$250.00 | \$250.00 |

Calumet Twp. Assessor 2002

Reassessment 2015 Fund 1337

|   |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|
| From: 61360 Workman's Comp. – Deduction | \$300.00 | \$300.00 |
| To: 61251 Assessor Per Diem             | \$300.00 | \$300.00 |

Calumet Twp. Assessor 2002

Sales Disclosure Fund 1710

|                                   |          |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| From: 63231 Travel – Registration | \$266.43 | \$266.43 |
| To: 61330 PERF – Deduction        | \$266.43 | \$266.43 |

2003 Center Twp. Assessor

Sales Disclosure Fund 1710

|                             |        |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| From: 62110 Office Supplies | \$2.01 | \$2.01 |
| To: 61320 FICA – Deduction  | \$2.01 | \$2.01 |

2004 Hobart Twp. Assessor

Sales Disclosure Fund 1710

|                              |        |        |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| From: 61290 Supplemental Pay | \$8.42 | \$8.42 |
| To: 61330 PERF – Deduction   | \$8.42 | \$8.42 |

Additional

|  | Made Motion | Seconded |   |
|--|-------------|----------|---|
| County General Fund 1001<br><u>IV-D Courts 4007</u><br>(\$12,000)  |             |          | <b>WITHDRAWN</b>                                      |
| <u>Sheriff's 2022 Project SAFE Neighborhoods Grant Fund 8445</u><br>Sheriff 8001<br>(\$40,000)   | Cid         | Hamm     | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
| <u>LC Parks American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act Next Level Trails Program Fund 9450</u><br>Recreation-Special Facilities 9203<br>(\$1,300,000)  | Lindemulder | Cid      | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
| <u>*Health Dept. CRF/ELCID Grant Fund 9359</u><br>Health Department 9306<br>(\$23,423)   | Bilski      | Hamm     | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
| <u>Lake County Health Dept. Public Health Crisis Response For COVID-19 Testing Grant Fund 9449</u><br>Health Department 9306<br>(\$50,000) | Bilski      | Hamm     | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |

\*Niemeyer asked Nick Doffin of the Health Department to present the data tracking how many tests are being administered through this grant.

Adopted this 10<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2023.

Transfers

|  | Made Motion | Seconded |   |
|--|-------------|----------|---|
| <u>Surveyor 1006</u><br>General Fund 1001<br>(\$8,000) | Lindemulder | Cid      | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |

**Auditor Year End Transfers – Retro to 2022**

|   |        |      |   |
|---|--------|------|---|
| <u>St. John Township Assessor 2006</u><br>General Fund 1001<br>(\$146.83) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|---|--------|------|---|

|  |        |      |   |
|--|--------|------|---|
| <u>Planning Commission 5004</u><br>General Fund 1001<br>(\$397.10) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|--|--------|------|---|

|  |        |      |   |
|--|--------|------|---|
| <u>Veteran Service 5003</u><br>General Fund 1001<br>(\$1.12) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|--|--------|------|---|

|  |        |      |   |
|--|--------|------|---|
| <u>Government Center 9303</u><br>General Fund 1001<br>(\$810.43) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|--|--------|------|---|

|   |        |      |   |
|---|--------|------|---|
| <u>Circuit Courts 3004</u><br>General Fund 1001<br>(\$859.67) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|---|--------|------|---|

|  |        |      |   |
|--|--------|------|---|
| <u>L C Superior Court IV 4001</u><br>General Fund 1001<br>(\$7,230.66) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|--|--------|------|---|

|   |        |      |   |
|---|--------|------|---|
| <u>Economic Development 9307</u><br>General Fund 1001<br>(\$2,293.59) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|---|--------|------|---|

|   |        |      |   |
|---|--------|------|---|
| <u>Lake Sup Court-County Division Room 2 4003</u><br>Supplemental Adult Probation Fund 2143<br>(\$589.19) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|---|--------|------|---|

|   |        |      |   |
|---|--------|------|---|
| <u>Lake Sup Court-County Division Rm 3 4004</u><br>Transfer – Adult Probation Administration Fund 2245<br>(\$26.10) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|---|--------|------|---|

|   |        |      |   |
|---|--------|------|---|
| <u>Sheriff 8001</u><br>VOCA-Victims of Crime Act Fund 8280<br>(\$250) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|---|--------|------|---|

|   |        |      |   |
|---|--------|------|---|
| <u>Calumet Twp. Assessor 2002</u><br>Reassessment 2015 Fund 1337<br>(\$300) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|---|--------|------|---|

|   |        |      |   |
|---|--------|------|---|
| <u>Calumet Twp. Assessor 2002</u><br>Sales Disclosure Fund 1710<br>(\$266.43) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|---|--------|------|---|

|  |        |      |   |
|--|--------|------|---|
| <u>2003 Center Twp. Assessor</u><br>Sales Disclosure Fund 1710<br>(\$2.01) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|--|--------|------|---|

|  |        |      |   |
|--|--------|------|---|
| <u>2004 Hobart Twp. Assessor</u><br>Sales Disclosure Fund 1710<br>(\$8.42) | Bilski | Hamm | Majority voted yes.<br>Motion to approve carried 7-0. |
|--|--------|------|---|



Bilski made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to approve the following transfer:

**Year End Insurance Transfer – Retro to 2022**

From: 4541-6002-63420 Insurance \$205,520  
To: 4441 Payroll Court Judgement Fund \$205,520

Majority voted yes. Motion to approve carried 7-0.

**In the Matter of Sheriff 8001 – Create New Line Item – Lake County Sheriff’s 2022 Project SAFE Neighborhoods Grant Fund 8445**

Cid made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to approve the following new line item:

63190 Other Professional Service

Majority voted yes. Motion to approve carried 7-0.

**In the Matter of Health Department 9306 – Create New Line Item - LC Health Department’s Public Health Crisis Response for COVID-19 Testing Grant Fund – 9449**

Bilski made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to approve the following new line items:

61280 Seasonal Employees  
61320 FICA – Deduction  
61360 Workman’s Comp. – Deduction

Majority voted yes. Motion to approve new line items carried 7-0.

**In the Matter of Surveyor 1006 – Revised 144 – General Fund 1001**

Lindemulder made the motion, seconded by Cid, to approve the following effective January 1, 2023:

|                                | <u>Present</u> | <u>Proposed</u> | <u>Difference</u> |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 11401-001 Office Administrator | \$41,322       | \$47,322        | \$6,000           |
| 12514-001 Mapping Specialist I | \$43,230       | \$45,230        | \$2,000           |
| 16903-001 Executive Secretary  | \$45,731       | \$0.00          | (\$45,731)        |

Majority voted yes. Motion to approve carried 7-0.

**In the Matter of Juvenile Court 4005 - Revised 144 – General Fund 1001 – Effective 01-01-2023**

Lindemulder made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to approve the following effective January 1, 2023

|                             | <u>Present</u> | <u>Proposed</u> | <u>Difference</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 12428-013 Probation Officer | \$67,835       | \$70,094        | \$2,259           |

Majority voted yes. Motion to approve carried 7-0.

**In the Matter of Third Amendment to Lake County Police Retirement Plan Deferred November & December**

Cid made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to defer.

Lay asked that the council use the term postpone instead of "defer" according to Roberts Rules.

O'Donnell - There was an ordinance passed in 1978 that set forth the rules and regulations of the county council and fortuitously or not, names the county councils attorneys as the parliamentarian for the council. Through custom and practice we've said deferral for the last forty years. The council is allowed to set its own rules by statute.

Lay – As you change this, you put people who understand parliament procedures at a disadvantage. So, as the parliamentarian, what other changes have you made to the rules based upon tradition?

Szarmach – Roberts Rules does refer to the word defer and its on Page 169 section 14-1 and it mentions what you need to do with the deferral, you need to make a motion to postpone with a date certain, as always when we have a motion to defer, we have a date certain and its usually the next meeting, so Roberts rules does touch on that and secondly, IC 36-2-4-10 "A county executive or county fiscal body may adopt rules for the transaction of business at its meetings." And we have been using that power to use the word deferral. On the basis of that, I think you could use either but at this point in time we have a history of using deferral with a date certain.

Cid made a motion to amend her previous motion, seconded by Hamm, to include a deferral date of February 14. Majority voted yes. Lay opposed. Motion to amend previous motion to include a deferral date of February 14 carried 6 yes, 1 opposition.

Cid made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to defer the Third Amendment to Lake County Police Retirement Plan to February 14. Majority voted yes. Lay opposed. Motion to defer the Third Amendment to Lake County Police Retirement Plan to February 14 carried 6 yes, 1 opposition.

Bilski made the motion, seconded by Niemeyer, to have the council attorneys research and make a recommendation of the use of postpone or defer. Majority voted yes. Lay opposed. Motion carried 6 yes, 1 opposition.

**In the Matter of Citizen Appointments – County Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team **Deferred October, November & December****

Cid made the motion, seconded by Bilski, to nominate Pam Serrano as DV Direct Service Provider, John Tiogo as the Intervention Program Provider, Larry Thurmond for Law Enforcement and Nadia Wardrip as the Prosecuting Attorney Designee.

Brown asked if there were any other nominees. There were none.

Bilski made the motion, seconded by Cid, to seat Pam Serrano as DV Direct Service Provider, John Tiogo as the Intervention Program Provider, Larry Thurmond for Law Enforcement and Nadia Wardrip as the Prosecuting Attorney Designee. Majority voted yes. Motion to seat carried 7-0.

**In the Matter of Citizen Appointments – Animal Control Officer (May) **Deferred December****

**NO ACTION**

**In the Matter of Councilmanic Posts – Community Corrections Advisory Board (1) **Deferred December****

Bilski made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to postpone and defer until the February 14, 2023 meeting. Motion to postpone and defer to February 14 carried 7-0.

**In the Matter of Councilmanic Posts – Garner Scholarship Committee (2) **Deferred December****

Bilski made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to appoint Christine Cid and Pete Lindemulder. Majority voted yes. Motion to appoint Christine Cid and Pete Lindemulder carried 7-0.

**In the Matter of Councilmanic Posts – Contract & Compliance Program (1) **Deferred December****

Cid made the motion, seconded by Lay, to appoint Randy Niemeyer. Majority voted yes. Motion to appoint Randy Niemeyer carried 7-0.

**In the Matter of Councilmanic Posts – Northwestern Indiana Regional Plan Commission (1)**

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Cid, to reappoint councilman Brown

Brown stated that he would like to defer to any other councilman who would like to be appointed.

Hamm made the motion to appoint councilman Lay.

Lay stated that he would not choose to serve.

Bilski made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to defer and postpone until the February 14, 2023 meeting. Majority voted yes. Motion to defer to February 14, 2023 carried 7-0.

**In the Matter of Councilmanic Posts – Data Processing Board (2 + Council Administrator)**

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Lindemulder, to nominate Randy Niemeyer, Charlie Brown and Scott Schmal. Majority voted yes. Motion to nominate Randy Niemeyer, Charlie Brown and Scott Schmal carried 7-0.

In the Matter of Councilmanic Posts – County Plan Commission (1)

Lindemulder made the motion to nominate Randy Niemeyer.

Bilski made the motion to nominate Lay.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Bilski, to close nominations. Majority voted yes. Motion to close nominations carried 7-0.  
Discussion was held.

Cid, Niemeyer, Brown and Lindemulder voted to appoint Niemeyer

Bilski, Hamm and Lay voted to appoint Lay.

Niemeyer asked Lay if he would like to be his proxy.

Lay stated that he will not be his proxy.

Majority voted to appoint Niemeyer. Motion to appoint Niemeyer carried 4-3.

In the Matter of Councilmanic Posts – Emergency Management Advisory Council (1)

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Niemeyer, to appoint Charlie Brown. Majority voted yes.

Bilski made the motion to seat Charlie Brown. Majority voted yes. Motion to seat Charlie Brown carried 7-0.

In the Matter of Councilmanic Posts – Solid Waste District Board (1)

Hamm asked if this is for one appointment or two.

Terry stated that there are two. “Christine Cid serves and we need a replacement for Al Menchaca”.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Lay, to appoint councilwoman Cid and councilman Lindemulder. Majority voted yes, Motion to appoint Cid and Lindemulder carried 7-0.

In the Matter of Councilmanic Posts – Northwest Indiana Private Industry Council/ Elected Officials Committee (1)

Terry stated that this is a two-year term.

Hamm made the motion to nominate councilman Brown. Majority voted yes. Motion to nominate councilman Brown carried 7-0.

Cid made the motion to close nominations.

In the Matter of Councilmanic Posts – Lake County Child Abuse Prevention Council (1)

Cid made the motion to nominate councilman Hamm. Majority voted yes. Motion to nominate council Hamm carried 7-0.

In the Matter of Citizen Nominations – Economic Development Commission – Town of Dyer

Lindemulder made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to defer until February 14, 2023. Majority voted yes. Motion to defer to February 14, 2023 carried 7-0.

In the Matter of Citizen Nominations – Economic Development Commission – City of Whiting

Cid made the motion to nominate Martin Kazmierski. Majority voted yes. Motion to nominate Martin Kazmierski carried 7-0.

Cid made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to close nominations.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Lay, to approve the following data board nominees and defer the County Commissioner Data Board Nominee to February 14, 2023.

In the Matter of Approval of Data Board Nominees

|                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Circuit Court Clerk             | Michael A. Brown     |
| County Auditor                  | Peggy Holinga Katona |
| County Treasurer                | John Petalas         |
| County Recorder                 | Regina M. Pimentel   |
| County Sheriff                  | Oscar Martinez       |
| County Surveyor                 | Bill Emerson         |
| County Coroner                  | David J. Pastrick    |
| County Prosecutor               | Bernard A. Carter    |
| County Assessor                 | LaTonya Spearman     |
| County Judges                   | John M. Sedia        |
| County Council                  | Randy Niemeyer       |
| County Council                  | Charlie Brown        |
| County Council Finance Director | Scott Schmal         |

Majority voted yes. Motion to approve carried 7-0.

Hamm stated that the PTBOA nominations are not on the agenda but they are up for appointment.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Bilski, to add an item to the agenda. Majority voted yes. Motion to add an item to the agenda carried 7-0.

Hamm - In regards to PTBOA (Property Tax Board of Appeals) I move that Carlie Brandenburg, who is a republican, be reappointed and that Jorree Richards, democrat, be appointed. The motion was seconded by Niemeyer.

Bilski made the motion, seconded by Lay, to close nominations. Majority voted yes. Motion to close nominations carried 7-0.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Bilski, to seat Carlie Brandenburg and Jorree Richards. Motion to seat carried 7-0.

In the Matter of Resolution Honoring Andean High School Senior Drayk Bowen Recipient of the Butkus Award

Bilski made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to approve. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve carried 7-0.

**RESOLUTION NO. 23-01**

**RESOLUTION HONORING ANDREAN HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR  
DRAYK BOWEN  
RECIPIENT OF THE BUTKUS AWARD**

**WHEREAS, students and professional athletes nurtured and trained in Lake County, Indiana, have consistently shown excellence in all sporting endeavors; and**

**WHEREAS, Lake County has generously sent forth its spirited and athletic youth to compete with other youths of this state and of every country and nation of this world; and**

**WHEREAS, Lake County is justly proud of its sons and daughters who have so willingly taken upon themselves the hardships and disciplines, both physical and mental, which successful participation in sporting events demands;**



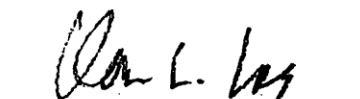
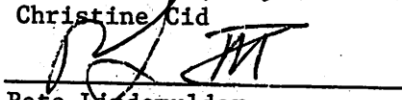
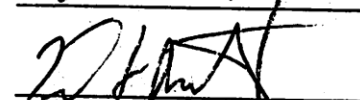
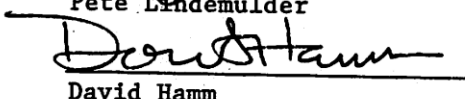
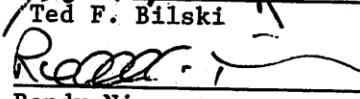
**WHEREAS, Drayk Bowen, an Andean High School Senior, plays both offense and defense on the Andean High School Football Team and was awarded the Gatorade Player of the Year in Indiana last season and this year was named Mr. Football at the linebacker position; and**

**WHEREAS, Drayk Bowen is ranked as the Nation's No. 45 overall player in the Country according to Rivals and he ranks No. 51 by Sports Illustrated and has committed to Notre Dame University; and**

**WHEREAS, Drayk Bowen has been named as the recipient of the Butkus Award which is given annually to recognize the best high school linebacker in the Country.**

**NOW, THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED that the Lake County Council, and all citizens of Lake County extend congratulations and praise to Drayk Bowen as the recipient of the Butkus Award; that a copy of this Resolution be spread on the official records of the Lake County Council, and an official copy be delivered to Drayk Bowen.**

**DULY ADOPTED by the Lake County Council, this 10th day of January, 2023.**

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <br>Christine Cid    | <br>President |                    |
| <br>Pete Lindemulder | PRESENTED TO<br>BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS<br>BY LAKE COUNTY AUDITOR                                  | <br>Ted F. Bilski  |
| <br>David Hamm       | JAN 10 2023   | <br>Randy Niemeyer |

**Members of the Lake County Council**

In the Matter of Resolution Honoring Bibich Elementary School Teacher Michelle Snow Recipient of 2022 Academic Coach of the Year Award

Lindemulder made the motion, seconded by Niemeyer, to approve. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve carried 7-0.

**RESOLUTION NO. 23-02**

**RESOLUTION HONORING BIBICH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER  
MICHELLE SNOW  
RECIPIENT OF 2022 ACADEMIC COACH OF THE YEAR AWARD**

**WHEREAS, Michelle Snow, teaches fourth grade at Bibich Elementary School in Dyer, Indiana; and**

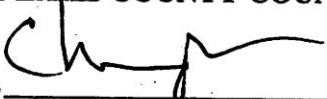
**WHEREAS, Bibich Principal Alison Peralia called Ms. Snow “a staple in the building”; and**

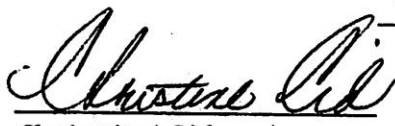
**WHEREAS, Michelle Snow jump-started the school’s Spell Bowl and M.A.T.H. (Math Academic Teams for Hoosiers) Bowl Programs; and**

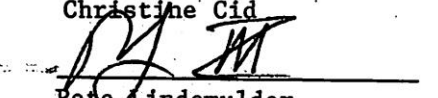
**WHEREAS, the Indiana Association of School Principals named Michelle Snow the 2022 Academic Coach of the Year.**

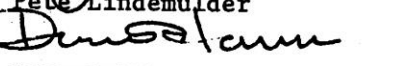
**NOW, THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT THE Lake County Council and all of the citizens of Lake County recognize Michelle Snow as the 2022 Academic Coach of the Year: and that a copy of this Resolution be spread on the official records of the Lake County Council, and an official copy be delivered to Michelle Snow.**

**DULY ADOPTED BY THE LAKE COUNTY COUNCIL, this 10<sup>TH</sup> day of January, 2023.**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
President

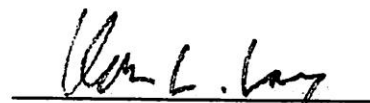
  
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Christine Cid

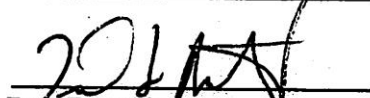
  
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Pete Lindemulder

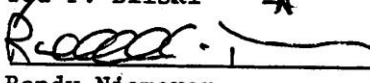
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David Hamm

PRESENTED TO  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
BY LAKE COUNTY AUDITOR

JAN 10 2023

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ted F. Bilski

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Randy Niemeyer

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Randy Niemeyer

**Members of the Lake County Council**

In the Matter of Resolution Proclaiming February as Black History Month

Bilski made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to approve. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve carried 7-0.

**RESOLUTION NO. 23-03**

**RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING  
FEBRUARY AS BLACK HISTORY MONTH**

**WHEREAS,** the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History, Inc. has urged communities to set aside the month of February as a special time to recognize the contributions of the African-American; and

**WHEREAS,** this Association was founded in 1915, in Chicago, Illinois, by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a Ph.D. in response to the lack of information on the accomplishments of African-Americans; and


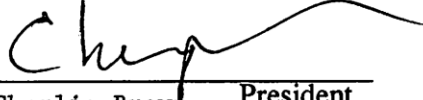
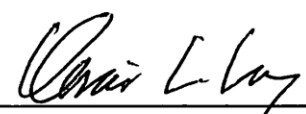
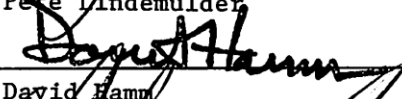
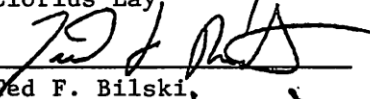

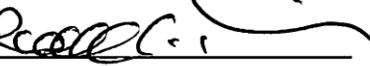
**WHEREAS,** by 1926, Dr. Woodson and his group established the second week of February as "Negro History Week" to coincide with the birth date of Abraham Lincoln (February 12th) and Frederick Douglas, who calculated his to be February 14<sup>th</sup>; and

**WHEREAS,** schools and community groups embraced an annual weekly observance eagerly and soon requested more time to share the contributions of America's largest minority; and

**WHEREAS,** the observance was extended to a month in 1976, and has provided a time when communities emphasize not only the annual theme the Association suggests, but also a time when communities present in many forms various phases of the history and contributions of the African-American people.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Lake County Council does hereby urge all citizens to take advantage of the many programs and exhibits planned for February in observance of Black History Month, and continue to learn more of the contributions of the African-American long after this month of observance has been completed.

**SO RESOLVED THIS 10<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2023.**

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |
| Pete Lindemulder  | Charlie Brown      President   | Clorius Lay   |
|  |  |  |
| David Hamm  |  | Ted F. Bilski   |
|  |  |  |
| Christine Cid   |  | Randy Niemeyer  |

Members of the Lake County Council

In the Matter of Resolution in Support of Senate Bill No. 65, a Bill Regarding Elected Officials Training Fund

Recorder Gina Pimentel explained that Senate Bill 65 is a one-time transfer from their Elected Officials Training Fund in the amount of approximately five hundred thousand dollars that has been sitting in the fund and has not been used. "We had been in contact with Senator Niemeyer and explained to him that this money that my office generates per recording, can be moved to my perpetuation fund so that we can continue to complete projects that we've been working on for the past two years. These projects include imaging, indexing and straightening out accuracy on millions of documents. This will be beneficial to our taxpayers and to our county."

Larry Blanchard - This is enabling legislation for action, a one-shot deal if you will by the council to transfer an amount of money estimated around five hundred thousand. It'll still come back to the council for that when it passes.

Niemeyer – I have asked the Recorder for a scope of work that this money will be applied to so we have some specificity as it relates to the appropriation of those dollars if this senate bill should be successfully passed. What I am asking for the council to consider is this resolution to support Senate Bill 65 as it moves through the process. As Mr. Blanchard stated this is a one-shot deal and if this money is not used in this fashion, it's essentially going to sit there. Unless legislation is changed that allowed to be incorporated into other uses. So, its essentially a restricted fund at this point.

Bilski – So right now, it is only elected official training and their proxy?

O'Donnell – The statute right now on the training fund says that the money in the fund shall be used to provide training of county elected officials and individuals first elected to a county office, like new Assessors. It says it can be used to pay the travel, lodging and related expenses associated with any training and then also training of one or more designees of a county elected official if sufficient funds are appropriated. What the Senator is suggesting adding is this language – Upon determination by a county fiscal bodies, the money in the fund exceeds the amount necessary to fund those expenses specified under sections one and two. The county Treasurer may, no later than December 31, 2023, transfer the excess money to the records perpetuation fund that Gina manages. So, it's a one-time transfer that has to be done in the next year. Larry analyzed these funds and notice that the amount that's in there, it would take a hundred years to spend all that money.

Cid – So we're still leaving money in the fund for the training that may be needed this year.

Blanchard – Exactly, projected revenues this year are between sixty-five and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Bilski – I think it's a great idea. It's a great way to generate the revenue to get what needs to be done, as long as it returns back to normal as soon as that appropriation is done then I'm good with it.

Cid – And it may reduce cost to the general fund if you can expend those costs.

Niemeyer made the motion, seconded by Lindemulder, to approve. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve carried 7-0.



**RESOLUTION NO. 23-04**

**RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL NO. 65,  
A BILL REGARDING ELECTED OFFICIALS TRAINING FUND**

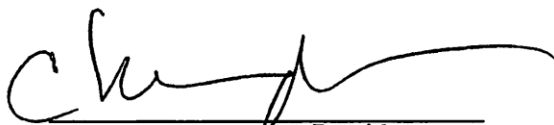
**WHEREAS,** Senate Bill No. 65, allows a county treasurer, upon the county fiscal body's determination that money in the county elected officials training fund is in excess of the fund's expenses, to transfer the excess money to the county recorder's records perpetuation fund; provides that the transfer must be made not later than December 31, 2023; and

**WHEREAS,** Senate Bill No. 65 is in the best interest of the citizens of Lake County, Indiana and will allow for an efficient use of the County's resources.


**NOW, THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:**

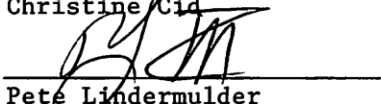
That the Lake County Council is in support of Senate Bill No. 65, allowing a county treasurer, upon the county fiscal body's determination that money in the county elected officials training fund is in excess of the fund's expenses, to transfer the excess money to the county recorder's records perpetuation fund; provides that the transfer must be made not later than December 31, 2023.

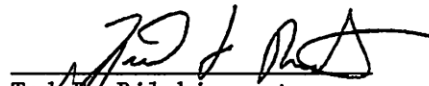
**SO RESOLVED THIS 10<sup>th</sup> DAY OF JANUARY, 2023.**

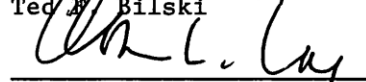
  
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Charlie Brown      President

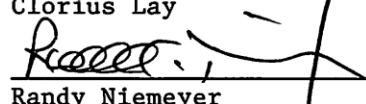
  
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David Hamm

  
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Christine Cid

  
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Pete Lindermulder

  
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Ted Bilski

  
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Clorius Lay

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Randy Niemeyer

Members of the Lake County Council

In the Matter of Plan Commission Ordinance 2559 Lake County Flood Prevention Ordinance, 12-14-2022, Favorable Recommendation, (Vote 7-0)

Lay made the motion, seconded by Bilski, to approve on First Reading. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve on First Reading carried 7-0.

Niemeyer made the motion, seconded by Lindemulder, to Suspend Rules. Majority voted yes. Motion to Suspend Rules carried 7-0.

Lay made the motion, seconded by Bilski, to approve on Second Reading. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve on Second Reading carried 7-0.

## **UNINCORPORATED LAKE COUNTY**

### **FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION**

#### **ORDINANCE NO. 2559**

UNINCORPORATED LAKE COUNTY FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

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

- Section A. Statutory Authorization
- Section B. Findings of Fact
- Section C. Statement of Purpose
- Section D. Methods of Reducing Flood Loss

ARTICLE 2. Definitions

ARTICLE 3. General Provisions

- Section A. Lands to Which This Ordinance Applies
- Section B. Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard
- Section C. Establishment of Floodplain Development Permit
- Section D. Compliance
- Section E. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions
- Section F. Discrepancy between Mapped Floodplain and Actual Ground Elevations
- Section G. Interpretation
- Section H. Warning and Disclaimer of Liability
- Section I. Penalties for Violation

ARTICLE 4. ADMINISTRATION

- Section A. Designation of Administrator
- Section B. Floodplain Development Permit and Certification Requirements
- Section C. Duties and Responsibilities of the Administrator
- Section D. Administrative Procedures
- Section E. Map Maintenance Activities
- Section F. Variance Procedures
- Section G. FEMA Guidelines for Variances

ARTICLE 5. PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

- Section A. Floodplain Status Standards
  - 1. Standards for Identified Floodways
  - 2. Standards for Identified Fringe
  - 3. Standards for SFHAs without Established Base Flood Elevation and/or Floodways/Fringe
  - 4. Standards for SFHAs not Identified on a Map
  - 5. Standards for Public Freshwater Lakes
- Section B. General Standards
- Section C. Specific Standards
  - 1. Building Protection Requirement
  - 2. Residential Construction
  - 3. Non-Residential Construction
  - 4. Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles
  - 5. Accessory Structures
  - 6. Pavilions, Gazebos, Decks, Carports, and Similar Development
  - 7. Above Ground Gas or Liquid Storage Tanks
- Section D. Specific Standards for Coastal High Hazard Areas
- Section E. Standards for Subdivision Proposals
- Section F. Standards for Critical Facilities

ARTICLE 6. LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS

- Section A. Severability
- Section B. Effective Date

**FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE**

**Article 1. Statutory Authorization, Findings of Fact, Purpose, and Methods**

**Section A. Statutory Authorization**

The Indiana Legislature has in IC 36-1-4-11 granted the power to local government units to control land use within their jurisdictions. Therefore, the County Council of Lake County does hereby adopt the following floodplain management regulations.

**Section B. Findings of Fact**

The flood hazard areas of Unincorporated Lake County are subject to periodic inundation, which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare. Additionally, structures that are inadequately elevated, floodproofed, or otherwise protected from flood damage also contribute to the flood loss. In order to minimize the threat of such damages and to achieve the purposes hereinafter set forth, these regulations are adopted.

**Section C. Statement of Purpose**

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

- (1) Protect human life 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 interruptions;
- (5) Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets, and bridges located in floodplains;
- (6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight area;
- (7) Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions;
- (8) Minimize the impact of development on adjacent properties within and near flood prone areas;
- (9) Ensure that the flood storage and conveyance functions of the floodplain are maintained;
- (10) Minimize the impact of development on the natural, beneficial values of the floodplain;
- (11) Prevent floodplain uses that are either hazardous or environmentally incompatible; and
- (12) Meet community participation requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.

**Section D. Methods of Reducing Flood Loss**

In order to accomplish its purposes, these regulations include methods and provisions for:

- (1) Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water hazards, or which result in damaging increases in flood heights or velocities;
- (2) Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities, which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;
- (4) Controlling filling, grading, dredging, excavating, and other development which may increase flood damage; and,
- (5) Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers, which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

**Article 2. Definitions**

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

**Accessory Structure** means a structure with a floor area of 400 square feet or less that is on the same parcel of property as a principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure; an accessory structure specifically excludes structures used for human habitation.

- (1) Accessory structures are considered walled and roofed where the structure includes at least two outside rigid walls and a fully secured roof.
- (2) Examples of accessory structures include but are not necessarily limited to two-car detached garages (or smaller), carports, storage and tool sheds, and small boathouses.
- (3) The following may have uses that are incidental or accessory to the principal structure on a parcel but are generally not considered to be accessory structures by the NFIP:
  - a. Structures in which any portion is used for human habitation, whether as a permanent residence or as temporary or seasonal living quarters, such as a detached garage or carriage house that includes an apartment or guest quarters, or a detached guest house on the same parcel as a principal residence;
  - b. Structures used by the public, such as a place of employment or entertainment; and,
  - c. Development that does not meet the NFIP definition of a structure for floodplain management purposes. Examples includes, but are not necessarily limited to, a gazebo, pavilion, picnic shelter, or carport that is open on all sides (roofed but not walled).

**Addition** (to an existing structure) means any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter of a structure in which the addition is connected by a common load-bearing wall other than a firewall. Any walled and roofed addition, which is connected by a firewall or is separated by independent perimeter load-bearing walls, is new construction.

**Aerator** means a mechanical device placed within a public freshwater lake that is used to accomplish any of the following:

- (1) Increase the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water.
- (2) Increase the decomposition of organic materials.
- (3) Alter water flow or circulation.
- (4) Reduce icing.
- (5) Enhance audio or visual enjoyment by bubbling or spraying water.

**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 modification which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the flow of water during conditions of the base flood.

**Appeal** means a request for a review of the floodplain administrator's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance, a request for a variance, or a challenge of a board decision.

**Area of shallow flooding** means a designated AO or AH Zone on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet 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** is the land within a community subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of being flooded in any given year.

**Base flood** means the flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The base flood may also be referred to as the 1% annual chance flood or one hundred (100) year flood.

**Base Flood Elevation (BFE)** means the water surface elevation of the base flood in relation to a specified datum, usually the North American Vertical Datum of 1988.

**Basement** means that portion of a structure having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

**Best Available Flood Layer (BAFL)** means floodplain studies and any corresponding floodplain maps prepared and/or approved by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources which provide base flood elevation information floodplain limits, and/or floodway delineations for flood hazards identified by approximate studies on the currently effective FIRM (Zone A) and/or for waterways where the flood hazard is not identified on available floodplain mapping.

**Breakaway wall** means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the structure.

**Building** – See "Structure."

**Coastal High Hazard Area** means an area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone V1-30, VE, VO, or V.

**Community** means a political entity that has the authority to adopt and enforce floodplain ordinances for the areas within its jurisdiction.

**Critical facility** means a facility for which even a slight chance of flooding might be too great. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to, schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire, and emergency response installations, and installations which produce, use or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

**Development** means, for floodplain management purposes, any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate including but not limited to:

- (1) construction, reconstruction, or placement of a structure or any addition to a structure;
- (2) installing a manufactured home on a site, preparing a site for a manufactured home, or installing a recreational vehicle on a site for more than 180 days;
- (3) installing utilities, erection of walls and fences, construction of roads, or similar projects;
- (4) construction of flood control structures such as levees, dikes, dams, channel improvements, etc.;
- (5) mining, dredging, filling, grading, excavation, or drilling operations;
- (6) construction and/or reconstruction of boat lifts, docks, piers, and seawalls;
- (7) construction and/or reconstruction of, bridges or culverts;
- (8) storage of materials; or
- (9) any other activity that might change the direction, height, or velocity of flood or surface waters.

"Development" does not include activities such as the maintenance of existing structures and facilities such as painting; re-roofing; resurfacing roads; or, gardening, plowing, and similar agricultural practices that do not involve filling, grading, excavation, or the construction of permanent structures.

**Dry hydrant** means a structure that does both of the following:

- (1) Extends lakeward of the legally established or average normal waterline or shoreline.
- (2) Provides a means of suction water supply without direct drafting for fire protection.

**Elevation Certificate** means a FEMA form that is routinely reviewed and approved by the White House Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act that is encouraged to be used to collect certified elevation information.

**Enclosed area (enclosure)** is an area of a structure enclosed by walls on all sides.

**Enclosure below the lowest floor.** See "Lowest Floor" and "Enclosed Area."

**Existing 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 before the effective date of the community's first floodplain ordinance.

**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 manufactured 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).

**FEMA** means the Federal Emergency Management Agency.



**Fill** for floodplain management purposes, means any material deposited or placed which has the effect of raising the level of the ground surface above the natural grade elevation. Fill material includes but is not limited to consolidated material such as concrete and brick and unconsolidated material such as soil, sand, gravel, and stone.

**Flood or Flooding** means 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 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.

Flood or flooding also includes the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or current of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined above.

**Flood hazard area** means areas subject to the one percent (1%) annual chance flood. (See "Special Flood Hazard Area")

**Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)** means an official map of a community, on which FEMA has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM).

**Flood Insurance Study (FIS)** means the official hydraulic and hydrologic report provided by FEMA. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the FIRM and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

**Flood Plain Administrator** – see Lake County Plan Commission Executive Director or Director

**Flood prone area** means any land area acknowledged by a community as being susceptible to inundation by water from any source. (See "Floodplain")

**Flood Protection Grade (FPG)** is the BFE plus two (2) feet at any given location in the SFHA. For sites within a SFHA designated as "Zone AO," the BFE is equivalent to the flood depth specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, measured from the highest adjacent grade. If no flood depth is specified, two feet is used as the minimum depth. (See "Freeboard")

**Flood-related erosion** means the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of 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 a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding.

**Floodplain or flood prone area** means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. (See "Flood")

**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 zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as a floodplain ordinance, grading ordinance and erosion control ordinance), and other applications of police power which control development in flood-prone areas. The term describes such state or



local regulations in any combination thereof, which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

**Floodproofing (dry floodproofing)** is a method of protecting a structure that ensures that the structure, together with attendant utilities and sanitary facilities, is watertight to the floodproofed design elevation with walls that are substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components of these walls are capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic flood forces, including the effects of buoyancy, and anticipated debris impact forces.

**Floodproofing certificate** is a form used to certify compliance for non-residential structures as an alternative to elevating structures to or above the FPG.

**Floodway** is the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulative increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

**Freeboard** means a factor of safety, usually expressed in feet above the BFE, which is applied for the purposes of floodplain management. It is used to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than those calculated for the base flood.

**Fringe or Flood Fringe** is the portion of the floodplain lying outside the floodway.

**Functionally dependent use** means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

**Glacial stone** means a rounded stone that satisfies each of the following:

- (1) Was produced by glacial activity.
- (2) No individual stone weighs more than one hundred twenty (120) pounds.
- (3) At least ninety percent (90%) of the material passes through a twelve (12) inch sieve.
- (4) Not more than ten percent (10%) of the material passes through a six (6) inch sieve.

**Hardship** (as related to variances of this ordinance) means the exceptional hardship that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The Lake County Board of Zoning Appeals requires that the variance is exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Mere economic or financial hardship alone is NOT exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical handicaps, personal preferences, or the disapproval of one's neighbors likewise cannot, as a rule, qualify as an exceptional hardship. All of these problems can be resolved through other means without granting a variance, even if the alternative is more expensive, or requires the property owner to build elsewhere or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended.

**Highest adjacent grade** means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to the start of construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

**Historic structure** means any structure that is:

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

- (2) certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- (3) individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- (4) individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified by (a) an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of Interior, or (b) directly by the Secretary of Interior in states without approved programs.

**Hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analysis** means analyses performed by a professional engineer licensed by the State of Indiana, in accordance with standard engineering practices that are accepted by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and FEMA, used to determine the base flood, other frequency floods, flood elevations, floodway information and boundaries, and flood profiles.

**International Code Council-Evaluation Service (ICC-ES) Report** means a document that presents the findings, conclusions, and recommendations from a particular evaluation. ICC-ES reports provide information about what code requirements or acceptance criteria were used to evaluate a product, and how the product should be identified, installed.

**Lake County Plan Commission Executive Director or Director** is a general reference to plan commission staff charged with administering the Unincorporated Lake County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and other ordinances under their purview. It is not expected that a single individual will necessarily be performing all functions under this regulation.

**Lattice work** – see “Breakaway wall.”

**Letter of Final Determination (LFD)** means a letter issued by FEMA during the mapping update process which establishes final elevations and provides the new flood map and flood study to the community. The LFD initiates the six-month adoption period. The community must adopt or amend its floodplain management regulations during this six-month period unless the community has previously incorporated an automatic adoption clause.

**Letter of Map Change (LOMC)** is a general term used to refer to the several types of revisions and amendments to FEMA maps that can be accomplished by letter. They are broken down into the following categories:

- (1) **Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR)** means FEMA’s comment on a proposed project that would, upon construction, result in modification of the SFHA through the placement of fill outside the existing regulatory floodway.
- (2) **Conditional Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (CLOMR-F)** means a letter from FEMA stating that a proposed structure that will be elevated by fill would not be inundated by the base flood.
- (3) **Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)** means an amendment by letter to the currently effective FEMA map that establishes that a building or land is not located in a SFHA through the submittal of property specific elevation data. A LOMA is only issued by FEMA.
- (4) **Letter of Map Amendment Out as Shown (LOMA-OAS)** means an official determination by FEMA that states the property or building is correctly shown outside the SFHA as shown on an effective NFIP map. Therefore, the mandatory flood insurance requirement does not apply. An out-as-shown determination does not require elevations.
- (5) **Letter of Map Revision (LOMR)** means an official revision to the currently effective FEMA map. It is issued by FEMA and changes flood zones, delineations, and elevations.
- (6) **Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F)** means FEMA’s modification of the SFHA shown on the FIRM based on the placement of fill outside the existing regulatory floodway.

**Lowest adjacent grade** means the lowest elevation, after completion of construction, of the ground, sidewalk, patio, deck support, or basement entryway immediately next to the structure.

**Lowest floor** means, for floodplain management purposes, the lowest elevation described among the following:

- (1) The lowest floor of a building.
- (2) The basement floor.
- (3) The garage floor if the garage is connected to the building.
- (4) The first floor of a structure elevated on pilings or pillars.
- (5) The floor level of any enclosure, other than a basement, below an elevated structure where the walls of the enclosure provide any resistance to the flow of floodwaters. Designs for meeting the flood opening requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following criteria:
  - a. The walls are designed to automatically equalize the hydrostatic flood forces on the walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters.
  - b. At least two (2) openings are designed and maintained for the entry and exit of floodwater; and these openings provide a total net area of at least one (1) square inch for every one (1) square foot of enclosed area. The bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above the exterior grade or the interior grade immediately beneath each opening, whichever is higher. Doorways and windows do not qualify as openings.
- (6) The first floor of a building elevated on pilings or columns in a coastal high hazard area (as that term is defined in 44 CFR 59.1), as long as it meets the requirements of 44 CFR 60.3.

**Manufactured home** means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached 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.

**Mitigation** means sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. The purpose of mitigation is twofold: to protect people and structures, and to minimize the cost of disaster response and recovery.

**Natural grade** for floodplain management purposes means the elevation of the undisturbed natural surface of the ground. Fill placed prior to the date of the initial identification of the flood hazard on a FEMA map is also considered natural grade.

**New construction** for floodplain management purposes means any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulations adopted by a community 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 the community's first floodplain ordinance.

**North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)** as adopted in 1993 is a vertical control datum used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

**Obstruction** includes, but is not limited to, any dam, wall, wharf, embankment, levee, dike, pile, abutment, protection, excavation, canalization, bridge, conduit, culvert, building, wire, fence, rock, gravel, refuse, fill, structure, vegetation, or other material in, along, across or projecting into any watercourse which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the flow of water; or due to its location, its propensity to snare or collect debris carried by the flow of water, or its likelihood of being carried downstream.

**One-percent annual chance flood** is the flood that has a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. See "Regulatory Flood".

**Physical Map Revision (PMR)** is an official republication of a community's FEMA map to effect changes to base (one-percent annual chance) flood elevations, floodplain boundary delineations, regulatory floodways, and planimetric features. These changes typically occur as a result of structural works or improvements, annexations resulting in additional flood hazard areas, or correction to base flood elevations or SFHAs.

**Prefabricated Building** is a building that is manufactured and constructed using prefabrication. It consists of factory-made components or units that are transported and assembled on-site to form the complete building.

**Primary frontal dune** means a continuous or nearly continuous mound or ridge of sand with relatively steep seaward and landward slopes immediately landward and adjacent to the beach and subject to erosion and overtopping from high tides and waves during major coastal storms. The inland limit of the primary frontal dune occurs at the point where there is a distinct change from a relatively steep slope to a mild slope.

**Principally above ground** means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure, less land value, is above ground.

**Public Freshwater Lake** means a naturally formed lake (not man made) that has been used by the public with the acquiescence of a riparian owner. The term does not include the following:

- (1) Lake Michigan.
- (2) A lake lying wholly or in part within the corporate boundaries of any of the three (3) cities having the largest population in a county having a population of more than four hundred thousand (400,000) but less than seven hundred thousand (700,000).
- (3) A privately owned body of water:
  - a. used for the purpose of surface coal mining; or
  - b. created as a result of surface coal mining.

A listing of Indiana public freshwater lakes is maintained in Natural Resources Commission Information Bulletin #61.

**Recreational vehicle** means a vehicle which is:

- (1) built on a single chassis;
- (2) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections;
- (3) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and

- (4) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as quarters for recreational camping, travel, or seasonal use.

**Regulatory flood** means the flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, as calculated by a method and procedure that is acceptable to and approved by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The regulatory flood elevation at any location is as defined in Article 3, Section B of this ordinance. The "Regulatory Flood" is also known by the term "Base Flood", "One-Percent Annual Chance Flood", and "100-Year Flood".

**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, equaled or exceeded 25% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

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

**Sand dunes** mean naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

**Sheet flow area** – see "area of shallow flooding"

**Solid waste disposal facility** means any facility involved in the storage or disposal of non-liquid, non-soluble materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex and sometimes hazardous substances. Solid waste also includes sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, mining wastes, and liquids and gases stored in containers.

**Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)**, synonymous with "areas of special flood hazard" and floodplain, means those lands within the jurisdiction of Unincorporated Lake County subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Insurance Studies as Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A1-30, A99, or VE. The SFHA includes areas that are flood prone and designated from other federal, state or local sources of data including but not limited to best available flood layer maps provided by or approved by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, historical flood information reflecting high water marks, previous flood inundation areas, and flood prone soils associated with a watercourse.

**Start of construction** includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, or 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 a 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, 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 a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

**Structure** means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, which is principally above ground. The term includes a manufactured home, as well as a prefabricated building. It also includes recreational vehicles installed on a site for more than 180 consecutive days.

**Substantial damage** means damage of any origin sustained by a structure 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 reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures that have incurred "repetitive loss" or "substantial damage" regardless of the

actual repair work performed. The term does not include improvements of structures to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code requirements.

**Temporary structure (Public Freshwater Lakes only)** means a structure that can be installed and removed from the waters of a public freshwater lake without using a crane, bulldozer, backhoe, or similar heavy or large machinery. Examples of a temporary structure include the following:

- (1) A pier that is supported by auger poles or other poles that do not exceed three and one-half (3½) inches in diameter and rest on the lakebed; and is not mounted in or comprised of concrete or cement.
- (2) A boat shelter, boat lift, or boat hoist that has a canvas top and sides; is supported by auger poles or other poles that do not exceed three and one-half (3½) inches in diameter; is not mounted in or comprised of concrete or cement; is designed to float or to rest upon the bed of the lake under its own weight if any structure to which it is attached complies with this section; and, is not wider than ten (10) feet nor longer than twenty (20) feet.

**Variance** is a grant of relief from the requirements of this ordinance consistent with the variance conditions herein.

**Violation** means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this ordinance.

**Walled and roofed** means a building that has two or more exterior rigid walls and a fully secured roof and is affixed to a permanent site.

**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.

**Article 3. General Provisions**

**Section A. Lands to Which This Ordinance Applies**

This ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard (SFHAs) within the jurisdiction of Unincorporated Lake County, Indiana as identified in Article 3, Section B.

**Section B. Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard**

- (1) The regulatory flood elevation, floodway, and fringe limits for the studied SFHAs (riverine) within the jurisdiction of Unincorporated Lake County delineated as an "AE Zone" on the Lake County, Indiana and Incorporated Areas Flood Insurance Rate Map dated January 26, 2023 shall be determined from the one-percent annual chance flood profiles in the Flood Insurance Study of Lake County, Indiana and Incorporated Areas and the corresponding Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) dated January 26, 2023 as well as any subsequent updates, amendments, or revisions, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with the most recent date. Should the floodway limits not be delineated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map for a studied SFHA designated as an "AE Zone", the limits of the floodway will be according to the best available flood layer as provided by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.
- (2) The regulatory flood elevation for the SFHAs of Lake Michigan, delineated as a "VE Zone" on the Lake County, Indiana and Incorporated Areas Flood Insurance Rate Map dated January 26, 2023, shall be the highest elevation specified on the FIRM among all flood zones affecting the proposed development, as well any subsequent updates, amendments or revisions, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (3) The regulatory flood elevation for the SFHAs of Lake Michigan, delineated as a "AE Zone" on the Lake County, Indiana and Incorporated Areas Flood Insurance Rate Map dated January 26, 2023, shall be the highest elevation

published on the Unincorporated Lake County, Indiana and Incorporated Areas Flood Insurance Rate Map dated January 26, 2023, among all flood zones affecting the proposed development, as well as any subsequent updates, amendments, or revisions prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with the most recent date.

- (4) The regulatory flood elevation, floodway, and fringe limits for each of the SFHAs within the jurisdiction of Lake County, delineated as an "A Zone" on the Lake County, Indiana and Incorporated Areas Flood Insurance Rate Map, dated January 26, 2023, as well as any subsequent updates, amendments, or revisions, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with the most recent date, shall be according to the best available flood layer provided by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, provided the upstream drainage area from the subject site is greater than one square mile. Whenever a party disagrees with the best available flood layer, the party needs to replace existing data with better data that meets current engineering standards. To be considered, this data must be submitted to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for review and subsequently approved.
- (5) The regulatory flood elevation for each SFHA of a public freshwater water lake within the jurisdiction of Lake County delineated as an "Zone AE" on the Lake County, Indiana and Incorporated Areas Flood Insurance Rate Map, dated January 26, 2023 shall be in the stillwater elevation tables in the Flood Insurance Study of Lake County, Indiana and Incorporated Areas dated January 26, 2023 and any subsequent updates, amendments, or revisions, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with the most recent date. A listing of Indiana public freshwater lakes can be found in Natural Resources Commission Information Bulletin #61.
- (6) The regulatory flood elevation for each SFHA within the jurisdiction delineated as an "AO Zone" shall be that elevation (or depth) published on the Lake County, Indiana and Incorporated Areas Flood Insurance Rate Map as dated as well as any subsequent updates, amendments, or revisions, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with the most recent date. If no depth is specified on the FIRM, the community shall use two feet as the minimum depth.
- (7) The regulatory flood elevation for each SFHA of a public freshwater water lake within the jurisdiction of Lake County delineated as an "Zone A" on the Lake County, Indiana and Incorporated Areas Flood Insurance Rate Map dated January 26, 2023 as well as any subsequent updates, amendments, or revisions, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with the most recent date, shall be according to the best available flood layer as provided by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, provided the upstream drainage area from the subject site is greater than one square mile. Whenever a party disagrees with the best available flood layer data, the party needs to replace existing data with better data that meets current engineering standards. To be considered, this data must be submitted to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for review and subsequently approved. A listing of Indiana public freshwater lakes is maintained in Natural Resources Commission Information Bulletin #61.
- (8) In the absence of a published FEMA map, or absence of identification on a FEMA map, the regulatory flood elevation, floodway, and fringe limits of any watercourse in the community's known flood prone areas shall be according to the best available flood layer as provided by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, provided the upstream drainage area from the subject site is greater than one square mile.
- (9) Upon issuance of a Letter of Final Determination (LFD), any more restrictive data in the new (not yet effective) mapping/study shall be utilized for permitting and construction (development) purposes, replacing all previously effective less restrictive flood hazard data provided by FEMA.

#### **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 in areas of special flood hazard.

#### **Section D. Compliance**

- (1) No structure shall hereafter be located, extended, converted, or structurally altered within the SFHA without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.
- (2) Where an existing or proposed structure or other development is affected by multiple flood zones, by multiple base flood elevations, or both, the development activity must comply with the provisions of this ordinance applicable to the most restrictive flood zone and the most conservative (highest) base flood elevation affecting any part of the existing or proposed structure; or for other developments, affecting any part of the area of the development.
- (3) No land or stream within the SFHA shall hereafter be altered 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. Discrepancy between Mapped Floodplain and Actual Ground Elevations**

- (1) In cases where there is a discrepancy between the mapped floodplain (SFHA) with base flood elevations provided (riverine or lacustrine Zone AE) on the FIRM and the actual ground elevations, the elevation provided on the profiles or table of still water elevations shall govern.
- (2) If the elevation of the site in question is below the base flood elevation, that site shall be included in the SFHA and regulated accordingly.
- (3) If the natural grade elevation of the site in question is at or above the base flood elevation and a LOMA or LOMR-FW is obtained, the floodplain regulations will not be applied, provided the LOMA or LOMR-FW is not subsequently superseded or invalidated.

**Section G. Interpretation**

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

- (1) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (2) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

**Section H. Warning and Disclaimer of Liability**

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on available information derived from engineering and scientific methods of study. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Therefore, this ordinance does not create any liability on the part of Lake County, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, or the State of Indiana, for any flood damage that results from reliance on this ordinance, or any administrative decision made lawfully thereunder.

**Section I. Penalties for Violation**



Failure to obtain a Floodplain Development Permit in the SFHA or failure to comply with the requirements of a Floodplain Development Permit or conditions of a variance shall be deemed to be a violation of this ordinance. All violations shall be considered a common nuisance and be treated as such in accordance with the provisions of the Zoning Code for the Unincorporated Lake County Zoning Ordinance No. II (Zoning Ordinance) for Lake County. All violations shall be punishable by a fine as directed by section 10.5 (F) of the Unincorporated Lake County Zoning Ordinance.

- (1) A separate offense shall be deemed to occur for each day the violation continues to exist.
- (2) The Lake County Plan Commission shall inform the owner that any such violation is considered a willful act to increase flood damages and therefore may cause coverage by a Standard Flood Insurance Policy to be suspended.
- (3) Nothing herein shall prevent the county from taking such other lawful action to prevent or remedy any violations. All costs connected therewith shall accrue to the person or persons responsible.

**Article 4. Administration.**

**Section A. Designation of Administrator**

The County Council of Lake County, Indiana hereby appoints the Lake County Plan Commission's Executive Director to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance and is herein referred to as the Floodplain Administrator.

**Section B. Floodplain Development Permit and Certification Requirements**

An application for a floodplain development permit shall be made to the Floodplain Administrator for all development activities located wholly within, partially within, or in contact with a special flood hazard area. Such application shall be made by the owner of the property or his/her authorized agent, herein referred to as the applicant, prior to the actual commencement of such construction on a form furnished for that purpose. Such applications shall include, but not be limited to plans drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, earthen fill, storage of materials or equipment, drainage facilities, and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:

**Application Stage.**

- a. A description of the proposed development;
- b. Location of the proposed development sufficient to accurately locate property and structure(s) in relation to existing roads and streams;
- c. A legal description of the property site;
- d. For the reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of an existing structure, or an addition to an existing building, a detailed quote and description of the total work to be completed including but not limited to interior work, exterior work, and labor as well as a certified valuation of the existing (pre-improved or pre-damaged) structure;
- e. A site development plan showing existing and proposed development locations and existing and proposed land grades;
- f. A letter from a licensed professional surveyor or engineering noting that an elevation reference benchmark has been established or confirmed for those projects requiring elevations to be met;

- g. Verification that connection to either a public sewer system or to an approved on-site septic system is available and approved by the respective regulatory agency for proposed structures to be equipped with a restroom, kitchen or other facilities requiring disposal of wastewater;
- h. Plans showing elevation of the top of the planned lowest floor (including basement) of all proposed structures in Zones A, AE, AH, and VE. In Zone AO, plans must show the height of the top of the lowest floor above the highest adjacent grade. In Zones V or VE, plans must also show the elevation of the bottom of the lowest supporting horizontal member. Elevation should be in NAVD 88;
- i. Plans showing elevation (in NAVD 88) to which any non-residential structure will be floodproofed;
- j. Plans showing location and specifications for flood openings for any proposed structure with enclosed areas below the flood protection grade;
- k. Plans showing materials to be used below the flood protection grade for any proposed structure are flood resistant;
- l. Plans showing how any proposed structure will be anchored to resist flotation or collapse;
- m. Plans showing how any electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other service facilities are designed and/or located. Elevation should be in NAVD 88;
- n. Certification of structural design and methods of construction for VE zone construction as required by Article 5, Section D (5);
- o. Certification of breakaway wall design, when applicable, as provided in Article 5, Section D (5);
- p. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. A hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analysis is required, and any watercourse changes submitted to DNR for approval. Once DNR approval is obtained, a FEMA Conditional Letter of Map Revision must be obtained prior to construction. (See Article 4, Section C (8) and Article 4, Section E for additional information.); and,
- q. Any additional information, as requested by the Floodplain Administrator, which may be necessary to determine the disposition of a proposed development or structure with respect to the requirements of this ordinance.

#### Construction Stage.

- a. Upon establishment of the lowest floor of an elevated structure or structure constructed on fill, it shall be the duty of the applicant to submit to the Floodplain Administrator an elevation certificate for the building under construction. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the elevation certificate. Any deficiencies detected during the review shall be corrected by the applicant before work is allowed to continue. Failure to submit the survey or failure to make said corrections required hereby shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.

#### Finished Construction.

- a. Upon completion of construction of any structure requiring certification of elevation, an elevation certificate which depicts the "as-built" lowest floor elevation, or the placement of lowest supporting horizontal member

for structures in Zones V or VE, and other applicable elevation data is required to be submitted by the applicant to the Floodplain Administrator. The elevation certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor and certified by the same.

- b. Upon completion of construction of an elevated structure constructed on fill, a fill report is required to be submitted to the Floodplain Administrator to verify the required standards were met, including compaction.

Upon completion of construction of a floodproofing measure, a floodproofing certificate is required to be submitted by the applicant to the Floodplain Administrator. The floodproofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered professional engineer or architect and certified by same

**Section C. Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator**

The Floodplain Administrator and/or designated staff is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this ordinance. The administrator is further authorized to render interpretations of this ordinance, which are consistent with its spirit and purpose.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Enforce the provisions of this ordinance.
- (2) Evaluate application for permits to develop in special flood hazard areas to assure that the permit requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.
- (3) Interpret floodplain boundaries and provide flood hazard and flood protection elevation information.
- (4) Issue permits to develop in special flood hazard areas when the provisions of these regulations have been met or refuse to issue the same in the event of noncompliance.
- (5) Advise permittee that additional Federal, State and/or local permits may be required. If specific Federal, State and/or local permits are known, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the floodplain development permit.
- (6) Conduct substantial damage determinations to determine whether existing structures, damaged from any source and in special flood hazard areas, must meet the development standards of these regulations.
- (7) For applications to improve 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 shall:
  - a. Verify and document the market value of the pre-damaged or pre-improved structure;
  - b. Compare the cost to perform the improvement; or the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition; or, the combined costs of improvements and repair, if applicable, to the market value of the pre-damaged or pre-improved structure. The cost of all work must be included in the project costs, including work that might otherwise be considered routine maintenance. Items/activities that must be included in the cost shall be in keeping with guidance published by FEMA to ensure compliance with the NFIP and to avoid any conflict with future flood insurance claims of policyholders within the community;

- c. Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; the determination requires evaluation of previous permits issued for improvements and repairs as specified in the definition of "substantial improvement" for proposed work to repair damage caused by flood, the determination requires evaluation of previous permits issued to repair flood-related damage as specified in the definition 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 applicable general and specific standards in Article 5 of this ordinance are required.
- (8) Notify adjacent communities and the State Floodplain Coordinator prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit copies of such notifications to FEMA.
  - (9) Ensure that construction authorization has been granted by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for all development projects subject to Article 5, Section A (1), Section A (3) (a) and Section A (4) of this ordinance. Maintain a record of such authorization (either copy of actual permit/authorization or floodplain analysis/regulatory assessment).
  - (10) Verify the upstream drainage area of any proposed development site near any watercourse not identified on a FEMA map to determine if Article 4, Section C (9) is applicable.
  - (11) Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished.
  - (12) Verify and record the actual elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, in accordance with Article 4, Section B.
  - (13) Verify and record the actual elevation to which any new or substantially improved structures have been floodproofed in accordance with Article 4, Section B.
  - (14) Make on-site inspections of projects in accordance with Article 4, Section D.
  - (15) Coordinate with insurance adjusters prior to permitting any proposed work to bring any flood-damaged structure covered by a standard flood insurance policy into compliance (either a substantially damaged structure or a repetitive loss structure) to ensure eligibility for ICC funds.
  - (16) Ensure that an approved connection to a public sewer system or an approved on-site septic system is planned for any structures (residential or non-residential) to be equipped with a restroom, kitchen or other facilities requiring disposal of wastewater.
  - (17) Provide information, testimony, or other evidence as needed during variance hearings.
  - (18) Serve notices of violations, issue stop-work orders, revoke permits and take corrective actions in accordance with Article 4, Section D.
  - (19) Maintain for public inspection and furnish upon request local permit documents, damaged structure inventories, substantial damage determinations, regulatory flood data, SFHA maps, Letters of Map Change (LOMC), copies of DNR permits, letters of authorization, and floodplain analysis and regulatory assessments (letters of recommendation), federal permit documents, and "as-built" elevation and floodproofing data for all buildings constructed subject to this ordinance in accordance with Section Article 4, Section D.
  - (20) Coordinate map maintenance activities and associated FEMA follow-up in accordance with Article 4, Section E.

- (21) Utilize and enforce all Letters of Map Change (LOMC) or Physical Map Revisions (PMR) issued by FEMA for the currently effective SFHA maps of the community.
- (22) Request any additional information which may be necessary to determine the disposition of a proposed development or structure with respect to the requirements of this ordinance.

#### Section D. Administrative Procedures

- (1) Inspections of Work in Progress. As the work pursuant to a 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 terms of the permit. In exercising this power, the administrator has a right, upon presentation of proper credential, to enter on any premises within the territorial jurisdiction at any reasonable hour for the purposes of inspection or other enforcement action.
- (2) Stop Work Orders.
  - a. Upon notice from the floodplain administrator, work on any building, structure or premises that is being done contrary to the provisions of this ordinance shall immediately cease.
  - b. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property, or to his agent, or to the person doing the work, and shall state the conditions under which work may be resumed.
- (3) Revocation of Permits.
  - a. The floodplain administrator may revoke a permit or approval, issued under the provisions of this ordinance, in cases where there has been any false statement or misrepresentation as to the material fact in the application or plans on which the permit or approval was based.
  - b. The floodplain administrator may revoke a permit upon determination by the floodplain administrator that the construction, erection, alteration, repair, moving, demolition, installation, or replacement of the structure for which the permit was issued is in violation of, or not in conformity with, the provisions of this ordinance.
- (4) Floodplain Management Records.
  - a. Regardless of any limitation on the period required for retention of public records, records of actions associated with the administration of this ordinance shall be kept on file and maintained under the direction of the Floodplain Administrator in perpetuity. These records include permit applications, plans, certifications, Flood Insurance Rate Maps; Letter of Map Change; records of issuance of permits and denial of permits; determinations of whether proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; required design certifications and documentation of elevations required by this ordinance; notifications to adjacent communities, FEMA, and the state related to alterations of watercourses; assurances that the flood carrying capacity of altered watercourses will be maintained; documentation related to appeals and variances, including justification for issuance or denial; and records of enforcement actions taken pursuant to this ordinance.
  - b. These records shall be available for public inspection at the Lake County Government Center located at 2293 North Main Street, Crown Point, IN 46307.
- (5) Periodic Inspection. Once a project is completed, periodic inspections may be conducted by the Floodplain Administrator to ensure compliance. The Floodplain Administrator shall have a right, upon presentation of proper credential, 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.

**Section E. Map Maintenance Activities**

To meet NFIP minimum requirements to have flood data reviewed and approved by FEMA, and to ensure that Unincorporated Lake County's flood maps, studies and other data identified in Article 3, Section B accurately represent flooding conditions so appropriate floodplain management criteria are based on current data, the following map maintenance activities are identified:

**(1) Requirement to Submit New Technical Data**

- a. For all development proposals that impact floodway delineations or base flood elevations, the community shall ensure that technical data reflecting such changes be submitted to FEMA within six months of the date such information becomes available. These development proposals include:
  - i. Floodway encroachments that increase or decrease base flood elevations or alter floodway boundaries;
  - ii. Fill sites to be used for the placement of proposed structures where the applicant desires to remove the site from the special flood hazard area;
  - iii. Alteration of watercourses that result in a relocation or elimination of the special flood hazard area, including the placement of culverts; and Subdivision or large-scale development proposals requiring the establishment of base flood elevations.
- b. It is the responsibility of the applicant to have required technical data for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision or Letter of Map Revision and submitted to FEMA. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources will review the submittals as part of a partnership with FEMA. The submittal should be mailed to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources at the address provided on the FEMA form (MT-2) or submitted through the online Letter of Map Change website. Submittal and processing fees for these map revisions shall be the responsibility of the applicant.
- c. The Floodplain Administrator shall require a Conditional Letter of Map Revision prior to the issuance of a floodplain development permit for proposed floodway encroachments that increase the base flood elevation.
- d. Floodplain development permits issued by the Floodplain Administrator shall be conditioned upon the applicant obtaining a Letter of Map Revision from FEMA for any development proposal subject to this section.

**(2) Right to Submit New Technical Data**

The Floodplain Administrator may request changes to any of the information shown on an effective map that does not impact floodplain or floodway delineations or base flood elevations, such as labeling or planimetric details. Such a submission shall include appropriate supporting documentation made in writing by the President of the County Council of Lake County and may be submitted to FEMA at any time.

**Section F. Variance Procedures**

- (1) The Board of Zoning Appeals (the board) as established by the Lake County Council shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from requirements of this ordinance.
- (2) The board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged an error in any requirement, decision, or determination is made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the board may appeal such decision to the Lake County Circuit or Superior Court.

- (3) In considering such applications, the board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and:
- a. the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
  - b. the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
  - 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, where applicable;
  - f. the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
  - g. the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
  - h. the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
  - i. the expected height, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters at the site; and,
  - j. 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.
- (4) A written report addressing each of the above factors shall be submitted with the application for a variance.
- (5) Variances from the provisions of this ordinance shall only be granted when the board can make positive findings of fact based on evidence submitted at the hearing for the following:
- a. A showing of good and sufficient cause.
  - b. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship as defined in Article 2.
  - c. A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing laws or ordinances.
- (6) No variance for a residential use within a floodway subject to Article 5, Section A (1), Section A (3) (a) or Section A (4) of this ordinance may be granted.
- (7) Any variance granted in a floodway subject to Article 5, Section A (1), Section A (3) (a) or Section A (4) will require a permit from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Variances shall not be issued within any designated regulatory floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (8) Variances to the Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction of Article 5 may be granted only when a new structure is to be located on a lot of one-half acre or less in size, contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the flood protection grade.
- (9) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of "historic structures" upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an "historic structure" and the variance is the minimum to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

- (10) Variances may be issued for new construction, substantial improvements, and other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use.
- (11) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (12) 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 of this ordinance.
- (13) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the Flood Protection Grade and the elevation to which the lowest floor is to be built and stating that the cost of the flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.
- (14) The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain the records of appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Indiana Department of Natural Resources upon request.

**Section G. FEMA Floodplain Management Bulletin – FEMA P-993, dated July 2014**

Variances and the National Flood Insurance Program is suggested reading and incorporated by reference herein and may be found online at:

[https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/FEMA\\_P-993\\_FPM-Bulletin\\_Variance.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/FEMA_P-993_FPM-Bulletin_Variance.pdf)

This document explains FEMA's purpose, background, and meaning of requiring variances and is suggested reading for anyone unclear on variance requirements.

**Article 5. Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction**

**Section A. Floodplain Status Standards**

**(1) Floodways (Riverine)**

Located within SFHAs, established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as floodways. The floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters, which carry debris, potential projectiles, and has erosion potential. Under the provisions of the Flood Control Act (IC 14-28-1) a permit for construction in a floodway from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources is required prior to the issuance of a local building permit for any excavation, deposit, construction, or obstruction activity located in the floodway. This includes land preparation activities such as filling, grading, clearing, and paving undertaken before the actual start of construction of the structure. General licenses and exemptions to the requirements of the Flood Control Act (IC 14-28-1 and 312 IAC 10) may apply to qualified additions/improvements to existing lawful residential structures, rural bridges, logjam removals; wetland restoration, utility line crossings, outfall projects, creek rock removal, and prospecting.

- a. If the site is in a regulatory floodway as established in Article 3, Section B, the Floodplain Administrator shall require the applicant to forward the application, along with all pertinent plans and specifications, to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and apply for approval for construction in a floodway, provided the activity does not qualify for a general license or exemption (IC 14-28-1 or 312 IAC 10).
- b. No action shall be taken by the Floodplain Administrator until approval has been granted by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for construction in the floodway, or evidence provided by an applicant that the development meets specified criteria to qualify for a general license or exemption to the requirement of the Flood Control Act. The Floodplain Development Permit shall meet the provisions contained in this article.



- c. The Floodplain Development Permit cannot be less restrictive than an approval issued for construction in a floodway issued by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, or the specified criteria used to qualify for a general license or exemption to the Flood Control Act for a specific site/project. However, a community's more restrictive regulations (if any) shall take precedence.
- d. In floodway areas identified on the FIRM, development shall cause no increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge without first obtaining a Conditional Letter of Map Revision and meeting requirements of Article 4, Section E (1). A Conditional Letter of Map Revision cannot be issued for development that would cause an increase in flood levels affecting a structure and such development should not be permitted.
- e. In floodway areas identified by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources through detailed or approximate studies but not yet identified on the effective FIRM as floodway areas, the total cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not adversely affect the efficiency of, or unduly restrict the capacity of the floodway. This adverse effect is defined as an increase in the elevation of the regulatory flood of at least fifteen-hundredths (0.15) of a foot as determined by comparing the regulatory flood elevation under the project condition to that under the natural or pre-floodway condition as proven with hydraulic analyses.
- f. For all projects involving channel modifications or fill (including levees) the county shall submit the data and request that the Federal Emergency Management Agency revise the regulatory flood data per mapping standard regulations found at 44 CFR § 65.12.

**(2) Fringe (Riverine)**

If the site is in the fringe (either identified on the FIRM or identified by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources through detailed or approximate studies and not identified on a FIRM), the Floodplain Administrator may issue the local Floodplain Development Permit provided the provisions contained in this article have been met.

**(3) SFHAs without Established Base Flood Elevation and/or Floodways/Fringes (Riverine)**

- a. Drainage area upstream of the site is greater than one square mile:

If the site is in an identified floodplain where the limits of the floodway and fringe have not yet been determined, and the drainage area upstream of the site is greater than one square mile, the Floodplain Administrator shall require the applicant to forward the application, along with all pertinent plans and specifications, to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for review and comment.

No action shall be taken by the Floodplain Administrator until written approval from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (approval for construction in a floodway, letter of authorization, or evidence of general license qualification) or a floodplain analysis/regulatory assessment citing the one-percent annual chance flood elevation and the recommended Flood Protection Grade has been received from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

Once the Floodplain Administrator has received the proper written approval, evidence of general license qualification, or floodplain analysis/regulatory assessment approving the proposed development from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, a Floodplain Development Permit may be issued, provided the conditions of the Floodplain Development Permit are not less restrictive than the conditions received from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the provisions contained in this section have been met.

- b. Drainage area upstream of the site is less than one square mile:

If the site is in an identified floodplain where the limits of the floodway and fringe have not yet been determined and the drainage area upstream of the site is less than one square mile, the Floodplain Administrator shall require the applicant to provide an engineering analysis showing the limits of the floodplain and one-percent annual chance flood elevation for the site.

Upon receipt, the Floodplain Administrator may issue the local Floodplain Development Permit, provided the provisions contained in this article have been met.

**(4) SFHAs not Identified on a Map**

- a. If a proposed development site is near a waterway with no SFHA identified on a map, the Floodplain Administrator shall verify the drainage area upstream of the site. If the drainage area upstream of the site is verified as being greater than one square mile, the Floodplain Administrator shall require the applicant to forward the application, along with all pertinent plans and specifications, to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for review and comment.
- b. No action shall be taken by the Floodplain Administrator until written approval from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (approval for construction in a floodway, letter of authorization, or evidence of general license qualification) or a floodplain analysis/regulatory assessment citing the one-percent annual chance flood elevation and the recommended Flood Protection Grade has been received from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.
- c. Once the Floodplain Administrator has received the proper written approval, evidence of general license qualification, or floodplain analysis/regulatory assessment approving the proposed development from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, a Floodplain Development Permit may be issued, provided the conditions of the Floodplain Development Permit are not less restrictive than the conditions received from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the provisions contained in this article have been met.

**(5) Public Freshwater Lakes**

Within the SFHA are public freshwater lakes. Public freshwater lakes are governed by IC 14-26-2 (sometimes referred to as the Lakes Preservation Act) and rules adopted by the Natural Resource Commission at 312 IAC 11-1 through 312 IAC 11-5 to assist with its implementation. A listing of public freshwater lakes can be found in the Indiana Register, Information Bulletin #61. Noting while Lake Freeman and Lake Shafer are listed, Indiana Department of Natural Resources and Natural Resource Commission authority is abridged by IC 14-26-2-15. Dredging of public freshwater lakes is addressed in the Indiana Register, Information Bulletin #60.

- a. Lakes Preservation Act jurisdiction is based on the specific lake's legally established lake level, where this legally established elevation (legal lake level) meets the land along the shoreline. When no legal lake level is established for a lake, average normal shoreline at each site is used, based on observation of breaks such as lakebed vs ground and lines of demarcation.
- b. Indiana Department of Natural Resources approval is required for excavation, fill, and placement, modification, or repair of a temporary or permanent structure over, along or lakeward of the shoreline or waterline of a public freshwater lake. Walls landward of the shoreline (within ten (10) feet) and below legal or normal water level of a public freshwater lake also require prior approval from DNR.
- c. General licenses and exemptions to the Lake Preservation Act may apply to the placement of temporary piers, dry hydrants, aerators, or glacial stone reface, provided they meet the specific criteria of the Public Lakes Rules.
- d. No action shall be taken by the Floodplain Administrator until a permit or letter of authorization (when applicable) has been issued by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources granting approval or qualification for a general license has been verified. Once a permit or approval has been issued by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (or general license qualification verified), the Floodplain Administrator may issue the local

Floodplain Development Permit, provided the applicable provisions contained in this article have been met. The Floodplain Development Permit cannot be less restrictive than the permit issued by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. However, a community's more restrictive regulations (if any) shall take precedence.

**(6) Coastal High Hazard Areas**

Areas in/around Lake Michigan are designated as coastal high hazard areas as established in Article 3, Section B. These areas have special flood hazards associated with wave wash. A person, other than a public or municipal water utility, may not place, fill, or erect a permanent structure in; remove water from; or remove material from a navigable waterway without a permit from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IC 14-19-1). Once a permit or approval has been issued by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, the Floodplain Administrator may issue the local Floodplain Development Permit provided the applicable provisions in this article have been met.

**Section B. General Standards**

In all areas of special flood hazard, the following provisions are required:

- (1) All new construction, reconstruction or repairs made to a repetitive loss structure and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure;
- (2) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage below the FPG;
- (3) New construction and substantial improvements must incorporate methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
- (4) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be located at/above the FPG for residential structures. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be located at/above the FPG or designed so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components below the FPG for non-residential structures. Water and sewer pipes, electrical and telephone lines, submersible pumps, and other waterproofed service facilities may be located below the FPG;
- (5) 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 system;
- (7) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding;
- (8) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvements to a structure that is in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this ordinance;
- (9) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development (including manufactured home parks and subdivisions), which is greater than the lesser of fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres;
- (10) Where an existing or proposed structure or other development is affected by multiple flood zones, by multiple base flood elevations, or both, the development activity must comply with the provisions of this ordinance applicable to

the most restrictive flood zone and the highest base flood elevation affecting any part of the existing or proposed structure; or for other developments, affecting any part of the area of the development.

- (11) Drainage paths must be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures to be constructed on slopes in areas of shallow flooding, designated as Zone AO or Zone AH on the FIRM.
- (12) Fill projects that do not involve a structure must be protected against erosion and scour during flooding by vegetative cover, riprap, or bulk heading. If vegetative cover is used, the slopes shall be no steeper than 3' horizontal to 1' vertical.
- (13) Non-conversion agreements shall be required for all new or substantially improved elevated structures with an enclosure beneath the elevated floor, accessory structures, and open-sided shelters.
- (14) Construction of new solid waste disposal facilities, hazard waste management facilities, salvage yards, and chemical storage facilities shall not be permitted in areas of special flood hazard.

#### **Section C. Specific Standards (Not Applicable to Coastal High Hazard Areas)**

In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data or flood depths have been provided other than coastal high hazard areas, as set forth in Article 3, Section B, the following provisions are required:

- (1) **Building Protection Requirement.** In addition to the general standards described in Article 5, Section B, structures to be located in the SFHA shall be protected from flood damage below the FPG. This building protection requirement applies to the following situations:
  - a. Construction or placement of a residential structure;
  - b. Construction or placement of a non-residential structure;
  - c. Addition or improvement made to an existing structure where the cost of the addition or improvement equals or exceeds 50% of the value of the existing structure (excluding the value of the land). An addition and/or improvement project that is continuous in scope or time is considered as one project for permitting purposes;
  - d. Reconstruction or repairs made to a damaged structure where the costs of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure (excluding the value of the land) before damage occurred (the costs of any proposed additions or improvements beyond restoring the damaged structure to its before damaged condition must be included in the cost);
  - e. Installing a manufactured home on a new site or a new manufactured home on an existing site;
  - f. Installing a travel trailer or recreational vehicle on a site for more than 180 days;
  - g. Reconstruction or repairs made to a repetitive loss structure; and
  - h. Addition or improvement made to any existing structure with a previous repair, addition or improvement constructed since the community's first floodplain ordinance.
- (2) **Residential Construction.**
  - a. New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structures shall meet provisions described in Article 5, Section A and applicable general standards described in Article 5, Section B.

- b. In **Zone A and Zone AE**, new construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor; including basement, at or above the FPG. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with the standards of Article 5, Section C (2) (d). Should fill be used to elevate a structure, the standards of Article 5, Section C (2) (e) must be met.
  
- c. In **Zone AO**, new construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated two feet (2') greater than the flood depth specified on the FIRM above the highest adjacent grade. If no flood depth is specified, the community shall use two feet as the minimum depth. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with the standards of Article 5, Section C (2) (d). Should fill be used to elevate a structure, the standards of Article 5, Section C (2) (e) must be met. Drainage paths must be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures to be constructed on slopes.
  
- d. **Fully enclosed areas** formed by foundation and other exterior walls below the flood protection grade shall meet the following requirement:
  - i. Designed to preclude finished living space and designed to allow for the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters to equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Flood openings must be designed and installed in compliance with criteria set out in FEMA Technical Bulletin 1. Flood openings must be designed and certified by a registered design professional (requires supporting engineering certification or make/model specific ICC-ES Report), or meet the following criteria for non-engineered flood openings:
    - A. Provide a minimum of two openings on different sides of an enclosure. If more than one enclosed area is present, each must have openings on exterior walls (having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every one square foot of enclosed area);
    - B. The bottom of all openings shall be no more than one foot above the higher of the final interior grade (or floor) and the finished exterior grade immediately under each opening;
    - C. Doors and windows do not qualify as openings;
    - D. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions;
    - E. Openings are to be not less than 3 inches in any direction in the plane of the wall. This requirement applies to the hole in the wall, excluding any device that may be inserted such as typical foundation air vent device.
  - ii. The floor of such enclosed area must be at or above grade on at least one side.
  
- e. A residential structure may be constructed on **fill** in accordance with the following
  - i. Fill shall be placed in layers no greater than 1 foot deep before compacting to 95% of the maximum density obtainable with either the Standard or Modified Proctor Test method. The results of the test showing compliance shall be retained in the permit file;
  - ii. Fill shall extend 10 feet beyond the foundation of the structure before sloping below the BFE;
  - iii. Fill shall be protected against erosion and scour during flooding by vegetative cover, riprap, or bulk heading. If vegetative cover is used, the slopes shall be no steeper than 3' horizontal to 1' vertical;

- iv. Fill shall not adversely affect the flow of surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties;

Fill shall be composed of clean granular or earthen material.

- f. A residential structure may be constructed using a **stem wall foundation** (also called chain wall, raised-slab-on-grade, and slab-on-stem-wall-with-fill). Any backfilled stem wall foundation (also called chain wall, raised-slab-on-grade, and slab-on-stem-wall-with-fill) must be backfilled with compacted structural fill, concrete, or gravel that supports the floor slab. No flood openings are required for this type of construction.

**(3) Non-Residential Construction.**

- a. New construction or substantial improvement of any non-residential structures (excludes accessory structures) shall meet provisions described in Article 5, Section A and applicable general standards described in Article 5, Section B.
- b. In **Zone A and Zone AE**, new construction, or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or non-residential structure (excludes accessory structures) shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the FPG or be floodproofed to or above the FPG. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with the standards of Article 5, Section C (3) (d). Should fill be used to elevate a structure, the standards of Article 5, Section C (3) (e) must be met.
- c. In **Zone AO**, new construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated two feet (2') greater than the flood depth specified on the FIRM above the highest adjacent grade. If no flood depth is specified, the community shall use two feet as the minimum depth. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with the standards of Article 5, Section C (2) (d). Should fill be used to elevate a structure, the standards of Article 5, Section C (2) (e) must be met. Drainage paths must be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures to be constructed on slopes.
- d. **Fully enclosed areas** formed by foundation and other exterior walls below the flood protection grade shall meet the following requirement:
  - i. Designed to preclude finished living space and designed to allow for the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters to equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Flood openings must be designed and installed in compliance with criteria set out in FEMA Technical Bulletin 1. Flood openings must be designed and certified by a registered design professional (requires supporting engineering certification or make/model specific ICC-ES Report), or meet the following criteria for non-engineered flood openings:
    - A. Provide a minimum of two openings on different sides of an enclosure. If more than one enclosed area is present, each must have openings on exterior walls (having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every one square foot of enclosed area);
    - B. The bottom of all openings shall be no more than one foot above the higher of the final interior grade (or floor) and the finished exterior grade immediately under each opening;
    - C. Doors and windows do not qualify as openings;
    - D. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions;

- E. Openings are to be not less than 3 inches in any direction in the plane of the wall. This requirement applies to the hole in the wall, excluding any device that may be inserted such as typical foundation air vent device.
- ii. The floor of such enclosed area must be at or above grade on at least one side.
- e. A nonresidential structure may be **constructed on fill** in accordance with the following:
  - i. Shall be placed in layers no greater than 1 foot deep before compacting to 95% of the maximum density obtainable with either the Standard or Modified Proctor Test method. The results of the test showing compliance shall be retained in the permit file;
  - ii. Shall extend 10 feet beyond the foundation of the structure before sloping below the BFE;
  - iii. Shall be protected against erosion and scour during flooding by vegetative cover, riprap, or bulk heading. If vegetative cover is used, the slopes shall be no steeper than 3' horizontal to 1' vertical;
  - iv. Shall not adversely affect the flow of surface drainage from or onto neighboring properties;
  - v. Shall be composed of clean granular or earthen material.
- f. A nonresidential structure may be **floodproofed** in accordance with the following:
  - i. A Registered Professional Engineer or Architect shall certify that the structure has been designed so that below the FPG, the structure and attendant utility facilities are watertight and capable of resisting the effects of the regulatory flood. The structure design shall take into account flood velocities, duration, rate of rise, hydrostatic pressures, and impacts from debris or ice. Such certification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.
  - ii. Floodproofing measures shall be operable without human intervention and without an outside source of electricity.
- g. A nonresidential structure may be constructed using a **stem wall foundation** (also called chain wall, raised-slab-on-grade, and slab-on-stem-wall-with-fill). Any backfilled stem wall foundation must be backfilled with compacted structural fill, concrete, or gravel that supports the floor slab. No flood openings are required for this type of construction.

**(4) Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles.**

- a. These requirements apply to all manufactured homes to be placed on a site in the SFHA:
  - i. The manufactured home shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor shall be at or above the FPG and securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.
  - ii. Fully enclosed areas formed by foundation and other exterior walls below the FPG shall be designed to preclude finished living space and designed to allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls as required for elevated structures in Article 5, Section C (2) (d).
  - iii. Flexible skirting and rigid skirting not attached to the frame or foundation of a manufactured home are not required to have openings.



- b. Recreational vehicles placed on a site in the SFHA shall either:
  - i. Be on site for less than 180 days and be fully licensed and ready for use on a public highway (defined as being on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions), or
  - ii. Meet the requirements for “manufactured homes” as stated earlier in this section.

**(5) Accessory Structures**

Within SFHAs, new construction or placement of an accessory structure must meet the following standards:

- a. Shall have a floor area of 400 square feet or less;
- b. Use shall be limited to parking of vehicles and limited storage;
- c. Shall not be used for human habitation;
- d. Shall be constructed of flood resistant materials;
- e. Shall be constructed and placed on the lot to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters;
- f. Shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation;
- g. Service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or floodproofed to or above the FPG;
- h. Shall be designed to allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls as required for elevated structures in Article 5, Section C (3) (d) and,
- i. Shall not have subsequent additions or improvements that would preclude the structure from its continued designation as an accessory structure.

**(6) Free-standing Pavilions, Gazebos, Decks, Carports, and Similar Development.**

Within SFHAs, new construction or placement of free-standing pavilions, gazebos, decks, carports, and similar development must meet the following standards:

- a. Shall have open sides (having not more than one rigid wall);
- b. Shall be anchored to prevent flotation or lateral movement;
- c. Shall be constructed of flood resistant materials below the FPG;
- d. Any electrical, heating, plumbing and other service facilities shall be located at/above the FPG;
- e. Shall not have subsequent additions or improvements that would preclude the development from its continued designation as a free-standing pavilion, gazebo, carport, or similar open-sided development.

**(7) Above Ground Gas or Liquid Storage Tanks.**



Within SFHAs designated as Zones A, AI-30, AE, AO, AH, V and VE on the community's FIRM, all newly placed or replacement aboveground gas or liquid storage tanks shall meet the requirements for a non-residential structure as required in Article 5, Section C (3).

#### **Section D. Specific Standards for Coastal High Hazard Areas (Zone VE)**

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as coastal high hazard areas in/along Lake Michigan (Zone VE). These areas have special flood hazards associated with wave wash. The following provisions apply within coastal high hazard areas:

- (1) Human-made alterations of sand dunes within a coastal high hazard area are prohibited unless an engineering report documents that the alterations will not increase potential flood damage by reducing the wave and flow dissipation characteristics of the sand dunes.
- (2) The use of fill for structural support of buildings is prohibited.
- (3) Non-structural fill within a coastal high hazard area shall be permitted only if an engineering report demonstrates that the fill will not cause runoff, ramping, or deflection of floodwaters that cause damage to buildings.
- (4) Within a Coastal High Hazard Area, bulkheads, seawalls, revetments, and other erosion control measures shall not be connected to the foundation or superstructure of a building and shall be designed and constructed so as not to direct floodwaters or increase flood forces or erosion impacts on the foundation or superstructure of any building.
- (5) New construction and substantial improvements must be elevated on pilings or columns so that the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is at or above the FPG. The pile or column foundation and structure attached thereto must be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components.
  - a. Water loading values used must be those associated with the base flood.
  - b. Wind loading values used must be those required by applicable State or local building standards; or in the absence of applicable State or local building standards, those determined according to American Society of Civil Engineers 7-16, *Minimum design loads and associated criteria for buildings and other structures*, or equivalent standard.
  - c. A registered professional engineer or architect must develop or review the structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and must certify that that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this section.
  - d. New construction and substantial improvements must have the space below the lowest floor either free of obstruction or be constructed with non-supporting breakaway walls, open wood latticework, or insect screening intended to collapse under wind and water loads without causing collapse, displacement, or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.
  - e. For purposes of this section, a breakaway wall must have a design safe loading resistance of not less than 10 and no more than 20 pounds per square foot.
  - f. Use of breakaway walls that exceed a design safe loading resistance of 20 pounds per square foot, either by design or where so required by local or State codes) may be permitted only if a registered professional engineer or architect certifies that the design proposed meets the following conditions:

- i. Breakaway wall collapse must result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood; and
- ii. The elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system must not be subject to collapse, displacement, or other structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components, structural and nonstructural.
  - A. Water loading values used must be those associated with the base flood.
  - B. Wind loading values used must be those required by applicable State or local building standards; or in the absence of applicable State or local building standards, those determined according to American Society of Civil Engineers 7-16, *Minimum design loads and associated criteria for buildings and other structures*, or equivalent standard.
- g. Any enclosed space below the lowest floor shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage.
- h. Placement or substantial improvement of manufactured homes must comply with Article 5, Section C (4).
- i. Recreational vehicles must either:
  - ii. Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days;
  - iii. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use; or
  - iv. Comply with Article 5, Section C (4).

**Section E. Standards for Subdivision and Other New Developments**

- (1) All subdivision proposals and all other proposed new development shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- (2) All subdivision proposals and all other proposed new development shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- (3) All subdivision proposals and all other proposed new development shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- (4) In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data area not available, the applicant shall provide a hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analysis that generates base flood elevations for all subdivision proposals and all other proposed new development (including manufactured home parks and subdivisions), which is greater than the lesser of fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres, whichever is less.
- (5) All subdivision proposals shall minimize development in the SFHA and/or limit density of development permitted in the SFHA.
- (6) All subdivision proposals shall ensure safe access into/out of SFHA for pedestrians and vehicles (especially emergency responders).
- (7) Streets, blocks lots, parks and other public grounds shall be located and laid out in such a manner as to preserve and utilize natural streams and channels. Wherever possible the floodplains shall be included within parks or other public grounds.

**Section F. Standards for Critical Facilities**

Construction of new critical facilities shall be, to the extent possible, located outside the limits of the SFHA. Construction of new critical facilities shall be permissible within the SFHA if no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities constructed within the SFHA shall have the lowest floor elevated to or above the FPG at the site. Floodproofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the FPG shall be provided to all critical facilities to the extent possible.

**Article 6. Legal Status Provisions**

**Section A. Severability.**

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of these regulations is, for any reason, declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the regulations as a whole, or any part thereof, other than the part so declared.

**Section B. Effective Date.**

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect on January 26, 2023.

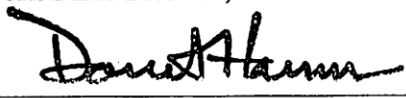
SO RESOLVED THIS 10 DAY OF January, 2023.



TED F. BILSKI, Member



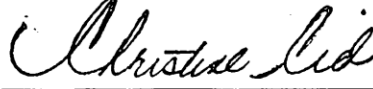
CHARLIE BROWN, Member



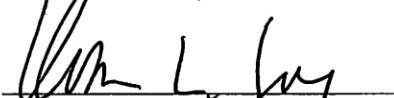
DAVID HAMM, Member



RANDY NIEMEIER, Member



CHRISTINE CID, Member



CLORIUS LAY, Member



PETE LINDERMULDER, Member

Members of the Lake County Council

In the Matter of Ordinance Establishing the Lake County Sheriff's 2022 Homeland Security – Nonpriority Aircraft and PPE Equipment Upgrade Grant Fund, A Non-Reverting Fund

Cid made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to approve on First Reading. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve on First Reading carried 7-0.

Cid made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to Suspend Rules. Majority voted yes. Motion to Suspend Rules carried 7-0.

Cid made the motion, seconded by Hamm, to approve on Second Reading. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve on Second Reading carried 7-0.

**ORDINANCE NO. 1479A**

**ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE LAKE COUNTY SHERIFF'S 2022 HOMELAND SECURITY - NONPRIORITY AIRCRAFT AND PPE EQUIPMENT UPGRADE GRANT FUND, A NON-REVERTING FUND**


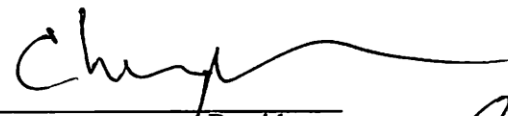
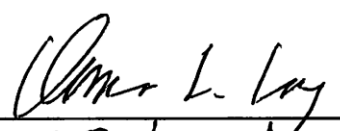
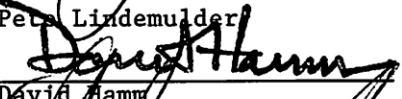
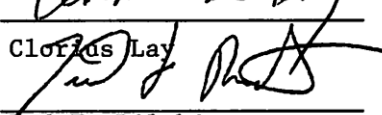
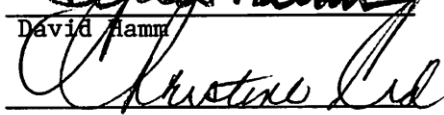
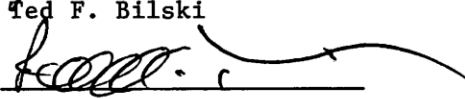
- WHEREAS,** Indiana Code 36-2-3.5-3 provides that the Lake County Council is the fiscal and legislative body for Lake County, Indiana; and
- WHEREAS,** Indiana Code 36-2-3.5-5 provides that the County Council shall pass all ordinances, orders, resolutions and motions for the government of the County in the manner prescribed by I.C. 36-2-4, et. seq.; and
- WHEREAS,** Indiana Code 36-2-5-2(b) provides that the Lake County Council shall appropriate money to be paid out of the County Treasury, and money may be paid from the County Treasury only under appropriation made by the County Council, except as otherwise provided by law; and
- WHEREAS,** the Federal Department of Homeland Security, has established a Homeland Security Grant Program to support state and local efforts to prevent terrorism and to prepare the Nation for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States; and
- WHEREAS,** the Indiana Department of Homeland Security administers the State Homeland Security Program awarding federal funds to support local preparedness activities that address high priority preparedness gaps across all core capabilities that support terrorism preparedness; and
- WHEREAS,** the Indiana Department of Homeland Security awarded the Lake County Sheriff's Department a grant award in the amount of One Hundred Thirty-One Thousand Three Hundred Twenty-Eight (\$131,328.00) Dollars through the FY2022 State Homeland Security Program; and
- WHEREAS,** that pursuant to the Indiana Department of Homeland Security State Homeland Security Program funds shall be used for the "Nonpriority Aircraft and PPE Equipment upgrade"; and
- WHEREAS,** the Lake County Council desires to establish the Lake County Sheriff's 2022 Homeland Security - Nonpriority Aircraft and PPE Equipment Upgrade Grant Fund, a non-reverting fund, for the deposit and disbursements of funds from the State Homeland Security Grant Program.

**NOW, THEREFORE, LET IT BE ORDAINED AS FOLLOWS:**

1. That the Lake County Sheriff's 2022 Homeland Security - Nonpriority Aircraft and PPE Equipment Upgrade Grant Fund, a non-reverting fund, is established for the deposit and disbursement of funds received from the State Homeland Security Grant Program.
2. That the monies received from the State Homeland Security Grant Program shall be used for the purposes as designated by the Federal Department of Homeland Security.

- 3. Any money remaining in the fund at the end of the year shall not revert to any other fund but continues in the Lake County Sheriff's 2022 Homeland Security - Nonpriority Aircraft and PPE Equipment Upgrade Grant Fund
- 4. In the event the Lake County Sheriff receives future awards for nonpriority projects from the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, the Sheriff may account for such Grants using the established Fund.

SO ORDAINED THIS 10th DAY OF JANUARY, 2023.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <br>_____<br>Pete Lindemulder | <br>_____<br>Charlie Brown    President | <br>_____<br>Clorbus Lay      |
| <br>_____<br>David Hamm      |   | <br>_____<br>Ted F. Bilski   |
| <br>_____<br>Christine Cid  |   | <br>_____<br>Randy Niemeyer |

Members of the Lake County Council

In the Matter of Ordinance Establishing the Opioid Unrestricted Fund, a Non-Reverting Fund

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Lindemulder, to approve on First Reading. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve on First Reading carried 7-0.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Niemeyer, to Suspend Rules. Majority voted yes. Motion to Suspend Rules carried 7-0.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Cid, to approve on Second Reading. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve on Second Reading carried 7-0.

**ORDINANCE NO. 1479B**

**ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE OPIOID UNRESTRICTED FUND, A NON-REVERTING FUND**

**WHEREAS,** pursuant to I.C. 36-2-3.5-5, the County Council shall adopt ordinances to promote efficient County Government; and

**WHEREAS,** pursuant to I.C. 36-2-5-2(b), the County Council shall appropriate money to be paid out of the County Treasury, and money may be paid from the County Treasury only under appropriation made by the County Council, except as otherwise provided as law; and


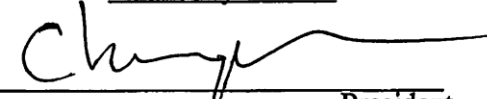
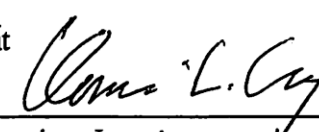
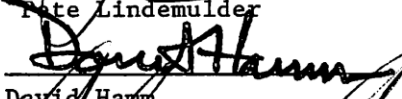
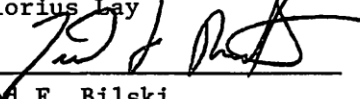
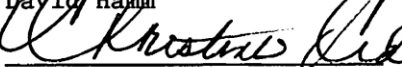
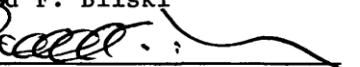
**WHEREAS,** the Lake County Council desires to establish by ordinance all funds within the County Treasury, from which appropriations and transfers require County Council approval; and

**WHEREAS,** the Lake County Council desires to create the Opioid Unrestricted Fund, a non-reverting fund, for deposit of funds received from the State of Indiana pursuant to a litigation settlement agreement paid to the State of Indiana from pharmaceutical companies; disbursements from the fund shall be made in the same manner as money in the general fund.

**NOW, THEREFORE, LET IT BE ORDAINED AS FOLLOWS:**

1. That the Opioid Unrestricted Fund, a non-reverting fund, is established for the deposit of funds received from the State of Indiana pursuant to a litigation settlement agreement.
2. That the money deposited in the Fund shall be used in the same manner as money in the general fund.
3. That the Lake County Auditor shall keep a record of deposits and expenditures from the Fund and shall be reported pursuant to the settlement agreement.
4. That money remaining in the Fund at the end of the year shall remain in the Fund and not revert to the General Fund.

SO ORDAINED THIS 10th DAY OF January, 2023.

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <br>Pete Lindemulder | <br>Charlie Brown<br>President | <br>Clorius Lay    |
| <br>David Hamm       |  | <br>Ted F. Bilski  |
| <br>Christine Cid    |  | <br>Randy Niemeyer |

Members of the Lake County Council

In the Matter of Ordinance Establishing the Opioid Restricted Fund, a Non-Reverting Fund

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Cid, to approve on First Reading. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve on First Reading carried 7-0.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Cid, to Suspend Rules. Majority voted yes. Motion to Suspend Rules carried 7-0.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Cid, to approve on Second Reading. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve on Second Reading carried 7-0.

**ORDINANCE NO. 1479C**

**ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE  
OPIOID RESTRICTED FUND, A NON-REVERTING FUND**

**WHEREAS,** pursuant to I.C. 36-2-3.5-5, the County Council shall adopt ordinances to promote efficient County Government; and

**WHEREAS,** pursuant to I.C. 36-2-5-2(b), the County Council shall appropriate money to be paid out of the County Treasury, and money may be paid from the County Treasury only under appropriation made by the County Council, except as otherwise provided as law; and

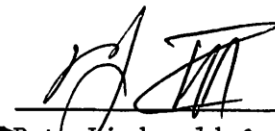
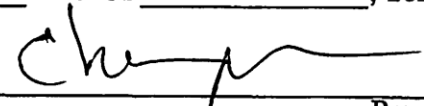
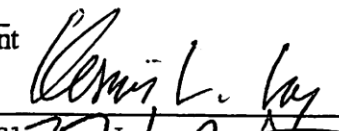
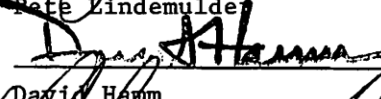
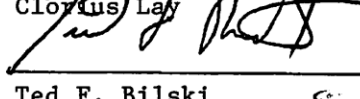
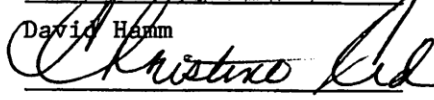
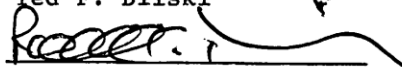
**WHEREAS,** the Lake County Council desires to establish by ordinance all funds within the County Treasury, from which appropriations and transfers require County Council approval; and

**WHEREAS,** the Lake County Council desires to create the Opioid Restricted Fund, a non-reverting fund, for deposit of funds received from the State of Indiana pursuant to a litigation settlement agreement paid to the State of Indiana from pharmaceutical companies; disbursements from the fund shall be made pursuant to the settlement agreement for opioid remediation.

**NOW, THEREFORE, LET IT BE ORDAINED AS FOLLOWS:**

1. That the Opioid Restricted Fund, a non-reverting fund, is established for the deposit of funds received from the State of Indiana pursuant to a litigation settlement agreement.
2. That the money deposited in the Fund shall be used for opioid remediation pursuant to the settlement agreement.
3. That the Lake County Auditor shall keep a record of deposits and expenditures from the Fund and shall be reported pursuant to the settlement agreement.
4. That money remaining in the Fund at the end of the year shall remain in the Fund and not revert to the General Fund.

SO ORDAINED THIS 10th DAY OF January, 2023.

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <br>Pete Lindemulder | <br>Charlie Brown<br>President | <br>Clonius Lay    |
| <br>David Hamm       |  | <br>Ted F. Bilski  |
| <br>Christine Cid    |  | <br>Randy Niemeyer |

Members of the Lake County Council

In the Matter of Ordinances – Lake County Mileage Rate for 2023 Deferred December

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Bilski, to approve on First Reading. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve on First Reading carried 7-0.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Bilski, to Suspend Rules. Majority voted yes. Motion to Suspend Rules carried 7-0.

Hamm made the motion, seconded by Bilski, to approve on Second Reading. Majority voted yes. Motion to approve on Second Reading carried 7-0.

ORDINANCE NO. 1479D

**LAKE COUNTY MILEAGE RATE ORDINANCE FOR 2023**

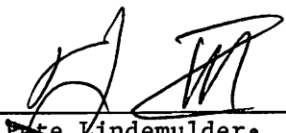
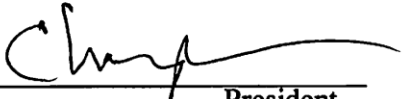
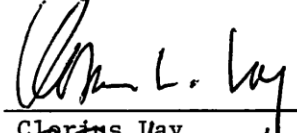
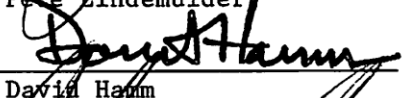

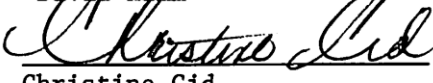
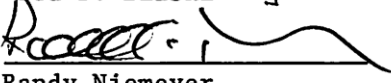
**WHEREAS,** the Lake County Council establishes the mileage rate for County employees entitled to expenses for use of their vehicles; and

**WHEREAS,** the Lake County Council desires to reflect the mileage rate established by the Federal government for its employees; and

**WHEREAS,** the Federal mileage rate established for the year 2023 is 65.5 cents per mile.

**NOW, THEREFORE, LET IT BE ORDAINED** that the Lake County Council does hereby establish the rate of 65.5 cents per mile for County employees entitled to receive mileage expenses for use of their vehicles for the year 2023, effective January 1, 2023.

SO ORDAINED this 10th day of January, 2023.

|  |  |  |
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| <br>_____<br>Pete Lindemulder | <br>_____<br>Charlie Brown President | <br>_____<br>Glorius Day    |
| <br>_____<br>David Hamm       |  | <br>_____<br>Ted F. Bilski  |
| <br>_____<br>Christine Cid    |  | <br>_____<br>Randy Niemeyer |

Members of the Lake County Council



Council Comments:

Lay stated that he has been trying to get insurance since December 12, 2022 and as of today, he is still uninsured. He continued that he will be recording the meetings and they can be accessed on channel four in Gary and can also be available to Highland and Griffith if they are able to be dispersed. He stated that he would pay for the broadcast out of pocket. Lay mentioned that the public does not receive certain information because it is not posted.

Brown asked that any councilperson who would like to serve on a particular committee circulate a letter before the February 14, 2023 meeting.

Niemeyer mentioned that an individual on his behalf will be broadcasting the meetings for transparency to the public and that he would like to work with Councilman Lay to formulate public access. Furthermore, Niemeyer suggested a legislative liaison of the council to the legislature considering there are bills on the legislative docket that pertain to county and local government. "We need to keep an eye on that and have a direct connection to that process in order to make sure we can represent our interest when there are committee hearings on bills that impact Lake County". He continued that he will be circulating proposals for the next study session in regards to vacation carry over issues.

Discussion was held between the council attorneys and councilman Lay on the legality of council study sessions.

Acknowledgements:

Cid recognized Public Safety Dispatcher Kenley for providing dispatch life support instructions during a 911 call that lead to a successful delivery of a baby girl before paramedics arrived.

There being no further business to come before the Council, it was moved and seconded that this Council does now adjourn, to meet again as required by law.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President, Lake County Council

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Peggy Holinga Katona,  
Lake County Auditor