

ORDINANCE NO. 22-308

AN ORDINANCE BY THE TOWN COUNCIL AMENDING THE TOWN OF MIAMI LAKES CODE OF ORDINANCES TO REPEAL CHAPTER 4 BUILDINGS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS, ARTICLE VI DEVELOPMENT WITHIN FLOOD HAZARD DISTRICTS OF THE MIAMI LAKES CODE OF ORDINANCES; TO ADOPT A NEW ARTICLE VI DEVELOPMENT WITHIN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS; TO ADOPT FLOOD HAZARD MAPS, TO DESIGNATE A FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR, TO ADOPT PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPMENT IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF PROVISIONS IN CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, provides local governments the authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) has identified special flood hazard areas within the boundaries of the Town of Miami Lakes (the “Town”) and such areas may be subject to periodic inundation which may result 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, and

WHEREAS, the Town, part of unincorporated Miami-Dade County at that time, was accepted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (“NFIP”) on September 29, 1972, and the Town Council desires to continue to participate in NFIP and abide by NFIP’s requirements as detailed in Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59 and 60; and

WHEREAS, the Town participates in the NFIP’s Community Rating System (“CRS”), a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the program’s minimum requirements, and has maintained a CRS rating of Class 6, allowing residents who purchase NFIP flood insurance policies to be eligible for premium discounts; and

WHEREAS, in 2020 the CRS established minimum prerequisites for communities to qualify for and, or maintain class ratings of Class 8 or better; and

WHEREAS, the Town does not allow placement or installation of manufactured homes in flood hazard areas, and has determined that it is appropriate to remove requirements for the installation of manufactured homes in flood hazard areas from the floodplain management regulations, which meets the CRS requirements to maintain the Town's current classification; and

WHEREAS, the Town has determined it appropriate to adopt regulations that are consistent with the FEMA Policy to allow issuance of permits for non-elevated wet floodproofed accessory structures that are not larger than the sizes specified in the FEMA Policy; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 553, Florida Statutes, was adopted by the Florida Legislature to provide a mechanism for the uniform adoption, updating, amendment, interpretation, and enforcement of a state building code, titled the Florida Building Code; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council previously adopted requirements to (1) require accumulation of cost of improvements and repairs of buildings in flood hazard areas, based on issued building permits, over a ten year period; (2) establish a threshold of 39 percent for substantial damage and substantial improvement; (4) require elevation of critical facilities higher than required by the Florida Building Code; (5) increase the elevation requirement for buildings in flood hazard areas; (6) require minimum elevation of buildings outside of flood hazard areas; and, prior to July 1, 2010; and, pursuant to Chapter 8 Article III of the Miami-Dade County Code and section 553.73(5), F. S., is formatting those requirements to coordinate with the Florida Building Code; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council has determined that it is in the public interest to adopt the proposed floodplain management regulations that are coordinated with the Florida Building Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF MIAMI LAKES, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Recitals. Each of the above stated recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 2. Adoption. This Ordinance repeals and replaces Chapter 4 Buildings and Building Regulations, Article VI Development within Flood Hazard Districts of the Miami Lakes Code of Ordinances.

Section 3. Repeal of Conflicting Provisions. All provisions of the Code of the Town of Miami Lakes that are in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 4. Severability. The provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable and if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this ordinance but they shall remain in effect, it being the legislative intent that this Ordinance shall stand notwithstanding the invalidity of any part.

Section 5. Inclusion in the Town Code. It is the intention of the Town Council, and it is hereby ordained, that the provisions of this Ordinance shall become and be made part of the Town Code and that if necessary, the sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered to accomplish such intentions; and that the word “Ordinance” shall be changed to “Article”, “Division” or other appropriate word.

Section 6. Effective Date. That this Ordinance shall be effective immediately upon its adoption on second reading.

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FIRST READING

The foregoing ordinance was offered by Councilmember Vice Mayor Rodriguez who moved its adoption on first reading. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Fernandez and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Manny Cid	Absent
Vice Jeffrey Rodriguez	Yes
Councilmember Carlos O. Alvarez	Absent
Councilmember Luis E. Collazo	Yes
Councilmember Josh Dieguez	Yes
Councilmember Tony Fernandez	Yes
Councilmember Marilyn Ruano	Yes

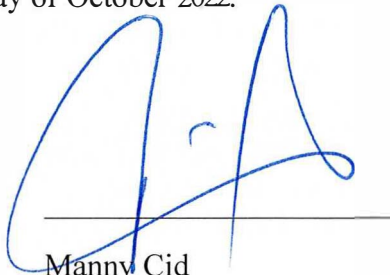
Passed on first reading this 13th day of September 2022.

SECOND READING

The foregoing ordinance was offered by Vice Mayor Rodriguez who moved its adoption on second reading. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Alvarez and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

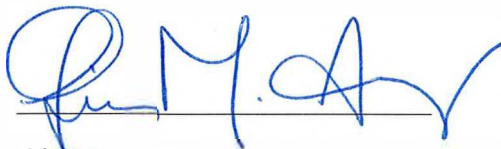
Mayor Manny Cid	Yes
Vice Mayor Jeffrey Rodriguez	Yes
Councilmember Carlos O. Alvarez	Yes
Councilmember Luis E. Collazo	Yes
Councilmember Josh Dieguez	Yes
Councilmember Tony Fernandez	Yes
Councilmember Marilyn Ruano	Yes

Passed and adopted on second reading this 11th day of October 2022.



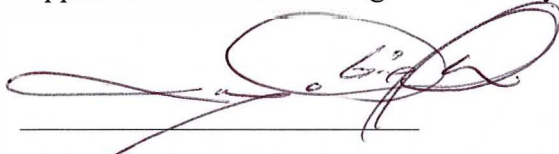
Manny Cid
Mayor

Attest:



Gina M. Inguanzo
Town Clerk

Approved as to form and legal sufficiency:



Raul Gastesi, Jr.
Gastesi & Associates, P.A.
Town Attorney

EXHIBIT A

ARTICLE VI. – DEVELOPMENT WITHIN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 4-124. – Generally.

(a) Title. These regulations shall be known as the Floodplain Management Ordinance of the Town of Miami Lakes, hereinafter referred to as “this article.”

(b) Scope. The provisions of this article shall apply to all development that is wholly within or partially within any flood hazard area, including but not limited to the subdivision of land; filling, grading, and other site improvements and utility installations; construction, alteration, remodeling, enlargement, improvement, replacement, repair, relocation or demolition of buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code; installation or replacement of tanks; placement of recreational vehicles; and any other development. Where specified, this article shall apply to construction of buildings in areas that are outside of the mapped special flood hazard area.

(c) Intent. The purposes of this article and the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code are to establish minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flooding through regulation of development in flood hazard areas to:

- (1) Minimize unnecessary disruption of commerce, access and public service during times of flooding;
- (2) Require the use of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize future flood damage;
- (3) Manage filling, grading, dredging, mining, paving, excavation, drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion potential;
- (4) Manage the alteration of flood hazard areas, watercourses, and shorelines to minimize the impact of development on the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain;
- (5) Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities;
- (6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas;
- (7) Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events; and
- (8) Meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program for community participation as set forth in the Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 59.22.

(d) Coordination with the Florida Building Code. This article is intended to be administered and enforced in conjunction with the Florida Building Code. Where cited, ASCE 24 refers to the edition of the standard that is referenced by the Florida Building Code.

(e) Warning. The degree of flood protection required by this article and the Florida Building Code, as amended by this community, is considered the minimum reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur. Flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This article does not imply that land outside of mapped special flood hazard areas, or that uses permitted within such flood hazard areas, will be free from flooding or flood damage. The flood hazard areas and base flood elevations contained in the Flood Insurance Study and shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps and the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59 and 60 may be revised by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, requiring this community to revise these regulations to remain eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. No guaranty of vested use, existing use, or future use is implied or expressed by compliance with this article.

(f) Disclaimer of Liability. This article shall not create liability on the part of the Town Council of the Town of Miami Lakes or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damage that results from reliance on this article or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

Sec. 4-125. – Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this article, have the meanings shown in this section. Where terms are not defined in this article and are defined in the Florida Building Code, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in that code. Where terms are not defined in this article or the Florida Building Code, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

Accessory structure. A structure on the same parcel of property as a principal structure and the use of which is limited to parking and storage incidental to the use of the principal structure.

Appeal. A request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator’s interpretation of any provision of this article.

ASCE 24. A standard titled Flood Resistant Design and Construction that is referenced by the Florida Building Code. ASCE 24 is developed and published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA.

Base flood. A flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.] The base flood is commonly referred to as the “100 year flood” or the “1-percent-annual chance flood.”

Base flood elevation. The elevation of the base flood, including wave height, relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) or other datum specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Basement. The portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202; see “Basement (for flood loads)”.]

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

Crown of road. A line running parallel with the street right-of-way (ROW) which is half the distance between the extreme edges of the official ROW width as shown on a map approved by the Town Public Works Department or appropriate jurisdiction.

Design flood. The flood associated with the greater of the following two areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

- (1) Area with a floodplain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any year; or
- (2) Area designated as a flood hazard area on the community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

Design flood elevation. The elevation of the "design flood," including wave height, relative to the datum specified on the community's legally designated flood hazard map. In areas designated as Zone AO, the design flood elevation shall be the elevation of the highest existing grade of the building's perimeter plus the depth number (in feet) specified on the flood hazard map. In areas designated as Zone AO where the depth number is not specified on the map, the depth number shall be taken as being equal to 2 feet. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Development. Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to, buildings or other structures, tanks, temporary structures, temporary or permanent storage of equipment or materials, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavations, drilling operations or any other land disturbing activities.

Encroachment. The placement of fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or other development into a flood hazard area which may impede or alter the flow capacity of riverine flood hazard areas.

Existing building and existing structure. Any buildings and structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before September 29, 1972. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The federal agency that, in addition to carrying out other functions, administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood or flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land from: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

- (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
- (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood damage-resistant materials. Any construction material capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact with floodwaters without sustaining any damage that requires more than cosmetic repair. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Flood hazard area. The greater of the following two areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

- (1) The area within a floodplain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any year.
- (2) The area designated as a flood hazard area on the community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The official map of the community on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Flood Insurance Study (FIS). The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that contains the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (if applicable), the water surface elevations of the base flood, and supporting technical data. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Floodplain Administrator. The office or position designated and charged with the administration and enforcement of this article (may be referred to as the Floodplain Manager).

Florida Building Code. The family of codes adopted by the Florida Building Commission, including: Florida Building Code, Building; Florida Building Code, Residential; Florida Building Code, Existing Building; Florida Building Code, Mechanical; Florida Building Code, Plumbing; Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas.

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

Highest adjacent grade. The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls or foundation of a structure.

Historic structure. Any structure that is determined eligible for the exception to the flood hazard area requirements of the Florida Building Code, Existing Building, Chapter 12 Historic Buildings.

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

- (1) Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA): An amendment based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated special flood hazard area. A LOMA amends the current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map and establishes that a specific property, portion of a property, or structure is not located in a special flood hazard area.
- (2) Letter of Map Revision (LOMR): A revision based on technical data that may show changes to flood zones, flood elevations, special flood hazard area boundaries, and other planimetric features.
- (3) Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F): A determination that a structure or parcel of land has been elevated by fill above the base flood elevation and is, therefore, no longer located within the special flood hazard area. In order to qualify for this determination, the fill must have been permitted and placed in accordance with the community's floodplain management regulations.
- (4) Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR): A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed flood protection project or other project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such

projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study; upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a Letter of Map Revision may be issued by FEMA to revise the effective FIRM.

Light-duty truck. As defined in 40 C.F.R. 86.082-2, any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds Gross Vehicular Weight Rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of 6,000 pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less, which is:

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

Lowest floor. The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area of a building or structure, including basement, but excluding any unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, other than a basement, usable solely for vehicle parking, building access or limited storage provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the non-elevation requirements of the Florida Building Code or ASCE 24. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Market value. The value of buildings and structures, excluding the land and other improvements on the parcel. Market value is the actual cash value (in-kind replacement cost depreciated for age, wear and tear, neglect, and quality of construction) determined by a qualified independent appraiser, or tax assessment value adjusted to approximate market value by a factor provided by the property appraiser.

New construction. For the purposes of administration of this article and the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after September 29, 1972 and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

Special flood hazard area. An area in the floodplain subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are shown on FIRMs as Zone A, AO, A1 A30, AE, A99, AH, V1 V30, VE or V. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 202.]

Start of construction. The date of issuance of permits for new construction and substantial improvements, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement is within 180 days of the date of the issuance. The actual start of construction means either the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, or the construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, grading, or filling), the installation of streets or walkways, excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations, the erection of temporary forms or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main buildings. 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. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 202.]

Substantial damage. Damage of any origin sustained by a building or structure whereby the cost of restoring the building or structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 39 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 202.]

Substantial improvement. Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, alteration, or other improvement of a building or structure, taking place during a 10-year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 39 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement or repair is started. The period of accumulation begins when the first improvement or repair of each building is permitted subsequent. If the structure has incurred "substantial damage," any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

- (1) Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary, or safety code violations identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
- (2) Any alteration of a historic structure provided the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Variance. A grant of relief from the requirements of this article, or the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, which permits construction in a manner that would not otherwise be permitted by this article or the Florida Building Code.

Sec. 4-126. - Applicability.

(a) General. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable.

(b) Areas to which this article applies. This article shall apply to all flood hazard areas within the Town of Miami Lakes, as established in Section 4-126(c) of this article.

(c) Basis for establishing flood hazard areas. The Flood Insurance Study for Miami-Dade County, Florida and Incorporated Areas dated September 11, 2009, and all subsequent amendments and revisions, and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), and all subsequent amendments and revisions to such maps, are adopted by reference as a part of this article and shall serve as the minimum basis for establishing flood hazard areas. Studies and maps that establish flood hazard areas are on file at the Building Department.

(d) Submission of additional data to establish flood hazard areas. To establish flood hazard areas and base flood elevations, pursuant to Section 4-129 of this article the Floodplain Administrator may require submission of additional data. Where field surveyed topography prepared by a Florida licensed professional surveyor or digital topography accepted by the community indicates that ground elevations:

- (1) Are below the closest applicable base flood elevation, even in areas not delineated as a special flood hazard area on a FIRM, the area shall be considered as flood hazard area and subject to the requirements of this article and, as applicable, the requirements of the Florida Building Code.
- (2) Are above the closest applicable base flood elevation, the area shall be regulated as special flood hazard area unless the applicant obtains a Letter of Map Change that removes the area from the special flood hazard area.

(e) Other laws. The provisions of this article shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.

(f) Abrogation and greater restrictions. This article supersedes any ordinance in effect for management of development in flood hazard areas. However, it is not intended to repeal or abrogate any existing ordinances including but not limited to land development regulations, zoning ordinances, stormwater management regulations, or the Florida Building Code. In the event of a conflict between this article and any other ordinance, the more restrictive shall govern. This article shall not impair any deed restriction, covenant or easement, but any land that is subject to such interests shall also be governed by this article.

(g) Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this article, 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.

Sec . 4-127. - Duties and powers of the floodplain administrator.

(a) Designation. The Building Official is designated as the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator may delegate performance of certain duties to other employees.

(b) General. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized and directed to administer and enforce the provisions of this article. The Floodplain Administrator shall have the authority to render interpretations of this article consistent with the intent and purpose of this article and may establish policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies, and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided in this article without the granting of a variance pursuant to Section 4-131 of this article.

(c) Applications and permits. The Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with other pertinent offices of the community, shall:

- (1) Review applications and plans to determine whether proposed new development will be located in flood hazard areas;
- (2) Review applications for modification of any existing development in flood hazard areas for compliance with the requirements of this article;
- (3) Interpret flood hazard area boundaries where such interpretation is necessary to determine the exact location of boundaries; a person contesting the determination shall have the opportunity to appeal the interpretation;
- (4) Provide available flood elevation and flood hazard information;
- (5) Determine whether additional flood hazard data shall be obtained from other sources or shall be developed by an applicant;
- (6) Review applications to determine whether proposed development will be reasonably safe from flooding;
- (7) Issue development permits or approvals for development other than buildings and structures that are subject to the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, when compliance with this article is demonstrated, or disapprove the same in the event of noncompliance; and
- (8) Coordinate with and provide comments to the Building Official to assure that applications, plan reviews, and inspections for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas comply with the applicable provisions of this article.

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

- (1) Estimate the market value, or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made;
- (2) Require costs of improvements or repairs be obtained from either a detailed cost estimate of the improvement or repairs from the licensed general contractor of record; or from a cost estimate prepared using professional construction estimation software, such as R.S. Means or the FEMA Substantial Damage Estimator, as prepared by a licensed architect or engineer;
- (3) Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure; if the ratio is greater than or equal to 30 percent, a more accurate market value may be required by the Administrator;
- (4) 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” and the definition of “substantial damage”; and
- (5) Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code and this article is required.

(e) Modifications of the strict application of the requirements of the Florida Building Code. The Floodplain Administrator shall review requests submitted to the Building Official that seek approval to modify the strict application of the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code to determine whether such requests require the granting of a variance pursuant to Section 4-131 of this article.

(f) Notices and orders. The Floodplain Administrator shall coordinate with appropriate local agencies for the issuance of all necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this article.

(g) Inspections. The Floodplain Administrator shall make the required inspections as specified in Section 4-130 of this article for development that is not subject to the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect flood hazard areas to determine if development is undertaken without issuance of a permit.

(h) Other duties of the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator shall have other duties, including but not limited to:

- (1) Establish, in coordination with the Building Official, procedures for administering and documenting determinations of substantial improvement and substantial damage made pursuant to Section 4-127(d) of this article;

- (2) Issue letters of determination, when requested; the fee specified in the building permit fee schedule shall be charged;
- (3) Require applicants who submit hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses to support permit applications to submit to FEMA the data and information necessary to maintain the Flood Insurance Rate Maps if the analyses propose to change base flood elevations, or flood hazard area boundaries; such submissions shall be made within 6 months of such data becoming available;
- (4) Review required design certifications and documentation of elevations specified by this article and the Florida Building Code to determine that such certifications and documentations are complete; identified deficiencies shall be corrected by permittees prior to further progressive working proceeding; and
- (5) Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency when the corporate boundaries of the Town are modified.

(i) Floodplain management records. Regardless of any limitation on the period required for retention of public records, the Floodplain Administrator shall maintain and permanently keep and make available for public inspection all records that are necessary for the administration of this article and the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, including Flood Insurance Rate Maps; Letters 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 specified by the Florida Building Code and this article; documentation related to appeals and variances, including justification for issuance or denial; and records of enforcement actions taken pursuant to this article and the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code. These records shall be available for public inspection at the Building Department.

Sec. 4-128. – Permits.

(a) Permits required. Any owner or owner's authorized agent (hereinafter "applicant") who intends to undertake any development activity within the scope of this article, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, which is wholly within or partially within any flood hazard area shall first make application to the Floodplain Administrator, and the Building Official if applicable, and shall obtain the required permit(s) and approval(s). No such permit or approval shall be issued until compliance with the requirements of this article and all other applicable codes and regulations has been satisfied.

(b) Development permits or approvals. Development permits or approvals shall be issued pursuant to this article for any development activities not subject to the requirements of the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. Depending on the nature and extent of proposed development that includes a building or structure, the Floodplain Administrator may determine that a development permit or approval is required in addition to a building permit.

(c) Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. Pursuant to the requirements of federal regulation for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (44 C.F.R. Sections 59 and 60), development permits or approvals shall be required for the following buildings, structures and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code and any further exemptions provided by law, which are subject to the requirements of this article:

- (1) Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.

- (2) Nonresidential farm buildings on farms, as provided in section 604.50, F.S.
- (3) Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes.
- (4) Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices.
- (5) Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in section 366.02, F.S., which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.
- (6) Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term “chickee” means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other non-wood features.
- (7) Family mausoleums not exceeding 250 square feet in area which are prefabricated and assembled on site or preassembled and delivered on site and have walls, roofs, and a floor constructed of granite, marble, or reinforced concrete.
- (8) Temporary housing provided by the Department of Corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.
- (9) Structures identified in section 553.73(10)(k), F.S., are not exempt from the Florida Building Code if such structures are located in flood hazard areas established on Flood Insurance Rate Maps

(d) Application for a permit or approval. To obtain a development permit or approval the applicant shall first file an application in writing on a form furnished by the community. The information provided shall:

- (1) Identify and describe the development to be covered by the permit or approval.
- (2) Describe the land on which the proposed development is to be conducted by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitively locate the site.
- (3) Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed development is intended.
- (4) Be accompanied by a site plan or construction documents as specified in Section 4-129 of this article.
- (5) State the valuation of the proposed work.
- (6) Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
- (7) Give such other data and information as required by the Floodplain Administrator.
- (8) Include the required development permit review fee specified in the building permit fee schedule.

(e) Validity of permit or approval. The issuance of a development permit or approval pursuant to this article shall not be construed to be a permit for, or approval of, any violation of this article, the Florida Building Codes, or any other ordinance of this community. The issuance of permits based on submitted applications, construction documents, and information shall not prevent the Floodplain Administrator from requiring the correction of errors and omissions.

(f) Expiration. A development permit or approval shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within 180 days after its issuance, or if the work authorized is suspended or abandoned for a period of 180 days after the work commences. Extensions for periods of not more than 180 days each shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause shall be demonstrated.

(g) Suspension or revocation. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to suspend or revoke a development permit or approval if the permit was issued in error, on the basis of incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information, or in violation of this article or any other ordinance, regulation or requirement of this community.

(h) Other permits required. Development permits and building permits shall include a condition that all other applicable state or federal permits be obtained before commencement of the permitted development, including but not limited to the following:

- (1) The South Florida Water Management District; section 373.036, F.S.
- (2) Florida Department of Health for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; section 381.0065, F.S. and Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C.
- (3) Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities subject to the Joint Coastal Permit; section 161.055, F.S.
- (4) Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities that affect wetlands and alter surface water flows, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- (5) Federal permits and approvals.

Sec. 4-129. – Site plans and construction documents.

(a) Information for development in flood hazard areas. The site plan or construction documents for any development subject to the requirements of this article shall be drawn to scale and shall include, as applicable to the proposed development:

- (1) Delineation of flood hazard areas and flood zone(s), base flood elevation(s), and ground elevations if necessary for review of the proposed development.
- (2) Where base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM or in the Flood Insurance Study, they shall be established in accordance with Section 4-129(b)(2) or (3) of this article.
- (3) Where the parcel on which the proposed development will take place will have more than 50 lots or is larger than 5 acres and the base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM or in the Flood Insurance Study, such elevations shall be established in accordance with Section 4-129(b)(1) of this article.
- (4) Location of the proposed activity and proposed structures, and locations of existing buildings and structures.
- (5) Location, extent, amount, and proposed final grades of any filling, grading, or excavation.
- (6) Where the placement of fill is proposed, the amount, type, and source of fill material; compaction specifications; a description of the intended purpose of the fill areas; and evidence that the proposed fill areas are the minimum necessary to achieve the intended purpose.

The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to waive the submission of site plans, construction documents, and other data that are required by this article but that are not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the proposed development is such that the review of such submissions is not necessary to ascertain compliance with this article.

(b) Information in flood hazard areas without base flood elevations (approximate Zone A). Where flood hazard areas are delineated on the FIRM and base flood elevation data have not been provided, the Floodplain Administrator shall:

- (1) Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices.
- (2) Obtain, review, and provide to applicants base flood elevation data available from a federal or state agency or other source or require the applicant to obtain and use base flood elevation data available from a federal or state agency or other source.

(3) Where base flood elevation data are not available from another source, where the available data are deemed by the Floodplain Administrator to not reasonably reflect flooding conditions, or where the available data are known to be scientifically or technically incorrect or otherwise inadequate:

(a) Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices; or

(b) Specify that the base flood elevation is two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade at the location of the development, provided there is no evidence indicating flood depths have been or may be greater than two (2) feet.

(4) Where the base flood elevation data are to be used to support a Letter of Map Change from FEMA, advise the applicant that the analyses shall be prepared by a Florida licensed engineer in a format required by FEMA, and that it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to satisfy the submittal requirements and pay the processing fees.

(c) Submission of additional data. When additional hydrologic, hydraulic or other engineering data, studies, and additional analyses are submitted to support an application, the applicant has the right to seek a Letter of Map Change from FEMA to change the base flood elevations or change boundaries of flood hazard areas shown on FIRMs, and to submit such data to FEMA for such purposes. The analyses shall be prepared by a Florida licensed engineer in a format required by FEMA. Submittal requirements and processing fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

Sec. 4-130. – Inspections.

(a) General. Development for which a development permit or approval is required shall be subject to inspection.

(b) Development other than buildings and structures. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect all development to determine compliance with the requirements of this article and the conditions of issued development permits or approvals.

(c) Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code to determine compliance with the requirements of this article and the conditions of issued development permits or approvals.

(d) Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, lowest floor inspection. Upon placement of the lowest floor, including basement, and prior to further vertical construction, the owner of a building, structure or facility exempt from the Florida Building Code, or the owner's authorized agent, shall submit to the Floodplain Administrator:

(1) If a design flood elevation was used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor, the certification of elevation of the lowest floor prepared and sealed by a Florida licensed professional surveyor; or

(2) If the elevation used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor was determined in accordance with Section 4-129(b)(3)(b) of this article, the documentation of height of the lowest floor above highest adjacent grade, prepared by the owner or the owner's authorized agent.

(e) Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, final inspection. As part of the final inspection, the owner or owner's authorized agent shall submit to the Floodplain Administrator a final certification of elevation of the lowest floor or final documentation of the height of the lowest floor above the highest adjacent grade; such certifications and documentations shall be prepared as specified in Section 4-130(d) of this article.

Sec. 4-131. – Variances and appeals.

(a) General. The Town Council shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of this article. Pursuant to section 553.73(5), F.S., the Town Council shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code.

(b) Appeals. The Town Council shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the administration and enforcement of this article. Any person aggrieved by the decision may appeal such decision to the Circuit Court, as provided by Florida Statutes.

(c) Limitations on authority to grant variances. The Town Council shall base its decisions on variances on technical justifications submitted by applicants, the considerations for issuance in Section 4-131(f) of this article, the conditions of issuance set forth in Section 4-131(g) of this article, and the comments and recommendations of the Floodplain Administrator and the Building Official. The Town Council has the right to attach such conditions as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this article.

(d) Historic buildings. A variance is authorized to be issued for the repair, improvement, or rehabilitation of a historic building that is determined eligible for the exception to the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, Existing Building, Chapter 12 Historic Buildings, upon a determination that the proposed repair, improvement, or rehabilitation will not preclude the building's continued designation as a historic building and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the building. If the proposed work precludes the building's continued designation as a historic building, a variance shall not be granted and the building and any repair, improvement, and rehabilitation shall be subject to the requirements of the Florida Building Code.

(e) Functionally dependent uses. A variance is authorized to be issued for the construction or substantial improvement necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, as defined in this article, provided the variance is the minimum necessary considering the flood hazard, and all due consideration has been given to use of methods and materials that minimize flood damage during occurrence of the base flood.

(f) Considerations for issuance of variances. In reviewing requests for variances, the Town Council shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all other applicable provisions of the Florida Building Code, this article, and the following:

- (1) The danger that materials and debris may be swept onto other lands resulting in further injury or damage;
- (2) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- (3) The susceptibility of the proposed development, including contents, to flood damage and the effect of such damage on current and future owners;

- (4) The importance of the services provided by the proposed development to the community;
- (5) The availability of alternate locations for the proposed development that are subject to lower risk of flooding or erosion;
- (6) The compatibility of the proposed development with existing and anticipated development;
- (7) The relationship of the proposed development to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for the area;
- (8) The safety of access to the property in times of flooding for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- (9) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and debris and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
- (10) 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, streets and bridges.

(g) Conditions for issuance of variances. Variances shall be issued only upon:

- (1) Submission by the applicant, of a showing of good and sufficient cause that the unique characteristics of the size, configuration, or topography of the site limit compliance with any provision of this article or the required elevation standards;
- (2) Determination by the Town Council that:
 - (a) Failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship due to the physical characteristics of the land that render the lot undevelopable; increased costs to satisfy the requirements or inconvenience do not constitute hardship;
 - (b) The granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, nor create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws and ordinances; and
 - (c) The variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief;
- (3) Receipt of a signed statement by the applicant that the variance, if granted, shall be recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Court in such a manner that it appears in the chain of title of the affected parcel of land; and
- (4) If the request is for a variance to allow construction of the lowest floor of a new building, or substantial improvement of a building, below the required elevation, a copy in the record of a written notice from the Floodplain Administrator to the applicant for the variance, specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the proposed elevation of the lowest floor, stating that the cost of federal flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced floor elevation (up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage), and stating that construction below the base flood elevation increases risks to life and property.

Sec. 4-132. – Violations.

(a) Violations. Any development that is not within the scope of the Florida Building Code but that is regulated by this article that is performed without an issued permit, that is in conflict with an issued permit, or that does not fully comply with this article, shall be deemed a violation of this article. A building or structure without the documentation of elevation of the lowest floor, other required design certifications, or other evidence of compliance required by this article or the Florida Building Code is presumed to be a violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

(b) Enforcement. A violation of this article shall be enforced in accordance with Chapter 8, pertaining to Code enforcement. A violation of any variance granted under this article shall also be considered for enforcement purposes a Town Code violation enforceable through Chapter 8. Each day that a violation continues shall be deemed a separate violation. This article shall also be subject to enforcement under F.S. Ch. 162. Enforcement may also be by suit for declaratory, injunctive or other appropriate relief in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) Unlawful continuance. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a notice of violation or a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove or remedy a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by law in Chapter 8.

Sec. 4-133--4-139. – Reserved.

DIVISION III FLOOD RESISTANT DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 4-140. – Buildings and structures.

(a) Design and construction of buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. Pursuant to Section 4-128(c) of this article, buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code, including substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage of such buildings, structures and facilities, shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of ASCE 24. Structures exempt from the Florida Building Code that are not walled and roofed buildings shall comply with the requirements of Section 4-146 of this article.

(b) Specific methods of construction and requirements. Pursuant to Chapter 8 Article III of the Miami-Dade County Code, the following specific methods of construction and requirements apply:

(1) Applications for work on existing buildings. Cost estimates for work on existing buildings shall be prepared by the licensed general contractor of record, or derived from professional construction estimation software.

(2) Additional Elevation of Buildings.

a. For buildings located in the special flood hazard area, the minimum elevation requirements in the Florida Building Code shall be to or above the base flood elevation plus two (2) feet, or the crown of the road abutting such building site plus one (1) foot, whichever is greater.

b. For buildings not located in the special flood hazard area, the minimum floor elevation shall be at least one (1) foot above the crown of the road abutting such building site.

c. For critical facilities in the special flood hazard area, the minimum floor elevation shall be at or above the higher of the base flood elevation plus two (2) feet, the 500-year flood elevation, or at least one (1) foot above the crown of the road abutting such building site.

(3) Definitions. In the Florida Building Code, Building and Florida Building Code, Existing Building:

a. The definitions for the term “Substantial Damage” shall be modified by deleting “50 percent” and inserting “39 percent.”

b. The definitions for the term “Substantial Improvement” shall be modified to accumulate improvements over a 10-year period, as follows:

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. For the purpose of determining compliance with the flood provisions of this code, any combination of repair, alteration, addition, or improvement of a building or structure, taking place during a 10-year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 39 percent of the market value of the structure, before the improvement or repair is started. The period of accumulation begins when the first improvement or repair of each building is permitted. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: 1. Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary, or safety code violations identified by the code official and that is the minimum necessary to ensure safe living conditions; or 2. Any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

(c) Non-elevated accessory structures. Accessory structures are permitted below elevations required by the Florida Building Code provided the accessory structures are used only for parking or storage and:

- (1) If located in special flood hazard areas, are one-story and not larger than 600 sq. ft. and have flood openings in accordance with Section R322.2 of the Florida Building Code, Residential.
- (2) Are anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from flood loads.
- (3) Have flood damage-resistant materials used below the base flood elevation plus one (1) foot.
- (4) Have mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems, including plumbing fixtures, elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus one (1) foot.

Sec. 4-141. Subdivisions.

(a) Minimum requirements. Subdivision proposals shall be reviewed to determine that:

- (1) Such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from flooding;
- (2) All public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electric, communications, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
- (3) Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

(b) Subdivision plats. Where any portion of proposed subdivisions lies within a flood hazard area, the following shall be required:

- (1) Delineation of flood hazard areas and flood zones, and design flood elevations, as appropriate, shall be shown on preliminary plats;
- (2) Where the subdivision has more than 50 lots or is larger than 5 acres and base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM, the base flood elevations determined in accordance with Section 4-129(b)(1) of this article; and
- (3) Compliance with the site improvement and utilities requirements of Section 4-142 of this article.

Sec. 4-142. Site improvements, utilities and limitations.

(a) Minimum requirements. All proposed new development shall be reviewed to determine that:

- (1) Such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from flooding;

- (2) All public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electric, communications, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
- (3) Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

(b) Sanitary sewage facilities. New subdivisions shall not be permitted to install septic systems. All new and replacement sanitary sewage facilities, private sewage treatment plants (including all pumping stations and collector systems), and on-site waste disposal systems shall be designed in accordance with the standards for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C. and ASCE 24 Chapter 7 to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the facilities and discharge from the facilities into flood waters, and impairment of the facilities and systems.

(c) Water supply facilities. All new and replacement water supply facilities shall be designed in accordance with the water well construction standards in Chapter 62-532.500, F.A.C. and ASCE 24 Chapter 7 to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems.

(d) Limitations on placement of fill. Where the placement of fill is permitted:

- (1) Site plans shall show acceptable drainage provisions;
- (2) Fill shall be designed to be stable under conditions of flooding including rapid rise and rapid drawdown of floodwaters, prolonged inundation, and protection against flood-related erosion and scour; and
- (3) If intended to support buildings and structures, fill shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code.

Sec. 4-143. – Manufactured homes.

Installation of manufactured homes, as defined in 15C-1.0101, F.A.C., is not a permitted use specified in Article IV of Chapter 13, Land Development Code.

Sec. 4-144. – Recreational vehicles and park trailers.

Recreational vehicles and park trailers, defined in section 320.01, F.S., not a permitted use specified in Article VI of Chapter 13, Land Development Code.

Sec. 4-145. - Tanks.

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

(b) Above-ground tanks, not elevated. Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of Section 4-145(c) of this article shall be permitted in flood hazard areas provided the tanks are anchored or otherwise designed and constructed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty and the effects of flood-borne debris.

(c) Above-ground tanks, elevated. Above-ground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be attached to and elevated to or above the design flood elevation on a supporting structure that is designed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement during conditions of the design flood. Tank-supporting structures shall meet the foundation requirements of the applicable flood hazard area.

(d) Tank inlets and vents. Tank inlets, fill openings, outlets and vents shall be:

- (1) At or above the design flood elevation or fitted with covers designed to prevent the inflow of floodwater or outflow of the contents of the tanks during conditions of the design flood; and
- (2) Anchored to prevent lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood.

Sec. 4-146. – Other development.

All development, including man-made changes to improved or unimproved real estate for which specific provisions are not specified in this article or the Florida Building Code, shall:

- (1) Be located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood;
- (3) Be constructed of flood damage-resistant materials;
- (4) Have mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems above the design flood elevation or meet the requirements of ASCE 24, except that minimum electric service required to address life safety and electric code requirements is permitted below the design flood elevation provided it conforms to the provisions of the electrical part of building code for wet locations; and
- (5) Not include sanitary landfills or other activities which could be hazardous to the public health or water quality.