

FLOOD MAPS

I. OVERVIEW

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides all participating communities with copies of their flood maps. The maps are generally kept in community planning or building permit departments where they should be available for review.

Additional information about flood maps can be obtained at the FEMA Flood Map Service Center (MSC) website (<http://msc.fema.gov>). The MSC is the official public source for flood hazard information produced in support of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

A. Types of Flood Maps

FEMA produces 2 types of maps for rating flood insurance. For detailed information, refer to *Answers to Questions About the NFIP* (F-084).

1. Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) – Initial flood hazard identification generally used for Emergency Program communities.
2. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) – Generally used for Regular Program communities. Some Regular Program communities may use a map originally published as an FHBM; however, a letter will accompany the map in conjunction with conversion to the Regular Program stating that the map is to be considered a FIRM.

Countywide FIRMs are official sources of flood risk data for several communities that supersede all previous versions of the FEMA flood hazard maps for the communities covered. Countywide FIRMs show flooding information for the entire geographic area of a county, including the incorporated communities within the county.

B. Map Information

The date of the current effective map version for a community can be obtained by calling the appropriate community official or by calling the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) office at the toll-free number. Maps provide community name, community number, suffix, panel number, map type, and the map effective date. (See FIRM panel example at the end of this section.)

1. The maps may have 1 panel or multiple panels. Most Z-fold maps have multiple panels. Flat maps generally consist of only 1 panel.
2. For multiple-panel maps, individual panels are identified on a community map index.

3. Panel numbers are listed for that community's map in numerical sequence. FHBMs and FIRMs are drawn to show:

- Community boundaries;
- Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs); and
- Areas not included in a community's map. A community may be physically located within the overall geographical area, but actually stand on its own as a separate community. Therefore, this community would be shown on a separate map.

4. Each panel has a panel number and community number. When there is only 1 panel (i.e., a flat map), the community number will consist of only 6 digits.

Example: Monterey County, CA 060195-1025 (The first 2 digits of the number identify the state and the next 4 digits identify the community. The last 4 digits identify the map panel.)

5. Most FIRMs also show:

- Flood Zones;
- Base Flood Elevations; and/or
- Base Flood Depths.

C. Communities with Unpublished Maps

These are communities without formally identified SFHAs that chose to have flood insurance coverage available even though the local flooding problems are too small to map. For any such community in the Regular Program, all areas within that community are treated as Zone C or X.

D. Unmapped Areas in Communities with Maps

The flood hazards for some areas within mapped communities remain undetermined and are unmapped. These unmapped areas are to be treated as Zone D. The designation of Zone D can also be used for rating when a community incorporates portions of another community's area where no map has been prepared.

II. MAP ZONES

A. Special Flood Hazard Areas

1. Zone A
The lowest floor elevation is required and the Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) are not provided.
2. Zones A1–A30
The lowest floor elevation is required and the BFEs are provided.

3. Zone AE
Used in place of A1–A30 on some maps.
4. Zone AH
Shallow water depths (ponding) and/or unpredictable flow paths between 1 and 3 feet occur. BFEs are provided.
5. Zone AO
Shallow water paths (sheet flow) and/or unpredictable flow paths between 1 and 3 feet occur. BFEs are not provided. Base flood depths may be provided.
6. Zone A99
Enough progress has been made on a protective system such as dikes, dams, and levees to consider it complete for insurance rating purposes. BFEs are not provided. For the purpose of determining Community Rating System (CRS) premium discounts, all AR and A99 Zones are treated as non-SFHAs.
7. Zone AR
Area that results from the decertification of a previously accredited flood protection system that is determined to be in the process of being restored to provide base flood protection. For the purpose of determining CRS premium discounts, all AR and A99 Zones are treated as non-SFHAs.
8. Zones AR/AE, AR/AH, AR/AO, AR/A1–A30, AR/A
Dual flood zones that, because of flooding from other water sources that the flood protection system does not contain, will continue to be subject to flooding after the flood protection system is adequately restored. For the purpose of determining CRS premium discounts, all AR and A99 Zones are treated as non-SFHAs.
9. Zone V
An area that is inundated by tidal floods with velocity (coastal high hazard area). BFEs are not provided.
10. Zones V1–V30
Identical to V Zone, but BFEs are provided.
11. Zone VE
Used in place of V1–V30 on some maps.

B. Moderate, Minimal Hazard Areas

1. Zones B, C, and X
Areas of moderate or minimal hazard subject to flooding from severe storm activity or local

drainage problems. These zones may be lightly shaded or unshaded on the FIRM. Zone X is the designation for B and C Zones and is used in place of these zones on some maps.

2. Zone D

An area where the flood hazard is undetermined and which usually is very sparsely populated. The designation of Zone D can also be used for rating when a community incorporates portions of another community's area where no map has been prepared. In addition, if the map shows an area as being unmapped, use Zone D.

III. LOCATING A SPECIFIC PROPERTY ON A MAP

- Check the map index to identify the correct map panel.
- Directly locate the property by the address or other information. It may help to compare the FHBM or FIRM to a more detailed map, such as an assessor's map or a community street map.
- Note the map color where the property is located. On FHBMs and FIRMs, areas darkly shaded are the SFHAs. On an FHBM, no other zone data may be given. On a FIRM, zones are also given an alpha designation. The entire area within the boundaries indicated for a zone carries that specific zone designation.
- BFEs in SFHA zones (A1–A30 [or AE], AH, V1–V30 [or VE]) are shown within wavy lines. In some SFHA zones, where the BFE does not vary within the entire zone, the BFE is indicated in parentheses. If required by terrain, a BFE for the property may be interpolated using the closest BFE indicators. In this case, it is important to document the finding.

IV. CHANGING OR CORRECTING A FLOOD MAP

There are 3 procedures:

A. Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)

If the applicant/insured believes that the requirement to purchase flood insurance was made in error and there is evidence that the building is not in the SFHA on the effective FIRM, the applicant/insured may apply for a LOMA.

A LOMA is a determination made by FEMA for property and/or building as to whether it is located within the SFHA. LOMA determinations are based on the following:

- Comparing the location of the property to the SFHA.
- Comparing the elevation of the property to the 1-percent-annual-chance flood elevation.

If, after plotting the location on the FIRM, the FEMA examiner finds that the property and/or building is not shown in the SFHA, then the Determination will be “Out As Shown” rather than “Removed.” The FEMA Out-As-Shown Determination will state that the property or building is correctly shown outside the SFHA and, therefore, the mandatory flood insurance requirement does not apply.

An Out-As-Shown Determination does not require elevations. The minimum requirements to make an Out-As-Shown Determination are as follows:

- A photocopy of the FIRM panel (including the title block) that shows the area in which the property is located.
- Section A of the MT-EZ form, which is found in the MT-EZ application package and can be obtained from the FEMA website at <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/8001>, or by calling the toll-free number listed below.
- A copy of the subdivision Plat Map of the area, showing the recordation data (i.e., Book/Volume and Page numbers) and containing the recorder’s seal.

OR

- A copy of the deed for the property, showing the recordation information (i.e., Book/Volume and Page numbers) and containing the recorder’s seal, accompanied by a tax assessor’s or other suitable map showing the surveyed location of the property and at least 2 street intersections that are also shown on FEMA’s FIRM.

In some cases, additional information may be required to make a determination.

Questions about LOMAs may be directed to the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) toll-free information line at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627).

B. Letter of Map Revision (LOMR)

A LOMR is an official revision to the currently effective FEMA map. It is used to change flood zones, floodplain and floodway delineations, flood elevations, and planimetric features. All requests for LOMRs must be made to FEMA through the chief executive officer of the community, since it is the community that must adopt any changes and revisions to the map. A LOMR is usually followed by a physical map revision.

C. Physical Map Revision

A physical map revision is an official republication of a map to effect changes to flood insurance zones, floodplain delineations, flood elevations, floodways, and planimetric features.

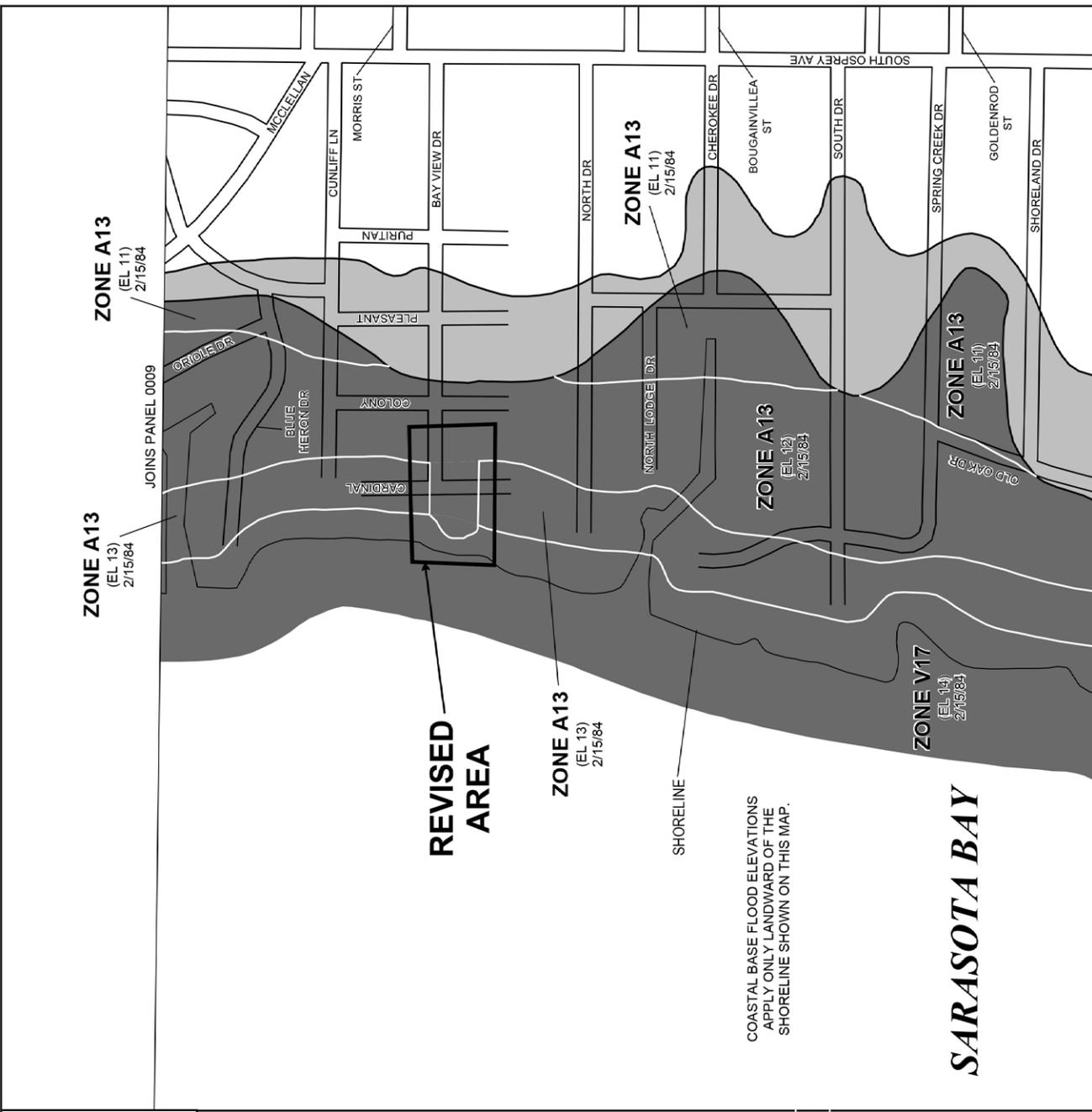
The community’s chief executive officer can submit scientific and technical data to FEMA to support the request for a map revision. The data will be analyzed, and the map will be revised if warranted.

NOTE: To verify past rating determinations and to establish floodplain management compliance requirements, old maps should be retained.

V. FLOOD HAZARD PRODUCTS

Flood maps and related products can be ordered through the FEMA MSC website (<http://msc.fema.gov>) free of charge. All other related products can be found with the integrated Search All Products feature that allows users to find and download all products for a geographic area. The enhanced Search By Address feature enables download of FIRMs and Letters of Map Change directly from the search results page.

For questions regarding the MSC website or other flood-mapping-related questions, please visit the self-service options on the website or contact a Map Specialist with FMIX by calling the toll-free number, 1-877-336-2627, from 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.



Legend

- 1% annual chance (100-Year) Floodplain
- 1% annual chance (100-Year) Floodway
- 0.2% annual chance (500-Year) Floodplain



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

CITY OF
SARASOTA,
FLORIDA
SARASOTA COUNTY

PANEL 13 OF 14
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

REVISED TO
REFLECT LOMR
EFFECTIVE: October 22, 2014

MAP NUMBER
125150 0013 B

MAP REVISED:
FEBRUARY 15, 1984

Federal Emergency Management Agency

ORDINANCE No. 2015-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DORAL, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE CITY OF DORAL CODE OF ORDINANCES TO REPEAL CHAPTER 23; TO ADOPT A NEW CHAPTER 23; 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; TO ADOPT LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY; REPEALER; SEVERABILITY; AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Florida has, in Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, conferred upon 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 has identified special flood hazard areas within the boundaries of the City of Doral, and the City has identified flood hazards in all other areas of the City, 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 City of Doral was accepted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program on May 12, 2004 and the City Council desires to continue to meet the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59 and 60, necessary for such participation; 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, called the *Florida Building Code*; and

WHEREAS, section 553.73(5), Florida Statutes, allows adoption of local technical amendments to the *Florida Building Code* to implement the National Flood Insurance Program; and

WHEREAS, the City 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*; and

WHEREAS, the City Council previously adopted (1) a requirement to increase the minimum elevation requirement for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas, (2) limitations on enclosures below elevated buildings; (3) a requirement to require accumulation of costs of improvements and repairs of buildings, based on issued building permits, over a 5 year period, and (4) a requirement to require buildings that sustain repetitive flood damage over a 10-year period to be included in the definition of substantial damage, and, pursuant to Chapter 8 Article III of the Miami-Dade County Code and section 553.7(5), F.S., is formatting that requirement to

coordinate with the Florida Building Code.

WHEREAS, the City Council is adopting a requirement to require non conversion agreements for elevated structures and, pursuant to section 553.7(5), F.S., is formatting that requirement to coordinate with the Florida Building Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Doral that the following floodplain management regulations, and the following local administrative amendments to the 2010 *Florida Building Code*, are hereby adopted.

SECTION 1. RECITALS. The foregoing whereas clauses are incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof.

SECTION 2. This ordinance specifically repeals and replaces the following ordinance(s) and regulation(s): Ordinance number 2008-02 and Chapter 23.

**DIVISION 1 ADMINISTRATION
SECTION 23-101 GENERAL**

23-101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the *Floodplain Management Ordinance* of the City of Doral, hereinafter referred to as “this ordinance.”

23-101.2 Scope. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all development, 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*; placement, installation, or replacement of manufactured homes and manufactured buildings; installation or replacement of tanks; placement of recreational vehicles; installation of swimming pools; and any other development.

23-101.3 Intent. The purposes of this ordinance 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;
- (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;
- (9) Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights and velocities; and
- (10) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

23-101.4 Coordination with the *Florida Building Code*. This ordinance 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*.

23-101.5 Warning. The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance 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 man-made or natural causes. This ordinance 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 ordinance.

23-101.6 Disclaimer of Liability. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the Mayor and City Council of the City of Doral or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damage that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 23-102 APPLICABILITY

23-102.1 General. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable.

23-102.2 Areas to which this ordinance applies. This ordinance shall apply to all areas within the City of Doral,

23-102.3 Basis for establishing flood hazard areas. The Flood Insurance Study for Miami-Dade County 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 ordinance 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 City of Doral Building Department 8401 NW 53 Terrace, Doral, Fl. 33166.

23-102.3.1 Submission of additional data to establish flood hazard areas. To establish

flood hazard areas and base flood elevations, pursuant to Section 23-105 of this ordinance 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 ordinance 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.

23-102.4 Other laws. The provisions of this ordinance shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.

23-102.5 Abrogation and greater restrictions. This ordinance 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 ordinance and any other ordinance, the more restrictive shall govern. This ordinance shall not impair any deed restriction, covenant or easement, but any land that is subject to such interests shall also be governed by this ordinance.

23-102.6 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 23-103 DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

23-103.1 Designation. The City Council hereby appoints the Floodplain Manager, a specific position in the Building Department or his/her designee, the floodplain administrator, to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance, and is herein referred to as the Floodplain Administrator.

23-103.2 General. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized and directed to administer and enforce the provisions of this ordinance. The Floodplain Administrator shall have the authority to render interpretations of this ordinance consistent with the intent and purpose of this ordinance 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 ordinance without the granting of a variance pursuant to Section 23-107 of this ordinance.

23-103.3 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 ordinance;
- (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 floodplain 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 ordinance 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 comply with the applicable provisions of this ordinance.

23-103.4 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) 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;
- (3) 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 flooding, the determination requires evaluation of previous permits issued to repair flood-related damage as specified in the definition of "substantial damage"; and
- (4) 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 ordinance is required.

23-103.5 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 23-107 of this ordinance.

23-103.6 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 ordinance.

23-103.7 Inspections. The Floodplain Administrator shall make the required inspections as specified in Section 23-106 of this ordinance 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 areas to determine if development is undertaken without issuance of a permit.

23-103.8 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 23-103.4 of this ordinance;
- (2) Require that applicants proposing alteration of a watercourse notify adjacent communities and the Florida Division of Emergency Management, State Floodplain Management Office, and submit copies of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);
- (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, flood hazard area boundaries, or floodway designations; 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 ordinance and the *Florida Building Code* and this ordinance to determine that such certifications and documentations are complete; and
- (5) Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency when the corporate boundaries of the City of Doral are modified.

23-103.9 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 ordinance and the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, including Flood Insurance Rate Maps; Letters of 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 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 and the flood resistant construction requirements of the

Florida Building Code. These records shall be available for public inspection at the City of Doral Building Department.

SECTION 23-104 PERMITS

23-104.1 Permits required. Any owner or owner's authorized agent (hereinafter "applicant") who intends to undertake any development activity within the scope of this ordinance, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*, 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 ordinance and all other applicable codes and regulations has been satisfied.

23-104.2 Floodplain development permits or approvals. Floodplain development permits or approvals shall be issued pursuant to this ordinance 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 floodplain development permit or approval is required in addition to a building permit.

23-104.2.1 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), floodplain 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 ordinance:

- (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

23-104.3 Application for a permit or approval. To obtain a floodplain 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 105 of this ordinance.
- (5) State the valuation of the proposed work.
- (6) For projects proposing to enclose areas under elevated buildings, a signed Non-conversion Agreement; the agreement shall be recorded on the property deed prior to issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.
- (7) Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
- (8) Give such other data and information as required by the Floodplain Administrator.

23-104.4 Validity of permit or approval. The issuance of a floodplain development permit or approval pursuant to this ordinance shall not be construed to be a permit for, or approval of, any violation of this ordinance, 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.

23-104.5 Expiration. A floodplain 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.

23-104.6 Suspension or revocation. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to suspend or revoke a floodplain 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 ordinance or any other ordinance, regulation or requirement of this community.

23-104.7 Other permits required. Floodplain 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.

SECTION 23-105 SITE PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

23-105.1 Information for development. The site plan or construction documents for any development subject to the requirements of this ordinance shall be drawn to scale and shall include, as applicable to the proposed development:

- (1) Delineation of flood hazard areas, floodway boundaries and flood zone(s), base flood elevation(s), and ground elevations if necessary for review of the proposed development.
- (2) Where base flood elevations, or floodway data are not included on the FIRM or in the Flood Insurance Study, they shall be established in accordance with Section 23-105.2(2) or (3) of this ordinance.
- (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 23-105.2(1) of this ordinance.
- (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.
- (7) Existing and proposed alignment of any proposed alteration of a watercourse.

The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to waive the submission of site plans, construction documents, and other data that are required by this ordinance 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 ordinance.

23-105.2 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 and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source or require the applicant to obtain and use base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source.
- (3) Where base flood elevation and floodway 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 three (3) 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 (3) 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.

23-105.3 Additional analyses and certifications. As applicable to the location and nature of the proposed development activity, and in addition to the requirements of this section, the applicant shall have the following analyses signed and sealed by a Florida licensed engineer for submission with the site plan and construction documents:

- (1) For development activities proposed to be located in a regulatory floodway, a floodway encroachment analysis that demonstrates that the encroachment of the proposed development will not cause any increase in base flood elevations; where the applicant proposes to undertake development activities that do increase base flood elevations, the applicant shall submit such analysis to FEMA as specified in Section 23-105.4 of this ordinance and shall submit the Conditional Letter of Map Revision, if issued by FEMA, with the site plan and construction documents.
- (2) For development activities proposed to be located in a riverine flood hazard area for which base flood elevations are included in the Flood Insurance Study or on the FIRM and floodways have not been designated, hydrologic and hydraulic analyses that demonstrate that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated flood hazard area encroachments, will not increase the base flood elevation more than one (1) foot at any point within the community. This requirement does not apply in isolated flood hazard areas not connected to a riverine flood hazard area or in flood hazard areas identified as Zone AO or Zone AH.
- (3) For alteration of a watercourse, an engineering analysis prepared in accordance with standard engineering practices which demonstrates that the flood-carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of the watercourse will not be decreased, and certification that the altered watercourse shall be maintained in a manner which preserves the channel's flood-carrying capacity; the applicant shall submit the analysis to FEMA as specified in Section 23-105.4 of this ordinance.

23-105.4 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, change floodway boundaries, 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.

SECTION 23-106 INSPECTIONS

23-106.1 General. Development for which a floodplain development permit or approval is required shall be subject to inspection.

23-106.1.1 Development other than buildings and structures. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect all development to determine compliance with the requirements of this ordinance and the conditions of issued floodplain development permits or approvals.

23-106.1.2 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 ordinance and the conditions of issued floodplain development permits or approvals.

23-106.1.2.1 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 23-105.2(3)(b) of this ordinance, the documentation of height of the lowest floor above highest adjacent grade, prepared by the owner or the owner's authorized agent.

23-106.1.2.2 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 23-106.1.2.1 of this ordinance.

23-106.1.3 Manufactured homes. The Building Official shall inspect manufactured homes to determine compliance with the requirements of this ordinance and the conditions of the issued permit. Upon placement of a manufactured home, certification of the elevation of the lowest floor shall be submitted to the Floodplain Administrator.

SECTION 23-107 VARIANCES AND APPEALS

23-107.1 General. The City Council shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of this ordinance. Pursuant to section 553.73(5), F.S., the City 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*. Applications for variances to this Chapter shall be processed in accordance with Section 33-304 of the City Code.

23-107.2 Appeals. The City 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 ordinance. Any person aggrieved by the decision of City Council may appeal such decision to the Circuit Court, as provided by Florida Statutes.

23-107.3 Limitations on authority to grant variances. The City Council shall base its decisions on variances on technical justifications submitted by applicants, the considerations for issuance in Section 23-107.6 of this ordinance, the conditions of issuance set forth in Section 23-107.7 of this ordinance, and the comments and recommendations of the Floodplain Administrator and the Building Official. The City Council has the right to attach such conditions as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this ordinance.

23-107.3.1 Restrictions in floodways. A variance shall not be issued for any proposed development in a floodway if any increase in base flood elevations would result, as evidenced by the applicable analyses and certifications required in Section 23-105.3 of this ordinance.

23-107.4 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 11 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*.

23-107.5 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 ordinance, provided the variance meets the requirements of Section 23-107.3.1, 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.

23-107.6 Considerations for issuance of variances. In reviewing requests for variances, the City Council shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all other applicable provisions of the *Florida Building Code*, this ordinance, 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.

23-107.7 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 ordinance or the required elevation standards;
- (2) Determination by the City 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.

SECTION 23-108 REAL ESTATE DISCLOSURE

23-108 Real Estate Disclosure. In any contract for the sale of improved real estate located within the City of Doral which is in a Special Flood Hazard Area, the seller shall include in the contract or a rider to the contract the following disclosure in not less than ten-point bold faced type:

THIS HOME OR STRUCTURE IS LOCATED IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA. IF THIS HOME OR STRUCTURE IS BELOW THE APPLICABLE FLOOD ELEVATION LEVEL AND IS SUBSTANTIALLY DAMAGED OR SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED, AS DEFINED IN THE CITY OF DORAL FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE, IT MAY, AMONG OTHER THINGS, BE REQUIRED TO BE RAISED TO THE APPLICABLE FLOOD ELEVATION LEVEL.

SECTION 23-109 VIOLATIONS

23-109.1 Violations. Any development that is not within the scope of the *Florida Building Code* but that is regulated by this ordinance that is performed without an issued permit, that is in conflict with an issued permit, or that does not fully comply with this ordinance, shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance. 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 ordinance or the *Florida Building Code* is presumed to be a violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

23-109.2 Authority. For development that is not within the scope of the *Florida Building Code* but that is regulated by this ordinance and that is determined to be a violation, the Floodplain Administrator is authorized to serve notices of violation or stop work orders to owners of the property involved, to the owner's agent, or to the person or persons performing the work.

23-109.3 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.

23-109.4 Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall be punishable for a non-criminal violation. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon adjudication therefore, be fined not more than \$500, and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Floodplain Administrator from taking such other lawful actions as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

DIVISION 2 DEFINITIONS SECTION 23-201 GENERAL

23-201.1 Scope. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

23-201.2 Terms defined in the *Florida Building Code*. Where terms are not defined in this ordinance and are defined in the *Florida Building Code*, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in that code.

23-201.3 Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined in this ordinance or in the *Florida Building Code*, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

SECTION 23-202 DEFINITIONS

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

Appeal. A request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance or a request for a variance.

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.

Back of Sidewalk. The elevation of the highest surface of the sidewalk abutting the property relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) or North America Vertical Datum (NAVD). Depending on site conditions, if there is a variation in sidewalk elevations abutting the property, the highest and lowest elevations may be averaged to obtain the regulatory sidewalk elevation provided the elevation is above the base flood elevation.

Base flood. A flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.] 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 1612.2.]

Basement. The portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

Crown of Road. The elevation of the highest surface of street pavement within the right-of-way abutting the property relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) or North America Vertical Datum (NAVD). Depending on site conditions, if there is a variation in the crown elevations abutting the property, the highest and lowest elevations may be averaged to obtain the regulatory crown elevation provided the elevation is above the base flood elevation.

Design flood. The flood associated with the greater of the following two areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

- (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 1612.2.]

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.

Existing manufactured home park or subdivision. 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 September 29, 1972.

Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision. 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).

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 1612.2.]

- (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 1612.2.]

Flood hazard area. The greater of the following two areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

- (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 1612.2.]

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 1612.2.]

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

Floodplain development permit or approval. An official document or certificate issued by the community, or other evidence of approval or concurrence, which authorizes performance of specific development activities that are determined to be compliant with this ordinance.

Floodway. The channel of a river or other riverine watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

Floodway encroachment analysis. An engineering analysis of the impact that a proposed encroachment into a floodway is expected to have on the floodway boundaries and base flood elevations; the evaluation shall be prepared by a qualified Florida licensed engineer using standard engineering methods and models.

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 11 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:

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.

Letter of Map Revision (LOMR): A revision based on technical data that may show changes to flood zones, flood elevations, special flood hazard area boundaries and floodway delineations, and other planimetric features.

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.

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 1612.2.]

Manufactured home. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is eight (8) feet or more in width and greater than four hundred (400) square feet, and which is built on a permanent, integral 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" or "park trailer." [Also defined in 15C-1.0101, F.A.C.]

Manufactured home park or subdivision. A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Market value. The price at which a property will change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither party being under compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts. As used in this ordinance, the term refers to the market value of buildings and structures, excluding the land and other improvements on the parcel. Market value may be established by a qualified independent appraiser, Actual Cash Value (replacement cost depreciated for age and quality of construction), 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 ordinance 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.

New manufactured home park or subdivision. 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 September 29, 1972.

Nonconversion Agreement. A form provided by the Floodplain Administrator to be signed by the owner and recorded on the property deed in Official Records of the Clerk of Courts, for the owner to agree not to convert or modify in any manner that is inconsistent with the terms of the building permit and these regulations, enclosures below elevated buildings.

Park trailer. A transportable unit which has a body width not exceeding fourteen (14) feet and which is built on a single chassis and is designed to provide seasonal or temporary living quarters when connected to utilities necessary for operation of installed fixtures and appliances. [Defined in section 320.01, F.S.]

Recreational vehicle. A vehicle, including a park trailer, which is: [see in section 320.01, F.S.)

- (1) Built on a single chassis;
- (2) Four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (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 temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Regulatory crown elevation. Determined by the Floodplain Manager. See crown of road definition.

Regulatory sidewalk elevation. Determined by the Floodplain Manager. See back of sidewalk definition.

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 1612.2.]

Start of construction. The date of issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, 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, 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 1612.2.]

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 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred. The term also includes flood-related damage 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 average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial improvement. Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure taking place during a 5 year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure

before the improvement or repair is started. For each building or structure, the 5 year period begins on the date of the first improvement or repair of that building or structure subsequent to March 12, 2008. 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:

- (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 ordinance, 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 ordinance or the *Florida Building Code*.

Watercourse. A river, creek, stream, channel or other topographic feature in, on, through, or over which water flows at least periodically.

DIVISION 3 FLOOD RESISTANT DEVELOPMENT SECTION 23-301 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

23-301.1 Design and construction of buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*. Pursuant to Section 23-104.2.1 of this ordinance, 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 23-307 of this ordinance.

23-301.2 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) *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 one (1) foot, or the back of the sidewalk elevation plus one (1) foot, or if there is no sidewalk, the elevation of the crown of the road or street abutting such building site plus one (1) foot, whichever is higher.
 - b. For residential buildings not located in the special flood hazard area, the minimum lowest floor elevation requirements shall be of a minimum of eight (8) inches above the back of sidewalk elevation, or if there is no sidewalk, a minimum of eight (8) inches above the elevation of the crown of road or street abutting such building site whichever is higher.
 - c. For non-residential buildings not located the special flood hazard area, the minimum lowest floor elevation shall be a minimum of four (4) inches above the back of sidewalk, or if there is no sidewalk, a minimum of (4) inches above the elevation of the crown of road or street abutting such building site, whichever is higher.

- (2) *Limitations on Enclosures Under Elevated Buildings.* For buildings applications for enclosed areas under elevated buildings shall be accompanied by a Nonconversion Agreement. Enclosures shall:
- a. Have the minimum necessary access to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door), limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door), or entry to the elevated building (stairway or elevator).
 - b. Not have the interior portion partitioned or finished into separate rooms.
- (3) *Cumulative Substantial Improvement.* In the *Florida Building Code, Building*, and *Florida Building Code, Existing Building*, definitions for the term "Substantial Improvement" shall be as follows:

Substantial improvement. Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure taking place during a 5 year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement or repair is started. For each building or structure, the 5 year period begins on the date of the first improvement or repair of that building or structure subsequent to March 12, 2008. 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:

- (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.
- (4) *Flood Damage and Substantial Damage.* In the *Florida Building Code, Building*, and *Florida Building Code, Existing Building*, definitions for the term "Substantial Damage" shall be as follows:

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 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred. The term also includes flood-related damage 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 average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of structure before the damage occurred.

SECTION 23-302 SUBDIVISIONS

23-302.1 Minimum requirements. Subdivision proposals, including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions, 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.

23-302.2 Subdivision plats. Where any portion of proposed subdivisions, including manufactured home parks and subdivisions, lies within a flood hazard area, the following shall be required:

- (1) Delineation of flood hazard areas, floodway boundaries 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 23-105.2(1) of this ordinance; and
- (3) Compliance with the site improvement and utilities requirements of Section 23-303 of this ordinance.

SECTION 23-303 SITE IMPROVEMENTS, UTILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

23-303.1 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.
- (4) Encroachments, including fill and structures, are not located within a distance of 20 feet from the top of the bank of any watercourse unless the application includes certification by a registered professional engineer is provided that demonstrates such encroachment does not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

23-303.2 Sanitary sewage facilities. 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.

23-303.3 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.

23-303.4 Limitations on sites in regulatory floodways. No development, including but not limited to site improvements, and land disturbing activity involving fill or regrading, shall be authorized in the regulatory floodway unless the floodway encroachment analysis required in Section 23-105.3(1) of this ordinance demonstrates that the proposed development or land

disturbing activity will not result in any increase in the base flood elevation.

23-303.5 Limitations on placement of fill. Subject to the limitations of this ordinance, 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. In addition to these requirements, if intended to support buildings and structures (Zone A only), fill shall comply with the requirements of the *Florida Building Code*.

SECTION 23-304 MANUFACTURED HOMES

23-304.1 General. All manufactured homes shall be installed by an installer that is licensed pursuant to section 320.8249, F.S., and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 15C-1, F.A.C. and the requirements of this ordinance.

23-304.2 Foundations. All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes shall be installed on permanent, reinforced foundations that are designed in accordance with the foundation requirements of the *Florida Building Code Residential Section R322.2* and this ordinance.

23-304.3 Anchoring. All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage and shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This anchoring requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for wind resistance.

23-304.4 Elevation. Manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved shall comply with Section 23-304.4.1 or 23-304.4.2 of this ordinance, as applicable.

23-304.4.1 General elevation requirement. Unless subject to the requirements of Section 23-304.4.2 of this ordinance, all manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved on sites located: (a) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision; (b) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision; (c) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or (d) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision upon which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, shall be elevated such that the bottom of the frame is at or above the elevation required, as applicable to the flood hazard area, in the *Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.2 (Zone A)*.

23-304.4.2 Elevation requirement for certain existing manufactured home parks and subdivisions. Manufactured homes that are not subject to Section 23-304.4.1 of this ordinance, including manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved on sites located in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, unless on a site where substantial damage as result of flooding has occurred, shall be elevated such that either the:

- (1) Bottom of the frame of the manufactured home is at or above the elevation required in the *Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.2 (Zone A)*; or
- (2) Bottom of the frame is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are not less than 36 inches in height above grade.

23-304.5 Enclosures. Enclosed areas below elevated manufactured homes shall comply with the requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322* for such enclosed

areas.

23-304.6 Utility equipment. Utility equipment that serves manufactured homes, including electric, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities, shall comply with the requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.

SECTION 23-305 RECREATIONAL VEHICLES AND PARK TRAILERS

23-305.1 Temporary placement. Recreational vehicles and park trailers placed temporarily in flood hazard areas shall:

- (1) Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; or
- (2) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, which means the recreational vehicle or park model is on wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick-disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanent attachments such as additions, rooms, stairs, decks and porches.

23-305.2 Permanent placement. Recreational vehicles and park trailers that do not meet the limitations in Section 23-305.1 of this ordinance for temporary placement shall meet the requirements of Section 23-304 of this ordinance for manufactured homes.

SECTION 23-306 TANKS

23-306.1 Underground tanks. Underground tanks 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.

23-306.2 Above-ground tanks, not elevated. Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of Section 23-306.3 of this ordinance shall be permitted 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.

23-306.3 Above-ground tanks, elevated. Above-ground tanks 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.

23-306.4 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.

SECTION 23-307 OTHER DEVELOPMENT

23-307.1 General requirements for other development. All development, including man-made changes to improved or unimproved real estate for which specific provisions are not specified in this ordinance or the *Florida Building Code*, shall:

- (1) Be located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Meet the limitations of Section 23-303.4 of this ordinance if located in a regulated floodway;
- (3) Be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood;
- (4) Be constructed of flood damage-resistant materials; and
- (5) Have mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems above the design flood elevation, 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.

23-307.2 Fences in regulated floodways. Fences in regulated floodways that have the potential to block the passage of floodwaters, such as stockade fences and wire mesh fences, shall meet the limitations of Section 23-303.4 of this ordinance.

23-307.3 Retaining walls, sidewalks and driveways in regulated floodways. Retaining walls and sidewalks and driveways that involve the placement of fill in regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Section 23-303.4 of this ordinance.

23-307.4 Roads and watercourse crossings in regulated floodways. Roads and watercourse crossings, including roads, bridges, culverts, low-water crossings and similar means for vehicles or pedestrians to travel from one side of a watercourse to the other side, that encroach into regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Section 23-303.4 of this ordinance. Alteration of a watercourse that is part of a road or watercourse crossing shall meet the requirements of Section 23-105.3(3) of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

In terms of design, plan application review, construction and inspection of buildings and structures, the cost impact as an overall average is negligible in regard to the local technical amendments because all development has been subject to the requirements of the local floodplain management ordinance adopted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. In terms of lower potential for flood damage, there will be continued savings and benefits to consumers.

SECTION 4. APPLICABILITY.

For the purposes of jurisdictional applicability, this ordinance shall apply in the City of Doral. This ordinance shall apply to all applications for development, including building permit applications and subdivision proposals, submitted on or after the effective date.

SECTION 5. REPEALER.

Any and all ordinances and regulations in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of any conflict. This ordinance specifically repeals and replaces the following ordinance(s) and regulation(s): 2008-02 and Chapter 23.

SECTION 6. INCLUSION INTO THE CODE OF ORDINANCES.

It is the intent of the City Council that the provisions of this ordinance shall become and be made a part of the Doral Code of Ordinances, and that the sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or relettered and the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section," "article," "regulation," or such other appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish such intentions.

SECTION 7. SEVERABILITY.

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

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.

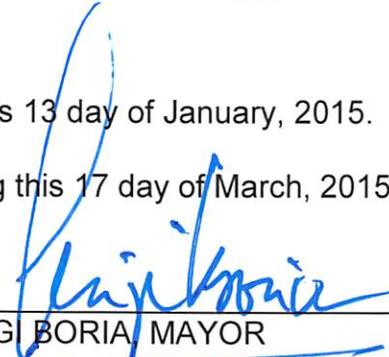
The provisions of this ordinance shall become effective upon the date of execution by the City Council.

The foregoing Ordinance was offered by Councilmember Cabrera, who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Rodriguez and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Mayor Luigi Boria	Yes
Vice Mayor Sandra Ruiz	Yes
Councilman Pete Cabrera	Yes
Councilwoman Christi Fraga	Yes
Councilwoman Ana Maria Rodriguez	Yes

PASSED AND ADOPTED on first reading this 13 day of January, 2015.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on second reading this 17 day of March, 2015.



LUIGI BORIA, MAYOR

ATTEST:



CONNIE DIAZ, INTERIM CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND
LEGAL SUFFICIENCY FOR THE SOLE USE OF THE CITY OF DORAL



WEISS, SEROTA, HELFMAN, COLE, & BIERMANN, PL
CITY ATTORNEY