

**ORDINANCE #2008 – 02**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DORAL, FLORIDA, AMENDING EXISTING CHAPTER 11 C OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE ENTITLED "FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS;" PROVIDING FOR STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION; PROVIDING FINDINGS OF FACT; PROVIDING STATEMENT OF PURPOSE; PROVIDING OBJECTIVES; PROVIDING DEFINITIONS; PROVIDING APPLICABILITY, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT; PROVIDING PERMIT PROCEDURES; PROVIDING ADMINISTRATION; PROVIDING PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION; PROVIDING FOR VARIANCES; REPEALING EXISTING CHAPTER HC OF THE CITY CODE IN ITS ENTIRETY; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE CODE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

**WHEREAS**, the National Flood Insurance Program (the "NFIP") offers flood insurance at more affordable rates than are generally available from private insurers; and

**WHEREAS**, in order for the residents of the City of Doral (the "City") to be eligible for participation in the NFIP, the City must adopt floodplain management regulations; and

**WHEREAS**, in order for the City to be eligible for federal disaster relief funding for structural damage caused by flooding in the event of a Presidentially-declared disaster, the City must adopt floodplain management regulations and participate in the NFIP; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council finds that the adoption of these floodplain regulations is in the best interests of the City.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DORAL, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:**

**Section 1.** The above recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein by this reference.

**Section 2.** Chapter 11 C of the Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

**"CHAPTER IIC"**  
**DEVELOPMENT WITHIN FLOOD HAZARD DISTRICTS**

**Sec. 11 C-1. Statutory Authorization.**

This Chapter is authorized pursuant to the City's Home Rule Authority granted in Article VIII, Section 2 of the Florida Constitution and Chapter 166, Florida Statutes which authorizes the City to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of its citizenry.

**Sec. 11 C-2. Findings of Fact.**

(a) Flood hazard areas exist within the City which are subject to periodic inundation which can 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 of the City.

(b) Flood losses may be caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy in flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods or hazardous to other lands which are inadequately elevated, flood-proofed, or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.

**Sec. 11 C-3 Purpose.**

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

(a) 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;

(b) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

(c) Control the alteration of natural flood plains, stream channels and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;

(d) Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage; and

(e) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

Sec. 11C-4 Objectives.

The objectives of this Chapter are:

- (a) To protect human life and health;
- (b) To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (c) To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (d) To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (e) To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, and streets and bridges located in floodplains;
- (f) To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas; and
- (g) To ensure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a flood hazard area.

Sec. 11 C-5 Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply solely for use in Chapter 11 C of the City Code. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this Code shall be interpreted so as to give them meaning they have in common usage and to give this Chapter its most reasonable application.

- (a) **Accessory Structure (Appurtenant Structure)** shall mean a structure, which is located on the same parcel of property as the principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure, constituting a minimal initial investment, and not to be used for human habitation and be designed to have minimal flood damage potential.
- (b) **Addition (To an Existing Building)** shall mean any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load-bearing wall other than a firewall, including any walled and roofed addition, which is connected by a fire wall or is separated by independent perimeter load-bearing.
- (c) **Appeal**, shall mean a request for a review of the Local Floodplain Management Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Chapter.

(d) **Area of shallow flooding** shall mean a designated AO or AH Zone on Doral's Flood Insurance Rate Map ("FIRM") with base flood average depths of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

(e) **Area of Special Flood Hazard or Special Flood Hazard Area ("SFHA")** shall mean an area subject to inundation by the flood event having a one percent (1 %) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year and shown on a FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AI-30, AO, AB, AR, A99, V, VI-30, or YE.

(f) **Base Flood or 100 Year Flood** shall mean a flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

(g) **Base Flood Elevation** means the water surface elevation associated with the base flood.

(h) **Basement** shall mean that portion of a building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

(i) **Breakaway Wall** shall mean a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

(j) **Building** shall mean the same as the word "Structure" defined herein.

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

(l) **Datum** A reference surface used to ensure that all elevation records are properly related. Many communities have their own datum that was developed before there was a national standard. The current national datum is the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, which is expressed in relation to mean sea level, or the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988.

(m) **Development** shall mean any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations, or storage of materials or equipment.

(n) **Elevated Building** shall mean a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls.

(o) **Encroachment** shall mean the advance or infringement of uses, plant growth, fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain

(p) **Existing Construction** shall mean ~~any structure for which the start of construction commenced before September 29, 1972.~~ means, for the purposes of floodplain management, structures for which "the start of construction" commenced before the data of the initial Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Existing construction, means for the purposes of determining rates structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of the first FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. This term may also be referred to as "existing structures".

(q) **Existing Subdivision** shall mean ~~a subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the subdivisions 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.~~ Existing manufactured home park or subdivision means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

(r) **Expansion to a Subdivision** Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision shall mean the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the subdivisions are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

(s) **Flood or Flooding** shall mean:

- (a) A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:
- (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
  - (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

- (3) Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (a) (2) of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surface of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.
- (b) The collapse or subsidence of land along a shore of a lake or other body of water as the result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph (a) (1) of this definition.
- (t) **Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)** shall mean the official map on which FEMA or the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) has delineated the areas of flood hazards and regulatory floodway.
- (u) **Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)** shall mean an official map of the City issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined as Zone A.
- (v) **Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)** shall mean an official map of the City on which FEMA has delineated the areas of special flood hazard and/or risk premium zones.
- (w) **Flood Insurance Study (FIS)** shall mean the official hydraulic and hydrologic report provided by FEMA, containing flood profiles, the FIRM, FHBM and the water surface elevation of the base flood.
- (x) **Flood Plain** shall mean any land area susceptible to flooding.
- (y) **Local Floodplain Management Administrator** shall mean the individual designated by the City Manager to administer and enforce this Chapter.
- (z) **Flood proofing** shall mean any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures, and their contents.
- (aa) **Flood Way** shall mean the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.
- (bb) **Floodway Fringe** means that area of the floodplain on either side of the regulatory floodway where encroachment may be permitted without additional hydraulic and/or hydrologic analysis.

(cc) **Freeboard** shall mean a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. "Freeboard" tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effects of urbanization of the watershed.

(dd) **Functionally Dependent Facility** shall mean a facility which cannot be used for its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, or ship repair. This term does not include long-term storage, manufacturing, sales, or service facilities.

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

(ff) **Highest Adjacent Grade** shall mean the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to the start of construction, next to the proposed walls of a building.

(gg) **Historic Structure** shall mean any structure that is:

- (1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- (2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- (3) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- (4) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
  - (i) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or

- (ii) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

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

(ii) **Lowest Floor** shall mean the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the non-elevation design requirements of this Chapter.

(jj) **Mangrove Stand** shall mean an assemblage of mangrove trees which is mostly low trees noted for a copious development of interlacing adventitious roots above the ground and which contain one or more of the following species: black mangrove (*Avicenna nitida*); red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*); white mangrove (*Longunculariaracemosa*); and buttonwood (*Conocalpus erecta*).

(kk) **Manufactured Home** shall mean a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle".

(ll) **Manufactured home park or subdivision** shall mean a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

(mm) **Market value** means the building value, which is the property value excluding the land value and that of the detached accessory structures and other improvements on site (as agreed to between a willing buyer and seller) as established by what the local real estate market will bear. Market value can be established by an independent certified appraisal (other than a limited or curbside appraisal, or one based on income approach), Actual Cash Value (replacement cost depreciated for age and quality of construction of building), or adjusted tax-assessed values.

(nn) **Mean Sea Level** shall mean the average height of the sea for all stages of the tide used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain or the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

(oo) **National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)** shall mean a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain as corrected in 1929.

(pp) ~~**New Construction** shall mean any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced after September 29, 1972, including any subsequent improvements to~~

such structure—means, for floodplain management purposes, any structure for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of the initial floodplain management code, ordinance, or standard based upon specific technical base flood elevation data that establishes the area of special flood hazard – include only one date. The term also includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For flood insurance rates, structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of the date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later – include only one date, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

(qq) ***New Subdivision*** shall mean a subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the subdivisions 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.

(rr) **North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988** means a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

(ss) **Public safety and nuisance** means anything which is injurious to safety or health of the entire community or a neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin.

(tt) ***Recreational Vehicle*** shall mean a vehicle which is

- (1) built on a single chassis;
- (2) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (3) designed to be self propelled or permanently tow able by a light duty truck; and
- (4) designed primarily for recreational camping, travel, or seasonal use.

(uu) **Remedy a deficiency or violation** means to bring the regulation, procedure, structure or other development into compliance with State of Florida, Federal or local floodplain management regulations; or if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways the impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of this ordinance or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing Federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

(vv) ***Repetitive Loss*** shall mean flood related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period ending on the date of the event for which the second claim is made, for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on average, equaled or exceeded 25% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

(ww) ***Start of Construction*** (for other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act), includes substantial improvement, and shall mean the date the building permit was issued, provided the

actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a building on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns or any work beyond the stage of excavation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms, nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. 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.

(xx) **Structure** shall mean a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

(yy) **Substantial Damage** means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to it before damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. Substantial damage also means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25% of the total market value of the structure before the damages occurred.

(zz) **Substantial Improvement** shall mean any combination of repairs, reconstruction, rehabilitation, alteration, additions or other improvements to a structure, taking place during a 5 year period, in which the cumulative cost equals or exceeds fifty (50%) percent of the market value of the structure. The market value of the structure shall be (1) the appraised value of the structure prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement, or (2) in the case of damage, the market value of the structure prior to the damage occurring. This definition also includes structures that have incurred substantial damage regardless of the actual work performed or "repetitive loss". See "Repetitive Loss" same time of 10 years applies to "substantial improvement". Records of cumulative building improvements as identified in the applications for building permits shall be maintained by the city for a period of ten years. For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. The term does not include either:

- (1) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by a City or County code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions, or

(2) Any alteration of a "historic structure" provided that the alteration would not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure".

(aaa) ***Substantially Improved Existing Subdivisions*** shall mean a repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement commenced. See "Repetitive Loss" same time of 10 years applies to "substantial improvement"

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

(ccc) **Water surface elevation** means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

(ddd) **Variance** is a grant of relief from this Chapter that permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this Chapter.

(eee) **Violation** means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the requirements of this ordinance. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in this ordinance is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

**Sec. IIC-6. Applicability; Basis for Establishing Area of Special Flood Hazard; Development Permit; Violations; Enforcement.**

- (a) **Applicability.** This Chapter shall apply to all areas' of flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the City of Doral.
- (b) **Basis for Establishing Area of Special Flood Hazard.** The Areas of Special Flood Hazard identified by the FEMA in its Flood Insurance Study and Panels 75, 160, and 170 of the Flood Insurance Rate Map for Miami-Dade County, Florida dated March 2, 1994 with accompanying maps and other supporting data (the "City's FIRM"), and any revision thereto, are adopted by reference.
- (c) **Development Permit.** A Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provision of this Chapter prior to the commencement of any development activity.

- (d) **Violations.** Commencement of any development activity regulated under this Chapter, including but not limited to, locating, extending, converting or structurally altering any structure or land, without first obtaining a Development Permit shall be considered a violation of the City Code.
- (e) **Enforcement.** A violation of this Chapter shall be enforced by the City Manager or his/her designee as a Building Code violation in accordance with the procedures in Chapter 8CC of the City Code. A violation of any variance granted under this Chapter shall also be considered for enforcement purposes a City Building Code violation enforceable by the City Manager or his/her designee through the procedures in Chapter 8CC of the City Code. Each day that a violation continues shall be deemed a separate violation. This chapter shall also be subject to enforcement under Chapter 162, Florida Statutes. Enforcement may also be by suit for declaratory, injunctive or other appropriate relief in a court of competent jurisdiction.

### **ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS**

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

### **INTERPRETATION**

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

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

### **WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY**

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of Mayor and City Council of City of Doral or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that

result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

## **PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION**

Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall 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.

### Sec. 11C-7. Permit Procedures.

- (a) **Application.** Application for a Development Permit shall be made to the Local Floodplain Management Administrator on forms furnished by City prior to the start of any development activity. The application shall include:
- (1) Plans drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area, existing or proposed structures, earthen fill, storage of materials or equipment; drainage facilities, perimeter setbacks, environmental features such as base floodplain areas, wetlands, and other protected areas, and the location of the same;
  - (2) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement) of all structures;
  - (3) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure will be flood-proofed;
  - (4) Existing and proposed infrastructure;
  - (5) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of the proposed development;
  - (6) A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that any non-residential flood-proofed structure will meet the flood-proofing criteria in the Code; and
  - (7) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of a proposed development.
- (b) **Construction Stage.**

After issuance of a Development Permit and during the construction of the structure or building, the permittee shall:

(1) ~~Provide a lowest floor elevation or flood proofing certification after the lowest floor is completed. Upon placement of the lowest floor, or for non-residential structures, flood proofing, whichever is applicable, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Local Floodplain Management Administrator certification of the elevation of the lowest floor, or flood proofed elevation, whichever is applicable, as built in relation to mean sea level. Said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When flood proofing is utilized for a particular building, said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any work undertaken prior to and without submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood proofing by whatever construction means, or bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the NGVD or NAVD elevation of the lowest floor or flood proofed elevation, or bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member as built, in relation to mean sea level. Said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When flood proofing is utilized for a particular building said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any work undertaken prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder' risk. The Floodplain Administrator shall review the lowest floor and flood proofing elevation survey data submitted. The permit holder immediately and prior to further progressive work being permitted to proceed shall correct violations detected by such review. Failure to submit the survey or failure to make said corrections required hereby, shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.~~

(2) The Local Floodplain Management Administrator shall review the lowest floor elevation surveyor flood proofing data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder prior to further progressive work being permitted to proceed. Failure to submit the surveyor failure to make said corrections required hereby shall be cause to issue a stop-work order.

**Sec. 11C-8. Duties and Responsibilities of the Local Floodplain Management Administrator.**

Duties of the Local Floodplain Management Administrator shall include, but shall not be limited to:

(a) Review all development permit applications to assure that the permit requirements of this Chapter have been satisfied.

~~(b) Advise permittee that additional federal or state permits may be required. If specific federal or state permits are required, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained file with the development permit.~~ Advise permittee that additional Federal, State of Florida, or local permits may be required, and if such additional permits are necessary, especially as it relates to Chapters 161.053; 320.8249; 320.8359; 373.036; 380.05; 381.0065, and 553, Part IV, Florida Statutes, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the development permit;

~~(c) Notify adjacent communities and the appropriate state agencies prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to FEMA. Notify adjacent communities, the Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, the South Florida Water Management District, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other Federal and/or State of Florida agencies with statutory or regulatory authority prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse;~~

(d) Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is maintained.

(e) Verify and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, in accordance with this Chapter.

(f) Verify and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which the new or substantially improved non-residential structures have been flood-proofed, in accordance with this Chapter.

(g) When flood-proofing is utilized for a non-residential structure, the Local Floodplain Management Administrator shall obtain certification as well as the operational and maintenance plan from a registered professional engineer or architect.

(h) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard the Local Floodplain Management Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation. The applicant contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this Chapter.

(i) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with this Chapter, the Local Floodplain Management Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state or other source, in order to administer the provisions of this Chapter.

(j) All records pertaining to the provisions of this Chapter shall be maintained by the designated Local Floodplain Management Administrator and shall be open for public inspection.

Sec. 11 C-9 Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction.

(k) Coordinate all change requests to the FIS, FIRM and FBFM with the requester, State of Florida, and FEMA, and

(l) Where Base Flood Elevation is utilized, obtain and maintain records of lowest floor and flood proofing elevations for new construction and substantial improvements in accordance with this Ordinance.

(m) General Standards.

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

1. New construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;
2. Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable State of Florida requirements for resisting wind forces;
3. New construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall be constructed with materials and utility components resistant to flood damage. See the applicable Technical Bulletin or Bulletins for guidance
4. New construction or substantial improvements of existing structures shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage. See the applicable Technical Bulletin or Bulletins for guidance
5. All electrical, heating, and air conditioning equipment, ventilation (including ductwork), plumbing, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
6. New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.
7. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.
8. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

9. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, additions or improvements to a structure that is in compliance with the provisions of this Code shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained herein.
10. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement to a structure that is not compliant with the provisions of this Chapter, shall be permitted only if said non-conformity is not furthered, extended, or replaced.
11. New construction and substantial improvements, when located in multiple flood zones or in flood zones with multiple base flood elevations shall meet the requirements for the flood zone with the most stringent requirements.
12. (a) All applicable additional Federal, State of Florida, and local permits shall be obtained and submitted to the Floodplain Administrator. Copies of such permits shall be maintained on file with the development permit. State of Florida permits may include, but not be limited to the following:
  - i. South Florida Water Management District(s): in accordance with Chapter 373.036 Florida Statutes, Section (2) (a) – Flood Protection and Floodplain Management.
  - ii. Department of Community Affairs: in accordance with Chapter 380.05 F.S. Areas of Critical State Concern, and Chapter 553, Part IV F.S., Florida Building Code.
  - iii. Department of Health: in accordance with Chapter 381.0065 F.S. Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems.
  - iv. Department of Environmental Protection, Coastal Construction Control Line: in accordance with Chapter 161.053 F.S. Coastal Construction and Excavation.
- (b) **Specific Standards.** In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in this Chapter, the following provisions are required:
- (c) **Residential Construction.** New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement elevated no lower than one foot above the base flood elevation, or the back of sidewalk elevation of the road fronting the property or highest adjacent grade or elevation of the crown of road or street abutting such building site, whichever is higher.
- (d) Review proposed development to assure that no use shall be made for other than crop, grove, nursery and grazing purposes, or similar uses, and no building of any type shall be constructed, erected upon or moved to any land

below the elevation established by the FIRM. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate automatic equalization of flood hydrostatic forces on both sides of exterior walls shall be provided in accordance with standards of the Code.

- (e) **Non-Residential Construction.** New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or non-residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than one foot above the base flood elevation, or the back of sidewalk elevation, or if there is no sidewalk, the elevation of the highest crown of road or street abutting such building site or highest adjacent grade, whichever is higher, or if the road has no crown, then the highest edge of cross section of the road shall apply.
- (f) In all cases and for all uses and whether the property is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area, or outside, the floor elevation obtained as above described, shall be compared against the base flood elevation shown in the Flood Insurance Rate Maps and the higher of the two (2) shall be used for design and construction.
- (g)
  - 1) Structures located in A-zones, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, may be flood-proofed to one foot above the base flood elevation, in lieu of elevation, provided that all areas of the structure below the base flood elevation plus one foot are designed to be water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions above, and shall provide such certification to the Local Floodplain Management Administrator as set forth in the Chapter. The FEMA Flood proofing Certificate shall be prepared and submitted to the Local Floodplain Management Administrator along with the corresponding operational and maintenance plan.
  - 2) **Elevated Buildings.** New construction or substantial improvements of existing elevated structures that include any fully enclosed area located below one foot-above the base flood elevation and formed by foundation and other exterior walls shall be usable solely for parking of vehicles, limited storage and building access. These enclosed areas shall be designed so as to be a flood resistant or unfinished enclosure and designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters.
- a. Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet the following minimum criteria:

- 1) Provide a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding; and
  - 2) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade; and
  - 3) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of flood waters in both directions.
- b. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary 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 living area (stairway or elevator).
- c. The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms.
- (h) Critical Facilities. New and substantially improved critical facilities shall be constructed on properly compacted fill and have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least one foot above the 500 year flood.**

#### **4. Standards for Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles**

- a) All manufactured homes that are placed, or substantially improved within Zones AI-30, AH, and AE on sites (i) outside of an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as a result of a flood, shall be elevated on a permanent foundation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist foundation collapse and lateral movement.
- b) All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision within Zones AI-30, AH and AE, that are not subject to the provisions of paragraph (b)4(a) of this Section, must be elevated so that either:
  - i. The lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to ~~one-foot~~ two feet above the base flood elevation, or
  - ii. The manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least an equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above the grade and be securely anchored to an adequate foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

- c) All recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones AI-30, AH and AE must either:
  - (i) Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
  - (ii). Be fully licensed and ready for highway use a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site by quick disconnect type utility connections and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions), or
  - (iii). Meet the requirements for new construction, including anchoring and elevation requirements for manufactured homes as specified in (b)4(a) of this Section.
- d) Adequate drainage paths around structures shall be provided on slopes to guide water away from structures.
- e) Standards for streams with established Base Flood Elevations, without Regulatory Floodways

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, where streams exist for which base flood elevation data has been provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency without the delineation of the regulatory floodway (Zones AE and A1–30), the following additional provisions shall also apply.

(1) Until a regulatory floodway is designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development including fill shall be permitted within the areas of special flood hazard, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.

(2) Development activities which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot may be allowed, provided that the developer or applicant first applies – with the community’s endorsement – for a conditional FIRM revision, and receives the approval of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

1. **Floodways.** Properties located within areas of special flood hazard established in the Basis for Area of Special Flood Hazard, are areas designated as floodways. A floodway may be an extremely hazardous area due to velocity flood waters, debris and erosion potential. In addition, the area must remain free of encroachment in order to discharge the base flood without increased flood heights. Therefore, the following provision shall apply:

- (a) Prohibit encroachments, including earthen fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development within the regulatory

floodway unless certification with supporting technical data is provided by a registered professional engineer demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood discharge. Only if this condition is satisfied, then all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all other applicable Provisions of the Flood Hazard Reduction.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, the City may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in Base Flood Elevations provided the City first applies for a conditional FIRM and floodway revision, fulfills the requirements for such revisions and receives the approval of the Local Floodplain Management Administrator.

**(c) ~~Standards for Streams Without Established Base Flood Elevation and/or Floodways.~~ SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR A-ZONES WITHOUT BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS AND REGULATORY FLOODWAYS.**

Located within the areas of special flood hazard where streams exist but where no base flood data has been provided or where base flood data has been provided without floodways, the following provisions apply:

1. When base flood elevation data and floodway data have not been provided in accordance with the Code, the Local Floodplain Management Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source, in order to administer the provisions of the Code. If data are not available from outside sources, then the following provisions shall apply:
  - a) No encroachments, including fill material or structures, shall be located within a distance of twenty (20) feet each side from the top of the bank unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
  - b) New construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall have the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement) elevated no less than three (3) feet above the highest adjacent grade at the building site.
2. When base flood elevation data without regulatory floodway has been provided, the following provisions shall apply:
  - a.) Until a regulatory floodway is designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones AI-30 and AE on the City's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the

proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.

- a) Obtain the elevation (in relation to the mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including the basement) of all new and substantially improved structures.
  - b) Obtain, if the structure has been flood proofed in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance, the elevation in relation to the mean sea level to which the structure has been flood proofed, and
  - c) Maintain a record of all such information.
- (3) Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities, the State of Florida, Department of Community Affairs, NFIP Coordinating Office, and the applicable Water Management District prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit copies of such notifications to FEMA.
- (4) Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.
- (5) Manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage. They must be elevated and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State of Florida and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
- (6) When the data is not available from any source as in paragraph (2) of this Section, the lowest floor of the structure shall be elevated to no lower than three feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (7) Require that all new subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, include within such proposals base flood elevation data.

## **STANDARDS FOR AO-ZONES**

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three feet, where a clearly defined channel

does not exist and the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions apply:

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures in all AO Zones shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated to no less than two feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
  - (a) Have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated to at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade, or
  - (b) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be completely floodproofed to that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in Article 5, Section B (2).
- (3) Adequate drainage paths around structures shall be provided on slopes to guide water away from structures.
- (d) **Standards for Subdivision Proposals.**
  1. All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
  2. All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
  3. All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
  4. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development, including subdivisions, greater than fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres, whichever is less.

#### Sec. IIC-IO. Variances.

- (a) The City Council shall hear and decide appeals of decisions of the Local Floodplain Management Administrator and requests for variances from the requirements of this Chapter.

- (b) The City Council shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged an error in any requirement, decision or determination is made by the Local Floodplain Management Administrator in enforcement or administration of this Chapter.
- (c) Variances from this Chapter may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continue designation as an "historic structure" and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (d) In reviewing such applications, the City Council shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this Chapter, and the following:
  - 1. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
  - 2. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
  - 3. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
  - 4. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
  - 5. The necessity of a facility to a waterfront location, in the case of a functionally dependent use;
  - 6. The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
  - 7. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
  - 8. The relationship of the proposed use to a comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
  - 9. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
  - 10. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
  - 11. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges.
  - 12. The request for a variance is not an "after-the-fact" request or to correct identified building violations.
- (e) Upon consideration of the factors listed above, and the purposes of this Chapter, the City Council may attach such conditions to the granting of a variance as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this Chapter.
- (f) Variances from this Chapter shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

**Conditions for Variances from this Chapter:**

1. Variances shall only be issued when the following applies:
  - a. A showing of good and sufficient cause;
  - b. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and
  - c. A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
  - d. A determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
2. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between one foot above the base flood elevation and the elevation to which the building is to be built and stating that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.
3. The Local Floodplain Management Administrator, or other designated City Official, shall notify the applicant in writing that (i) the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage and (ii) such construction below the base flood level increases risk to life and property. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions.
4. The Local Floodplain Management Administrator shall (i) maintain a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance, and (ii) report such variances issued in its annual or biennial report submitted to the Local Floodplain Management Administrator.
- (h) Applications for variances of this Chapter shall be processed in accordance with Section 33-304 of the City Code.

**Required disclosure in contracts for sale of real estate.**

- (a) In any contract for the sale of improved real estate located with 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 FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE, IT MAY, AMONG OTHER THINGS, BE REQUIRED TO BE RAISED TO THE APPLICABLE FLOOD ELEVATION LEVEL.

**Section 3. Repeal of conflicting provisions.** Chapter 11 C of the City Code, as made applicable to the City through Section 8.3 of the City Charter is repealed in its entirety.

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

**Section 5. Inclusion In The Code.** It is the intention of the City Council that the provisions of this Ordinance shall become and made a part of the City of Doral Code; that the sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered or relettered to accomplish such intentions; and that the word "Ordinance" shall be changed to "Section" or other appropriate word.

**Section 6. Effective Date.** This Ordinance shall become effective upon adoption on second reading.

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

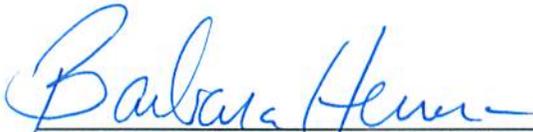
Mayor Juan Carlos Bermudez	Yes
Vice Mayor Pete Cabrera	Yes
Councilman Michael DiPietro	Yes
Councilwoman Sandra Ruiz	Yes
Councilman Robert Van Name	Yes

PASSED AND APPROVED on FIRST READING this 13<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2008.

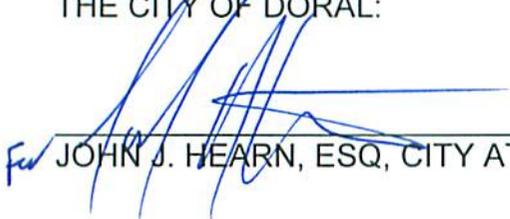
PASSED AND ADOPTED on SECOND READING this 12<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2008.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR JUAN CARLOS BERMUDEZ

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
BARBARA HERRERA, CITY CLERK

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

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JOHN J. HEARN, ESQ, CITY ATTORNEY