

8.3. FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION REGULATIONS

8.3.1. Statutory Authorization, Findings of Fact, Purpose and Methods

8.3.1.1. *Statutory Authorization*

The Legislature of the State of Louisiana has through R.S. 38:84 delegated the responsibility of local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to minimize flood losses. Therefore, the City Council of the City of Mandeville, Louisiana, does ordain as follows:

8.3.1.2. *Findings of Fact*

1. The flood hazard areas of the City of Mandeville are subject to periodic inundation, which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, and extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
2. These flood losses are created by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains which cause an increase in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy of flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods and hazardous to other lands because they are inadequately elevated, floodproofed or otherwise protected from flood damage.

8.3.1.3. *Statement of Purpose*

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

1. Protect human life and health;
2. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
3. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
4. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
5. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;
6. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and
7. Insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

8.3.1.4. *Methods of Reducing Flood Losses*

In order to accomplish its purposes, this ordinance uses the following methods:

1. Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood, or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities;
2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
3. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
4. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage;

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

8.3.2. Definitions of Flood Damage Prevention Regulations

As defined in this Section 8.3.2, the words listed below shall have the following meaning only in section 8.3 of the CLURO, and shall have no application to resolve any conflict with a defined term elsewhere in the CLURO or Code of Ordinances. Unless specifically defined in this in this Section 8.3.2, words or phrases shall be interpreted to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its most reasonable application.

1. **ACCESSORY STRUCTURES** means structures that are on the same parcel of property as a principal structure, the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. Accessory structures must be used for parking or storage, be small and represent a minimal investment by owners, and have low damage potential. Accessory structure size limits based on flood zone, no larger than 600 square feet in flood zones identified as A zones (A, AE, A1-30, AH, AO, A99, and AR) and not larger than 100 square feet in flood zones identified as V zones (V, VE, V1 30, and VO). Examples of small accessory structures include, but are not limited to, detached garages, storage and tool sheds, and small boathouses.
2. **AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES** means structures that are used exclusively for agricultural purposes or uses in connection with the production, harvesting, storage, raising, or drying of agricultural commodities and livestock.
3. **ALLUVIAL FAN FLOODING** means flooding occurring on the surface of an alluvial fan or similar landform which originates at the apex and is characterized by high-velocity flows; active processes of erosion, sediment transport, and deposition; and unpredictable flow paths.
4. **APEX** means a point on an alluvial fan or similar landform below which the flow path of the major stream that formed the fan becomes unpredictable and alluvial fan flooding can occur.
5. **APPURTENANT STRUCTURE** means a structure which is on the same parcel of property as the principal structure to be insured and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure
6. **AREA OF FUTURE CONDITIONS FLOOD HAZARD** means the land area that would be inundated by the 1-percent annual chance (100 year) flood based on future conditions hydrology.
7. **AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING** means a designated AO, AH, AR/AO, AR/AH, or VO zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a 1 percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of 1 to 3 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.
8. **AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD** is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). After detailed rate making has been completed in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone A usually is refined into Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE, A99, AR, AR/A1-30, AR/AE, AR/AO, AR/AH, AR/A, VO, V1-30, VE or V. For purposes of these regulations, the term "special flood hazard area" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard".
9. **BASE FLOOD** means the flood having a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
10. **BASE FLOOD ELEVATION** the elevation shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and found in the accompanying Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Zones A, AE, AH, A1-A30, AR, V1-V30, or VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from the flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year – also called the Base Flood.
11. **BASEMENT** means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

12. **BREAKAWAY WALL** means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.
13. **COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA** means an area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources, otherwise known as Zone V or Zone VE on FEMA flood maps.
14. **CRITICAL FEATURE** means an integral and readily identifiable part of a flood protection system, without which the flood protection provided by the entire system would be compromised.
15. **DEVELOPMENT** means any man-made change to improved and unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.
16. **ELEVATED BUILDING** means, for insurance purposes, a non-basement building, which has its lowest elevated floor, raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns.
17. **EXISTING CONSTRUCTION** means for the purposes of determining rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of the FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. "Existing construction" may also be referred to as "existing structures."
18. **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.
19. **EXPANSION TO AN EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION** means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).
20. **FLOOD OR FLOODING**
 - 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.
 - b. The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a 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 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
21. **FLOOD ELEVATION STUDY** means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.
22. **FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM)** means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

23. FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS) see Flood Elevation Study
24. **FLOODPLAIN OR FLOOD-PRONE AREA** means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of flooding).
25. **FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT** means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.
26. **FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS** means zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as a floodplain ordinance, grading ordinance and erosion control ordinance) and other applications of police power. The term describes such state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.
27. **FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM** means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the area within a community subject to a "special flood hazard" and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in conformance with sound engineering standards.
28. **FLOOD PROOFING** means any combination of structural and non-structural 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.
29. **FLOODWAY** see Regulatory Floodway
30. **FREEBOARD** means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of flood plain 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 effect of urbanization of the watershed.
31. **FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE** means a use, which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.
32. **HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE** means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.
33. **HISTORIC STRUCTURE** means any structure that is:
 - a. 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;
 - b. 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;
 - c. 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
 - d. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:

- (1) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or;
 - (2) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.
34. **INCREASED COST OF COMPLIANCE (ICC)** means under the standard flood insurance policy the cost to repair a substantially flood damaged building that exceeds the minimal repair cost and that is required to bring a substantially damaged building into compliance with the local flood damage prevention ordinance. Acceptable mitigation measures are floodproofing (nonresidential), relocation, elevation, demolition, or any combination thereof. All renewal and new policies with effective dates on or after June 1, 1997, include ICC coverage.
35. **LEVEE** means a man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.
36. **LEVEE SYSTEM** means a flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.
37. **LOWEST FLOOR** means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area 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 applicable non-elevation design requirement of Section 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.
38. **MANUFACTURED HOME** means a structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle".
39. **MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION** means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.
40. **MEAN SEA LEVEL** means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.
41. **NEW CONSTRUCTION** means, for the purpose of determining insurance rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of an initial FIRM or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For floodplain management purposes, "new construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.
42. **NEW MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION** means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.
43. **PRIMARY FRONTAL DUNE** means a continuous or nearly continuous mound or ridge of sand with relatively steep seaward and landward slopes immediately landward and adjacent to the beach and subject to erosion and overtopping from high tides and waves during major coastal storms. The inland limit of the primary frontal dune occurs at the point where there is a distinct change from a relatively steep slope to a relatively mild slope.

44. **RECREATIONAL VEHICLE** means a vehicle which is (i) built on a single chassis; (ii) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections; (iii) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and (iv) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.
45. **REGULATORY FLOODWAY** means 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 a designated height.
46. **REPETITIVE LOSS** means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10- year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.
47. **REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTY** is any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any rolling 10-year period, since 1978. At least two of the claims must be more than ten days apart but, within ten years of each other. A Repetitive Loss Property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP.
48. **RIVERINE** means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.
49. **SAND DUNES** mean naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.
50. **SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA** see Area of Special Flood Hazard
51. **START OF CONSTRUCTION** (For other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348)), includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for 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 structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.
52. **STRUCTURE** means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.
53. **SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE** means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. "Substantial 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 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.
54. **SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT** means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before "start of construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. The total cost of any and all repairs, reconstructions, or improvements shall be cumulative for a rolling period of ten (10) years. The term does not, however, 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 the local 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 will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

55. **VARIANCE** means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a floodplain management regulation. (For full requirements see Section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.)
56. **VIOLATION** means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in Section 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) of the NFIP regulations is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.
57. **WATER SURFACE ELEVATION** means the height, in relation to the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988 (or other datum, where specified), of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

8.3.3. General Provisions

8.3.3.1. *Lands to Which This Ordinance Applies*

The ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the City of Mandeville.

8.3.3.2. *Basis for Establishing The Areas of Special Flood Hazard*

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the current scientific and engineering report entitled, "The Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for City of Mandeville, Louisiana," dated May 16, 2012, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) dated May 16, 2012, and any revisions thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.

8.3.3.3. *Establishment of Development Permit*

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required to ensure conformance with the provisions of this ordinance.

8.3.3.4. *Compliance*

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, altered, or have its use changed without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

8.3.3.5. *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 ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

8.3.3.6. *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.

8.3.3.7. *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 considerations. On rare occasions greater floods can and will occur and flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the community or any official or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

8.3.4. Administration

8.3.4.1. *Designation of the Floodplain Administrator*

The Building Inspector is hereby appointed the Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance and other appropriate sections of 44 CFR (Emergency Management and Assistance - National Flood Insurance Program Regulations) pertaining to floodplain management.

8.3.4.2. *Duties & Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator*

Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance.
2. Review permit application to determine whether to ensure that the proposed building site project, including the placement of manufactured homes, will be reasonably safe from flooding.
3. Review, approve or deny all applications for development permits required by adoption of this ordinance.
4. Review permits for proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies (including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334) from which prior approval is required.
5. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the Floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation.
6. Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Agency, which is the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
7. Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.
8. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with section 8.3.3.2, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer the provisions of section 8.3.5.
9. When a regulatory floodway has not been designated, the Floodplain Administrator must require that no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones A1-30 and AE on the community'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.
10. Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations, a community may approve certain development in Zones A1-30, AE, AH, on the community's FIRM which increases the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than 1 foot, provided that the community first completes all of the provisions required by Section 65.12.

8.3.4.3. *Permit Procedures*

1. Application for a Floodplain Development Permit shall be presented to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him/her and may include, but not be limited to, plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the location, dimensions, and elevation of proposed landscape alterations, existing and proposed structures, including the placement of manufactured homes, and the location of the foregoing in relation to areas of special flood hazard. Additionally, the following information is required:

- a. Elevation (in relation to mean sea level), of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new and substantially improved structures;
 - b. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure shall be floodproofed;
 - c. A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential floodproofed structure shall meet the floodproofing criteria of 8.3.5.2(2);
 - d. Description of the extent to which any watercourse or natural drainage will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development;
 - e. Maintain a record of all such information in accordance with 8.3.4.2(1)
2. Approval or denial of a Floodplain Development Permit by the Floodplain Administrator shall be based on all of the provisions of this ordinance and the following relevant factors:
 - a. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - b. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - c. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - d. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - e. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - f. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of streets and bridges, and public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems;
 - g. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site;
 - h. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - i. The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use.
 - j. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and other provisions of this Comprehensive Land Use Regulations Ordinance for that area.
3. In any lot or lots/areas that have been removed from the special flood hazard area via a Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill, and if the top of fill level is below the freeboard elevation, all new structures, additions to existing buildings or substantial improvement must meet the required community freeboard elevation.

8.3.4.4. *Variance Procedures*

1. The Zoning Commission, as established by the community, shall hear and render judgment on requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.
2. The Zoning Commission shall hear and render judgment on an appeal only when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.
3. Any person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Commission may appeal such decision in the courts of competent jurisdiction.

4. The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain a record of all actions involving an appeal and shall report variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.
5. Variances may be issued by the Planning Director for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures qualifying as a Historic Structure as defined in Section 8.3.2 (33), without regard to the procedures set forth in the entirety of Section 8.3 of the CLURO.
6. Variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of 1/2 acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing the relevant factors in 8.3.4.3(2) of this Article have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the 1/2 half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
7. Upon consideration of the factors noted above and the intent of this ordinance, the Zoning Commission may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of this ordinance (8.3.1.3).
8. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
9. Prerequisites for granting variances:
 - a. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - b. Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - (1) showing a good and sufficient cause;
 - (2) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant, and
 - (3) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
 - c. Variances shall only be issued to construct the lowest flood elevation a maximum of two (2) feet below the base flood elevation.
 - d. Any application to which a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with the lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation, and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.
10. Variances may be issued by a community for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that (i) the criteria outlined in 8.3.4.4(1)-(9) are met, and (ii) the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

8.3.5. Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction

8.3.5.1. General Standards

In all areas of special flood hazards the following provisions are required for all new construction and substantial improvements:

1. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;

2. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
3. All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage;
4. All new and replacement electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment 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, such facilities shall be located a minimum of 24" inches above the Base Flood Elevation.
5. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
6. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and,
7. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

8.3.5.2. *Specific Standards*

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in (i) 8.3.3.2, (ii) 8.3.4.2(8), or (iii) 8.3.5.3(3), the following provisions are required:

1. **Residential Construction** - new construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor (including basement), elevated to 24" inches above the base flood elevation. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit a certification to the Floodplain Administrator that the standard of this subsection as proposed in 8.3.4.3(1)(A), is satisfied.
2. **Nonresidential Construction** - new construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to 24" inches above the base flood level or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below 24" inches above the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice as outlined in this subsection. A record of such certification which includes the specific elevation, a minimum of 24" inches above the base flood elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed shall be maintained by the Floodplain Administrator.
3. **Enclosures** - new construction and substantial improvements, with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - a. A minimum of two openings on separate walls having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.
 - b. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than 1 foot above grade.
 - c. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

- d. Property owners shall be required to execute and record with the structure's deed a non-conversion agreement declaring that the area below the lowest floor of the structure or the detached accessory building shall not be improved, finished or otherwise converted; the community will have the right to inspect the enclosed area.
 - e. Detached accessory structures shall have no more than 600 square feet of enclosed space.
4. **Manufactured Homes.** Manufactured homes shall not be placed in the Special Flood Hazard Areas of the City of Mandeville.
- a. Require that all manufactured homes to be placed within Zone X on a community's FHBM or FIRM shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage. For the purposes of this requirement, manufactured homes must be elevated and anchored to resist 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 and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
 - b. Require that manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within Zone X on the community's FIRM on sites (i) outside of a 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, be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the bottom of the longitudinal structural I beam of the manufactured home is elevated to 24" inches above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.
5. **Recreational Vehicles** - Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's FIRM either (i) be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, or (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or (iii) meet the permit requirements of 8.3.4.3(1), and the elevation and anchoring requirements for "manufactured homes" in paragraph (4) of this section. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.
6. **Accessory Structure**- Accessory structures to be placed on sites within Zones A1-30, AH, AO and AE on the City of Mandeville FIRM shall comply with the following:
- a. The structure shall be used only for parking and limited storage;
 - b. The structure shall not be used for human habitation. Prohibited activities or uses include but are not limited to working, sleeping, living, entertainment, cooking, or restroom use;
 - c. The structure shall be unfinished on the interior.
 - d. Structures shall be small in size, non-habitable, and not exceed the size of 600 square feet.
 - e. Any Structures exceeding the size of 600 square feet and intended to be habitable will be required to meet all applicable construction and permitting standards as outlined in the CLURO.
 - f. Service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment must be elevated to or above the BFE plus 2 feet.
 - g. The structure shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters;
 - h. The structure shall be considered low in value, designed to have low flood damage potential and constructed with flood resistance materials;
 - i. The structure shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement;
 - j. Floodway requirements must be met in the construction of the structure;
 - k. Openings to relieve hydrostatic pressure during a flood shall be provided below the BFE; and be placed on a minimum of two (opposing) walls with the net area of not less than 1 square inch for

every square foot of the size of the footprint of the structure (Flood Vents);

- l. The openings (flood vents) shall be located no higher than 1 foot above grade;
- m. The openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

8.3.5.3. *Standards for Subdivision Proposals*

1. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall be consistent with 8.3.1.2, 8.3.1.3, and 8.3.1.4 of this ordinance.
2. All proposals for the development of subdivisions including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall meet Floodplain Development Permit requirements of 8.3.3.3; 8.3.4.3; and the provisions of 8.3.5 of this ordinance.
3. Base flood elevation data shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed development including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions which is greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is lesser, if not otherwise provided pursuant to 8.3.3.2 or 8.3.4.2(8) of this ordinance.
4. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and subdivisions shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
5. All subdivision proposals including the placement of manufactured home parks and other proposed new development shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

8.3.5.4. *Floodways*

Floodways - located within areas of special flood hazard established in 8.3.3.2, are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles and erosion potential, the following provisions shall apply:

1. Encroachments are prohibited, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
2. If 8.3.5.4(1) above is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of 8.3.5.
3. Under the provisions of 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 65.12, of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations, a community may permit encroachments within the adopted regulatory floodway that would result in an increase in base flood elevations, provided that the community first completes all of the provisions required by Section 65.12 of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations.

8.3.5.5. *Coastal High Hazard Areas*

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in 8.3.3.2, are areas designated as Coastal High Hazard Areas (Zones V1-30, VE, and/or V). These areas have special flood hazards associated with high velocity waters from tidal surges and hurricane wave wash; therefore, in addition to meeting all provisions outlined in this ordinance, the following provisions must also apply:

1. Obtain the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding pilings and columns) of all new and substantially improved structures, and whether or not such structures contain a basement. The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain a record of all such information.

2. All new construction shall be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.
3. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be elevated on pilings and columns so that:
 - a. the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding the pilings or columns) is elevated to 24" inches above the base flood level;
 - b. the pile or column foundation and structure attached thereto is anchored to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components. Water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood. Wind loading values used shall be those required by applicable State or local building standards. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review the structural design, specifications and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of (3)(A) and (B) of this section.
4. Provide that all new construction and substantial improvements have the space below the lowest floor either free of obstruction or constructed with nonsupporting breakaway walls, open wood lattice-work, or insect screening intended to collapse under wind and water loads without causing collapse, displacement, or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. For the purpose of this section, a breakaway wall shall have a design safe loading resistance of not less than 10 and no more than 20 pounds per square foot. Use of breakaway walls which exceed a design safe loading resistance of 20 pounds per square foot (either by design or when so required by local or State codes) may be permitted only if a registered professional engineer or architect certifies that the designs proposed meet the following conditions:
 - a. breakaway wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood; and
 - b. the elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system shall not be subject to collapse, displacement, or other structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components (structural and nonstructural). Water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood. Wind loading values used shall be those required by applicable State or local building standards. Such enclosed space shall be useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage. Such space shall not be used for human habitation.
5. Prohibit the use of fill for structural support of buildings.
6. Prohibit man-made alteration of sand dunes and mangrove stands that increase potential flood damage.
7. Recreational Vehicles Require that recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones V1-30, V, and VE on the community's FIRM either (i) be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, or (ii) be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or (iii) meet the requirements in 8.3.3.3 of this ordinance and paragraphs (1) through (6) of this section. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.

8.3.5.6. *DUMPSTERS, DRAINS AND GREASE TRAPS*

1. Dumpsters and other refuse containers 1 cubic yard or larger shall be properly secured in a fixed position to withstand any storm surge or removed from site whenever a named tropical storm / hurricane is located in the Gulf of Mexico, within the area of the City of Mandeville bounded by, and including all parcels touching, Monroe Street on the North, Jackson Avenue on the East, Galvez Street on the West and Lake Pontchartrain on the South and shall conform to all of the following conditions:

- a. The dumpster or other refuse container is shall be enclosed within a fenced area in an approved location by the Planning Director or designee as shown on a site plan of the property.
 - b. All dumpsters shall have a secured cover that is suited for such dumpsters.
 - c. Any dumpster which is temporary in place for use less than thirty (30) days or if a dumpster is used in conjunction with construction, during the period of the building permit, shall be secured in a manner to withstand any storm.
 - d. Any dumpsters in place as of the effective date of this ordinance shall be secured in such a manner that is approved by the Department of Planning and Development.
2. All dumpsters used in the area designated above shall be registered with the City Department of Planning and Development. The registration shall include the name and address of the person responsible for the dumpster as well as any identifying information for the dumpster and the specific location of the dumpster.

8.3.5.7. *DUMPSTER ENCLOSURE DRAINS AND GREASE TRAPS*

Drains located within dumpster enclosures and grease traps required by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, may be permitted within areas of the City of Mandeville designated as either Special Flood Hazard Areas or Coastal High Hazard Areas only if all openings to the drains or grease traps located below base flood elevation are equipped with a cover or cap approved by the Director of the Department of Public Works that prevents the entry of flood waters into the sanitary sewer system. The required cap or cover shall remain in place while not in active use.

8.3.5.8. *Severability*

If any section, clause, sentence, or phrase of this Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance are held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.

8.3.5.9. *Penalties for Non Compliance*

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this court order and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of this court order by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this court order or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined in the amount set forth in Division 19 of Appendix C of the City of Mandeville Code of Ordinances or imprisoned for not more than one (1) year, or both, for each violation, and in addition shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day the violation continues shall be deemed a new violation. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the City of Mandeville from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.