

VILLAGE OF JAMAICA BEACH, TEXAS

AMENDED

MASTER
FLOOD HAZARD PREVENTION ORDINANCE

OUTLINE

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AMENDED

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

ARTICLE I

STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND METHODS

SECTION A. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION

The Legislature of the State of Texas has
in statute (state) delegated the responsibility to local
(statutes) governmental units to adopt regulations designed to minimize
flood losses. Therefore, the Village Council of
Village of Jamaica Beach, Texas (governing body) of
Jamaica Beach (local unit), (state) does ordain as
follows:

SECTION B. FINDINGS OF FACT

(1) The flood hazard areas of Village of Jamaica Beach are
(local unit) 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 flood plains 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.

SECTION C. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

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

- (1) To protect human life and health;
- (2) To minimize expenditure of public money for costly
flood control projects;
- (3) To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts
associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the
expense of the general public;
- (4) To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities
such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and
sewer lines, streets and bridges located in flood plains;
- (6) 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 future flood blight areas;
and,
- (7) To insure that potential buyers are notified that
property is in a flood area.

SECTION D. 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 flood plains, 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.

ARTICLE 2

DEFINITIONS

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its most reasonable application.

Appeal--means a request for a review of the Building
Official 's interpretation of any provision of this
Administrator (local
ordinance or a request for a variance.

Area of Shallow Flooding--means a designated AO, AH, or VO Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater chance of flooding to an average depth 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.

Area of Special Flood Hazard--is the land in the flood plain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the FIRM. After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone A usually is refined into Zones A, AO, AH, AI-99, VO, or VI-30.

Base Flood--means the flood having a one percent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year.

Breakaway Walls--means any type of walls, whether solid or lattice, and whether constructed of concrete, masonry, wood, metal, plastic, or any other suitable building material which are not part of the structural support of the building and which are so designed to breakaway under abnormal riverine velocities, or high tides and wave action, if applicable, without damage to the structural integrity of the building on which they are used or any buildings to which they might be carried by flood waters.

Coastal High Hazard Area--means the area subject to high velocity waters, including but not limited to hurricane wave wash or tsunamis. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone VI-30.

Development--means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations.

Existing Mobile Home Park Or Mobile Home Subdivision--means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more mobile home lots for rent or sale for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lot on which the mobile home is to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and the construction of streets) is completed before the effective date of this ordinance.

Expansion To An Existing Mobile Home Park Or Mobile Home Subdivision--means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the mobile homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, either final site grading or pouring of concrete pads, or the construction of streets).

Flood Or Flooding--means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

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

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)--means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Insurance Administration, where the areas within the boundaries of special flood hazards have been designated as Zone A.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)--means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Insurance Study--is the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration. The report contains flood profiles, the water surface elevation of the base flood, as well as the Flood Hazard Boundary-Floodway Map.

Habitable Floor--means any floor usable for living purposes, which includes working, sleeping, eating, cooking or recreation, or a combination thereof. A floor used for storage purposes only is not a "habitable floor".

Highest Adjacent Grade--means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

Mangrove Stand--means an assemblage of mangrove trees which are 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 (*Avicennia Nitida*); red mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*); white mangrove (*Languncularia Racemosa*); and buttonwood (*Conocarpus Erecta*).

Mean Sea Level--means the average height of the sea for all stages of the tide.

Mobile Home--means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. It does not include recreational vehicles or travel trailers.

New Mobile Home Park Or Mobile Home Subdivision--means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more mobile home lots for rent or sale for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lot on which the mobile home is to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and the construction of streets) is completed on or after the effective date of this ordinance.

Sand Dunes--mean naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of a beach.

Start Of Construction--means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure (other than a mobile home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings 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 as part of the main structure. For a structure (other than a mobile home) without a basement or poured footings, the "start of construction" includes the first permanent framing or assembly of the structure or any part thereof on its piling or foundation. For mobile homes not within a mobile home park or mobile home subdivision, "start of construction" means the affixing of the mobile home to its permanent site. For mobile homes within a mobile home parks or mobile home subdivisions, "start of construction" is the date on which the construction of facilities for servicing the site on which the mobile home is to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the construction of streets, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and installation of utilities) is completed.

Mean Higher High Tide--The mean higher high tide is the average high tide reached over a period of a lunar cycle, roughly a period of 19 years.

Texas Open Beaches Act--this statute, enacted by the Texas Legislature in 1959, prohibits encroachment by private owners on the area seaward of the line of vegetation in areas fronting on the Gulf of Mexico.

Structure--means a walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, as well as a mobile home.

Substantial Improvement--means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either, (1) before the improvement or repair is started, or (2) if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. 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 structure. The term does not, however, include either (1) any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing State or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions, or (2) any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

Variance--is a grant of relief to a person from the requirements of this ordinance when specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship. A variance, therefore, permits construction or development in a manner otherwise prohibited by this ordinance.

ARTICLE 3

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION A. LANDS TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE APPLIES

This ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Village of Jamaica Beach (local unit)

SECTION B. BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD.

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for the Village of Jamaica Beach", dated 10-4-82, with (local unit) accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Hazard Boundary-Floodway Maps and any revision thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.

SECTION C. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

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

SECTION D. 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.

SECTION E. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

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

SECTION F. INTERPRETATION

In the interpretation and application of this ordinance, all provisions shall be: (1) considered as minimum requirements; (2) liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and (3) deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

SECTION G. 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 Jamaica Beach or any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

ARTICLE 4

ADMINISTRATION

SECTION A. DESIGNATION OF Building Official (local administrator)

The Building Official is hereby appointed to
(local administrator)
administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION B. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE Building Official (local administrator)

Duties and responsibilities of the Building Official
(local administrator)
shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) Maintain and hold open for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance;

- (2) Review, approve or deny all applications for development permits required by Article 3, Section C of this ordinance;
- (3) Review permits for proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required;
- (4) 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 Building Official shall (local administrator) make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Section D(2) of this Article.
- (5) Notify adjacent communities and the Texas Dept. of Water Resources (state coordinating agency) prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration;
- (6) Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.
- (7) When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Article 3, Section B, the Building Official (local administrator) shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data available from a Federal, State, or other source, in order to administer the provision of Article 5.

SECTION C. PERMIT PROCEDURES

- (1) Application for a Development Permit shall be presented to the Building Official on (local administrator) forms furnished by him 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, 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 proposed structures;
 - b. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure shall be floodproofed;

c. A certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the non-residential floodproofed structure shall meet the floodproofing criteria of Article 5, Section B (2);

d. Description of the extent to which any water-course or natural drainage will be altered or re-located as a result of proposed development.

(2) Approval or denial of a Development Permit by the Building Official shall be based on all of (local administrator) 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 flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site;

h. The necessity to the facility of waterfront locations, 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 for that area.

SECTION D. VARIANCES PROCEDURES

(1) The Village Council as established by Village of Jamaica Beach (appeal board) shall hear and render judgement (local unit)

on requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.

- (2) The Village Board shall hear and render judgement on an appeal only when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Building Official (local administrator) in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.
- (3) Any person or persons aggrieved by the decision of the Village Board may appeal such decision in the courts of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) The Building Official shall maintain a record of all actions involving an appeal and shall report variances to the Federal Insurance Administration upon request.
- (5) Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this section.
- (6) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half 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 Section C (2) of this Article have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-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 Village Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of this ordinance (Article 1, Sections C and D).
- (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 (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause, (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant, and (iii) 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. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with a lowest floor elevation feet 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.

ARTICLE 5

PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

SECTION A. GENERAL STANDARDS

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

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure;
- (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 and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
- (4) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (5) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharges from the systems into flood waters; and,
- (6) On site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

SECTION B. SPECIFIC STANDARDS

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in (i) Article 3, Section B, (ii) Article 4, Section B, (7), or (iii) Article 5, Section D, (2) the following provisions are required:

- (1) Residential Construction - New Construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure

shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood elevation. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit a certification to the Building Official

(local administrator)

that the standard of the subsection, as proposed in Article 4, Section C (1) (a), is satisfied.

(2) Non-residential Construction-New Construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the level of the base flood elevation or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be floodproofed so that below 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 submit a certification to the Building Official

(local administrator)

subsection as proposed in Article 4, Section C(1)(c), are satisfied.

(3) Mobile Homes-

a. No mobile home shall be placed in a floodway, or if applicable, a coastal high hazard area, except in an existing mobile home park or existing mobile home subdivision.

b. All mobile homes shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Specific requirements shall be:

(i) over-the-top ties at each of the four corners of the mobile home, with two additional ties per side at intermediate locations and mobile homes less than 50 feet long requiring one additional tie per side;

(ii) frame ties at each corner of the home with five additional ties per side at intermediate points and mobile homes less than 50 feet long requiring four additional ties per side;

(iii) all components of the anchoring system be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds;

(iv) any additions to the mobile home be similarly anchored.

c. For new mobile home parks and subdivisions; for expansions to existing mobile home parks and subdivisions; for existing mobile home parks and subdivisions where the repair, reconstruction or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equals or exceeds 50 percent of value of the streets,

utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement has commenced; and for mobile homes not placed in a mobile home park or subdivision require:

(i) stands or lots are elevated on compacted fill or on pilings so that the lowest floor of the mobile home will be at or above the base flood level. A registered professional engineer, architect, or land surveyor shall submit a certification to the

Building Official that the standard of (local administrator)

this paragraph complies with Section B(1) of this Article.

(ii) adequate surface drainage and access for a hauler are provided; and,

(iii) in the instance of elevation on pilings:

(1) lots are large enough to permit steps, (2) piling foundations are placed in stable soil no more than ten feet apart, and (3) reinforcement is provided for pilings more than six feet above ground level.

(4) Coastal High Hazard Areas (V Zones) - located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B are areas designated as Coastal High Hazard Areas. These areas have special flood hazards associated with high velocity waters from tidal surge and hurricane wave wash, therefore, the following provisions shall apply:

a. (i) All buildings and structures within an area to which the Texas Open Beaches Act applies shall be located at or above the line of vegetation, or at least 300 feet from mean low tide where there is no visible line of vegetation; (ii) In areas which are not subject to provisions of the Texas Open Beaches Act, all buildings and structures shall be located landward of the reach of the mean higher tide.

b. All buildings or structures shall be elevated so that the lowest supporting member is located no lower than the base flood elevation level, with all space below the lowest supporting member open so as not to impede the flow of water, except for breakaway walls as provided for in Article 5, Section B (4) (h).

c. All buildings or structures shall be securely anchored on pilings or columns.

d. Pilings or columns used as structural support shall be designed and anchored so as to withstand all applied loads of the base flood flow.

e. Compliance with provisions contained in Article 5, Section B (4)(b), (c) and (d) shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect.

f. There shall be no fill used as structural support.

g. There shall be no alteration of sand dunes or mangrove stands which would increase potential flood damage.

h. Breakaway walls shall be allowed below the base flood elevation provided they are not part of the structural support of the buildings and are designed so as to breakaway, under abnormally high tides or wave action, without damage to the structural integrity of the building on which they are to be used.

i. Prior to construction, plans for any structure that will have breakaway walls must be submitted to the Building Official for approval.
(local administrator)

j. If breakaway walls are utilized, such enclosed space shall not be used for human habitation.

k. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a structure started after the enactment of this ordinance shall not enclose the space below the lowest floor unless breakaway walls are used as provided for in Article 5, Section B (5) (h), (i) and (j) above.

l. The placement of mobile homes is prohibited, except in an existing mobile home park or existing mobile home subdivision.

SECTION C. STANDARDS FOR AREAS OF SHALLOW FLOODING (AO ZONES)

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3 Section B are areas designated as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of 1 to 3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions apply:

(1) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures 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 community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified).

(2) All new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential structures:

(i) 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 community's FIRM (at least two feet if no depth number is specified), or;

(ii) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be designated so that below 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 of effects of buoyancy.

(3) A registered professional engineer or architect shall submit a certification to the (local administrator) ~~By the local administrator~~ of this Section, as proposed in Article 4 Section C(1) (a) are satisfied.

(4) Require within Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes, to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

SECTION D. STANDARDS FOR SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS

- (1) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with Article 1, Sections B, C, and D of this ordinance.
- (2) All proposals for the development of subdivisions shall meet Development Permit requirements of Article 3, Section C, Article 4, Section C and the provisions of Article 5 of this ordinance.
- (3) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development which is greater than the lesser of 50 lots or 5 acres, if not otherwise provided pursuant to Article 3, Section B or Article 4, Section B(7) of this ordinance.
- (4) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- (5) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

It is hereby found and declared by Village of Jamaica Beach
(Community Name)
Texas that severe flooding has occurred in the past within
its jurisdiction and will certainly occur within the future; that flooding
is likely to result in infliction of serious personal injury or death,
and is likely to result in substantial injury or destruction of property
within its jurisdiction; in order to effectively comply with minimum
standards for coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program; and
in order to effectively remedy the situation described herein, it is
necessary that this ordinance become effective immediately. Therefore,
an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this ordinance, being
necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and
safety, shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and
approval.

APPROVED: Brey Tanner
Mayor

PASSED: Unanimous Vote
DATE: 12-20-82

CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, James S. Walstab, do hereby certify
that the above is a true and correct copy of an ordinance duly adopted
by the Village of Jamaica Beach, Texas
at the City Hall (Community Name) on December 20, 1982.

James S. Walstab
(Secretary or responsible person)

(SEAL)