

INTRODUCED: 2/2/2026

REFERRED TO: Metropolitan and Economic Development Committee

SPONSOR: Councilors Jones and Osili

DIGEST: amends Chapters 740, 741 and 742 of the Code pertaining to flood control, stormwater management and the wellfield secondary district of the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance

SOURCE:

Initiated by: Department of Metropolitan Development

Drafted by: Department of Metropolitan Development

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADOPTION:

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE:
Adoption and approvals

GENERAL COUNSEL APPROVAL: _____ Date: January 29, 2026

CITY-COUNTY GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. _____, 2026

PROPOSAL FOR A GENERAL ORDINANCE to amend portions of Chapters 740, 741 and 742 the Flood Control Secondary Zoning District of the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance of Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana, concerning flood control management, stormwater management and wellfield regulations.

WHEREAS the City of Indianapolis-Marion County Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Ordinance establishes flood control regulations, a Flood Control Secondary District, stormwater management development standards and the role and duties of the Technically Qualified Person (TQP) as it relates to the review of projects in the delineated wellfield areas in Indianapolis-Marion County; and

WHEREAS the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), have delegated the authority to the Department of Business and Neighborhood Services and Department of Public Works to administer the City's flood control and stormwater management programs; and

WHEREAS, FEMA and IDEM have updated the Federal and State requirements related to floodplain and stormwater management, respectively; and

WHEREAS, therefore, certain revisions to the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance are required to update the City's regulatory compliance;

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY-COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS AND OF MARION COUNTY, INDIANA:

SECTION 1. Section 740-202 of the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance of Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana is hereby amended by adding the language that is underlined and deleting the language that is stricken-through, to read as follows:

Sec. 740-202. Definitions

Accessory structure (pertaining to Floodplain regulations): A subordinate structure, building or use that is customary associated with, and is appropriately and clearly subordinate in use, size, bulk, area and height to the primary structure, building, and use with a floor area of four hundred

(400) square feet or less and that is on the same parcel of property as a principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure; an accessory structure specifically excludes structures used for human habitation structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure.

For purposes of Floodplain regulations:

1. Accessory structures are considered walled and roofed where the structure includes at least two outside rigid walls and a fully secured roof.
2. Examples of accessory structures include, but are not necessarily limited, to two-car detached garages (or smaller), carports, storage and tool sheds, and small boathouses.
3. The following may have uses that are incidental or accessory to the principal structure on a parcel but are generally not considered to be accessory structures by the NFIP:
 - a. Structures in which any portion is used for human habitation, whether as a permanent residence or as temporary or seasonal living quarters, such as a detached garage or carriage house that includes an apartment or guest quarters, or a detached guest house on the same parcel as a principal residence.
 - b. Structures used by the public, such as a place of employment or entertainment.
 - c. Development that does not meet the NFIP definition of a structure for floodplain management purposes. Examples include, but are not necessarily limited to, a gazebo, pavilion, picnic shelter, or carport that is open on all sides (roofed but not walled).

Area of special flood hazard: The land within a community subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of being flooded in any given year.

Attached uninhabitable accessory enclosure: For purposes of flood control regulations, an enclosed area of a structure below the elevated first floor used solely for parking vehicles, building access or storage that satisfies all requirements for such a structure as set forth in Article II of Chapter 565.

~~Base flood: Also known as the regulatory flood. That flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.~~

~~Base flood elevation: The elevation of the one percent chance flood.~~

~~Base flood: The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The base flood may also be referred to as the one percent (1%) annual chance flood or one hundred (100) year flood also known as the regulatory flood.~~

~~Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The water surface elevation of the base flood in relation to a specified datum, usually the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. The elevation of the one percent chance flood.~~

~~Basement (Floodplain): The portion of a structure having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.~~

~~Best available data: For purposes of flood control regulation, information including but not limited to available topographic mapping, survey data, historic flood records, engineering studies, channel ratings, and engineering judgment, used by the Bureau of License and Permit Services to make Flood Control zoning district determinations pursuant to Section 742-203 (Flood Control Secondary Zoning Districts) when detailed floodplain data are not available for a particular site.~~

Best Available Flood Layer (BAFL): For purposes of flood control regulations, information including but not limited to available topographic mapping, survey data, historic flood records, engineering studies, channel ratings, and engineering judgment, used by the Floodplain Administrator and/or designee. They also include floodplain studies and corresponding floodplain maps prepared and/or approved by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources which provides base flood elevation information, floodplain limits, and/or floodway delineations for flood hazards identified by approximate studies on the currently effective FIRM (Zone A) and/or for waterways where the flood hazard is not identified on available floodplain mapping.

Best Management Practice (BMP): A single practice or combination of practices that are used to meet the stormwater quantity or quality standard. BMP can be structural or non-structural; structural BMPs can be natural or manufactured.

~~Critical Facilities: For purposes of flood control regulation, those facilities that: are critical to the community's public health and safety; are essential to the orderly functioning of a community; store or produce highly volatile, toxic or water reactive materials that must be protected to prevent further harm or house occupants that may be insufficiently mobile to avoid loss of life or injury. For the purposes of the Zoning Ordinance, wastewater treatment plants and water treatment plants are not considered to be critical facilities regulated by these provisions.~~

Critical Facilities: Those facilities for which even a slight chance of flooding might be too great. For purposes of flood control regulations, those facilities that: are critical to the community's public health and safety; are essential to the orderly functioning of a community; store or produce highly volatile, toxic or water reactive materials that must be protected to prevent further harm or house occupants that may be insufficiently mobile to avoid loss of life or injury. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire, and emergency response installations, and installations that produce, use, or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

Development: For purposes of flood control regulations, any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate including, but not limited to:

1. Construction, reconstruction, or placement of a structure or any addition to a structure;
2. Installing a manufactured home on a site, preparing a site for a manufactured home or placing a recreational vehicle on a site for more than 180 days;
3. Installing utilities, erection of walls and fences, construction of roads, or similar appurtenances projects;
4. Construction of flood control structures such as levees, dikes, dams, channel improvements;
5. Mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations;
6. Construction and/or reconstruction of boat lifts, docks, piers, and seawalls;
7. Construction or reconstruction of bridges or culverts;
78. Storage of equipment or materials; or
89. Any other activity that changes the direction, height, or velocity of flood or surface waters.

~~Elevation certificate: For purposes of flood control regulation, developed by FEMA to collect surveyed elevations and other information about a building that is necessary to verify compliance with the flood control ordinance and regulations and to obtain flood insurance, it is the most recently published official elevation certificate document issued by FEMA.~~

Elevation certificate: For purposes of flood control regulations, a FEMA form that is routinely reviewed and approved by the White House Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act, that is encouraged to be used to collect certified elevation information and other information about the building. This information is necessary to verify compliance with the flood control ordinance and regulations as well as obtain flood insurance. The most recent version of the FEMA published form is required. Elevation Certificates require completion by a Professional Land Surveyor or Registered Professional Engineer.

Enclosed area (Enclosure): The area of a structure enclosed by walls on all sides.

~~Fill: For purposes of flood control regulations, soil material placed upon the ground, compacted and graded for the purpose of elevating the surface of the ground.~~

Fill: For purposes of flood control regulations, means any material deposited or placed which has the effect of raising the level of the ground surface above the natural grade elevation. Fill material includes but is not limited to consolidated material such as concrete and brick and unconsolidated material such as soil, sand, gravel, and stone.

~~FIRM: A Flood Insurance Rate Map. The official map of a community, on which FEMA has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to a community.~~

~~Flood: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow, the unusual and rapid accumulation, or the runoff of surface waters from any source.~~

Flood or Flooding: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters, the unusual and rapid accumulation or the runoff of surface waters from any source, mudslides (i.e., mudflows) that are proximately caused by flooding and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current. Also includes the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or current of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined above.

Flood hazard area: Areas subject to the one percent (1%) annual chance flood. (See "special flood hazard area".)

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): An official map of a community, on which FEMA has delineated both the area of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM).

~~Flood insurance study (FIS) base flood profile: The base flood elevation profile included in the official hydraulic and hydrologic report (flood insurance study) provided by FEMA. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the FIRM, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.~~

Flood Insurance Study (FIS): The official hydraulic and hydrologic report provided by FEMA. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the FIRM and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

~~Floodplain: The channel proper and the areas adjoining any wetland, lake, or watercourse that has been or may be covered by the regulatory flood. The floodplain includes both the floodway and the floodway fringe.~~

Floodplain or Flood prone area: Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. The channel proper and the areas adjoining any wetland, lake, or watercourse that has been or may be covered by the regulatory flood. The floodplain includes both the floodway and the floodway fringe. (See "Flood")

~~Floodplain administrator: Employee authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of the Flood Control Secondary Zoning District Ordinance.~~

Floodplain Administrator: Employee of the division of construction and business services at the department of business and neighborhood services authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance found at Chapter 565 of this Revised Code.

Floodproofing (dry floodproofing): A method of protecting a nonresidential structure that ensures that the structure, together with attendant utilities and sanitary facilities, is watertight to the floodproofed design elevation with walls that are substantially impermeable to the passage of water. All structural components of these walls are capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic flood forces, including the effects of buoyancy, and anticipated debris impact forces.

~~*Floodproofing certificate*: The most recently published official document for floodproofing certificate for nonresidential structures issued by FEMA. This form developed by FEMA to certify compliance for nonresidential structures as an alternative to elevating structures to or above the FPG. This certification must be by a Registered Professional Engineer or Architect.~~

Floodproofing Certificate: A form developed by FEMA to certify compliance for nonresidential structures as an alternative to elevating structures to or above the Flood Protection Grade.

Flood protection grade: The elevation above the base flood plus two feet at any given location in the SFHA (see “Freeboard”).

~~*Floodway*: The channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplains adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to efficiently carry and discharge the peak flood flow of the regulatory flood of any river or stream.~~

Floodway: The channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplains adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to efficiently carry and discharge the peak flood flow of the regulatory flood of any river or stream or other watercourse and the adjacent land. These areas must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulative increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

~~*Floodway fringe*: The portion of the regulatory floodplain lying outside of the floodway.~~

Freeboard: Is a factor of safety, usually expressed in feet above the BFE, that is applied for the purpose of floodplain management. It is used to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than those calculated for the base flood.

Fringe or Flood Fringe: The portion of the regulatory floodplain lying outside of the floodway.

Green infrastructure: An approach to water management that protects, restores, or mimics the natural water cycle.

~~*Letter of map change (LOMC)* is a general term used to refer to the several types of revisions and amendments to FEMA maps that can be accomplished by letter. They include letter of map amendment (LOMA), letter of map revision (LOMR), and letter of map revision based on fill (LOMR-F). The definitions are presented below:~~

~~*Letter of map amendment (LOMA)* means an amendment by letter to the currently effective FEMA map that establishes that a property is not located in a SFHA through the submittal of property specific elevation data. A LOMA is only issued by FEMA.~~

~~*Letter of map revision (LOMR)* means an official revision to the currently effective FEMA map. It is issued by FEMA and changes flood zones, delineations, and elevations.~~

~~*Letter of map revision based on fill (LOMR-F)* means an official revision by letter to an effective NFIP map. A LOMR-F provides FEMA's determination concerning whether a structure or parcel has been elevated on fill above the BFE and excluded from the SFHA.~~

Letter of Map Change (LOMC): is a general term used to refer to the several types of revisions and amendments to FEMA maps that can be accomplished by letter. They are broken down into the following categories:

1. *Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR)*: means FEMA's comment on a proposed

- project that would, upon construction, result in modification of the SFHA through the placement of fill outside the existing regulatory floodway.
2. Conditional Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (CLOMR-F): means a letter from FEMA stating that a proposed structure that will be elevated by fill would not be inundated by the base flood.
 3. Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA): means an amendment by letter to the currently effective FEMA map that establishes that a building or area of land is not located in a SFHA through the submittal of property specific elevation data. A LOMA is only issued by FEMA.
 4. Letter of Map Amendment Out As Shown (LOMA-OAS): means an official determination by FEMA that states the property, or building is correctly shown outside the SFHA as shown on an effective NFIP map. Therefore, the mandatory flood insurance requirement does not apply. An out-as-shown determination does not require elevations.
 5. Letter of Map Revision (LOMR): means an official revision to the currently effective FEMA map. It is issued by FEMA and changes flood zones, delineations, and elevations.
 6. Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-F): is FEMA's modification of the SFHA shown on the FIRM based on the placement of fill outside of the existing regulatory floodway.

Low-impact development (LID): Systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes that result in the infiltration, evapotranspiration or use of stormwater in order to protect water quality and associated aquatic habitat. ~~Approach to land development using techniques that simultaneously protect and use on-site natural features to manage stormwater And are prescribed in Chapter 700 of the Indianapolis Stormwater Specifications Manual and the Green Infrastructure Supplemental Document. LID techniques may be integrated with engineered, small-scale hydrologic controls as well. Some low-impact development LID techniques are also pre-approved BMPs in Chapter 700 of the City of Indianapolis Stormwater Design and Construction Specifications Manual.~~

Lowest floor: The lowest elevation described among the following:

1. ~~The top of the lowest level of the structure.~~
2. ~~The top of the basement floor.~~
3. ~~The top of the garage floor, if the garage is the lowest level of the structure.~~
4. ~~The top of the first floor of a structure elevated on pilings or pillars.~~
5. ~~The top of the floor level of any enclosure, other than a basement, below an elevated structure where the walls of the enclosure provide any resistance to the flow of flood waters unless:~~
 - a. ~~the walls are designed to automatically equalize the hydrostatic flood forces on the walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters by providing a minimum of two openings (in addition to doorways and windows) in a minimum of two exterior walls; if a structure has more than one enclosed area, each shall have openings on exterior walls;~~
 - b. ~~the total net area of all openings shall be at least one square inch for every one square foot of enclosed area; the bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the exterior grade or the interior grade immediately beneath each opening, whichever is higher; and,~~

- ~~c. such enclosed space shall be usable solely for the parking of vehicles and building access.~~

Lowest floor: for floodplain management purposes the lowest elevation described among the following:

1. The top of the lowest level or floor of a structure or building.
2. The top of the basement floor.
3. The top of the garage floor, if the garage is connected to the building and is the lowest level of the structure.
4. The top of the first floor of a structure elevated on pilings or pillars.
5. The top of the floor level of any enclosure, other than a basement, below an elevated structure where the walls of the enclosure provide any resistance to the flow of flood waters. Designs for meeting the flood opening requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following criteria:
 - a. The walls are designed to automatically equalize the hydrostatic flood forces on the walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters
 - b. At least two openings are designed and maintained for the entry and exit of floodwater; and these openings provide the total net area of at least one square inch for every one square foot of enclosed area. The bottom of all such openings shall be no higher than one foot above the exterior grade or the interior grade immediately beneath each opening, whichever is higher. Doorways and windows do not qualify as openings.
 - c. Such enclosed space shall be usable solely for the parking of vehicles and building access.
6. The first floor of a building elevated on pilings or columns in a coastal high hazard area (as that term is defined in 44 CFR 59.1), as long as it meets the requirements of 44 CFR 60.3.

Market value: For purposes of flood control regulations, the market value of the structure itself, not including the associated land, landscaping or detached accessory structures. The market value must be determined by a method approved by FEMA and the Floodplain Administrator and/or designee. ~~Bureau of License and Permit Services.~~

Physical Map Revision (PMR): An official republication of a community's FEMA map to effect changes to base (1% annual chance) flood elevations, floodplain boundary delineations, regulatory floodways, and planimetric features. These changes typically occur as a result of structural works or improvements, annexations resulting in additional flood hazard areas, or correction to base flood elevations or SFHAS.

Regulatory flood: See "base flood"

Regulatory flood: The flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, as calculated by a method and procedure that is acceptable to and approved by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The regulatory flood elevation at any location is as defined in section 565-302 of this chapter. The "Regulatory Flood" is also known by the term "Base Flood", "One-Percent Annual Chance Flood", and "100-Year Flood".

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): is synonymous with "areas of special flood hazard" and floodplain, means those lands within the jurisdiction of Consolidated City of Indianapolis and Marion County subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Special Flood Hazard Areas are designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Flood Insurance Studies, Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps and Flood Hazard Boundary Maps as Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A1-30, A99, or VE. The SFHA includes areas that are flood prone and designated from other federal, state or local sources of data including but not limited to best available flood layer maps provided by or approved by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, historical flood information reflecting high water marks, previous flood inundation areas, and flood prone soils associated with a watercourse.

SFHA: Special Flood Hazard Area. The land area defined on the flood insurance rate map subject to inundation by the one percent annual chance or regulatory flood. These areas are shown on the FIRM as Zone AE, AH, AO, A.

Start of construction: For purposes of flood control regulation, the date that a floodplain development permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit issuance date.

Start of construction: For purposes of flood control regulations, includes substantial improvement, and means 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 either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of a 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 a basement, footings, piers, 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 the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure: A combination or manipulation of materials to form a construction, erection, alteration or affixation for use, occupancy, or ornamentation, whether located or installed on, above, or below the surface of land or water, and whether permanently affixed to the ground, temporary, or mobile, including but not limited to signs, fences, and underground storage tanks. For purposes of flood control regulations, anything that can be constructed, altered, repaired or erected on the ground or attached to the ground, including, but not limited to, buildings, factories, sheds, detached garages, gas or liquid storage tanks, cabins, manufactured homes, travel trailers to be placed on a site for more than 180 consecutive days, and other similar items.

Structure: For purposes of flood control regulations, anything that can be constructed, altered, repaired or erected on the ground or attached to the ground, including, but not limited to buildings, factories, sheds, detached garages, gas or liquid storage tanks, cabins, manufactured homes. A combination or manipulation of materials to form a construction, erection, alteration or affixation for use, occupancy, or ornamentation, whether located or installed on, above, or below the surface of land or water, and whether permanently affixed to the ground, temporary, or mobile, including but not limited to signs, fences, and underground storage tanks. Any structure designed or intended for the support, enclosure, shelter, or protection of persons, animals, or property of any kind, having an enclosed space and a permanent roof supported by columns or walls. It is walled and roofed building, gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground. The term includes a manufactured home, as well as a prefabricated building. It also includes recreational vehicles installed, on a site for more than 180 consecutive days.

Substantial Improvement: For purposes of flood control regulations, any structural improvement of a structure that does not consist of a structural enlargement or repair of damage, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. The term includes any improvements to repair,

~~replace or reconstruct damage or demolition intentionally caused or inflicted by the owner or occupant. 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 that have been identified by the local code enforcement official and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions;~~
- ~~2. Any alteration of an "historic structure," provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an "historic structure;" or~~
- ~~3. Ordinary maintenance and repair as defined in the Zoning Ordinance.~~

Substantial Improvement: For purposes of flood control regulations, any structural improvement of a structure that does not consist of a structural enlargement or repair of damage, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. The term includes structures that incurred "repetitive loss" or "substantial damage" regardless of the actual repair work performed. It also includes any improvements to repair, replace or reconstruct damage or demolition intentionally caused or inflicted by the owner or occupant. The term does not include:

1. Improvements of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications that have been identified by the local code enforcement official and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
2. Ordinary maintenance and repair as defined in this chapter.

Walled and Roofed: A building that has two or more exterior rigid walls and fully secured roof and is affixed to a permanent site.

SECTION 2. Section 740-901 of the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance of Indianapolis/Marion County, Indiana is hereby amended by adding the language that is underlined and deleting the language that is stricken-through, to read as follows:

Sec. 740-901. Designation of Floodplain Administrator and Permit application and review procedures

A. **Designation of Floodplain Administrator:** An employee of the division of construction and business services with the Department of Business and Neighborhood Services shall administer and implement the provisions of this chapter and is herein referred to as the Floodplain Administrator.

Permit application and review procedures

~~A. The Bureau of License and Permit Services shall review all applications for a Floodplain Development Permit for all sites that have been identified by the bureau as lying in a Flood Control zoning district. The Bureau of License and Permit Services shall verify that the site is in a Flood Control zoning district by referring to the Flood Insurance Rate Map. In cases where the floodplain status of the site cannot be fully determined through the use of these maps, the bureau shall use the best available data to determine the floodplain status of the site, in accordance with Section 742-203.A.~~

1. The Department of Business and Neighborhood Services (DBNS) shall review all applications for a Floodplain Development Permit for all parcels that are wholly within, partially, within, or in contact with an identified special flood hazard area. The floodplain development permit shall not be issued for proposed activity in zone A or the BAFL until the floodway and floodway fringe boundaries and base flood elevation are established in accordance with this article or the best available data information.

- ~~B. If the permit application is for a site located in an identified Floodway (FW) district, then the Bureau of License and Permit Services shall direct the applicant to apply to IDNR for a state permit for construction in a floodway. A Floodplain Development Permit shall not be issued for the proposed activity until the IDNR has issued a certificate of approval of construction in a floodway or a letter stating that IDNR approval is not required, and the bureau determines that the application complies with all other applicable requirements of this article.~~
2. If the permit application is for a site located in an identified Floodway (FW) district as established in section 565-302, then the Floodplain Administrator and/or designee shall require the applicant to apply to IDNR for a state permit for construction in a floodway, provided the activity does not qualify for a general license or exemption (IC 14-28-1 or 312 IAC 10). A Floodplain Development Permit shall not be issued by the Floodplain Administrator and/or designee for the proposed activity until the IDNR has issued a certificate of approval of construction in a floodway or a letter stating that IDNR approval is not required, and the Floodplain Administrator and/or designee determines that the application complies with all other applicable requirements of this article.
- ~~C. If the permit application is for a site located in a Floodway Fringe (FF) district, then the Bureau of License and Permit Services may approve the application upon compliance with the applicable requirements of this Section 740-901.~~
3. If the permit application is for a site located in a Floodway Fringe (FF) (either identified on the FIRM or identified by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources through detailed or approximate studies and not identified on a FIRM), the Floodplain Administrator and/or designee may issue the local floodplain development permit provided the provisions contained in this article have been met. The following regulations shall apply to all land within the floodway fringe. These regulations shall be in addition to all other primary and secondary zoning district regulations applicable to such land, and in case of conflict, the more restrictive regulations shall apply.
- ~~D. In both Floodway (FW) and Floodway Fringe (FF) districts, the Bureau of License and Permit Services will require such modifications to the design and materials of the proposed activity as the bureau may deem appropriate under this article.~~
4. The Floodplain Administrator regardless of any limitation on the period required for retention of public records, records of actions associated with the administration of this chapter shall be kept on file and maintained in perpetuity. These records include permit applications, plans, certifications, flood insurance rate maps; letter of map change; records of issuance of permits and denial of permits; determinations of whether proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; required design certification and documentation of elevations required by this chapter; notifications to adjacent communities, FEMA, and the state related to alterations of watercourse; assurances that the flood carrying capacity of altered watercourses will be maintained; documentation related to appeals, including justification for issuance or denial; and records of enforcement actions taken pursuant to this chapter. The Floodplain Administrator and/or designee will maintain a file of all Floodplain Development Permits issued and will make these Floodplain Development Permits available to representatives of FEMA, IDNR and other interested parties.
- ~~E. In reviewing applications for floodplain development permits for compliance with the requirements of this article, the Bureau of License and Permit Services shall assure that all necessary permits related to floodplain management objectives from state, federal, and local agencies have been obtained.~~
5. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) elevation certificates When applicable, the Floodplain Administrator and/or designee shall supply each applicant for a floodplain development permit with a blank NFIP elevation certificate, or flood-proofing certificate during the floodplain permit review process. The permit applicant will be required to submit the applicable certificate as outlined within the provisions of this chapter. The

Floodplain Administrator and/or designee will make available to insurance agents and lenders, upon request, copies of the NFIP elevation certificate and the floodproofing certificate to assist in the actuarial rating of the structure for flood insurance purposes.

~~F. The Bureau of License and Permit Services will maintain a file of all Floodplain Development Permits issued in a Flood Control zoning district, and will make these Floodplain Development Permits available to representatives of FEMA, IDNR and other interested parties.~~

~~G. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) elevation certificates~~

~~1. The Bureau of License and Permit Services will file the NFIP elevation certificate, and the flood-proofing certificate if applicable, for each building and structure in a Flood Control zoning district with the floodplain development permit.~~

~~2. The Bureau of License and Permit Services will make available to insurance agents and lenders, upon request, copies of the NFIP elevation certificate and the floodproofing certificate to assist in the actuarial rating of the structure for flood insurance purposes.~~

~~3. The applicant shall notify an adjacent community and IDNR prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse in a riverine situation and submit copies of such notification to the Bureau of License and Permit Services and FEMA.~~

SECTION 3. Section 740-1007 of the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance of Indianapolis/Marion County, Indiana is hereby amended by adding the language that is underlined and deleting the language that is stricken-through, to read as follows:

Section 740-1007. Violations of Flood Plain Regulations

~~A. Construction or development authorized by the Floodplain Development Permit shall proceed according to the requirements of Section 742-203, the Development Plan and supporting documents filed with the permit application, and the conditions of an applicable variance grant to the requirements of Section 742-203. If the Bureau of License and Permit Services determines that construction or development is proceeding or has proceeded in violation of Section 742-203, the Development Plan or supporting documents, or variance grant, or that the permit was issued in violation of an ordinance or the conditions of such variance grant, the Bureau may revoke said permit. Written notice of the revocation shall be provided to the permit applicant.~~

~~B. A violation of Section 742-203 shall be enforceable through any means available for enforcement of other violations of the Zoning Ordinance or of the Revised Code of the Consolidated City and County.~~

~~C. A violation may lead to the cancellation of a standard flood insurance policy. The Bureau shall inform the owner that any such violation is considered a willful act to increase flood damages and therefore may cause coverage by the standard flood insurance policy to be suspended.~~

A. Failure to obtain a Floodplain Development Permit in the SFHA or failure to comply with the requirements of a Floodplain Development Permit or conditions of an appeal shall be deemed to be a violation of this Ordinance. All violations shall be considered a common nuisance and be treated as such in accordance with the provisions of the Consolidated City of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana.

B. A separate offense shall be deemed to occur for each day the violation continues to exist.

C. The Floodplain Administrator and/or designee shall inform the owner that any such violation is considered a willful act to increase flood damages and therefore may cause coverage by

the standard flood insurance policy to be suspended.

- D. Nothing herein shall prevent the Consolidated City of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana from taking such other lawful action to prevent or remedy any violations. All costs connected therewith shall accrue to the person or persons responsible.

SECTION 4. Section 741-310 of the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance of Indianapolis/Marion County, Indiana is hereby amended by adding the language that is underlined and deleting the language that is stricken-through, to read as follows:

Sec. 741-310. Common areas, open space and public sites.

B. Open space common area.

3. ~~Stormwater facilities constructed using low-impact development techniques may be adjacent or abutting or in conjunction with a required open space common area component as indicated in Table 741-310-2, however such facilities shall only be counted with one open space common area component.~~

SECTION 5. Section 741-311 of the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance of Indianapolis/Marion County, Indiana is hereby amended by adding the language that is underlined and deleting the language that is stricken-through, to read as follows:

Sec. 741-311. Stormwater.

- A. ~~Stormwater drainage~~ Drainage facilities are to be designed and constructed to meet the stormwater quality and quantity standards established in the City of Indianapolis Stormwater Design and Construction Specifications Manual. ~~The drainage facilities in the excluded cities of Lawrence, Speedway, and Southport are to be designed and constructed to meet the standards established for each of these jurisdictions.~~
- B. Major subdivisions in the Metro Context Area shall meet the stormwater quality and quantity standards using low-impact development and/or green infrastructure techniques. ~~However, residential subdivisions shall not use sand filters as a BMP.~~
- C. For projects where low-impact development LID and/or green infrastructure techniques are technically infeasible to meet stormwater quantity standards, the applicant shall provide a justification demonstrating why the use of these LID techniques is not possible. Documentation of technical infeasibility shall include engineering calculations, geologic reports, hydrologic analyses, and site maps. ~~In such case, LID stormwater management techniques shall still be used to meet water quality standards.~~
- D. Drainage facilities constructed using low-impact development techniques may be adjacent or abutting or in conjunction with a required open space common area component as indicated in Table 741-310-2, however such facilities shall only be counted with one open space common area component.
- ~~D-E.~~ E. All BMPs must be located within an easement. The easement must include access from the public right-of-way to the BMP for inspection and maintenance. The purpose of each easement shall be specified in the maintenance agreement. A copy of the easement should be included in the ~~BMP~~ Operations and Maintenance Manual required by the Stormwater Design and Construction Specifications Manual.
- ~~E-F.~~ F. Maintenance improvements. Facilities providing for the proper on-going maintenance of any ~~stormwater~~ drainage facility shall be provided. Signs indicating no-mow areas, fence demarcating boundaries of natural areas, species and informational markers, and grate markings are examples of such improvements.

~~F.G.~~ The responsibility of maintenance of ~~stormwater drainage~~ facilities shall be as set forth by Section 561-211. "Inspection and Maintenance of drainage facilities" of the Revised Code of the Consolidated City and County. Maintenance access shall be provided to ~~stormwater drainage~~ facility as set forth to assure continuous operational capacity of the ~~stormwater drainage~~ facility. Inspections and maintenance is the responsibility of the owner. Specific guidelines for maintenance can be found in the Stormwater Design and Construction Specifications Manual Chapter 100 Policy and Procedures and Chapter 700 Stormwater Quality.

~~G.H.~~ Erosion control provisions shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 561 of the Revised Code of the Consolidated City and County and Chapter 600 Erosion and Sediment Control of Stormwater Design and Construction Specifications Manual.

~~I.~~ Class V injection wells, as defined in 40 CFR 146, Underground Injection Well Program shall be registered with the USEPA.

SECTION 6. Section 741-313 of the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance of Indianapolis/Marion County, Indiana is hereby amended by adding the language that is underlined and deleting the language that is stricken-through, to read as follows:

Sec. 741-313. Flood Control

~~A.~~ All development shall comply with all provisions of Section 742-203 (Flood Control zoning district).

~~B.~~ Floodway and Floodway Fringe zones shall be delineated and labeled on the primary plat and the plat to be recorded.

~~C.~~ For Zone AE areas, the plat must show the BFE topographic line.

~~D.~~ For Zone A areas, the plat must show the delineation study with the floodway and floodway fringe lines shown on the FIRM maps.

A. All development shall comply with all provisions of Section 742-203 (Flood Control zoning district) and Flood Damage Prevention provisions of the Revised Code of the City of Indianapolis-Marion County.

B. The governing base flood elevation for the site (including the source of the base flood elevation value) and delineations of the Floodway and Floodway Fringe zones shall be indicated on the plans, primary plat and the plat to be recorded.

C. For Zone AE areas, the plans and the plat must show the BFE topographic line the plan and plat must show the delineation study with the floodway and floodway fringe lines shown on the FIRM maps. Plans showing elevation of the top of the planned lowest floor (including basement) of all proposed structures in zones A, AH, and AE.

D. For Zone AO, plans must show the height of the top of the lowest floor above the highest adjacent grade.

E. Elevations should be in NAVD 88.

F. Flood protection grade denoted for each building pad and floor; volumetric calculations demonstrating compensatory storage; and, for each lot located in a Special Flood Hazard area, a plan note identifying the flood control zone in which it is located and the requirements and limitations.

SECTION 7. Section 741-705 of the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance of Indianapolis/Marion County, Indiana is hereby amended by adding the language that is underlined and deleting the language that is stricken-through, to read as follows:

Sec. 741-705. Stormwater best management practices covenant.

This subdivision has been designed to include stormwater quality and/or quantity ~~stormwater~~ drainage facilities that must be inspected and maintained by the owner. An Operations and Maintenance Manual is available for the ~~stormwater~~ drainage facilities. Upon the activation of ~~the~~ a homeowner's association, it shall be the responsibility in perpetuity of the homeowner's association and the individual owners of any lot or parcel of land within the area of this plat, jointly and separately, to comply with the Operations and Maintenance Manual, fees and inspection and maintenance requirements.

SECTION 8. Section 742-203 of the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance of Indianapolis/Marion County, Indiana is hereby amended by adding the language that is underlined and deleting the language that is stricken-through, to read as follows:

Sec. 742-2-3. Flood Control Secondary Zoning Districts

- A. *Purpose and objectives.* 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. 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 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 erosion or flood damage.
 5. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
 6. Make federal flood insurance available for structures and their contents in the city by fulfilling the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.

~~The objectives of this ordinance are:~~

- ~~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 floodplains.~~
- ~~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 flood blight areas.~~

- B. *District and zone boundaries* The district boundaries have been established from hydrological data delineated on flood insurance rate maps provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for Marion County, Indiana (All Jurisdictions).," ~~dated April 19,~~

~~2016. Topographic-based floodplain maps that may be developed by the city and approved for use by FEMA may be used as best available data to supplement FEMA's flood insurance rate maps, in accordance with FEMA and IDNR procedures and regulations. These maps contain zone AE floodplain areas for which floodway district boundaries and base flood elevations are provided, zone AH floodplain areas for which base flood elevations are provided, zone AO floodplain areas for which base flood elevations are not provided, and zone A floodplain areas for which floodway district boundaries and base flood elevations are not provided. Each of these maps also contain shaded zone X floodplain areas that depict areas subject to flooding in the headwaters of a stream, the 500-year frequency floodplain collar outside of the 100-year frequency zone AE area, and land subject to shallow flood depths of less than one foot. The district boundaries and base flood elevations for mapped areas shall be determined as follows:~~

- ~~1. Zone AE: The floodway fringe (FF) zoning district boundary is determined by applying the base flood elevations from the flood insurance study base flood profiles to the specific topography of a site/parcel/property. The floodway (FW) district boundary is determined from the flood insurance rate map. The base flood elevation shall be determined from the flood insurance study base flood profile, and is rounded up to the nearest ½ foot elevation.~~
- ~~2. Zone AH and zone AO: In zone AH floodplain areas, the base flood elevation shown on the flood insurance rate map shall be used. In zone AO areas, the base flood elevation shall be determined by adding the depth number specified in feet on the flood insurance rate map (2 feet, if no depth number is specified) to the highest ground elevation at the site.~~
- ~~3. Zone A: Because this mapped area depicts only the approximate base flood boundary, the floodway (FW) district boundary, floodway fringe (FF) district boundary, and base flood elevation must be established through a site-specific engineering analysis using a method acceptable to the Bureau of License and Permit Services of the department of code enforcement or a floodplain recommendation letter issued by IDNR containing specific reference to the site in question. It is the responsibility of the applicant applying for a floodplain development permit to provide the requisite engineering analysis to the Bureau of License and Permit Services or to obtain a floodplain recommendation letter from IDNR.~~
- ~~4. Zone X: Zone X areas (shaded or unshaded) are not designated by FEMA as special flood hazard areas and are not regulated by this article.~~
- ~~5. Detailed hydrological data may not be available on the aforementioned maps for certain portions of the floodway and floodway fringe districts. In such cases, an owner of land or applicant for a floodplain development permit shall be required to request a determination of district boundaries and appropriate flood protection grade from the IDNR and the appropriate district regulations shall apply. In the event IDNR lacks sufficient data, the Bureau of License and Permit Services of the department of code enforcement shall determine which type of Flood Control zoning district the site is located in and the appropriate flood protection grade and limitations applicable to that district. If the Bureau of License and Permit Services lacks sufficient data to make this determination, the applicant for the floodplain development permit shall be required to submit a zoning district boundary determination completed by a registered professional engineer. The procedures by which specific determinations of district boundaries are to be made and incorporated into revisions of the flood insurance rate maps are set forth in Section 742-203.C below.~~
- ~~6. Upon issuance of a Letter of Final Determination (LFD), the Floodplain Administrator may use more restrictive data in the new mapping and study for permitting and construction purposes, replacing less restrictive flood hazard data provided by FEMA.~~
7. In cases where there is a discrepancy between the mapped floodplain (SFHA) on the FIRM and the actual ground elevations, the elevation shown on the Flood Insurance

Study (FIS) base flood profiles shall govern. If the elevation of the site in question is below the base flood elevation, that site shall be considered inside the SFHA and regulated accordingly. If the elevation of the site's natural grade is above the base flood elevation and not located within the floodway, that site shall be considered outside the SFHA and the floodplain regulations shall not be applied.

C. *Changes to district boundaries*

1. Procedures to change the floodway and floodway fringe district boundaries, with or without an accompanying base flood elevation change, may be initiated in certain circumstances, including but not limited to: Determination of original mapping error; physical change to the landscape such as filling, excavating or grading; modification of a channel or bridge that changes the hydraulic or hydrologic characteristics of the watercourse; availability of better topographic base mapping that more accurately depicts the floodplain limits; and development of detailed hydrological data for previously unstudied zone A areas. In addition, an owner or lessee of property who believes his or her property has been wrongly designated in a particular flood control zoning district may apply for a district boundary change in accordance with this Section 742-203.
2. Changes to the Floodway (FW) District Boundary, Floodway Fringe (FF) District Boundary, and the accompanying base flood elevations must be approved by FEMA through a letter of map revision (LOMR) or letter of map amendment (LOMA) in accordance with procedures established by FEMA, before the revised maps and data shall be used under this article. Detailed study data, developed for sites located in zone A areas pursuant to Section 742-203.A. as best available data, will generally not be acknowledged by FEMA for flood insurance determinations or result in district boundary revisions unless an official LOMR or LOMA is issued by FEMA that specifies such changes.
- ~~3. The Bureau of License and Permit Services of the Department of Code Enforcement shall review all LOMR and LOMA applications for completeness pursuant to FEMA regulations and procedures and verify that the subject project has satisfied the regulatory requirements of this article. Upon verification, the Bureau of License and Permit Services shall issue a signed community acknowledgement to the applicant as required by FEMA. If the LOMR or LOMA application is based on a channel improvement or other physical change to the floodplain that requires continual operation and maintenance as a condition of the issuance of the LOMR or LOMA by FEMA, the Bureau of License and Permit Services may require the applicant to enter into an agreement with the Bureau of License and Permit Services to provide such operation and maintenance.~~
- ~~3. 4. All changes in the Floodway district boundary must be reported to FEMA by the applicant within 6 months of construction, with a copy forwarded to the Bureau of License and Permit Services. The Bureau of License and Permit Services Department of Business and Neighborhood Services shall be responsible for maintaining up-to-date floodplain maps, including any amending LOMRs and LOMAs and shall coordinate efforts with IDNR, FEMA and applicants to solve mapping conflicts using the best available hydrologic, hydraulic and topographic data.~~
- ~~4. 5. All letters of map amendment (LOMA) and letters of map revisions (LOMR) approved and issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) shall be incorporated as map amendments to the applicable Flood Control zoning district boundaries and are incorporated by reference and made a part of the Zoning Ordinance.~~

- D. *General regulations applicable to all Flood Control zoning districts.* The following regulations, and the regulations found in Chapter 565 of the Revised Code of Indianapolis-Marion County, shall apply to all land within any Flood Control zoning district:

1. From and after October 4, 1971:
 - a. No land, watercourse, building, structure, premises or part thereof shall be used or occupied except in conformity with these regulations and for uses permitted by this article.
 - b. No land, watercourse, building, structure, premises, use or part thereof shall be constructed, erected, converted, enlarged, extended, reconstructed, relocated, altered, improved, or repaired except in conformity with these regulations and for uses permitted by this Section 742-203.
2. No land alteration, watercourse alteration, open land use, legally established nonconforming use, or structure as defined in this article shall be constructed, erected, placed, converted, enlarged, extended, reconstructed, improved, repaired, restored, or relocated until a floodplain development permit is issued for the proposed activity as required by this Section 742-203.
3. A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activities in areas of special flood hazard. Ordinary maintenance and repair conducted under Department of Public Works maintenance programs is excluded, such as mowing and activities required as part of necessary maintenance of drainage or flood control facilities so that the facilities will perform the function for which it was designed and constructed, provided that the maintenance of drainage or flood control facilities does not include any activities identified in subparagraphs 1 through 8 of the definition of "development" in Sec. 740-202.
4. Site plans for all platted subdivisions shall also include a delineation of the existing and proposed floodway and floodway fringe boundaries; a flood protection grade denoted for each building pad and floor; volumetric calculations demonstrating compensatory storage; and, for each lot located in a Flood Control zoning district, a plan note identifying the Flood Control zoning district in which it is located and the requirements and limitations imposed under this Section 742-203 for construction on the floodplain lot.

~~E. Floodplain development permits~~

- ~~1. A Floodplain Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activities in areas of special flood hazard. Ordinary maintenance and repair conducted under Department of Public Works maintenance programs is excluded, such as mowing and activities required as part of necessary maintenance of drainage or flood control facilities so that the facilities will perform the function for which it was designed and constructed, provided that the maintenance of drainage or flood control facilities does not include any activities identified in subparagraphs 1 through 8 of the definition of "development" in Sec. 740-202.~~
- ~~2. The Commission hereby delegates authority to the Bureau of License and Permit Services to perform all functions relating to the review of applications for issuance of floodplain development permits, in accordance with this article.~~
- ~~3. A floodplain development permit shall not be issued for proposed activity in zone A or zone AH or zone AO until the floodway and floodway fringe district boundaries and base flood elevation are established in accordance with this Article.~~
- ~~4. Application for a floodplain development permit shall be made on a form provided by the Bureau of License and Permit Services. The application shall be accompanied by drawings of the site drawn to scale that depict the proposed activity in a manner adequate for the Bureau of License and Permit Services to determine compliance with this article. At a minimum, the site plan shall show: All existing and proposed structures;~~

- ~~existing and proposed contours (if the proposed activity includes land alteration or watercourse alteration), the governing base flood elevation for the site (including the source of the base flood elevation value); all floor elevations and the proposed flood protection grade (if the proposed activity requires a specified flood protection grade under this article).~~
- ~~a. Site plans for all platted subdivisions shall also include a delineation of the existing and proposed floodway and floodway fringe boundaries; a flood protection grade denoted for each building pad and floor; volumetric calculations demonstrating compensatory storage; and, for each lot located in a Flood Control zoning district, a plan note identifying the Flood Control zoning district in which it is located and the requirements and limitations imposed under this Section 742-203 for construction on the floodplain lot.~~
 - ~~b. Plans for proposed activities requiring a specified flood protection grade under this Section 742-203, which involve land or watercourse alterations, or involve flood-proofing of a structure, shall be certified by a professional engineer, professional surveyor, or professional architect as defined by this Section 742-203.~~
- ~~5. An application fee shall be charged for the processing of a floodplain development permit application. A fee schedule shall be developed by the Bureau of License and Permit Services for categories of proposed activities sufficient to recover the cost of processing applications.~~
 - ~~6. A floodplain development permit shall not be issued for any proposed activity until all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by federal or state law, including but not limited to Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 USC 1334.~~
 - ~~7. The Bureau of License and Permit Services shall require that two NFIP elevation certificate be completed accurately and without errors by a professional engineer, professional architect or professional surveyor for each new structure, substantial addition, substantial improvement, or restoration of substantial damage located in a Flood Control zoning district, as required by FEMA. Performance surety shall be provided by applicant in accordance with Section 742-203.H below. The Bureau of License and Permit Services shall supply each applicant for a floodplain development permit with a blank NFIP elevation certificate during the Bureau of License and Permit Services' floodplain development permit review process. The applicant shall have a professional engineer, professional architect or professional surveyor complete the NFIP elevation certificate, showing the as-built floor elevation at flood protection grade and lowest adjacent grade to the structure, and other information required in the form. The applicant shall deliver a signed and completed NFIP elevation certificate to the Bureau of License and Permit Services within 10 calendar days after completion of construction of the lowest floor grade, and a second elevation certificate of the finished construction.~~
 - ~~8. The Bureau of License and Permit Services shall require that a flood proofing certificate, if required by Section 742-203.D.2, be completed by a professional engineer or professional architect for each new structure, substantial addition, substantial improvement or restoration of substantial damage located in a Flood Control zoning district, as required by FEMA. Performance surety shall be provided by applicant in accordance with Section 742-203.H below. The bureau shall supply each applicant for a floodplain development permit with a blank flood proofing certificate during the bureau's floodplain development permit review process. The applicant shall have a professional engineer or architect complete the flood proofing certificate showing the as-built floor elevation at flood protection grade as provided by the flood-proofing measures constructed, and other required information on the form. The applicant shall deliver a signed and completed flood proofing certificate to the bureau within 10 calendar days after completion of construction of the structural flood proofing and before the bureau completes the final site inspection.~~

- ~~9. The division of inspections shall not perform the final inspection of construction involving a new building or addition to a building requiring an elevation certificate or flood-proofing certificate until it has received notification that a properly completed elevation certificate or flood-proofing certificate has been submitted to the Bureau of License and Permit Services. Failure to submit a properly completed elevation certificate, or flood-proofing certificate if applicable, shall result in the issuance of a stop work order on the project by the bureau, revocation of the floodplain development permit by the bureau, or both.~~
- ~~10. The Bureau of License and Permit Services shall make all determinations and obtain all data in accordance with FEMA standards at 44 CFR 60.3. The permit applicant is responsible for supplying data to the bureau that is required by FEMA.~~

~~F. Floodplain Development Permit validity, transfer, expiration~~

- ~~1. The approval of a floodplain development plan by the Bureau of License and Permit Services shall be valid for a period of one year from the date such approval was granted, or until the floodplain development permit for which the plan was submitted was issued, whichever occurs first. However, prior to the issuance of the permit, if there are any material changes to an approved floodplain development plan or circumstances that cause the floodplain development plan to be inaccurate or incomplete, then a new or corrected floodplain development plan shall be submitted to the department as a precondition for obtaining a floodplain development permit.~~

~~2. Transferring a permit.~~

- ~~a. A floodplain development permit may be transferred with the approval of the Bureau of License and Permit Services to a person, partnership or corporation that would be eligible to obtain such floodplain development permit in the first instance ("transferee"), after both the payment of a fee specified in the rules and procedures of the Commission and the execution and filing of a form furnished by the bureau. Such transfer form shall contain, in substance, the following certifications, release and agreement:~~

- ~~1. The person who obtained the original floodplain development permit or a person who is employed by and authorized to act for the obtainer ("transferor") shall:~~

- ~~i. Certify under penalties for perjury that such person is familiar with construction activity accomplished pursuant to the floodplain development permit; such person is familiar with the floodplain development standards and procedures applicable to the construction activity; and to the best of such person's knowledge, information and belief the construction activity, to the extent performed, is in conformity with all floodplain development standards and procedures; and,~~

- ~~ii. Sign a statement releasing all rights and privileges secured under the floodplain development permit to the transferee.~~

~~2. The transferee shall:~~

- ~~i. Certify that the transferee is familiar with the information contained in the original floodplain development permit application, the detailed plans and specifications, the plot plan and any other documents filed in support of the application for the original floodplain development permit;~~

- ~~ii. Certify that the transferee is familiar with the present condition of the premises on which construction activity is to be accomplished pursuant to the floodplain development permit; and,~~

~~iii. Agree to adopt and be bound by the information contained in the original application for the floodplain development permit, the detailed plans and specifications, the plot plan and other documents supporting the original floodplain development permit application; or in the alternative, agree to be bound by such application plans and documents modified by plan amendments submitted to the Bureau of License and Permit Services for approval.~~

~~b. The transferee shall assume the responsibilities and obligations of and shall comply with the same procedures required of the transferor and shall be subject to any written orders issued by the Bureau of License and Permit Services.~~

~~c. A permit or design approval may not be transferred from the specified location to another location.~~

~~3. Expiration of floodplain development permits by operation of law~~

~~a. If construction activity, other than activity involving the removal of all or part of a structure, has not been commenced within 180 days from the date of issuance of the floodplain development permit, the permit shall expire by operation of law and shall no longer be of any force or effect; provided, however, the Bureau of License and Permit Services may, for good cause shown in writing, extend the validity of any such permit for an additional period that is reasonable under the circumstances, but in no event shall the continuance exceed a period of 60 days. Such extension shall be confirmed in writing.~~

~~b. If the construction activity has been commenced but only partially completed, and thereafter substantially no construction activity occurs on the construction site over a period of 180 days, the permit shall expire by operation of law and no longer be of any force or effect; provided, however, the Bureau of License and Permit Services may, for good cause shown in writing, extend the validity of any such permit for an additional period that is reasonable under the circumstances to allow construction activity to resume.~~

~~G. Construction in the Flood Control zoning districts~~

- ~~1. 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. Be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage below the flood protection grade;~~
- ~~3. Be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damages;~~
- ~~4. Be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding; and~~
- ~~5. Be designed with the lowest floor elevation including any basement provided and maintained at or above flood protection grade of at least two feet above the base flood elevation.~~

~~H. Floodplain Performance Surety The following standards shall apply to all Floodplain Performance Surety.~~

- ~~1. The surety must be either a performance bond or letter of credit on the approved Department of Code Enforcement forms.~~
- ~~2. The amount of the surety must equal one percent of the total cost of all proposed improvements but in no case be less than \$2,000.00 per building on the site.~~

- ~~3. The surety must continue to run until released by the Floodplain Administrator.~~
- ~~4. To obtain the release of the floodplain performance surety, the Floodplain Administrator shall determine if the required certificates are completed accurately and without errors.~~

E. I. ~~Floodway (FW) District regulations~~

2. Applicability. The following regulations, ~~in addition to those in Section 742-203.C through H,~~ shall apply to all land within the floodway district. These regulations shall be in addition to all other primary and secondary zoning district regulations applicable to such land, and Chapter 565 of the Revised Code of the City of Indianapolis-Marion County. in case of conflict, the more restrictive regulations shall apply.

F. J. ~~Floodway Fringe (FF) District regulations~~

2. Applicability. The following regulations, ~~in addition to those in Section 742-203.C through H,~~ shall apply to all land within the floodway district. These regulations shall be in addition to all other primary and secondary zoning district regulations applicable to such land, and Chapter 565 of the Revised Code of the City of Indianapolis-Marion County. ~~in~~ case of conflict, the more restrictive regulations shall apply.

G. K. ~~Variances~~

1. The Board of Zoning Appeals may only issue a variance to the permitted uses or development standards of the Floodway (FW) or Floodway Fringe (FF) districts, provided no other zoning district prohibits the land use, and if the applicant submits evidence that: the grant of the variance(s) meet the statutory criteria for approval of Indiana Code 36-7-4-918.
 - ~~a. There exists a good and sufficient cause for the requested variance;~~
 - ~~b. The strict application of the terms of this article will constitute an exceptional hardship to the applicant; and~~
 - ~~c. The grant of the requested variance will not increase flood heights, create additional threats to public safety, cause additional public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud or victimization of the public, or conflict with other applicable law or ordinances.~~
2. The Board of Zoning Appeals may only issue a variance to the permitted uses or development standards of the Floodway (FW) or Floodway Fringe (FF) districts, provided no other secondary zoning district imposes stricter development standards, and if the following conditions are met:
 - a. No variance for the construction of a new residential structure in a Floodway (FW) District may be granted;
 - b. All variances granted for an associated use in a Floodway (FW) District shall first require a permit from IDNR, if such permit is required by IDNR rules and procedures;
 - c. Variances may be granted for the reconstruction or restoration of any structure individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Indiana State Register of Historic Sites and Structures;
 - d. All variances shall give the minimum relief necessary and be such that the maximum practical flood protection will be given to the proposed construction; and

- e. ~~The Department of Metropolitan Development shall issue a written notice to the recipient of a variance that the proposed construction will be subject to increased risks of life and property and could require payment of increased flood insurance premiums.~~

H. L. . *National Flood Insurance Program regulation*

SECTION 9. Section 742-204 of the Consolidated Zoning and Subdivision Control Ordinance of Indianapolis/Marion County, Indiana is hereby amended by adding the language that is underlined and deleting the language that is stricken-through, to read as follows:

Sec. 742-204. - Wellfield Protection Secondary Zoning Districts.

D. *Technically Qualified Person review requirement.*

1. *Type of use.* Development activities associated with the following nonresidential uses, whether permanent or temporary, shall submit a site and development plan to be reviewed for conformity with the standards of ~~this~~ [Section 742-204](#) by the Technically Qualified Person.
2. *Type of facility.* Development activities associated with facilities that include the following, whether permanent or temporary, must submit a Site and Development Plan to be reviewed for conformity with the standards of ~~this~~ [Section 742-204](#) by the Technically Qualified Person.
 - a. Elevators using hydraulics;
 - b. Generators; and
 - c. Storage tank, above ground or below ground.
3. *Chemical quantities on-site.* Development activities that, in their ordinary course of business, store or maintain on-site any liquids or water-soluble solids must submit a site and development plan to be reviewed for conformity with the standards of ~~this~~ [Section 742-204](#) by the Technically Qualified Person, with the exception of the following:
 - a. Reasonable quantities of substances use for the routine maintenance of the building or premises upon which the substances are located;
 - b. Substances contained within a vehicle that are required for normal operation of any motor vehicle in use on-site;
 - c. Substances contained within vehicles making bulk deliveries to the subject site;
 - d. Beverages at restaurants, supermarkets, convenience stores, and other retail food establishments, for use on-site or off-site; or
 - e. Uses that have on-site liquids of water soluble solids less than the threshold amounts established in the following table:

E. *Activities in the Wellfield Protection Zoning District.*

2. *Prohibited uses.*
 - a. Above ground, outdoor liquid storage tanks greater than 1,000 gallons are prohibited from locating in the W-1 Wellfield Protection Zoning District.
 - b. The above ground, outdoor storage of water soluble solids greater than 6,000 pounds per container in any one containment area are prohibited from locating in the W-1 Wellfield Protection Zoning District.

- c. Underground storage tank. No new underground storage tank shall be permitted in the W-1 or W-5 Wellfield Protection Zoning District. An existing underground storage tank located in the W-1 or W-5 Wellfield Protection Zoning District may be replaced or upgraded in accordance with Section 742-204.F.1.a., Replacement or upgrading of an existing underground storage tank.
- d. Dewatering. Dewatering of sites is prohibited, with the exception of dewatering for the following purposes:
 - 1. To prevent water damage to structures;
 - 2. To protect groundwater quality;
 - 3. To temporarily remove water from solid material or soil for the construction of sewers and other underground facilities, including foundation structures; or
 - 4. To temporarily remove water from aggregate mining operations to prevent or relieve flooding.
- e. Class V injection wells, as defined in 40 CFR 146, shall be registered with Region V of the USEPA and are prohibited, with the exception of the following:
 - 1. Air conditioning return flow wells used to return to the supply the aquifer the water used for heating or cooling in a heat pump, if noncontact;
 - 2. Cooling water return flow wells used to inject water previously used for cooling, if noncontact;
 - 3. Barrier recharge wells used to replenish the water in an aquifer or to improve groundwater quality provided the injected fluid does not contain hazardous materials or objectionable substances; or
 - 4. Pumping limestone fines into an underground mine; or
 - 5. Manufactured stormwater infiltration devices, such as detention vaults, chambers, or other devices designed to capture and infiltrate stormwater runoff below the ground, provided the device is lined with either an impermeable geomembrane or underlain by a compacted clay layer installed to TQP specifications; or
 - 6. Perforated underdrain piping for the dispersal of roof drains or surface stormwater provided the injected fluid does not contain hazardous materials or objectionable substances.
- f. Hydraulic fracking. Hydraulic fracking is prohibited in the W-1 or W-5 Wellfield Protection Zoning District.
- g. Septic systems. No new nonresidential septic system shall be located in the W-1 or W-5 Wellfield Protection Zoning District pursuant to Section 742-204.F., Development Standards. Existing septic systems located in the W-1 or W-5 Wellfield Protection Zoning District are prohibited from expanding.
- h. Mobile vehicle wash, service or repair uses are not permitted in any Wellfield or Flood Protection District.
- i. Salvage yards and bulk chemical storage facilities. New salvage yards or bulk chemical storage facilities are prohibited from locating in the W-1 or W-5 Wellfield Protection Zoning District. Existing salvage yards or bulk chemical storage facilities are prohibited from expanding in the W-1 Wellfield Protection Zoning District.

Existing salvage yards or bulk chemical storage facilities may be permitted to expand in the W-5 Wellfield Protection Zoning District, provided the proposed use or activity complies with all applicable provisions of ~~this~~ [Section 742-204](#).

- j. Geothermal energy systems. New geothermal energy systems or components are prohibited from locating in the W-1 or W-5 Wellfield Protection Zoning Districts. Existing geothermal energy systems or components are prohibited from expanding in the W-1 Wellfield Protection Zoning District. Existing geothermal energy systems or components may be permitted to expand in the W-5 Wellfield Protection Zoning District, provided the proposed use or activity complies with all applicable provisions of ~~this~~ [Section 742-204](#).

F. *Development standards.*

- 2. *Containment area provisions.* All containment areas required by ~~this~~ [Section 742-204](#) shall comply with the following requirements:
 - a. Capable of containing 110% of the volume of the largest volume held, stored, loaded or unloaded;
 - b. Constructed in a manner to prevent a release from reaching the groundwater;
 - c. Constructed of hard-surface, impervious material, free of vegetation, cracks, open seams, open drains, siphons, or other openings that jeopardize the integrity of the area.

SECTION 10. The expressed or implied repeal or amendment by this ordinance of any other ordinance or part of any other ordinance does not affect any rights or liabilities accrued, penalties incurred, or proceedings begun prior to the effective date of this ordinance. Those rights, liabilities, and proceedings are continued, and penalties shall be imposed and enforced under the repealed or amended ordinance as if this ordinance had not been adopted.

SECTION 11. Should any provision (section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or any other portion) of this ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid for any reason, the remaining provision or provisions shall not be affected, if and only if such remaining provisions can, without the invalid provision or provisions, be given the effect intended by the Council in adopting this ordinance. To this end the provisions of this ordinance are severable.

SECTION 12. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage by the Council and compliance with Ind. Code § 36-3-4-14.

The foregoing was passed by the City-County Council this _____ day of _____, 2026, at _____ p.m.

ATTEST:

Maggie A. Lewis
President, City-County Council

Yulonda Winfield
Clerk, City-County Council

Presented by me to the Mayor this _____ day of _____, 2026.

Yulonda Winfield
Clerk, City-County Council

Approved and signed by me this _____ day of _____, 2026.

Joseph H. Hogsett, Mayor