

FLOOD HAZARD AREA CERTIFICATION

This form is to certify that the plans for any new structures, construction and improvements that will be constructed within the Flood Hazard Area conforms to the requirements of Section 15-1.5 of Kauai County Code.

OWNER'S NAME

TMK:

STREET ADDRESS OR P.O. ROUTE AND BOX NUMBER

CITY

ISLAND

STATE

ZIP CODE

Provide the following from the proper Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

COMMUNITY NO.	PANEL NO.	SUFFIX	DATE OF FIRM	FIRM ZONE	BASEFLOOD ELEV./NGVD '29
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CERTIFICATION BY A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER OR ARCHITECT

I certify that based upon development and/or review of structural design, specifications, and plans for construction that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the following provisions: (Initial all that DO apply)

- Where base flood elevations have been determined but a floodway has not been designated, the cumulative effect of the proposed development when combined with all other existing and anticipated development will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood.
 - New construction and substantial improvements will be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
 - New construction and substantial improvements will be constructed with:
 - a. materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage and,
 - b. electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning, wastewater, and other service facilities designed or located or located so as to prevent impairment and the entry, accumulation or contamination of flood waters.
 - New construction and substantial improvements will be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
 - New construction and substantial improvements within zones AH includes adequate drainage paths to guide flood waters around and away from structures on slopes.
 - New construction and substantial improvements will have its lowest floor, including basement, elevated to, or above, the base flood elevation.
 - Nonresidential construction will be elevated to, or above the base flood elevation or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be floodproofed so that walls below the base flood level are substantially impermeable to the passage of water and have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy.
 - New construction and substantial improvements of fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for vehicular parking, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding are designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood water or, provide a minimum of two openings with a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding with the bottom of all openings no higher than one foot above grade.
 - The proposed subdivision identifies the base flood elevation and any special flood hazard areas affecting the development. The elevation of proposed structures and pads are noted in the development plans. The subdivision will provide adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood hazards and will have utilities, such as sewer, gas, electric, and water systems, located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
 - The subdivision will be filled above the base flood elevation and a certification by an engineer or surveyor will be provided for the final first floor and pad elevations.
- All new construction and substantial improvements will have the space below the lowest floor free of obstructions or constructed with breakaway walls. Such space will not be used for human habitation, but will be useable solely for vehicular parking, building access or storage. Breakaway walls have a safe design loading resistance of not less than ten and no more than twenty pounds per square foot. Breakaway wall collapse is designed to result from a water load less that which would occur during a base flood and the elevated portion of the building is designed so as not to incur any structural damage from wind and water loads acting simultaneously during a base flood.

CERTIFIER'S NAME

LICENSE NO. (or Affix Seal)

TITLE

COMPANY NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

SIGNATURE

DATE

PHONE