

2. ENGINEERING CRITERIA

2.01 GENERAL

The following regulations and criteria will be utilized by the District in the review of plans, plats, as-builts, or other submittals.

2.02 FINISHED FLOOR, 100 YEAR ELEVATIONS

All habitable structures shall be set at or above the higher of:

- 2.02.1** Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) Flood Studies
- 2.02.2** Broward County 100 Year Flood Studies
- 2.02.3** Eighteen inches (18") above the nearest crown of road
- 2.02.4** Stage storage calculations for the 100-year, 3-day rainfall with zero discharge

Non residential structures shall be set in accordance with 2.02.1, 2.02.2, and 2.02.4 enumerated herein and/or six inches (6") above the nearest crown of road.

Applicants shall verify that structural slab elevations are at least 6 inches above the proposed berm elevation.

2.03 ROAD FLOOD CRITERIA

All roadways (public and private) and parking lots (public and private residential) shall have a minimum crown elevation (normal or inverted) set at the higher elevation of:

- 2.03.1** 10-year flood criteria map of Broward County
- 2.03.2** Stage storage calculations for the 10-year, 1-day rainfall

The minimum crown elevation for inverted road sections shall refer to the center of the roadway (grate elevation) and the minimum crown elevation for parking lots shall refer to low point of the parking lot (grate elevation).

Rims of drainage structures in private, non-residential parking lots may be set no more than six inches (6") below the herein before mentioned criteria.

2.04 EXCAVATIONS

All lake, pond, canal, or other excavations shall be in accordance with South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department for Storage Areas.

2.04.1 Canal shall be defined as a surface water body intended primarily to convey flows and which has a very limited storage capacity for flood attenuation or water quality control (wet detention). A surface water body that provides flood or water quality detention storage shall be considered a lake, wetland, or pond.

2.04.2 Canal excavation shall have a side slope that provides stability against erosion from the top of bank (elevation 5.0 feet NGVD minimum) to elevation 0.0 feet NGVD. Canal side slopes shall be no steeper than 4:1 (horizontal : vertical) from top of bank to elevation 0.0 feet NGVD. Below elevation 0.0' NGVD, side slopes shall be as the material permits, but no steeper than 2:1 unless a steeper slope can be justified based on supporting engineering and geotechnical information. Canals shall be excavated to provide a minimum of ten feet (10') of depth below the control water elevation.

2.04.2.1 Existing District canals adjacent to properties applying for a stormwater management permit or plat approval shall be brought to the design standards of the District, including provision of a 20-foot Canal Maintenance Easement, and removal of all trees, shrubbery, and exotic invasive species from canal water, banks, slopes, and maintenance easements.

Exotic plant species are defined by the "Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council" (EPPC), and include cattails, melaleuca, Brazilian pepper, Australian

pine, laurel fig (ficus) and other nuisance species that are not native to Florida, exhibit rapid growth, out compete native vegetation, and can clog lakes and canals. Exhibit "U" provides a copy of the EPPC list.

- 2.04.3** Lake, wetland, or pond excavations shall have a side slope that provides stability against erosion. For shorelines planted with aquatic vegetation, side slopes shall be no steeper than 4:1 (horizontal to vertical) from the top of bank (elevation 5.0 feet NGVD minimum) to a depth of 3 feet below the water control elevation; thereafter, a flat slope shall be provided from the toe of the slope (3 foot deep) and extending 8 feet into the lake. Beyond that point, side slopes shall be as the material permits, but no steeper than 2:1 unless a steeper slope can be justified based on supporting engineering and geotechnical information

For shorelines not planted with aquatic vegetation, side slopes shall be no steeper than 5:1 (horizontal to vertical) from the top of bank (elevation 5.0 feet NGVD minimum) to a depth of 3 feet below the water control elevation. Beyond that point, side slopes shall be as the material permits, but no steeper than 2:1 unless a steeper slope can be justified based on supporting engineering and geotechnical information.

Lake or pond excavation shall have a minimum depth of ten feet (10') and a maximum depth as governed by SFWMD Volume IV or a bottom elevation of (-) 40.0 feet NGVD.

- 2.04.4** Dry retention areas shall have a side slope of 4:1 (horizontal to vertical) and shall be excavated no deeper than one foot (1') above the control elevation. Control elevation in the District is defined as elevation 3.0' NGVD east of 100 (Palm) Avenue and elevation 4.0' NGVD west thereof. The bottom of dry retention areas shall be sodded.

2.04.4.1 Dry retention areas shall be de-mucked and filled with permeable material that will allow the stored water to infiltrate into the ground water.

2.04.4.2 Retaining walls shall not be allowed within retention areas except for retention areas abutting retaining wall berms which shall be designed in accordance with the detail in Exhibit "I".

2.04.5 All side slopes of excavations shall be stabilized with a suitable vegetative cover in conformance with this criteria.

2.04.5.1 Canal, lake, and pond side slopes shall be sodded (not seeded) from the top of bank to the water surface control elevation.

2.04.5.2 Lake, wetland, and pond side slopes shall be planted with aquatic vegetation to a depth of 1 foot to 3 feet below the water control elevation or as recommended by the landscape architect or environmental engineer. As an alternative to planting the entire shoreline, an equivalent area of aquatic vegetation may be concentrated along common areas or the center of the lake or pond. Exhibit "T" provides a list of suggested species and planting depths.

The area planted shall have hydric soils suitable for wetland plants. A minimum hydric top soil depth of 0.5 feet shall be provided.

Wetland plantings adjacent to residential homes shall not exceed 4-feet in height for mature plants as measured from the control water elevation. Plantings of trees adjacent to residential homes and within District easements shall be subject to approval by the Board.

2.04.5.3 Exotic plant species as defined by the "Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council" (EPPC), such as cattails, melaleuca, Brazilian pepper, Australian pine, laurel fig (ficus) and others, shall not be planted on canals, lakes, wetlands, ponds, or District property and

right-of-way. These plants are considered nuisance species because they are not native to Florida, exhibit rapid growth, outcompete native vegetation, and can clog lakes and canals. Exhibit "U" provides a copy of the EPPC list.

2.04.5.4 Permanent signs shall be visibly posted on lake and pond side slopes planted with suitable aquatic vegetation to prevent removal or spraying with harmful chemicals. Exhibit "Y" provides a typical detail for the required signage. The location and spacing of the signs shall be determined by the District.

2.04.5.5 Restoration and repair of lake, wetland, and pond side slopes shall require plans, specifications, and supporting documentation submitted to the District Manager for review and approval. The District Manager may require any such plans to be signed and sealed by a Florida Professional Registered Engineer.

Restoration and repair of side slopes shall utilize gradual slopes and erosion control blankets made of natural fibers, and the slopes sodded as per section 2.04.5.1. For more severe erosion, stabilization shall be accomplished using a combination of filter fabric and interlocking concrete blocks sodded above the water line.

The use of seawalls, bulkheads, and retaining walls is discouraged. However, if a seawall, bulkhead, or retaining wall is proposed, the top of such wall shall be constructed no higher than 1 foot above the lake control elevation and shall be aesthetically consistent with the established pattern of existing seawalls, bulkheads, and retaining walls within the lake. Plans for seawalls, bulkheads, and retaining walls shall signed and sealed by a Florida Professional Registered Engineer.

- 2.04.6** All lake, wetland, pond, canal or other waterway shall have a stabilized maintenance easement twenty feet in width, measured from the top of bank, with a maximum gradient of 20:1. This twenty feet (20') shall be considered a set back for any buildings, structures, or water bodies and shall be suitable for vehicular traffic. For the purpose of this paragraph, structure is defined as any installed, or erected object on or in the ground.
- 2.04.7** Where a conservation easement is in place with Broward County and/or South Florida Water Management District the 20-foot Lake Maintenance Easement (LME) may be reduced to a 10-foot LME to allow for foot traffic only. However, the 20-foot setback to any building shall still apply. In addition, proper easements for maintenance and access shall be provided for any drainage structures or culverts.
- 2.04.8** All lake, wetland, pond, canal, or other waterway maintenance areas shall be cleared of all trees and shrubbery and no new trees or shrubbery shall be planted.
- 2.04.9** All lakes, wetlands, ponds, or other waterways shall be provided with a concrete boat ramp from the top of bank to two feet below control elevation. The ramp shall be twelve feet (12') in width. A stabilized easement twenty feet (20') in width shall be provided from the nearest roadway to the ramp.
- 2.04.10** No lake, pond, wetland, canal, other waterways, or retention areas shall be filled unless a variance is granted by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Broward Water Control District. This section does not apply to the construction of culverts within the secondary system as covered under Section 2.12, Culverts. Any variance request to fill a lake, pond, wetland or other waterway shall be accompanied by a biological report showing no adverse impacts to aquatic life as a result of the proposed work.
- 2.04.11** A variance in accordance with Section 7.10, Variance and Appeals, shall be required for underground or vault storage

systems proposed for flood control or floodplain compensation storage. The District will only consider these requests when a hardship is proven and when open storage systems (lakes and retention areas) are not feasible to meet the criteria of the District.

- 2.04.111 Underground storage systems shall provide for diversion of the first flush into isolated chambers with observation ports and full maintenance access with the intent of capturing at least 90% of sediments. These chambers shall be accessible for periodic cleaning using readily available equipment.

- 2.04.112 Prior to installation of the underground system, soils with poor percolation capacity, such as muck, shall be removed and replaced with permeable soils that will allow stored water to infiltrate into the ground.

- 2.04.113 Underground storage shall amount to 150% of the required storage as determined by routing calculations.

- 2.04.114 A 3-year letter of credit or 3-year bond for 110% of the value of the underground system shall be provided as a condition of approval of the variance and stormwater management permit.

- 2.04.115 The stormwater management permit shall be renewed **annually** in accordance with Section 1.06, Renewals, as a condition for final release of the 3-year bond or letter of credit.

2.05 RETENTION

All projects shall provide on site retention for one inch of run off from the total project area, or 2 1/2" times SFWMD percent impervious, whichever is greater. Additionally, commercial or industrial sites shall provide dry retention for one half inch of run off from the total project area. The designer shall allow for

SFWMD criteria as a minimum. In addition, the District shall require dry pretreatment for the first ½" runoff for roadway projects and other projects where the impervious area exceeds 60% of the total area.

All retention areas (dry and wet) must be capable of percolating the water quality design storage volume within 72 hrs. One "open hole test" in accordance with SFWMD Permit Volume IV, shall be performed for each 500 feet or fraction thereof of retention area perimeter to determine the hydraulic conductivity of the soil. Copies of test results along with hydraulic calculations (see Exhibit "X") shall be submitted to the District along with the permit application.

2.06 ADJACENT PROPERTY

In addition to the grant of easement required in Section 1.04 of this criteria, applicants shall be required to design and/or construct the drainage system so as not to preclude existing upstream drainage from reaching a District facility.

2.06.1 No developed property shall shed water on adjacent land. The applicant shall erect either a wall or berm, or combination thereof, to retain the runoff from the twenty-five year, three-day storm event.

2.06.2 Perimeter berms shall be designed in accordance with Exhibit "I"

2.06.3 Perimeter berm elevations shall be 6 inches (6") below structural slab elevations.

2.07 DISCHARGE CRITERIA

The maximum allowable discharge into the District's canals is outlined in SFWMD Permit Volume IV, and is repeated herein. In the west C-11 basin (west of SW 100th and/or Palm Avenue) maximum discharge is three quarters of one inch (¾") per day, or 20 CSM (cubic feet per second per square mile). In the east C-11, maximum discharge is one and one half inches per day, or 40 CSM. Maximum allowable discharge is computed on the twenty-five year, three-day event.

2.07.1 Project discharge shall be the sum of individual discharge values determined for the project. In determining allowable discharge, the capacity of all elements in the control structure

(notches, orifices, etc.) shall be considered.

2.07.2 Discharge shall be evaluated at the control elevations established herein.

2.07.3 Minimum allowable orifice size shall be the equivalent of a 3-inch diameter for circular orifices, or the equivalent for other geometries.

2.07.4 All properties shall provide for a positive outfall with the capacity to discharge the allowable discharge.

2.08 RUNOFF

Ground storage capacity may be taken into account in determining total runoff volume. Storage capacity of soils are described in the SFWMD Permit Volume IV and should be used. For the purpose of determining soil storage, the wet season water table shall be the control elevations established by the District; 4.00' NGVD and 3.00' NGVD west and east respectively of SW 100th Avenue (Palm Avenue).

2.08.1 ROOF RUNOFF

Roof runoff from roofs of 2500 square feet or more, and from zero lot line housing, shall be specifically addressed on the plans as it relates to erosion and protection of adjacent property. Details shall be provided which indicate points at which runoff will be collected and the method utilized to control it.

Drainage easements in accordance with Section 3.04 of this criteria shall be required.

2.09 GRADING

Grade slopes shall be away from structures to be protected and toward drainage facilities. A grading plan shall be prepared and submitted to the District; said plan shall clearly indicate that no runoff from the applicants project shall discharge or flow onto adjacent property (refer also to 2.06 this criteria).

2.09.1 Roadways and roadway swale sections shall have a minimum gradient of three tenths of one percent (0.3%) or .003 foot per

foot. A maximum run of three hundred feet (300') between high point and low point shall be permitted. No roadway swale shall be permitted which has an elevation less than one foot above the District's Control Elevation.

2.09.2 In addition to a longitudinal gradient herein specified, all roadways and parking lots shall have a minimum cross pitch (transverse gradient) of one eighth of an inch per foot (1/8" per foot) or one percent (1.0%), and a maximum gradient of five percent (5.0%).

2.10 DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

All roadways and parking lots shall have a drainage system designed to convey the rainfall from a three-year rainfall. The rational formula, $Q = CIA$, shall be used for design. The rainfall intensity (I) shall be obtained from the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Zone 10 rainfall curves. A breakdown of this curve is included herein. The minimum time of concentration shall be ten (10) minutes. Design of the drainage system shall be such that no hydraulic gradient (energy line) is above the frame and/or grate of any drainage structure in the system.

2.10.1 Minimum drain pipe size in the District, excluding rain water leaders, shall be fifteen inches (15") in diameter, except that lake interconnecting pipes shall be at least forty eight inches (48") in diameter.

2.10.1.1 The maximum pipe spacing between structures shall be as follows:

Diameter (inches)	Spacing (feet)
Up to 18"	300'
24" to 36"	400'
42" and up	500'

2.10.2 The following drainage pipe materials are permitted which shall utilize the following roughness coefficients "N."

<u>Pipe Material</u>	<u>MANNING "N"</u>
Concrete	.012
CMP	.021
CAMP	.019
P.V.C.	.009

- 2.10.3** Hydraulic design shall utilize a static tail water elevation equal to the stage at the end of hour 12 of stage storage calculations for the 3-year, 1-day rainfall.
- 2.10.4** Catch basins and drainage collection structures shall be designed with an eighteen inch (18") vertical sump from the invert elevation (or bottom of baffle) to the bottom of the structure. In addition, a twelve inch (12") diameter open sump, filled with washed grade rock, no larger than one and one half inches (1 1/2") shall be placed in the base of the structure. Prior to discharge to any body of water or any seepage trench, a pollution retardant baffle shall be installed.
- 2.10.5** All outfalls shall be protected with an appropriately designed headwall of either concrete or rip-rap. In the case of rip-rap, a six inch (6") poured concrete cap is required (Exhibit "K").
- 2.10.5.1** The top of the headwall shall be set at the crown elevation of roadway (culvert crossings).
- 2.10.5.2** The top of the headwall shall be set at the top of bank elevation, but in no case lower than elevation 5.0' NGVD (lake and/or canal outfalls).
- At the discretion of the District Manager or Engineer, headwalls of deep outfalls to lakes or ponds may be replaced with a metal pipe attached to a concrete jacket in accordance with FDOT design standards.
- 2.10.6** When routing stormwater to a wet detention treatment facility, inlets to the facility shall be directed to the opposite side of the facility from the discharge structure.
- 2.10.7** Pipes interconnecting lake systems shall be sized to comply with all the provisions of this Section 2, Engineering Criteria. Stage-storage routing shall be performed to demonstrate that interconnected lakes comply with this criteria for all design storm events (3-year, 10-year, 25-year, and 100-year).

2.11 SEEPAGE SYSTEMS

Seepage systems may be used for purposes of water quality retention, but shall not be used for purposes of flood control. The storage and exfiltration capacity of a seepage system shall not be credited to pipe routing calculations. The storage and exfiltration capacity of seepage systems may be credited toward stage-storage routing calculations, provided that the maximum amount of credit shall not exceed the water quality design volume of the seepage system. Excess seepage system capacity beyond the required water quality design volume shall not be credited toward stage-storage routing calculations.

On-site subsurface retention, seepage system, or french drain shall be considered as being a perforated pipe system (fifteen inch (15") minimum diameter) surrounded by three quarter of an inch (3/4") washed rock, and protected on four (4) sides by a pervious geotextile (mirafi, typar).

- 2.11.1 Design and length of seepage systems shall be in accordance with SFWMD Permit Volume IV.
- 2.11.2 One standard open hole falling head percolation test shall be taken for each five hundred feet (500') or fraction thereof of seepage system designed, copies of which shall be submitted to the District with hydraulic calculations.
- 2.11.3 Depth to water table shall be from finished grade to the District Control elevation 4.00' NGVD and 3.00' NGVD west and east of SW 100th Avenue (Palm Avenue) respectively.
- 2.11.4 No seepage system shall be considered as dry retention unless the invert of the perforated pipe is at or above the District Control Elevation 4.00' NGVD and 3.00' NGVD west and east of SW 100th Avenue (Palm Avenue) respectively.
- 2.11.5 Maintenance structures shall be placed at the terminal ends of all french drains/seepage systems and debris baffles shall be placed on the drainfield side of all drainage inlets.

2.12 CULVERTS

Culverts shall be installed where roadways and driveways cross District canals. The size of new culverts or culvert replacements shall be determined by the District Engineer, but in no case shall be less than required to pass the allowable discharge for the basin or 48 inches in diameter, whichever is higher. The applicant shall provide calculations to demonstrate that the proposed culvert will pass the 100-year peak design flows with a head loss under 0.10 feet including entrance losses; or has the equivalent hydraulic capacity of 110% of the design cross-section of the channel as determined by the District. Additionally, the applicant will be required to excavate the canal to two feet (2') below the proposed culvert invert for a distance of fifty feet (50') upstream and downstream of the crossing. No driveway culvert shall be installed within fifty feet (50') of an existing culvert. As a condition of permitting, the District may require dedication of a roadway easement for adjacent property owners.

- 2.12.1 Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, no additional culverts will be permitted in the District's S-35 canal (Hancock Road), N-27 canal (Boy Scout Road), N-25 canal (SW 37th Avenue), S-22 canal (SW 106th Avenue), S-24 canal (SW 48th Street), and S-25 canal (Hiatus Road). All future crossings on these canals shall be made by a bridge with a clear span of 15 feet (15') and a minimum bottom of structure elevation of 6.0' NGVD.
- 2.12.2 No culverts in the secondary canal system shall exceed 100 feet without a variance.
- 2.12.3 All culverts in the secondary canal system shall be made of reinforced concrete.
- 2.12.4 The culvert crown elevation shall be set at the District's water control elevation: 3.0' NGVD east of SW 100th Avenue (Palm Avenue) and elevation 4.0' NGVD west thereof.
- 2.12.5 A minimum safety factor of 6 inches shall be added to the minimum required culvert size.
- 2.12.6 Culvert replacements shall conform to the design requirements of new culverts.

2.13 UTILITY CROSSINGS

- 2.13.1** Overhead power, telephone, cable, and other utility crossings must have a minimum vertical clearance of forty feet (40') between low wire elevation and the elevation of the maintenance berm or natural ground.
- 2.13.2** Over water crossings shall be supported on piling with a minimum spacing between piles of twenty feet (20'). A clear height of six feet (6') from the District control elevation to the underside of any portion of the structure shall be provided.
- 2.13.3** Submarine or subaqueous crossings of any nature shall be laid to a depth of two feet (2') below the depth and cross section of the District's canals. Additionally, a concrete cover eight inches (8") in thickness shall be placed immediately above the crossing. The cover shall be the full width of the canal and shall extend two feet (2') outside the crossing material.
- 2.13.4** Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the utility system owner which owns or will own the utility, shall be required to enter into a hold harmless and indemnification agreement, indemnifying and holding the District harmless from any and all damages as a result of the utility line being constructed in the District's property.

2.14 DOCKS, DECKS, AND OTHER STRUCTURES

- 2.14.1** Docks and Decks may be erected in a lake, lake slope easement, or lake maintenance easement with permission of the District.

 - 2.14.1.1** In order to obtain permission the property owner shall be required to enter into an agreement with the District. The agreement is included herein as Exhibit "S", Dock and Deck Agreement.
- 2.14.2** No structure of any nature (refer to 2.04.6) shall be erected which would encroach into a canal, canal right-of-way, canal easement, or canal maintenance easement.

2.15 SINGLE FAMILY HOMES

Single family home sites not covered under a District approved stormwater management permit shall, at a minimum, comply with the following requirements. Compliance with other provisions of the engineering criteria shall be at the discretion of the District Manager.

2.15.1 Prior to initiating any construction activity, including clearing grubbing, or earth moving operations, applicants shall submit two sets of plans and the information in Exhibit "W", Checklist for Single Family Homes Plan Approval, for review and approval by the District Manager.

2.15.2 No developed property shall shed water on adjacent land. The applicant will be required to erect either a wall or berm, or combination thereof, to retain the runoff from the twenty-five year, three-day storm event.

2.15.3 At a minimum, thirty percent (30%) of the site shall remain at existing grade to provide for storage of the 25-year, 3-day, rain storm event. Proposed grade shall be one foot above elevation 3.0 feet NGVD east of SW 100th Avenue (Palm Avenue) and elevation 4.0 feet NGVD west thereof. Higher proposed elevations may be allowed provided that ground elevations in the general area are naturally higher and that the proposed grade elevation is no higher than ground elevations of adjacent properties.

The surface water management area (30% of the site) shall be designated and recorded with the Broward County Board of County Commissioners, County Records Division, Recording Section, 115 South Andrews Avenue, Room 114, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301, utilizing the forms provided in Exhibit "Z".

2.15.4 If offsite discharges are designed to occur during 25-year and lesser storms, the applicant shall utilize best management practices, in accordance with these engineering criteria, to reduce pollutant discharges.

2.15.5 Prior to receiving the Certificate of Occupancy, the applicant shall submit as-built drawings in accordance with the Checklist for Single Family Homes Plan Approval (Exhibit "W") for the review and approval of the District Manager. Applicant shall grant District staff access to the property for the purpose of conducting visual inspections.

2.16 FLOOD PLAIN ENCROACHMENT

No net encroachment into the floodplain shall be allowed that adversely affects the existing rights of others. With regard to runoff storage, the volume of useful storage available to the basin shall not be decreased as a result of proposed development or redevelopment. The area subject to no net encroachment shall extend from the 100-year water surface elevation to 3.0 feet NGVD east of SW 100th Avenue (Palm Avenue) and 4.0 feet NGVD west thereof. Calculations to demonstrate no net floodplain encroachment shall follow the same guidelines as the SFWMD's Permit Volume IV. In addition, the applicant shall provide calculations demonstrating that the allowable storage to the basin has not been reduced at the District 100-year flood encroachment elevation. The District 100-year flood encroachment elevation shall be provided by the District Engineer.

2.16.1 Applicants have the option of performing floodplain encroachment calculations using the guidelines of the SFWMD's Permit Volume IV, or providing a lake size of 25% of the area of the property for properties exceeding 10 acres in size, or 15% of the property for properties of 10 acres or less. In either case, these percentages are the maximum lake area required after the applicant demonstrates to the District Engineer that the site grading has been lowered to the maximum extent practicable. Lake areas shall be measured at the basin control elevation of 3.0 feet NGVD east of SW 100th Avenue (Palm Avenue) and 4.0 feet NGVD west thereof.

2.16.2 Applicants have the option of providing a lake or a retention area, provided that the site storage of the retention area is no less than the site storage provided by the required lake area, as measured from the lake's control elevation to the 100-year water surface elevation of the nearest District canal.

2.17 LANDSCAPING

Stormwater management permit applications shall include a landscape plan identifying proposed vegetation and existing vegetation to remain along with a legend identifying all species. The landscape plan shall show the location of all vegetation in relation to existing or proposed easements, right-of-ways, stormwater management system, drainage structures, and overall site plan.

Easements dedicated to the District (storage, retention, flowage, and maintenance) shall be cleared of all trees, shrubbery, and exotic plant species, and no new trees or shrubbery shall be planted.

Exotic plant species as defined by the "Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council" (EPPC), such as cattails, melaleuca, Brazilian pepper, Australian pine, laurel fig (ficus) and others, shall not be planted on canals, lakes, wetlands, ponds, or District property, easements, and right-of-way. These plants are considered nuisance species because they are not native to Florida, exhibit rapid growth, out compete native vegetation, and can clog lakes and canals. Exhibit "U" provides a copy of the EPPC list.

2.17 EXHIBITS

Exhibits attached to these regulations and criteria form a part thereof and are incorporated by reference. In the case of conflict, the more stringent shall apply.