

Chapter 13 FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION¹

ARTICLE I. ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 13-1. Title.

This chapter shall be known as the Flood Damage Prevention and Protection Ordinance, hereinafter referred to as "flood ordinance."

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-2. Scope.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all development that is wholly within or partially within any flood hazard area, including, but not limited to, the subdivision of land; filling, grading, and other site improvements and utility installations; construction, alteration, remodeling, enlargement, improvement, replacement, repair, relocation or demolition of buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code; placement, installation, or replacement of manufactured homes and manufactured buildings; installation or replacement of tanks; placement of recreational vehicles; installation of swimming pools; and any other development.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-3. Intent.

The purposes of this chapter and the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code are to establish minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flooding through regulation of development in flood hazard areas to:

- (1) Minimize unnecessary disruption of commerce, access and public service during times of flooding;

¹Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 2014, §§ II, III, adopted Jan 28, 2014, repealed Ch. 13 in its entirety and enacted a new Ch. 13 to read as set out herein. Former Ch. 13, §§ 13-1—13-12, 13-25—13-28, 13-40—13-42, 13-60—13-53, pertained to similar subject matter and derived from Ord. No. 86-7, Arts. 1—5, adopted April 22, 1986; Ord. No. 88-30, § 1, adopted Sept. 28, 1988; Ord. No. 88-33, §§ 1, 2, adopted Oct. 18, 1988; Ord. No. 90-6, §§ 1, 2, 4—6, adopted April 26, 1990; Ord. No. 93-9, §§ 1, 2, adopted April 6, 1993; Ord. No. 97-04, §§ 3, 4, 6—10, adopted April 14, 1997; Ord. No. 97-19, §§ 3, 4, adopted Aug. 19, 1997; Ord. No. 99-26, § 3, adopted Nov. 9, 1999; Ord. No. 2003-09, § 2, adopted May 6, 2003; Ord. No. 2004-09, § 14, adopted July 13, 2004.

Cross reference(s)—Code enforcement board, § 2-46 et seq.; buildings and building regulations, Ch. 8; housing, Ch. 16; parks and recreation, Ch. 22; planning, Ch. 23; roads and bridges, Ch. 24; subdivision regulations, Ch. 26; zoning regulations, App. A.

State law reference(s)—Power re flood control, F.S. § 125.01(1)(j).

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- (2) Require the use of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize future flood damage;
 - (3) Manage filling, grading, dredging, mining, paving, excavation, drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion potential;
 - (4) Manage the alteration of flood hazard areas, watercourses, and shorelines to minimize the impact of development on the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain;
 - (5) Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities;
 - (6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas;
 - (7) Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events; and
 - (8) Meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program for county participation as set forth in the Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 59.22.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-4. Coordination with the Florida Building Code.

This chapter is intended to be administered and enforced in conjunction with the Florida Building Code. Where cited, ASCE 24 refers to the edition of the standard that is referenced by the Florida Building Code.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-5. Warning.

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter and the Florida Building Code, as amended by this county, is considered the minimum reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur. Flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside of mapped special flood hazard areas, or that uses permitted within such flood hazard areas, will be free from flooding or flood damage. The flood hazard areas and base flood elevations contained in the flood insurance study and shown on flood insurance rate maps and the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59 and 60 may be revised by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, requiring this county to revise these regulations to remain eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. No guaranty of vested use, existing use, or future use is implied or expressed by compliance with this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-6. Disclaimer of liability.

This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Board of County Commissioners of Hernando County or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damage that results from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE II. APPLICABILITY

Sec. 13-7. General.

Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable. Where, in any specific case, requirements of this chapter conflict with the requirements of the Florida Building Code, the most restrictive shall govern.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-8. Areas to which this chapter applies.

This chapter shall apply to all flood hazard areas within Hernando County as established in section 13-9 of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-9. Basis for establishing flood hazard areas.

The Flood Insurance Study for Hernando County, Florida and Incorporated Areas effective January 15, 2021, and all subsequent amendments and revisions, and the accompanying flood insurance rate maps (FIRM), and all subsequent amendments and revisions to such maps, are adopted by reference as a part of this chapter and shall serve as the minimum basis for establishing flood hazard areas. Studies and maps that establish flood hazard areas are on file at the development department.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14; Ord. No. 2021-14, § I, 8-24-21)

Sec. 13-10. Submission of additional data to establish flood hazard areas.

To establish flood hazard areas and base flood elevations, pursuant to article V of this chapter the floodplain administrator or designee may require submission of additional data. Where field surveyed topography prepared by a Florida licensed professional surveyor or digital topography accepted by the county indicates that ground elevations:

- (1) Are below the closest applicable base flood elevation, even in areas not delineated as a special flood hazard area on a FIRM, the area shall be considered as flood hazard area and subject to the requirements of this chapter and, as applicable, the requirements of the Florida Building Code.
- (2) Are above the closest applicable base flood elevation, the area shall be regulated as special flood hazard area unless the applicant obtains a letter of map change that removes the area from the special flood hazard area.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-11. Other laws.

The provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-12. Abrogation and greater restrictions.

This chapter supersedes any ordinance in effect for management of development in flood hazard areas. However, it is not intended to repeal or abrogate any existing ordinances, including, but not limited to, land development regulations, zoning ordinances, stormwater management regulations, or the Florida Building Code. In the event of a conflict between this chapter and any other ordinance, the more restrictive shall govern. This chapter shall not impair any deed restriction, covenant or easement, but any land that is subject to such interests shall also be governed by this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-13. Interpretation.

In the interpretation and application of this chapter, all provisions shall be:

- (1) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (2) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

ARTICLE III. DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

Sec. 13-14. Designation.

The administrative official is designated as the floodplain administrator. The floodplain administrator may delegate performance of certain duties to other employees.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-15. General.

The floodplain administrator is authorized and directed to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter. The floodplain administrator shall have the authority to render interpretations of this chapter consistent with the intent and purpose of this chapter and may establish policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies, and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided in this chapter without the granting of a variance pursuant to article VII of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-16. Applications and permits.

The floodplain administrator, in coordination with other pertinent offices of the county, shall:

- (1) Review applications and plans to determine whether proposed new development will be located in flood hazard areas;
- (2) Review applications for modification of any existing development in flood hazard areas for compliance with the requirements of this chapter;

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- (3) Interpret flood hazard area boundaries where such interpretation is necessary to determine the exact location of boundaries: a person contesting the determination shall have the opportunity to appeal the interpretation;
 - (4) Provide available flood elevation and flood hazard information:
 - (5) Determine whether additional flood hazard data shall be obtained from other sources or shall be developed by an applicant;
 - (6) Review applications to determine whether proposed development will be reasonably safe from flooding;
 - (7) Issue floodplain development permits or approvals for development other than buildings and structures that are subject to the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, when compliance with this chapter is demonstrated, or disapprove the same in the event of noncompliance; and
 - (8) Coordinate with and provide comments to the building official to assure that applications, plan reviews, and inspections for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas comply with the applicable provisions of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-17. Substantial improvement and substantial damage determinations.

For applications for building permits to improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, change of occupancy, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, substantial improvements, repairs of substantial damage, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the floodplain administrator, in coordination with the building official, shall:

- (1) Estimate the market value based on the property appraiser's listed market value from the most recent certified tax rolls, or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made;
- (2) Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure;
- (3) Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; and
- (4) Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code and this chapter is required.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14; Ord. No. 2018-09, § I, 5-8-18)

Sec. 13-18. Modifications of the strict application of the requirements of the Florida Building Code.

The floodplain administrator shall review requests submitted to the building official that seek approval to modify the strict application of the flood load and flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code to determine whether such requests require the granting of a variance pursuant to article VII of this chapter.

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(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-19. Notices and orders.

The floodplain administrator shall coordinate with appropriate local agencies for the issuance of all necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-20. Inspections.

The floodplain administrator shall make the required inspections as specified in article VI of this chapter for development that is not subject to the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. The floodplain administrator shall inspect flood hazard areas to determine if development is undertaken without issuance of a permit.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-21. Other duties of the floodplain administrator.

The floodplain administrator shall have other duties, including but not limited to:

- (1) Establish, in coordination with the building official, procedures for administering and documenting determinations of substantial improvement and substantial damage made pursuant to section 13-7 of this chapter;
- (2) Require that applicants proposing alteration of a watercourse notify adjacent communities and the Florida Division of Emergency Management, State Floodplain Management Office, and submit copies of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);
- (3) Require applicants who submit hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses to support permit applications to submit to FEMA the data and information necessary to maintain the flood insurance rate maps if the analyses propose to change base flood elevations, flood hazard area boundaries, or floodway designations; such submissions shall be made within six (6) months of such data becoming available;
- (4) Review required design certifications and documentation of elevations specified by this chapter and the Florida Building Code and this chapter to determine that such certifications and documentations are complete;
- (5) Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency when the unincorporated boundaries of Hernando County are modified; and
- (6) Advise applicants for new buildings and structures, including substantial improvements, that are located in any unit of the coastal barrier resources system established by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348) and the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-591) that federal flood insurance is not available on such construction; areas subject to this limitation are identified on flood insurance rate maps as "Coastal Barrier Resource System Areas" and "Otherwise Protected Areas."

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-22. Floodplain management records.

Regardless of any limitation on the period required for retention of public records, the floodplain administrator shall maintain and permanently keep and make available for public inspection all records that are necessary for the administration of this chapter and the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, including flood insurance rate maps; letters of 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 certifications and documentation of elevations specified by the Florida Building Code and this chapter; notifications to adjacent communities, FEMA, and the state related to alterations of watercourses; assurances that the flood carrying capacity of altered watercourses will be maintained; documentation related to appeals and variances, including justification for issuance or denial; and records of enforcement actions taken pursuant to this chapter and the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code. These records shall be available for public inspection at the development department.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE IV. PERMITS

Sec. 13-23. Permits required.

Any owner or owner's authorized agent (hereinafter "applicant") who intends to undertake any development activity within the scope of this chapter, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, which is wholly within or partially within any flood hazard area shall first make application to the floodplain administrator, and the building official if applicable, and shall obtain the required permit(s) and approval(s). No such permit or approval shall be issued until compliance with the requirements of this chapter and all other applicable codes and regulations has been satisfied.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-24. Floodplain development permits or approvals.

Floodplain development permits or approvals shall be issued pursuant to this chapter for any development activities not subject to the requirements of the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. Depending on the nature and extent of proposed development that includes a building or structure, the floodplain administrator may determine that a floodplain development permit or approval is required in addition to a building permit.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-25. Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code.

Pursuant to the requirements of federal regulation for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (44 C.F.R. Sections 59 and 60), floodplain development permits or approvals shall be required for the following buildings, structures and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code and any further exemptions provided by law, which are subject to the requirements of this chapter:

- (1) Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.
- (2) Nonresidential farm buildings on farms, as provided in section 604.50, F.S.

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- (3) Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes.
 - (4) Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices.
 - (5) Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in section 366.02, Florida Statutes, which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.
 - (6) Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term "chickee" means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other non-wood features.
 - (7) Family mausoleums not exceeding two hundred fifty (250) square feet in area which are prefabricated and assembled on site or preassembled and delivered on site and have walls, roofs, and a floor constructed of granite, marble, or reinforced concrete.
 - (8) Temporary housing provided by the department of corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.
 - (9) Structures identified in section 553.73(10)(k), Florida Statutes, are not exempt from the Florida Building Code if such structures are located in flood hazard areas established on flood insurance rate maps.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-26. Application for a permit or approval.

To obtain a floodplain development permit or approval the applicant shall first file an application in writing on a form furnished by the county. The information provided shall:

- (1) Identify and describe the development to be covered by the permit or approval.
- (2) Describe the land on which the proposed development is to be conducted by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitively locate the site.
- (3) Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed development is intended.
- (4) Be accompanied by a site plan or construction documents as specified in article V of this chapter.
- (5) State the valuation of the proposed work.
- (6) Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
- (7) Give such other data and information as required by the floodplain administrator.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-27. Validity of permit or approval.

The issuance of a floodplain development permit or approval pursuant to this chapter shall not be construed to be a permit for, or approval of, any violation of this chapter, the Florida Building Codes, or any other ordinance of this county. The issuance of permits based on submitted applications, construction documents, and information shall not prevent the floodplain administrator from requiring the correction of errors and omissions.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-28. Expiration.

A floodplain development permit or approval shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within one hundred eighty (180) days after its issuance, or if the work authorized is suspended or abandoned for a period of one hundred eighty (180) days after the work commences. Extensions for periods of not more than one hundred eighty (180) days each shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause shall be demonstrated.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-29. Suspension or revocation.

The floodplain administrator is authorized to suspend or revoke a floodplain development permit or approval if the permit was issued in error, on the basis of incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information, or in violation of this chapter or any other ordinance, regulation or requirement of this county.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-30. Other permits required.

Floodplain development permits and building permits shall include a condition that all other applicable state or federal permits be obtained before commencement of the permitted development, including but not limited to the following:

- (1) The Southwest Florida Water Management District; section 373.036, Florida Statutes.
- (2) Florida Department of Health for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; section 381.0065, Florida Statutes and chapter 64E-6, F.A.C.
- (3) Florida Department of Environmental Protection for construction, reconstruction, changes, or physical activities for shore protection or other activities seaward of the coastal construction control line; section 161.141, Florida Statutes.
- (4) Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities subject to the Joint Coastal Permit; section 161.055, Florida Statutes.
- (5) Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities that affect wetlands and alter surface water flows, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- (6) Federal permits and approvals.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE V. SITE PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

Sec. 13-31. Information for development in flood hazard areas.

The site plan or construction documents for any development subject to the requirements of this chapter shall be drawn to scale and shall include, as applicable to the proposed development:

- (1) Delineation of flood hazard areas, floodway boundaries and flood zone(s), base flood elevation(s), and ground elevations if necessary for review of the proposed development.

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- (2) Where base flood elevations, or floodway data are not included on the FIRM or in the flood insurance study, they shall be established in accordance with subsection 13-32(2) or (3) of this chapter.
 - (3) Where the parcel on which the proposed development will take place will have more than fifty (50) lots or is larger than five (5) acres and the base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM or in the flood insurance study, such elevations shall be established in accordance with subsection 13-32(1) of this chapter.
 - (4) Location of the proposed activity and proposed structures, and locations of existing buildings and structures; in coastal high hazard areas, new buildings and structures shall be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.
 - (5) For new construction and improvements located in a flood hazard area, owners shall record a declaration of land restriction (non-conversion agreement) for proposed development that includes (1) enclosures below elevated buildings; (2) crawl/under-floor spaces that are more than four (4) feet in height; (3) detached accessory structures that are not elevated and are larger than three hundred (300) square feet in area (footprint); (4) attached garages; and (5) nonresidential farm buildings on farms. The non-conversion agreement shall be on the deed of the property recorded in the land records and certifies, accepts, and declares that the covenants, conditions, and restrictions stated in the non-conversion agreement are placed on the affected property as a condition of granting the permit, and affects rights and obligations of the owner and shall be binding on the owner, his heirs, personal representatives, successors, and assigns.
 - (6) Location, extent, amount, and proposed final grades of any filling, grading, or excavation.
 - (7) The minimum elevation requirements, which shall be as specified in ASCE 24 or the base flood elevation plus one (1) foot (three hundred five (305) mm), whichever is higher.
 - (8) Where the placement of fill is proposed, the amount, type, and source of fill material; compaction specifications; a description of the intended purpose of the fill areas; certification from a licensed Florida professional engineer that proposed fill meets the requirements of section 13-65 and will not increase the base flood elevation as required by section 13-65; and evidence that the proposed fill areas are the minimum necessary to achieve the intended purpose. There shall be no fill used as structural support in coastal high hazard areas.
 - (9) Evidence that the interior portion of an enclosed area below the lowest horizontal supporting member (floor beam) of an elevated building is not partitioned off into separated rooms.
 - (10) Delineation of the coastal construction control line or notation that the site is seaward of the coastal construction control line, if applicable.
 - (11) Extent of any proposed alteration of sand dunes or mangrove stands, provided such alteration is approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
 - (12) Existing and proposed alignment of any proposed alteration of a watercourse.

The floodplain administrator is authorized to waive the submission of site plans, construction documents, and other data that are required by this chapter but that are not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the proposed development is such that the review of such submissions is not necessary to ascertain compliance with this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-32. Information in flood hazard areas without base flood elevations (approximate zone A).

Where flood hazard areas are delineated on the FIRM and base flood elevation data have not been provided, the floodplain administrator shall:

- (1) Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data and floodway data prepared in accordance with currently accepted, standard engineering practices.
- (2) Obtain, review, and provide to applicants base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source or require the applicant to obtain and use base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source.
- (3) Where base flood elevation and floodway data are not available from another source, or are not in accordance with currently accepted, standard engineering practices, or where the available data are known to be scientifically or technically incorrect or otherwise inadequate:
 - a. Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data and flood data prepared in accordance with currently accepted, standard engineering practices; or
 - b. Specify that the base flood elevation is three (3) feet above the highest adjacent grade at the location of the development, provided there is no evidence indicating flood depths have been or may be greater than three (3) feet.
- (4) Where the base flood elevation data are to be used to support a letter of map change from FEMA, advise the applicant that the analyses shall be prepared by a Florida licensed engineer in a format required by FEMA, and that it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to satisfy the submittal requirements and pay the processing fees.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-33. Additional analyses and certifications.

As applicable to the location and nature of the proposed development activity, and in addition to the requirements of this section, the applicant shall have the following analyses signed and sealed by a Florida licensed engineer for submission with the site plan and construction documents:

- (1) For development activities proposed to be located in a regulatory floodway, hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that demonstrates that the encroachment of the proposed development will not cause any increase in base flood elevations; where the applicant proposes to undertake development activities that do increase base flood elevations, the applicant shall submit such analysis to FEMA as specified in section 13-34 of this chapter and shall submit the conditional letter of map revision, if issued by FEMA, with the site plan and construction documents.
- (2) For development activities proposed to be located in a riverine flood hazard area for which base flood elevations are included in the flood insurance study or on the FIRM and floodways have not been designated, hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that demonstrates that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated flood hazard area encroachments, will not increase the base flood elevation more than one (1) foot at any point within the county. This requirement does not apply in isolated flood hazard areas not connected to a riverine flood hazard area or in flood hazard areas identified as zone AO or zone AH.3.

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- (3) For activities that propose to alter sand dunes or mangrove stands in coastal high hazard areas (zone V), an engineering analysis that demonstrates that the proposed alteration will not increase the potential for flood damage.
 - (4) For alteration of a watercourse, an engineering analysis prepared in accordance with standard engineering practices which demonstrates that the flood-carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of the watercourse will not be decreased, and certification that the altered watercourse shall be maintained in a manner which preserves the channel's flood-carrying capacity; the applicant shall submit the analysis to FEMA as specified in section 13-34 of this chapter.
 - (5) For construction of non-residential dry floodproofed buildings, in addition to the dry floodproofing requirements of the Florida Building Code, a flood emergency plan which shall specify at a minimum:
 - a. Storage locations of the floodproofing panels.
 - b. Method of installation, time frame prior to anticipated event and personnel responsible.
 - c. Conditions activating installation of floodproofing panels.
 - d. Maintenance of shields and attachment devices.
 - e. Periodic practice of installing shields.
 - f. Testing sump-pumps and other drainage measures.
 - g. Inspections of the material and equipment that activate or implement floodproofing.
 - h. Permanent posted locations of the flood emergency plan in at least two (2) conspicuous locations within the structure.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14; Ord. No. 2018-09, § II, 5-8-18)

Sec. 13-34. Submission of additional data.

When additional hydrologic, hydraulic or other engineering data, studies, and additional analyses are submitted to support an application, the applicant has the right to seek a letter of map change from FEMA to change the base flood elevations, change floodway boundaries, or change boundaries of flood hazard areas shown on FIRMs, and to submit such data to FEMA for such purposes. The analyses shall be prepared by a Florida licensed engineer in a format required by FEMA. Submittal requirements and processing fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE VI. INSPECTIONS

Sec. 13-35. General.

Development for which a floodplain development permit or approval is required shall be subject to inspection.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-36. Development other than buildings and structures.

The floodplain administrator shall inspect all development to determine compliance with the requirements of this chapter and the conditions of issued floodplain development permits or approvals.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-37. Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code.

The floodplain administrator shall inspect buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code to determine compliance with the requirements of this chapter and the conditions of issued floodplain development permits or approvals.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-38. Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, lowest floor inspection.

Upon placement of the lowest floor, including basement, and prior to further vertical construction, the owner of a building, structure or facility exempt from the Florida Building Code, or the owner's authorized agent, shall submit to the floodplain administrator:

- (1) If a design flood elevation was used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor, the certification of elevation of the lowest floor prepared and sealed by a Florida licensed professional surveyor; or
- (2) If the elevation used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor was determined in accordance with subsection 13-32(3)(b) of this chapter, the documentation of height of the lowest floor above highest adjacent grade, prepared by the owner or the owner's authorized agent.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-39. Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, final inspection.

As part of the final inspection, the owner or owner's authorized agent shall submit to the floodplain administrator a final certification of elevation of the lowest floor or final documentation of the height of the lowest floor above the highest adjacent grade; such certifications and documentations shall be prepared as specified in section 13-38 of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-40. Manufactured or mobile homes.

The floodplain administrator and building official shall inspect manufactured homes that are installed or replaced in flood hazard areas to determine compliance with the requirements of this chapter and the conditions of the issued permit. Upon placement of a manufactured home, certification of the elevation of the bottom of the frame shall be submitted to the floodplain administrator and building official.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE VII. VARIANCES AND APPEALS

Sec. 13-41. General.

The board of county commissioners shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of this chapter. Pursuant to section 553.73(5), Florida Statutes., the board of county commissioners shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of the flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code. This section does not apply to Section 3109 of the Florida Building Code, Building.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-42. Appeals.

The board of county commissioners shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the floodplain administrator in the administration and enforcement of this chapter. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the board of county commissioners may appeal such decision to the circuit court, as provided by Florida Statutes.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-43. Limitations on authority to grant variances.

The board of county commissioners shall base its decisions on variances on technical justifications submitted by applicants, the considerations for issuance in section 13-47 of this chapter, the conditions of issuance set forth in section 13-48 of this chapter, and the comments and recommendations of the floodplain administrator and the building official. The board of county commissioners has the right to attach such conditions as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-44. Restrictions in floodways.

A variance shall not be issued for any proposed development in a floodway if any increase in base flood elevations would result, as evidenced by the applicable analyses and certifications required in section 13-33 of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-45. Historic buildings.

A variance is authorized to be issued for the repair, improvement, or rehabilitation of a historic building that is determined eligible for the exception to the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, Existing Building, chapter 11 Historic Buildings, upon a determination that the proposed repair, improvement, or rehabilitation will not preclude the building's continued designation as a historic building and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the building. If the proposed

work precludes the building's continued designation as a historic building, a variance shall not be granted and the building and any repair, improvement, and rehabilitation shall be subject to the requirements of the Florida Building Code.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-46. Functionally dependent uses.

A variance is authorized to be issued for the construction or substantial improvement necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, as defined in this chapter, provided the variance meets the requirements of section 13-44, is the minimum necessary considering the flood hazard, and all due consideration has been given to use of methods and materials that minimize flood damage during occurrence of the base flood.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-47. Considerations for issuance of variances.

In reviewing requests for variances, the board of county commissioners shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all other applicable provisions of the Florida Building Code, this chapter, and the following:

- (1) The danger that materials and debris may be swept onto other lands resulting in further injury or damage;
- (2) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- (3) The susceptibility of the proposed development, including contents, to flood damage and the effect of such damage on current and future owners;
- (4) The importance of the services provided by the proposed development to the county;
- (5) The availability of alternate locations for the proposed development that are subject to lower risk of flooding or erosion;
- (6) The compatibility of the proposed development with existing and anticipated development;
- (7) The relationship of the proposed development to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for the area;
- (8) The safety of access to the property in times of flooding for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- (9) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and debris and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
- (10) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, streets and bridges.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-48. Conditions for issuance of variances.

Variances shall be issued only upon:

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- (1) Submission by the applicant, of a showing of good and sufficient cause that the unique characteristics of the size, configuration, or topography of the site limit compliance with any provision of this chapter or the required elevation standards;
 - (2) Determination by the board of county commissioners that:
 - a. Failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship due to the physical characteristics of the land that render the lot undevelopable; increased costs to satisfy the requirements or inconvenience do not constitute hardship;
 - b. The granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, nor create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws and ordinances; and
 - c. The variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief;
 - (3) Receipt of a signed statement by the applicant that the variance, if granted, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the court in such a manner that it appears in the chain of title of the affected parcel of land; and
 - (4) If the request is for a variance to allow construction of the lowest floor of a new building, or substantial improvement of a building, below the required elevation, a copy in the record of a written notice from the floodplain administrator to the applicant for the variance, specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the proposed elevation of the lowest floor, stating that the cost of federal flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced floor elevation, up to amounts as high as twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for one hundred dollars (\$100.00) of insurance coverage or as specified in the latest edition of the National Flood Insurance Program and stating that construction below the base flood elevation increases risks to life and property.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE VIII. VIOLATIONS

Sec. 13-49. Violations.

Any development that is not within the scope of the Florida Building Code but that is regulated by this chapter that is performed without an issued permit, that is in conflict with an issued permit, that fails to maintain an approved dry floodproofed structure pursuant to section 13-33(5), or that does not fully comply with this chapter, shall be deemed a violation of this chapter. A building or structure without the documentation of elevation of the lowest floor, other required design certifications, or other evidence of compliance required by this chapter or the Florida Building Code is presumed to be a violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-50. Authority.

For development that is not within the scope of the Florida Building Code but that is regulated by this chapter and that is determined to be a violation, the floodplain administrator or designee is authorized to serve notices of violation or stop work orders to owners of the property involved, to the owner's agent, or to the person or persons performing the work.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-51. Unlawful continuance.

Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a notice of violation or a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove or remedy a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by chapter 2, article III, of the Hernando County Code of Ordinances as may be amended from time to time.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE IX. DEFINITIONS²

Sec. 13-52. Scope.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the meanings shown in this section.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-53. Terms defined in the Florida Building Code.

Where terms are not defined in this chapter and are defined in the Florida Building Code, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in that code.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-54. Terms not defined.

Where terms are not defined in this chapter or the Florida Building Code, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-55. Definitions.

[The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:]

Accessory structures, also referred to as appurtenant structures, shall mean structures which are on the same parcel of property as a principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. For floodplain management purposes, the term includes only accessory structures used for parking and storage.

Alteration of a watercourse shall mean a dam, impoundment, channel relocation, change in channel alignment, channelization, or change in cross-sectional area of the channel or the channel capacity, or any other form of modification which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the riverine flow of water during conditions of the base flood.

²Cross reference(s)—Definitions and rules of construction generally, § 1-2.

Appeal shall mean a request for a review of the floodplain administrator's interpretation of any provision of this chapter.

ASCE 24 shall mean standard titled flood-resistant design and construction that is referenced by the Florida Building Code. ASCE 24 is developed and published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA.

Base flood shall mean a flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.] The base flood is commonly referred to as the "100-year flood" or the "1-percent-annual-chance flood."

Base flood elevation shall mean the elevation of the base flood, including wave height, relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) or other datum specified on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM). [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

Basement shall mean the portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

Coastal construction control line shall mean the line established by the State of Florida pursuant to section 161.053, F.S., and recorded in the official records of the county, which defines that portion of the beach-dune system subject to severe fluctuations based on a 100-year storm surge, storm waves or other predictable weather conditions.

Coastal high hazard area shall mean a special flood hazard area extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. Coastal high hazard areas are also referred to as "high hazard areas subject to high velocity wave action" or "V zones" and are designated on flood insurance rate maps (FIRM) as zone V1-V30, VE, or V. [Note: The FBC, B defines and uses the term "flood hazard areas subject to high velocity wave action" and the FBC, R uses the term "coastal high hazard areas."]

Critical facility shall mean hospitals, nursing homes, police stations, fire stations, and emergency operation centers that are needed for flood response activities before, during, or after a flood; and public and private utility facilities that are vital to maintaining or restoring normal services to flooded areas before, during, and after a flood; and structures or facilities that produce, use, or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic and/or water-reactive materials. The term includes facilities that are assigned risk category III and risk category IV pursuant to the Florida Building Code, Building.

Design flood shall mean the flood associated with the greater of the following two (2) areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

- (1) Area with a floodplain subject to a 1-percent-or-greater chance of flooding in any year; or
- (2) Area designated as a flood hazard area on the county's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

Design flood elevation shall mean the elevation of the "design flood," including wave height, relative to the datum specified on the county's legally designated flood hazard map. In areas designated as zone AO, the design flood elevation shall be the elevation of the highest existing grade of the building's perimeter plus the depth number (in feet) specified on the flood hazard map. In areas designated as zone AO where the depth number is not specified on the map, the depth number shall be taken as being equal to three (3) feet. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

Development shall mean any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, tanks, temporary structures, temporary or permanent storage of equipment or materials, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavations, drilling operations or any other land disturbing activities.

Dry floodproofing shall mean a combination of design modifications which results in a building or structure, including the attendant utility and sanitary facilities, being watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capacity to resist loads as identified in ASCE 7.

Encroachment shall mean the placement of fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or other development within a flood hazard area which may impede or alter the flow capacity or volume of flood hazard areas.

Existing building and *existing structure* shall mean any buildings and structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before April 3, 1984. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.1.]

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) shall mean the federal agency that, in addition to carrying out other functions, administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood or *flooding* shall mean a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land from: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

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

Flood damage-resistant materials shall mean any construction material capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact with floodwaters without sustaining any damage that requires more than cosmetic repair. [Also defined in FBC]

Flood hazard area shall mean the greater of the following two (2) areas: [Also defined in FBC]

- (1) The area within a floodplain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any year.
- (2) The area designated as a flood hazard area on the county's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM) shall mean the official map of the county on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the county. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

Flood insurance study (FIS) shall mean the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that contains the flood insurance rate map, the flood boundary and floodway map (if applicable), the water surface elevations of the base flood, and supporting technical data. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.1.]

Floodplain administrator shall mean the office or position designated and charged with the administration and enforcement of this chapter (may be referred to as the floodplain manager).

Floodplain development permit or approval shall mean an official document or certificate issued by the county, or other evidence of approval or concurrence, which authorizes performance of specific development activities that are located in flood hazard areas and that are determined to be compliant with this chapter.

Floodway shall mean the channel of a river or other riverine watercourse and the adjacent land areas as defined by the effective flood insurance rate map that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot. [Also defined in FBC]

Floodway encroachment analysis shall mean an engineering analysis of the impact that a proposed encroachment into a floodway is expected to have on the floodway boundaries and base flood elevations; the evaluation shall be prepared by a qualified Florida licensed engineer using standard engineering methods and models.

Florida Building Code (FBC) shall mean the family of codes adopted by the Florida Building Commission, including: Florida Building Code, Building; Florida Building Code, Residential; Florida Building Code, Existing Building; Florida Building Code, Mechanical; Florida Building Code, Plumbing; Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas.

Functionally dependent use shall mean a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, including only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities; the term does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

Highest adjacent grade shall mean the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls or foundation of a structure.

Historic structure shall mean any structure that is determined eligible for the exception to the flood hazard area requirements of the Florida Building Code, Existing Building, Chapter 12 Historic Buildings.

Letter of map change (LOMC) shall mean an official determination issued by FEMA that amends or revises an effective flood insurance rate map or flood insurance study. Letters of map change include:

Letter of map amendment (LOMA): An amendment based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated special flood hazard area. A LOMA amends the current effective flood insurance rate map and establishes that a specific property, portion of a property, or structure is not located in a special flood hazard area.

Letter of map revision (LOMR): A revision based on technical data that may show changes to flood zones, flood elevations, special flood hazard area boundaries and floodway delineations, and other planimetric features.

Letter of map revision based on fill (LOMR-F): A determination that a structure or parcel of land has been elevated by fill above the base flood elevation and is, therefore, no longer located within the special flood hazard area. In order to qualify for this determination, the fill must have been permitted and placed in accordance with the county's floodplain management regulations.

Conditional letter of map revision (CLOMR): A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed flood protection project or other project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective flood insurance rate map or flood insurance study; upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a letter of map revision may be issued by FEMA to revise the effective FIRM.

Light-duty truck shall mean, as defined in 40 C.F.R. 86.082-2, any motor vehicle rated at eight thousand five hundred (8,500) pounds gross vehicular weight rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of six thousand (6,000) pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of forty-five (45) square feet or less, which is:

- (1) Designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property or is a derivation of such a vehicle; or
- (2) Designed primarily for transportation of persons and has a capacity of more than twelve (12) persons; or
- (3) Available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

Lowest floor shall mean the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area of a building or structure, including basement, but excluding any unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, other than a basement, usable solely for vehicle parking, building access or limited storage provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the non-elevation requirements of the Florida Building Code or ASCE 24. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

Manufactured home or mobile home shall mean a structure, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which is eight (8) feet or more in width and greater than four hundred (400) square feet, and which is built on a permanent, integral chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The terms "manufactured home or mobile home" do not include "recreational vehicle" or "park trailer." [Also defined in 15C-1.0101, F.A.C.]

Manufactured or mobile home park or subdivision shall mean a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Market value: The value of buildings and structures, excluding the land and other improvements on the parcel. Market value is the actual cash value (like-kind replacement cost depreciated for age, wear and tear, neglect, and quality of construction) determined by a qualified independent appraiser, or tax assessment value adjusted to approximate market value by a factor provided by the property appraiser.

New construction shall mean, for the purposes of administration of this chapter and the flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after April 3, 1984, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

Park trailer shall mean a transportable unit which has a body width not exceeding fourteen (14) feet and which is built on a single chassis and is designed to provide seasonal or temporary living quarters when connected to utilities necessary for operation of installed fixtures and appliances. [Defined in 15C-1.0101, F.A.C.]

Recreational vehicle shall mean a vehicle, including a park trailer, which is: [Defined in section 320.01(b), F.S.]

- (1) Built on a single chassis;
- (2) Four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (3) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and
- (4) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use and not to be located or occupied for more than one hundred eighty (180) days.

Sand dunes shall mean naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

Special flood hazard area shall mean an area in the floodplain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are shown on FIRMs as zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, AH, V1-V30, VE or V. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 1612.2.]

Start of construction shall mean the date of issuance for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement is within one hundred eighty (180) days of the date of the issuance. The actual start of construction means either the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, grading, or filling), the installation of streets or walkways, excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations, the erection of temporary forms or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main buildings. For a substantial improvement, the actual "start of construction" means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 1612.2.1.]

Substantial damage shall mean damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damage condition would equal or exceed fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial improvement shall mean any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, alteration, addition or improvement of a building or structure the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

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- (1) Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
 - (2) Any alteration of a historic structure provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Variance shall mean a grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter, or the flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, which permits construction in a manner that would not otherwise be permitted by this chapter or the Florida Building Code.

Watercourse shall mean a river, creek, stream, channel or other topographic feature in, on, through, or over which water flows at least periodically.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14; Ord. No. 2018-09, § III, 5-8-18; Ord. No. 2021-14, § II, 8-24-21)

ARTICLE X. FLOOD-RESISTANT DEVELOPMENT, BUILDING AND STRUCTURES

Sec. 13-56. Design and construction of buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code.

Pursuant to section 13-25 of this chapter, buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code, including substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage of such buildings, structures and facilities, shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the flood load and flood-resistant construction requirements of ASCE 24. Structures exempt from the Florida Building Code that are not walled and roofed buildings shall comply with the requirements of article XVI of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-57. Buildings and structures seaward of the coastal construction control line.

If extending, in whole or in part, seaward of the coastal construction control line and also located, in whole or in part, in a flood hazard area:

- (1) Buildings and structures shall be designed and constructed to comply with the more restrictive applicable requirements of the Florida Building Code, Building Section 3109 and Section 1612 or Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.
- (2) Minor structures and non-habitable major structures as defined in section 161.54, Florida Statutes shall be designed and constructed to comply with the intent and applicable provisions of this chapter and ASCE 24.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE XI. SUBDIVISIONS

Sec. 13-58. Minimum requirements.

Subdivision proposals, including proposals for manufactured or mobile home parks and subdivisions, shall be reviewed to determine that:

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- (1) Such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from flooding;
 - (2) All public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electric, communications, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
 - (3) Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-59. Reserved.

Sec. 13-60. Subdivision plats.

Where any portion of proposed subdivisions, including manufactured home parks and subdivisions, lies within a flood hazard area, the following shall be required:

- (1) Delineation of flood hazard areas, floodway boundaries and flood zones, and design flood elevations, as appropriate, shall be shown on preliminary plats and final plats;
- (2) Where the subdivision has more than fifty (50) lots or is larger than five (5) acres and base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM, the base flood elevations determined in accordance with section 13-32(1) of this chapter; and
- (3) Compliance with the site improvement and utilities requirements of article XII of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE XII. SITE IMPROVEMENTS, UTILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Sec. 13-61. Minimum requirements.

All proposed new development shall be reviewed to determine that:

- (1) Such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from flooding;
- (2) All public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electric, communications, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
- (3) Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-62. Sanitary sewage facilities.

All new and replacement sanitary sewage facilities, private sewage treatment plants (including all pumping stations and collector systems), and on-site waste disposal systems shall be designed in accordance with the standards for on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems in chapter 64E-6, F.A.C. and ASCE 24 Chapter 7 to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the facilities and discharge from the facilities into floodwaters, and impairment of the facilities and systems.

(Supp. No. 121)

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(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-63. Water supply facilities.

All new and replacement water supply facilities shall be designed in accordance with the water well construction standards in chapter 62-532.500, F.A.C. and ASCE 24 Chapter 7 to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-64. Limitations on sites in regulatory floodways.

No development, including, but not limited to, site improvements, and land disturbing activity involving fill or regrading, shall be authorized in the regulatory floodway unless the floodway encroachment analysis required in subsection 13-33(1) of this chapter demonstrates that the proposed development or land disturbing activity will not result in any increase in the base flood elevation.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-65. Limitations on placement of fill.

Subject to the limitations of this chapter, fill shall be designed to be stable under conditions of flooding, including rapid rise and rapid drawdown of floodwaters, prolonged inundation, and protection against flood-related erosion and scour. In addition to these requirements, if intended to support buildings and structures (zone A only), fill shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code. Where the placement of fill is proposed, the amount, type, and source of fill material; compaction specifications; a description of the intended purpose of the fill areas; certification from a licensed Florida professional engineer that the proposed fill does not increase the base flood elevation; and evidence that the proposed fill areas are the minimum necessary to achieve the intended purpose. There shall be no fill used as structural support in coastal high hazard areas.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-66. Limitations on sites in coastal high hazard areas (zone V).

In coastal high hazard areas, alteration of sand dunes and mangrove stands shall be permitted only if such alteration is approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and only if the engineering analysis required by subsection 13-33(4) of this chapter demonstrates that the proposed alteration will not increase the potential for flood damage. Construction or restoration of dunes under or around elevated buildings and structures shall comply with section 13-90 of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE XIII. MANUFACTURED OR MOBILE HOMES

Sec. 13-67. General.

All manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed by an installer that is licensed pursuant to section 320.8249, Florida Statutes, and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 15C-1, F.A.C. and the requirements of this chapter.

(Supp. No. 121)

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(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-68. Limitations on installation in coastal high hazard areas.

New installations of manufactured or mobile homes shall not be permitted in coastal high hazard areas.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-69. Foundations.

All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed on permanent, reinforced foundations that:

- (1) In flood hazard areas (zone A) other than coastal high hazard areas, are designed in accordance with the foundation requirements of the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.2 and this chapter.
- (2) In coastal high hazard areas (zone V), are designed in accordance with the foundation requirements of the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.3 and this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-70. Anchoring.

All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage and shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This anchoring requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for wind resistance.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-71. Elevation.

All manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved in flood hazard areas shall be elevated such that the bottom of the frame is at or above the elevation required, as applicable to the flood zone hazard area, in the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.2 (Zone A) or R322.3 (Zone V and Coastal A Zone).

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14; Ord. No. 2021-14, § III, 8-24-21)

Sec. 13-72. Enclosures.

Fully-enclosed areas below elevated manufactured homes shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322 for such enclosed areas, as applicable to the flood hazard area.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14; Ord. No. 2021-14, § III, 8-24-21)

Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 2021-14, § III, adopted August 24, 2021, repealed the former § 13-72, which pertained to general elevation requirement and derived from Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14. The former § 13-74, which pertained to enclosures, was renumbered, as set out herein.

Sec. 13-73. Utility equipment.

Utility equipment that serves manufactured homes, including electric, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities, shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322, as applicable to the flood hazard area.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14; Ord. No. 2021-14, § III, 8-24-21)

Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 2021-14, § III, adopted August 24, 2021, repealed the former § 13-73, which pertained to elevation requirement for certain existing manufactured home parks and subdivisions and derived from Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14. The former § 13-75, which pertained to utility equipment, was renumbered, as set out herein.

Secs. 13-74—13-75. Reserved.

ARTICLE XIV. RECREATIONAL VEHICLES AND PARKING TRAILERS

Sec. 13-76. Temporary placement.

Recreational vehicles and park trailers placed temporarily in flood hazard areas shall:

- (1) Be on the site for fewer than one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days; or
- (2) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, which means the recreational vehicle or park model is on wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick-disconnect-type utilities and security devices, and has no permanent attachments such as additions, rooms, stairs, decks and porches.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-77. Permanent placement.

Recreational vehicles and park trailers that do not meet the limitations in section 13-76 of this chapter for temporary placement shall meet the requirements of article XIII of this chapter for manufactured homes. For new parks, park models are prohibited in special flood hazard areas.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE XV. TANKS

Sec. 13-78. Underground tanks.

Underground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-79. Above-ground tanks, not elevated.

Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of section 13-80 of this chapter shall:

- (1) Be permitted in flood hazard areas provided the tanks are anchored or otherwise designed and constructed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty and the effects of flood-borne debris.
- (2) Above-ground tanks located in zone V shall be constructed to current standards pursuant to the Florida Building Code.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-80. Above-ground tanks, elevated.

Above-ground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be attached to and elevated to or above the design flood elevation on a supporting structure that is designed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement during conditions of the design flood. Tank-supporting structures shall meet the foundation requirements of the applicable flood hazard area.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-81. Tank inlets and vents.

Tank inlets, fill openings, outlets and vents shall be:

- (1) At or above the design flood elevation or fitted with covers designed to prevent the inflow of floodwater or outflow of the contents of the tanks during conditions of the design flood; and
- (2) Anchored to prevent lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE XVI. OTHER DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 13-82. General requirements for other development.

All development, including man-made changes to improved or unimproved real estate for which specific provisions are not specified in this chapter or the Florida Building Code, shall:

- (1) Be located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Meet the limitations of section 13-64 of this chapter if located in a regulated floodway;
- (3) Be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood;
- (4) Be constructed of flood-damage-resistant materials; and
- (5) Have mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems above the design flood elevation, except that minimum electric service required to address life safety and electric code requirements is permitted

below the design flood elevation provided it conforms to the provisions of the electrical part of building code for wet locations.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-83. Fences in regulated floodways.

Fences in regulated floodways that have the potential to block the passage of floodwaters, such as stockade fences and wire mesh fences, shall meet the limitations of section 13-64 of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-84. Retaining walls, sidewalks and driveways in regulated floodways.

Retaining walls and sidewalks and driveways that involve the placement of fill in regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of section 13-64 of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-85. Roads and watercourse crossings in regulated floodways.

Roads and watercourse crossings, including roads, bridges, culverts, low-water crossings and similar means for vehicles or pedestrians to travel from one (1) side of a watercourse to the other side, that encroach into regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of section 13-64 of this chapter. Alteration of a watercourse that is part of a road or watercourse crossing shall meet the requirements of subsection 13-33(3) of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-86. Concrete slabs used as parking pads, enclosure floors, landings, decks, walkways, patios and similar nonstructural uses in coastal high hazard areas (zone V).

In coastal high hazard areas, concrete slabs used as parking pads, enclosure floors, landings, decks, walkways, patios and similar nonstructural uses are permitted beneath or adjacent to buildings and structures provided the concrete slabs are designed and constructed to be:

- (1) Structurally independent of the foundation system of the building or structure;
- (2) Frangible and not reinforced, so as to minimize debris during flooding that is capable of causing significant damage to any structure; and
- (3) Have a maximum slab thickness of not more than four (4) inches.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-87. Accessory structures in special flood hazard areas.

Accessory structures that are not elevated or not dry floodproofed are permitted in flood hazard areas subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The structure shall be at or below one hundred (100) square feet.

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- (2) Electrical and mechanical equipment shall meet the minimum requirements of the current Florida Building Code.
 - (3) The structure shall be limited to storage and parking only.
 - (4) The structure shall be anchored to resist floatation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from flood loads.
 - (5) The structure shall have flood damage-resistant materials used below the base flood elevation plus one foot.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14; Ord. No. 2021-14, § IV, 8-24-21)

Sec. 13-88. Decks and patios in coastal high hazard areas (zone V).

In addition to the requirements of the Florida Building Code, in coastal high hazard areas decks and patios shall be located, designed, and constructed in compliance with the following:

- (1) A deck that is structurally attached to a building or structure shall have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member at or above the design flood elevation and any supporting members that extend below the design flood elevation shall comply with the foundation requirements that apply to the building or structure, which shall be designed to accommodate any increased loads resulting from the attached deck.
- (2) A deck or patio that is located below the design flood elevation shall be structurally independent from buildings or structures and their foundation systems, and shall be designed and constructed either to remain intact and in place during design flood conditions or to break apart into small pieces to minimize debris during flooding that is capable of causing structural damage to the building or structure or to adjacent buildings and structures.
- (3) A deck or patio that has a vertical thickness of more than twelve (12) inches or that is constructed with more than the minimum amount of fill necessary for site drainage shall not be approved unless an analysis prepared by a qualified registered design professional demonstrates no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection that would increase damage to the building or structure or to adjacent buildings and structures.
- (4) A deck or patio that has a vertical thickness of twelve (12) inches or less and that is at natural grade or on nonstructural fill material that is similar to and compatible with local soils and is the minimum amount necessary for site drainage may be approved without requiring analysis of the impact on diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

Sec. 13-89. Other development in coastal high hazard areas (zone V).

In coastal high hazard areas, development activities other than buildings and structures shall be permitted only if also authorized by the appropriate federal, state or local authority; if located outside the footprint of, and not structurally attached to, buildings and structures; and if analyses prepared by qualified registered design professionals demonstrate no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent buildings and structures. Such other development activities include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Bulkheads, seawalls, retaining walls, revetments, and similar erosion control structures;

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- (2) Solid fences and privacy walls, and fences prone to trapping debris, unless designed and constructed to fail under flood conditions less than the design flood or otherwise function to avoid obstruction of floodwaters; and
 - (3) On-site sewage treatment and disposal systems defined in 64E-6.002, F.A.C., as filled systems or mound systems.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14; Ord. No. 2018-09, § IV, 5-8-18)

Sec. 13-90. Nonstructural fill in coastal high hazard areas (zone V).

In coastal high hazard areas:

- (1) Minor grading and the placement of minor quantities of nonstructural fill shall be permitted for landscaping and for drainage purposes under and around buildings.
- (2) Nonstructural fill with finished slopes that are steeper than one (1) unit vertical to five (5) units horizontal shall be permitted only if an analysis prepared by a qualified registered design professional demonstrates no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent buildings and structures.
- (3) Where authorized by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection or applicable local approval, sand dune construction and restoration of sand dunes under or around elevated buildings are permitted without additional engineering analysis or certification of the diversion of floodwater or wave runup and wave reflection if the scale and location of the dune work is consistent with local beach-dune morphology and the vertical clearance is maintained between the top of the sand dune and the lowest horizontal structural member of the building.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)

ARTICLE XVII. CRITICAL FACILITIES

Sec. 13-91. Location of critical facilities.

New critical facilities shall, to the extent feasible, be located outside of the special flood hazard area and outside of the 0.2 percent annual chance flood hazard area (500-year floodplain). If documentation is provided that feasible sites outside of the special flood hazard are not available that satisfy the objectives of a proposed critical facility, then the critical facility shall have access routes that are elevated to or above the base flood elevation.

(Ord. No. 2014-1, § III, 1-28-14)