CITY OF PARKER
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

1. *DEPARTMENT MAKING REQUEST/NAME OF PRESENTER:*	2. *MEETING DATE:*
Council/Sloan	June 20, 2023

Ordinance 2023-415

4. *IS THIS ITEM BUDGETED (IF APPLICABLE)*

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A X

Request of second reading and adoption of Ordinance 2023-415,

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF PARKER, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS (ORDINANCE NO. 2022-409) TO PROVIDE FOR ACCESSORY STRUCTURES IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS; TO SPECIFY ELEVATION OF MANUFACTURED HOMES IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING A MECHANISM FOR THE CORRECTION OF SCRIVENER'S ERRORS; PROVIDING FOR THE LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION OF THIS ORDINANCE; PROVIDING FOR A REPEALER CLAUSE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

ORDINANCE NO. 2023-415

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WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Florida has in Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, conferred upon local governments the authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry;

WHEREAS, the City of Parker, Florida ("City") participates in the National Flood Insurance Program and participates in the NFIP's Community Rating System, a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum program requirements and achieved a CRS rating of Class 9, making citizens who purchase NFIP flood insurance policies eligible for premium discounts;

WHEREAS, the floodplain management provisions for the City are contained within the Land Development Regulations, being Ordinance No. 2022-409 ("LDR")

WHEREAS, in 2020 the NFIP Community Rating System established certain minimum prerequisites for communities to qualify for or maintain class ratings of Class 8 or better;

WHEREAS, to satisfy the prerequisite and for the City to maintain the current CRS rating, all manufactured homes installed

or replaced in special flood hazard areas must be elevated to or above at least the base flood elevation plus 1 foot, which necessitates modification of the existing requirements;

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency released FEMA Policy #104-008-03 Floodplain Management Requirements for Agricultural Structures and Accessory Structures; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined it to be appropriate to adopt regulations that are consistent with the FEMA Policy to allow issuance of permits for non-elevated wet floodproofed accessory structures that are not larger than the sizes specified in the FEMA Policy; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that it is in the public interest to amend the floodplain management regulations to better protect manufactured homes and to continue participating in the Community Rating System at the current class rating.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARKER AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 2-2 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

Sec. 2-2. DEFINITIONS

ABANDONED SIGN. A sign which no longer identifies or advertises a bona fide business; lessor, service, owner, product, or activity, and/or for which no legal owner can be found.

ABUTTING. Having a common border with or being separated from such a common border by a right-of-way, alley or easement.

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT. An additional, ancillary dwelling unit located on the same lot or parcel as a principal dwelling unit. Accessory dwelling units are not allowed within the City.

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE (APPURTENANT STRUCTURE). A structure that is located on the

same parcel of property as the principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. Accessory structures should constitute a minimal investment, shall not be used for human habitation, and be designed to have minimal flood damage potential. Examples of accessory structures are detached garages, temporary carports, storage buildings (sheds), ~~and~~ pole barns and hay barns. Accessory structures shall not exceed 25 feet in height and shall have at least a 5-foot setback on all sides. ~~Examples of accessory structures are detached garages, carports, storage sheds, pole barns, and hay sheds.~~

ACCESSORY USE. A subordinate or ancillary use of land, or structure or improvements thereon or portion thereof, customarily used in connection with the occupation of a principal structure upon the same lot, parcel or property.

ADULT CONGREGATE LIVING FACILITY (ACLF). A type of residential care facility as defined in Section 400.021, Florida Statutes. Any institution, building, residence, private home, or other place, whether operated for profit or not, including a place operated by a county or municipality, which undertakes through its ownership or management to provide for a period exceeding 24-hour nursing care, personal care, or custodial care for three or more persons not related to the owner or manager by blood or marriage, who by reason of illness, physical infirmity, or advanced age require such services, but does not include any place providing care and treatment primarily for the acutely ill. A facility offering services for fewer than three persons is within the meaning of this definition if it holds itself out to the public to be an establishment which regularly provides such services. See residential care facility.

ALTERATION OF A WATERCOURSE. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) 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.

AIRPORT. An area of land or water designed and set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft, utilized or to be utilized in the interest of the public for such purpose and validly licensed by the State in the public airport category or operated by the federal government in the interest of national defense, including but not limited to Tyndall Air Force Base.

ALLEY. A roadway dedicated to public use affording only a secondary means of access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation.

ANIMATED SIGN. Any sign which uses movement or change of lighting to depict action or to create a special effect or scene (compare "Flashing Sign").

APARTMENT. Any public lodging establishment intended for living accommodations of a family being joined by common walls or other surfaces structurally, either with or without kitchen equipment or housekeeping facilities.

APPEAL. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) A request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of the Floodplain Management Article ~~or a request for a variance~~.

AREA OR AREA OF JURISDICTION. The total area of jurisdiction for the City as established by its municipal charter and any subsequent annexations.

ARTERIAL ROAD. A roadway providing service which is relatively continuous and of relatively high traffic volume, long trip length, and high operating speed. In addition, every United States numbered highway is an arterial road.

ASCE 24. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) A 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. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) A flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The base flood is commonly referred to as the "100-year flood" or the "1-percent-annual chance flood."

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) 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).

BASEMENT. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) The portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

BEACH. The zone of unconsolidated material that extends landward from the mean low water line to the place where there is marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation.

BICYCLE WAY. Any road, path or way which is primarily intended for bicycle travel and from which motor vehicles are excluded.

BILLBOARD. (See "Off-Premise Sign")

BUFFER. A specified land area, together with any planting, landscaping, fencing or any physical structure erected on the land, used to visibly separate one land use from another or to shield or block noise, light, or any other nuisance.

BUILDING. Any structure that encloses a space used for sheltering any occupancy. Each portion of a building separated from other portions by a firewall shall be considered as a separate building.

BUILDING OFFICIAL. A person or entity designated by the City to enforce the regulations associated with the permitting for and construction of new buildings and/or alteration and safety of existing buildings.

BUILDING PERMIT. An official document or certificate issued by the City or its designee, currently Bay County Building Department, authorizing performance of building or construction activity.

BUSINESS. Any enterprise or venture wherein persons either sell, buy, exchange, barter or deal or any of these things, or represent the dealing in anything or article of value, or rendering services for compensation.

CARPORT. A fixed and permanent structure. It has a foundational floor, not earthen. Its construction and materials shall be substantially similar to the principal structure to which it is attached. The

foregoing definition shall not apply to or define a "temporary carport" that is specifically defined herein.

CHAMPION TREE. A tree that has been identified by the Florida Division of Forestry as being the largest of its species within the State of Florida or by the American Forestry Association as being the largest of its species in the United States. Any tree in the City selected and duly designated as a Florida State Champion, U. S. Champion, or World Champion by the American Forestry Association shall be specially protected.

CHANGEABLE COPY SIGN (AUTOMATIC). A sign on which the copy changes automatically on a lamp bank or through mechanical means, e.g., electrical or electronic time and temperature units.

CHANGEABLE COPY SIGN (MANUAL). A sign on which copy is changed manually in the field, e.g., reader boards with changeable letters.

CITY. The City of Parker, Florida, a municipal corporation.

CITY CLERK. The duly appointed clerk of the City.

CITY COUNCIL. The elected legislative body of the City.

CLEARANCE (OF A SIGN). The smallest vertical distance between the grade of the adjacent street and the lowest point of any sign, including framework, embellishments, poles and supports, extending over that grade.

CLINIC. A structure where patients who are not lodged overnight are admitted for examination and treatment by any health care provider.

COASTAL AREA. The land area subject to evacuation in the event of a Category 3 hurricane and all included coastal resources.

COASTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTROL LINE. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) The line established by the State of Florida pursuant to Section 161.053, Florida Statutes, and recorded in the official records of the community, 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. (As relating to all Articles except Article 8 Floodplain Management.) The area is below the elevation of the Category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes ("SLOSH") computerized storm surge model (Chapter 163.3178.(2)(h), F.S).

COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) ~~An area of~~ 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. ~~The area is below the elevation of the Category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes ("SLOSH") computerized storm surge model (Chapter 163.3178.(2)(h), F.S).~~ 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."]~~

COASTAL RESOURCES. Estuarine shorelines, marine wetlands, water dependent land uses, public waterfront access points, and waterfront recreation areas, estuarine and oceanic waters, and submerged lands.

COASTAL OR SHORE PROTECTION STRUCTURE. A shore-hardening structure, such as a seawall, bulkhead, revetment, rubblemound structure, groin, breakwater, rip rap, reef and aggregate of materials other than natural beach sand used for beach or shore protection and which are intended to prevent erosion or protect other structures from wave and hydrodynamic forces.

COLLECTOR ROAD. A roadway providing service which is of relatively moderate traffic volume, moderate trip length, and moderate operating speed. Collector roads collect and distribute traffic between local roads or arterial roads.

COMMERCIAL USE. Any activity within land areas which are predominately connected with the sale, rental and distribution of products, or performance of services.

COMMUNITY PARK. A park located near major roadways, and designed to serve the needs of more than one neighborhood.

COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AREA ("CRA"). Any area designated by the City as a Community Redevelopment Area pursuant to Chapter 163 of the Florida Statutes, as may be amended or superseded.

COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL HOME. As defined by Chapter 419 of the Florida Statutes, a dwelling unit licensed to serve residents who are clients of the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Family Services or licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration which provides for a living environment for 7 to 14 unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care by supportive staff may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional, and social needs of the residents.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. The Comprehensive Plan for the City as amended or superseded.

CONDOMINIUM. That form of ownership of real property existing pursuant to Chapter 718 of the Florida Statutes which is comprised of units that may be owned by one or more persons, and in which there is, appurtenant to each unit, an undivided share in common elements.

CONEX BOX. A type or category of shipping container.

CONSERVATION USES. Activities within land areas designated for the purpose of conserving or protecting natural resources or environmental quality and includes areas designated for such purposes as flood control, protection of quality or quantity of groundwater or surface water, floodplain management, fisheries management, or protection of vegetative communities or wildlife habitats.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT. Motorized or powered equipment used for earth moving, building, finishing or building repair and certain non-powered equipment used as an aid to construction, finishing or repairing of buildings or land including but not limited to scaffolding, dumpsters and portable caissons. Examples of construction equipment are excavators, back hoes, trenchers, bulldozer, track loaders, and man lifts

CONSTRUCTION SIGN. A temporary sign identifying an architect, contractor, subcontractor, and/or material supplier participating in construction on the property on which the sign is located. The construction sign shall also include the permit numbers and dates of issuance of City permits and a separate area enclosing copies of permits issued by or on behalf of the City. The construction sign shall not exceed 32 square feet of sign area per face or 64 total square feet if back-to-back faces. The construction sign shall be prominently displayed in the front yard of the subject property visible from the adjacent roadway prior to beginning of construction and shall be removed 30 days following completion of construction.

CONTAINER HOMES. Homes constructed from repurposed shipping containers. Such homes must meet all residential construction standards of the Florida Building Code. Container home exteriors, at a minimum, shall be painted to replace the industrial finish and remove any original signage. Exterior cladding, doors, windows, porches, and similar architectural elements are encouraged.

CONTIGUOUS. Next to, abutting, or having a common boundary.

CONTRACTOR. Any person who is qualified for, and is only responsible for, the project contracted for and means, except as exempted in this Sections 489.101 through 489.145 of the Florida Statutes, as may be amended or superseded, the person who, for compensation, undertakes to, submits a bid to, or does himself or herself or by others construct, repair, alter, remodel, add to, demolish, subtract from, or improve any building or structure, including related improvements to real estate, for others or for resale to others; and whose job scope is substantially similar to the job scope described in one of the paragraphs of Section 489.105 of the Florida Statutes, as may be amended or superseded. It also includes any person performing or contracting or promising to perform work described therein. For the purposes of this definition, the term "demolish" applies only to demolition of steel tanks more than 50 feet in height; towers more than 50 feet in height; other structures more than 50 feet in height; and all buildings or residences. Contractors in Florida are divided into categories as defined in Section 489.105(a) through (q) of the Florida Statutes, as may be amended or superseded.

CONVENIENCE STORE. A retail store (often franchised) that carries a limited selection of basic items such as packaged foods and drugstore items, and is open long hours for the convenience of shoppers.

COPY. The wording on a sign surface in either permanent, temporary or removable letter form.

COUNTY. Bay County, Florida.

DECK. An exterior floor system supported on at least two opposing sides by an adjoining structure and/or posts, piers, or other independent supports.

DENSITY, GROSS. The total number of dwelling units divided by the total site area, less public right-of-way.

DESIGN FLOOD. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) The flood associated with the greater of the following two areas:

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 community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

DESIGN FLOOD ELEVATION. The elevation of the "design flood," including wave height, relative to the datum specified on the community'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 2 feet.

DEVELOPER. Any person, including a governmental agency undertaking any development.

DEVELOPMENT. Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations, or any other land disturbing activities. Refer to Section 380.04, Florida Statutes.

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT. Includes any land use permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action of the City Council or its designee having the effect of permitting the development of land.

DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT ("DBH"). The diameter of a tree measured at 54 inches above ground level. In the case of a tree with multiple main stems, the diameter shall be the sum of the diameters of the stems.

DIRECTIONAL/INFORMATION SIGN. An on-premise sign giving directions, instructions, or facility information and which may not contain the name or logo of an establishment or any advertising copy; e.g., parking or exit and entrance signs.

DISCOUNT STORE. A type of department store which sell products at prices lower than those asked by other department stores.

DOUBLE-FACED SIGN. A sign with two faces.

DRAINAGE BASIN. The area defined by topographic boundaries which contributes stormwater to a drainage system, estuarine waters, or oceanic waters, including all areas artificially added to the basin.

DRAINAGE DETENTION STRUCTURE. A structure which collects and temporarily stores stormwater for the purpose of treatment through physical, chemical, or biological processes with subsequent gradual release of the stormwater.

DRAINAGE FACILITIES. A system of man-made structures designed to collect, convey, hold, divert or discharge stormwater, and includes stormwater sewers, canals, detention structures, and retention structures.

DRAINAGE RETENTION STRUCTURE. A structure designed to collect and prevent the release of a given volume of stormwater by complete on-site storage.

DRIP LINE. The outermost perimeter of the crown of a tree as projected vertically to the ground.

DUPLEX. A residential building containing two separate dwelling units joined by a common wall.

DWELLING UNIT. A single, unified combination of rooms within a structure or part of a structure which is designed for residential use by one or more persons who maintain a common household.

DWELLING, DETACHED SINGLE-FAMILY. A building containing one dwelling unit not attached to any other dwelling unit.

DWELLING, MULTI-FAMILY. A residential building containing two or more separate dwelling units, including duplexes, triplexes, and quadraplexes.

EASEMENT. An incorporeal, non-possessory interest in real property imposed upon corporeal property which confers no right of participation in the profits from the property upon which it is imposed and is imposed for the benefit of the corporeal property, and consists of two tenements, the dominant to which the right of the easement belongs, and the servient, upon which the obligation of the easement rests. An easement may include, but shall not be limited to an express easement, an implied easement, an easement by necessity and a prescriptive easement.

EDUCATIONAL USE. Any land or structure used for public or private primary or secondary schools, vocational and technical schools, and colleges and universities licensed by the Florida Department of Education, including the areas of buildings, campus open space, dormitories, recreational facilities and parking.

ELECTRICAL SIGN. A sign or sign structure in which electrical wiring, connections, or fixtures are used.

ENCROACHMENT. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) The placement of fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or other development into a flood hazard area which may impede or alter the flow capacity of riverine flood hazard areas.

ESTUARY. A semi-enclosed, naturally existing coastal body of water in which saltwater is naturally diluted by freshwater and which has an open connection with oceanic waters. "Estuary" includes bays, bayous, lagoons, sounds and tidal streams.

EXISTING BUILDING ~~or~~AND EXISTING STRUCTURE. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) Any buildings and structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before ~~the date of the ordinance enacting these revised Land Development Regulations~~August 1, 1980.

EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK or EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME SUBDIVISION. (As relating to any Article except Article 8 Floodplain Management.) A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the date of the ordinance enacting these revised Land Development Regulations~~August 1, 1980~~.

EXPANSION TO AN EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR MANUFACTUERD HOME SUBDIVISION. (As relating to any Article except Article 8 Floodplain Management.) The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of

streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

FACE OF SIGN. The area of the sign in which the copy is placed.

FACILITY. Something that is built, installed or established to serve a particular purpose.

FAMILY. Two or more persons living together in one structure, domicile, house, apartment or living unit, possessing a head, who has a right, at least in a limited way, to direct and control those gathered in the household and who is legally or morally obligated to support himself and any other members and if applicable, other persons who are at least partially dependent on the head of the family for support.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY ("FEMA"). The federal agency responsible for overseeing the National Flood Insurance Program.

FENCE. A man-made barrier erected to prevent escape or intrusion, mark a boundary or border, or provide a buffer between properties, land uses or land use districts.

FILLING (SERVICE) STATION. Any building, structure, or land used for the dispensing, sale, or offering for sale at retail any motor vehicle fuels, oils, or accessories, and which may offer in conjunction therewith a general motor vehicle repair service as distinguished from specialized motor vehicle repairs.

FLASHING PORTABLE OR ON PREMISE SIGN. A sign which contains an intermittent, sequential, or rotating light source or which, through reflection or other means, creates an illusion of flashing, intermittent, or rotation light. This definition does not include changeable copy signs.

FLOOD or FLOODING.

(As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) 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. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) Any construction material capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact with floodwaters without sustaining any damage that requires more than cosmetic repair.

FLOOD HAZARD AREA. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) The greater of the following two areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

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 community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP ("FIRM"). (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) The official map of the community on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has

delineated both special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY ("FIS"). (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) 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.

FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) The office or position designated and charged with the administration and enforcement of these Land Development Regulations.

FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT OR APPROVAL. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) An official document or certificate issued by the City, 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 these Land Development Regulations.

FLOODWAY. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) The channel of a river or other riverine watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.

FLOODWAY ENCROACHMENT ANALYSIS. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) 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.

FLOOR AREA RATIO ("FAR"). The relationship between the amount of useable floor area permitted in a building (or buildings) and the area of the lot on which the building stands. It is obtained by dividing the gross floor area of a building by the total area of the lot.

FLORIDA BUILDING CODE ("FBC"). 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 ~~and all other such codes enacted by the Florida Building Commission, as may be amended or superseded~~.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ("FDOT"). The agency charged with the establishment, maintenance, and regulation of public transportation in the state of Florida.

FORMULA BUSINESS. Any retail or wholesale establishment that has standardized services, décor, facades, methods of operation and other features that make them essentially identical to businesses located elsewhere. Examples of formula businesses are formula restaurants, formula take-outs, formula convenience stores, formula food markets, formula retail stores, formulas hotels/motels, and formula big box stores.

FORMULA RESTAURANT. A formula business selling food and beverages primarily intended to be consumed on premises. Examples of formula restaurants are Rib Crib, Po Folks, and Cracker Barrel.

FORMULA TAKE-OUT. A formula business selling food and beverages primarily intended to be consumed off premises. Examples of formula take-outs are McDonalds, Dominos Pizza, Popeyes and Taco Bell.

FORMULA CONVENIENCE STORE. A formula business selling food, beverages, household goods, and motor fuel. Examples of formula convenience stores are Seven Eleven and Circle K.

FORMULA FOOD MARKET. A formula business selling food, beverages, fresh produce, fresh meats, and household goods. Examples of formula food markets are Winn-Dixie and Publix.

FORMULA RETAIL STORE. A formula business selling food, beverages, general merchandise and household goods. Examples of formula retails stores are Dollar General and Family Dollar.

FORMULA HOTEL/MOTEL. A formula business offering transient or non-transient lodging. Examples of formula hotels/motels are Motel Six and Holiday Inn.

FORMULA BIG BOX STORE. A formula business which combines attributes of a food market, pharmacy, and general merchandise store with a sales area of more than 15,000 sq. ft. Examples of formula big box stores are Wal-Mart, Sam's and Costco.

FOSTER. Affording, receiving, or sharing nurture or care though not related by blood or legal ties.

FOSTER CARE FACILITY. A structure which houses foster residents and provides a family living environment for the residents, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents and serving either children or adult foster residents.

FREESTANDING SIGN. A sign supported upon the ground by poles or braces and not attached to any building.

FRONTAGE. The length of the property line of any one premise along a public right-of-way on which it borders.

FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) A use that cannot be used for its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding or ship repair. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales, or service facilities.

FRONTAGE, BUILDING. The length of an outside building wall facing a public right-of-way.

GARAGE APARTMENT. An accessory building with storage capacity for at least one motor vehicle, the second floor of which is designed as a residence for not more than one family.

GOVERNMENTAL SIGN. Any temporary or permanent sign erected and maintained by the City, county, state, or federal government for traffic direction or for designation of or direction to any school, hospital, historical site, or public service, property, or facility.

GROUP HOME. A facility which provides a living environment for unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to

meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents. Adult Congregate Living Facilities comparable in size to group homes are included in this definition. A group home shall not include rooming or boarding houses, clubs, fraternities, sororities, monasteries or convents, hotels, residential treatment facilities, nursing homes, or emergency shelters.

HARDSHIP. The exceptional difficulty associated with the land that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The City requires that the variance is exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Mere economic or financial hardship alone is not exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical handicaps, personal preferences, or the disapproval of one's neighbors likewise cannot, as a rule, qualify as an exceptional hardship. All of these problems can be resolved through other means without granting a variance, even if the alternative is more expensive, or requires the property owner to build elsewhere or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended.

HAZARDOUS WASTE. Solid waste, or a combination of solid waste, which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated or otherwise managed.

HEIGHT (OF A BUILDING) OR BUILDING HEIGHT. Building Height shall be defined as the vertical distance measured from the weighted average, natural grade elevation to: 1) the highest point of the roof surface for a peak roof; 2) the deck line for a flat roof; or 3) the mean height level between eaves and ridges for mansard roofs. Parapet walls may exceed no more than four feet above the allowable height of a building. Elevator shafts, air conditioning units and similar equipment may extend no more than 25 feet above the allowable height of a building.

HEIGHT OF A SIGN. The vertical distance measured from the highest point of the sign, including embellishments, to the grade of the adjacent street or the surface grade beneath the sign, whichever is greater.

HERITAGE TREE. Any large, individual tree with unique value based upon its age, rarity, and size, as well as aesthetic, botanical, ecological, and historical value as may be designated by the City. Further, it shall be any tree with a diameter of at least 30 inches or seven feet ten inches in circumference, whichever dimension is less, measured at a point 54 inches above ground level. Heritage trees shall be considered protected trees.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls or foundation of a structure.

HISTORIC RESOURCES. All areas, districts or sites containing properties listed on the Florida Master Site File, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated by the City as historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) Any structure that is determined eligible for the exception to the flood hazard area requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Existing Building*, Chapter ~~11~~12 Historic Buildings.

HISTORIC TREE. A tree one that has been designated by the City Council as one of notable historical interest and value to the City because of its location or historical association with the

community.

HOME OCCUPATION. Any business conducted entirely within a dwelling and carried on solely by the resident thereof, the conduct of which is clearly incidental and secondary to the use of the structure for residential purposes.

HOTEL. ~~Any building, or group of buildings within a single complex of buildings, which is kept, used, maintained or advertised as, or held out to the public to be, a place where sleeping or housekeeping accommodations are supplied for pay to transient or permanent guests.~~This term has the same meaning as defined in Section 509.242 (1) (a), Florida Statutes (2023), as may be amended or superseded, In addition, a hotel must have a building design that requires access by all guests and visitors to guest rooms be past a staffed registration desk and all emergency exits must require keyed or electronic access from the street for guests and staff; otherwise, it shall be deemed a motel.

IDENTIFICATION SIGN. A sign whose copy is limited to the name and address of a building, institution, or person and/or to the activity or occupation being identified.

ILLEGAL SIGN. A sign which does not meet the requirements of Article 6 and which has not received legal nonconforming status.

ILLUMINATED SIGN. A sign with an artificial light source incorporated internally or externally for the purpose of illuminating the sign.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE. An impervious surface area includes any hard-surfaced, man-made area that does not readily absorb or retain water, including but not limited to building roofs, vehicle use areas, sidewalks and paved recreational facilities.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE RATIO ("ISR"). The Impervious Surface Ratio (ISR) equals the total area of impervious surfaces divided by the net area (excluding right-of-way) of the lot.

INCIDENTAL SIGN. A small sign, emblem, or decal located on the window or wall of the building, informing the public of goods, facilities, or services available on the premises; e.g., a credit card sign or sign indicating hours of business.

INDUSTRIAL USE. Any activity within land areas predominantly connected with manufacturing, assembly, processing, or storage of products.

INFRASTRUCTURE. Any man-made structure which serves the common needs of the City, such as: sewage disposal systems; potable water systems; potable water wells serving a system; solid waste disposal sites or retention areas; stormwater systems; utilities; piers; docks; wharves; breakwaters; bulkheads; seawalls; bulwarks; revetments; causeways; marinas; navigation channels; bridges; and roadways.

INTENSITY. The degree to which land is used or occupied.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ORGANIZATION ("ISO"). A nongovernmental organization that comprises standards bodies from more than 160 countries, with one standards body representing each member country. For example, the American National Standards Institute represents the United States.

JUNKYARD. An open area where waste and used or secondhand materials are salvaged, recycled, bought, sold, exchanged, stored, baled, packed, dissembled, or handled, including, but not limited to scrap iron and other metals, cloths, paper, rags, plumbing fixtures, rubber tires and bottles, but excluding motor vehicle wrecking yards.

KENNEL. A business which houses and provides care for household pets and where grooming, breeding, boarding, training or selling of animals is conducted for profit.

LAND. The earth, water, and air, above, below, or on the surface, and includes any improvements or structures customarily regarded as land.

LANDING AREA. The area of the airport used for the landing, take-off, or taxiing of aircraft.

LANDSCAPING. The improvement of appearance or beautification of an area by the planting of trees, grass, shrubs, or other plant materials, or by the alteration of ground contours.

LAND USE. The development, activity, or use that has occurred on or is proposed for the land.

LAND USE DISTRICT. A categorization or grouping of activities (land uses) according to common characteristics. (For the purposes of these Land Development Regulations, land use districts are those described in the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan and shown on the Official Land Use Map.)

Ldn. A day/night 24-hour average sound level, in decibels, obtained after addition of 10 decibels to sound levels occurring during the night time period from 10 PM to 7 AM.

LETTER OF MAP CHANGE ("LOMC"). (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) 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:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 community's floodplain management regulations.

4. 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.

LEVEL OF SERVICE. An indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by or proposed to be provided by a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.

LIGHT-DUTY TRUCK. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) As defined in 40 C.F.R. 86.082-2, any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds Gross Vehicular Weight Rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of 6,000 pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of 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 12 persons; or

3. Available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

LIVING MARINE RESOURCE. Any oceanic or estuarine plant or animal, such as mangroves, seagrasses, algae, coral reefs, and living marine habitat; fish, shellfish, crustacea and fisheries; and sea turtles and marine mammals.

LOCAL PLANNING AGENCY. The Planning Commission of the City.

LOCAL ROAD. A roadway providing service which is of relatively low traffic volume, short average trip length or minimal through traffic movement, and high volume land access for abutting property.

LOT. A specific area of land within a parcel having discernible boundaries established by statute, plat, subdivision, deed or other instrument of conveyance.

LOT, CORNER. A lot abutting two (2) or more intersecting streets.

LOT COVERAGE. The area of a lot or parcel covered by buildings, pavement or other impervious surface.

LOT DEPTH. The depth of lot is the distance measured from the midpoint of the front lot line to the midpoint of the opposite rear lot line.

LOT, SUBSTANDARD. Any lot that does not conform in area or width to the minimum requirements of these Land Development Regulations.

LOT WIDTH. The mean horizontal distance between the side lot lines, measured at right angles to the depth.

LOW INTENSITY COMMERCIAL. The following shall be considered low intensity commercial uses:

1. Shops and stores for selling at retail, including, but not limited to, the selling of foods, including retail bakeries or pastry shops for human consumption, soft goods such as clothing and shoes, drugs and cosmetics, furniture and appliances, printed materials, notions, hardware and paint, kitchenware, toys and sporting goods, jewelry, gifts and novelties, flowers, tobacco products, photographic equipment, antiques, artist and hobby supplies, music supplies, medical supplies, bicycles, and video tape rentals.

2. Service businesses, including, but not limited to, those uses such as barber and beauty shops, optical shops, seamstress and tailoring shops, dry cleaning operations, eating establishments, interior decorator shops, photography studios and film processing shops, shoe repair shops, clinics, and small appliance repair shops.

3. Lending institutions, credit union offices, and banks, all with or without drive-through facilities.

4. Fire stations.

5. Veterinary and small animal hospitals.

6. Engineering, accounting, research, management, and related services.

7. Business, professional, or medical offices.

8. Community centers, public libraries and museums.

9. Public facilities.

10. Funeral homes and mortuaries.

11. Preschool nurseries, day-care centers or day-care homes.

12. Hospitals and special care facilities for humans.

13. Contractors' shops and/or yards in conjunction with a retail shop of the same trade.

14. Preschool nurseries, day-care centers or day-care homes.

15. Residential use of structures used for commercial or industrial purposes, when such auxiliary residential use is by the owner of the structure or by employees of the business, which is the principal use.

16. The adaptive reuse of public and semi-public buildings, such as, but not limited to, church buildings, township halls, school buildings, and other historically significant structures for limited commercial and limited industrial operations that would be compatible with surrounding uses.

17. Schools.

18. Churches and parish halls, temples, convents and monasteries.

19. Hotels.

20. Restaurants.

21. Inside assembly facilities that do not have a manufacturing component or which do not generate industrial sewage;

22. Other uses determined by the City Council to be consistent with the intent and purpose of this land use district.

23. Accessory uses customarily incidental to the normal operation of the above uses, including parking lots and signs, as provided for in these Regulations.

LOWEST FLOOR. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area of a building or structure, including basement, but excluding any unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, 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-elevations requirements of the *Florida Building Code* or ASCE 24.

MAINTENANCE. For the purposes of Sign Regulations, the cleaning, painting, repair, or replacement of defective parts of a sign in a manner that does not alter the basic copy, design, or structure of the sign.

MANUFACTURED BUILDING. As defined by Chapter 553, Part I, Florida Statutes, a manufactured building is defined as a closed structure, building assembly, or system of subassemblies, which may include structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, or other service systems manufactured in manufacturing facilities for installation or erection as a finished building or as part of a finished building which shall include, but not limited to, residential, commercial, institutional, storage, and industrial structures. The term includes buildings not intended for human habitation such as lawn storage buildings and storage buildings manufactured and assembled offsite by a manufacturer certified in conformance with Chapter 553, Part I, Florida Statutes. This definition does not apply to mobile homes or manufactured homes.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING or MANUFACTURED HOME. As defined by Title 24 CFR, Part 3280, a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which, in the traveling mode, is eight (8) body feet or more in width and forty (40) body feet or more in length; and when erected on site, is 320 or more square feet in living area; and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. The term includes any structure that meets all of the requirements of this definition except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification pursuant to §3282.13 and complies with the standards set forth in part 3280. Such term shall not include any self-propelled vehicle such as a Recreational Vehicle. A manufactured home is a mobile home fabricated on or after June 15, 1976, that it is built in compliance with the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standard Act; however, the construction does not comply with the Florida Building Code. For purposes of these Land Development Regulations, the common term of "mobile home" may be used instead of "manufactured home" unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK or MANUFACTURED HOME SUBDIVISION. A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into three or more manufactured (mobile) home lots for rent or

sale. See also mobile home park. When used through these Regulations, the term used may also be "mobile home / manufactured home park".

MARIJUANA. This term has the same meaning as defined in Section 381.986(1)(f), Florida Statutes (2017), as may be amended or superseded,

~~**MEDICAL MARIJUANA TREATMENT CENTER ("MMTC").** An entity that acquires, cultivates, possesses, processes (including development of related products such as food, tinctures, aerosols, oils, or ointments), transfers, transports, sells, distributes, dispenses, or administers marijuana, products containing marijuana, related supplies, or educational materials to qualifying patients or their caregivers and is registered by the Department of Health or its successor agency.~~

MARINE HABITAT. An area where living marine resources naturally exist or occur, such as seagrass beds, algal beds, salt marshes, transitional wetlands, marine wetlands, rocky shore communities, hard bottom communities, oyster bars or flats, mud flats, coral reefs, worm reefs, artificial reefs, offshore springs, nearshore mineral deposits, and offshore sand deposits.

MARINE REPAIR FACILITY. A business activity, with attendant upland or in-water facilities, primarily intended for use in the repair, construction, maintenance, refurbishing, reconstruction, or installation of equipment on boats or vessels.

MARKET VALUE. ~~The price at which a property will change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither party being under compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts. As used in this Ordinance, the term refers to t~~The ~~market~~ value of buildings and structures, excluding the land and other improvements on the parcel. Market value ~~may be established by a qualified independent appraiser,~~ is the Actual Cash Value (in-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 County Property Appraiser.

MEDICAL MARIJUANA TREATMENT CENTER ("MMTC"). An entity that acquires, cultivates, possesses, processes (including development of related products such as food, tinctures, aerosols, oils, or ointments), transfers, transports, sells, distributes, dispenses, or administers marijuana, products containing marijuana, related supplies, or educational materials to qualifying patients or their caregivers and is registered by the Department of Health or its successor agency.

MIXED USE. Areas intended to provide a functional mix of residential and commercial activities or land uses currently identified as Mixed Use One and Mixed Use Two Land Use Districts.

MOBILE HOME. A structure, including manufactured housing, transportable in one or more sections, which is eight (8) body feet or more in width and over thirty-five (35) body feet or more in length, and which is built upon an integral chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling when connected to the required utilities including plumbing, heating, air condition, and electrical systems contained therein. The term "mobile home" includes any of these types of structures such as manufactured homes whether fabricated before June 15, 1976 or not, but does not include "manufactured buildings" as defined in Chapter 553, Part IV, Florida Statutes, "recreational vehicles" as defined in Section 320.01, Florida Statutes, or any other structure constructed in compliance with the Florida Building Code.

MOBILE HOME PARK. An obsolete term used to describe an area where spaces are rented to mobile home owners. It is no longer authorized for new developments. Also referred to as a

manufactured home park (see Manufactured Home Park definition). When used through these Regulations, the term used may also be "mobile home / manufactured home park".

MODULAR HOME. A dwelling unit constructed in accordance with the standards set forth in the Florida Building Code and composed of components substantially assembled in a manufacturing plant and transported to the building site for final assembly on a permanent foundation consisting of a perimeter footing with a solid block foundation. Among other possibilities, a modular home may consist of two sections transported to the site in a manner similar to a mobile home (except that the modular home meets the Florida Building Code) or a series of panels or room sections transported on a truck erected or joined together on the site. A modular home is a manufactured building.

~~**MOTEL, TOURIST COURT, MOTOR LODGE.** A group of attached or detached buildings containing individual sleeping units, with motor vehicle storage or parking space provided in connection therewith, and designed for use primarily by motor vehicle transients.~~This term has the same meaning as defined in Section 509.242 (1) (b), Florida Statutes (2023), as may be amended or superseded,

MOTOR VEHICLE. As defined by Section 320.01, Florida Statues, an automobile, motorcycle, truck, trailer, semitrailer, truck tractor and semitrailer combination, or any other vehicle operated on the roads of this state, used to transport persons or property, and propelled by power other than muscular power, but the term does not include traction engines, road rollers, such vehicles as run only upon a track, bicycles, or mopeds.

MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT. Articles which are powered by any type of engine where such power can be used to move the equipment on land, on water, or in the air. Examples of motorized equipment are recreational vehicles (whether self powered or towed), golf carts, motor vehicles, dune buggies, back hoes and skid loaders. Motorized equipment does not include self propelled lawn care equipment is excluded from this definition.

NAMEPLATE. A nonelectric on-premise identification sign giving only the name, address, and/or occupation of an occupant or group of occupants.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK. A park which serves the population of a neighborhood and is generally accessible by bicycle or pedestrian ways.

NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION. A newspaper published at least on a weekly basis and printed in the language most commonly spoken in the area within which it circulates, but does not include a newspaper intended primarily for members of a particular professional or occupational group, a newspaper whose primary function is to carry legal notices, or a newspaper that is given away primarily to distribute advertising.

NEW CONSTRUCTION. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) For the purposes of administration of this Ordinance and the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after August 1, 1980 and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

~~**NEW MANUFACTURED HOME PARK or NEW MANUFACTURED HOME SUBDIVISION.** (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after August 1, 1980.~~

NOISE LEVEL REDUCTION or NLR (also known as Sound Level Reduction ("SLR")). Reduction in sound level decibels between two designated locations for a stated frequency or band.

NONCONFORMING SIGN. (1) A sign which was erected legally but which does not comply with subsequently enacted sign restrictions and regulations. (2) A sign which does not conform to the sign regulation requirements provided herein but for which a variance has been issued.

NONCONFORMING USE. A lawful land use existing at the time of passage of these Land Development Regulations or any amendment thereto which does not conform to the requirements or provisions of these Regulations.

NURSING HOME. As defined in Section 400.021, Florida Statutes, any facility which provides nursing services as defined in part I of Chapter 464, Florida Statutes, and which is licensed according to that part.

OCCUPANCY. The portion of a building or premise owned, leased, rented, or otherwise occupied for a given use.

OFF-PREMISES SIGN. A sign structure advertising an establishment, merchandise, service, or entertainment, which is not sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished at the property on which said sign is located, e.g., "billboards: or "outdoor advertising."

ON-PREMISES SIGN. A sign which pertains to the use of the premises on which it is located.

OPEN SPACE. Land in its natural state or essentially unimproved by either buildings, structures, or impervious surfaces, not including water or water bodies.

OPEN SPACE RATIO. The amount of open space area remaining on a lot or parcel as compared to the impervious surface area of the same lot or parcel.

PAINTED WALL SIGN. Any sign which is applied with paint or similar substance on the face of a wall.

PARCEL. A quantity of land capable of being described with such definiteness that its locations and boundaries may be established, which is designated by its owner or developer as land to be used, or developed as, a unit or which has been used or developed as a unit.

PARK. A neighborhood, community, or regional park.

PARK TRAILER. 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 Section 320.01, F.S.~~15C-1.0101, F.A.C.~~]

PARKING LOT. An area or parcel of land used for temporary, off-street parking of motor vehicles.

PEDESTRIAN WAY. A road, path or way which is primarily intended for pedestrian travel and from which motor vehicles are excluded.

PERSON. An individual, corporation, governmental agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal entity.

PERSONAL SERVICE. Any business providing services which are primarily non-retail and conducted entirely inside a building including, but not limited to, professional and business offices, clinics and laboratories.

PLANNING COMMISSION. The appointed planning commission of the City.

PLAYGROUND. A recreation area with play apparatus.

POLE BARN. A roofed structure (with or without walls) that is supported by wooden, metal, or concrete poles, pilings or vertical supports partially buried in the ground, often having an unfinished floor. Each footing is totally or partially encased in concrete. Corrugated metal panels are typically used on the roof and sides, if they exist, in most pole barns. A pole barn is not a part of the principal structure.

POLITICAL SIGN. For the purposes of these Land Development Regulations, a temporary sign used in connection with a local, state, or national election or referendum.

POLLUTION. The presence in the outdoor atmosphere, ground or water of any substances, contaminants, noise, or manmade or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of air or water, in quantities or at levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life or property.

PORTABLE ON DEMAND ("POD"). A type of metal storage unit.

PORTABLE SIGN. Any sign designed to be moved easily and not permanently affixed to the ground or to a structure or building.

POTABLE WATER FACILITIES. A system of structures designed to collect, treat, or distribute potable water, and includes water wells, treatment plants, reservoirs, and distribution mains.

POWERED EQUIPMENT. Articles which are powered by any type of motor or engine where such power is used to operate but not move the equipment. Examples of powered equipment are powered saws, nailers, drills, pressure washers, generators, pumps, jack hammers. Self-propelled lawncare equipment is considered powered equipment.

PREMISES. A lot or parcel of land either vacant or with its appurtenances and buildings which, because of its unity of use, may be regarded as the smallest conveyable unit of real estate.

PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE. The main or primary structure located on a lot or parcel including any attached carport or garage.

PROJECTING SIGN. A sign, other than a flat wall sign, which is attached to and projects from a building wall or other structure not specifically designed to support the sign.

PROTECTED TREES. Hardwood trees consisting of Ash, Beech, Birch, Buckeye, Chestnut, Elm, American Holly, Magnolia, Black Walnut, Maple, Cherry, Oak, Pecan, Hickory, Tupelo, Poplar and

Redbud, all with a diameter of fifteen (15) inches or more when measured 54 inches from the ground, and of Dogwood with a diameter of three (3) inches or more when measured 54 inches from the ground.

PUBLIC ACCESS. The ability of the public to physically enter and use public property including access to the waterfront.

PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL USES. Any structure or land that is owned, leased, or operated by a government or non-profit entity, such as civic and community centers, churches, hospitals, libraries, police stations, fire stations, and government administration buildings.

PUBLIC FACILITY/PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES. Any transportation system or facility, sewer system or facility, solid waste system or facility, drainage system or facility, potable water system or facility, educational system or facility, parks and recreation system or facility and public health system or facility.

PUD. Planned Unit Development

QUADRAPLEX. A residential building with four separate dwelling units.

REAL ESTATE SIGN. A temporary sign advertising the real estate upon which the sign is located as being for rent, lease, or sale.

RECREATIONAL USE. Use of land area in which the primary or principal function is for recreation and related activities.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE ("RV"). As defined in Section 320.01, Florida Statutes, A recreational vehicle-type unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, which either has its own motive power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle. Including a vehicle that is:

1. Built on a single chassis;

2. 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.

Recreational vehicle-type units, when traveling on the public roadways of this state, must comply with the length and width provisions of Section 316.515, Florida Statutes, as that section may hereafter be amended or superseded.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARK. A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into three or more recreational vehicle lots for rent.

RESIDENTIAL USE. Use of land area in which the primary or principal function is for dwellings and associated activities.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY. A facility providing both a residence (for varying periods of time) and a care component, including but not limited to adult congregate living facilities, group care homes, recovery homes, residential treatment facilities, emergency shelters, and nursing homes.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANT. A contract between two or more persons which involves mutual promises or reciprocal benefits and burdens among the contracting parties (usually involves additional land restrictions beyond City requirements).

RIGHT-OF-WAY. Land in which the state, the county, or the City owns the fee simple title to, or has an easement dedicated, or is required for a transportation or utility use.

ROADWAY. 1) The entire width between the boundary lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular traffic; 2) The entire width between the boundary lines of any privately owned way or place used for vehicular travel by the owner of the way or place and those having express or implied permission from the owner of the way or place, but not by other persons; 3) Any alley; 4) Any highway as defined by or designated under Florida law; 5) Any highway as defined by or designated under the laws of the United States.

ROADWAY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION. The assignment by the Florida Department of Transportation of roadways into categories according to the character of service they provide in relation to the total road network. Basic functional categories include limited access facilities, arterial roads, and collector roads, which may be subcategorized into principle, major or minor levels. Those levels may be further grouped into urban and rural categories.

ROADWAY LINE. The right-of-way line or boundary line of a roadway.

ROTATING SIGN. A sign in which the sign itself or any portion of the sign moves in a revolving or similar manner. Such motion does not refer to methods of changing copy.

RUNWAY. A defined area on an airport prepared for landing and takeoff of aircraft along its length.

SAND DUNE. Naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

SANITARY SEWER FACILITIES. Structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage and includes truck mains, interceptors, treatment plants and disposal systems.

SERVICES. The programs and employees determined necessary by the City to provide adequate operation and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure as well as those educational, health care, social and other programs necessary to support the programs, public facilities, and infrastructure set out in the comprehensive plan or required by local, state, or federal law.

SETBACK. A specified distance between a structure and an identified, discernable point such as a roadway right-of-way line or property line.

SHIPPING CONTAINER. A type of cargo container developed during the Korean War that was used to transport and store supplies during the Korean and Vietnam wars. It was reinvented to form the standard Intermodal shipping container (often called an ISO box, after ISO 6346) that is used widely by container shipping companies today. This industry term refers to the International Standards

Organization (ISO), the largest developer of international standards and the organization that developed the standard dimension specifications for steel shipping containers used worldwide.

SHOPPING CENTER, MAJOR. A building or group of attached buildings in which one or more businesses are located and which is 30,001 square feet or more in leasable area with 101 or more parking spaces.

SHOPPING CENTER, NEIGHBORHOOD. A building or group of attached buildings in which one or more businesses is located and which is 30,000 square feet or less in leasable area with 100 or less parking spaces.

SHORELINE. The intersection of a specified plane of water with the shore. The elevation of the specified plane of water shall be within the limits of mean higher high water ("MHHW") and mean lower low water ("MLLW").

SIGN. Any device, structure, fixture, or placard using graphics, symbols, and/or written copy designed specifically for the purpose of advertising or identifying any establishment, product, goods, or services.

SIGN, AREA OF.

1. Projecting and Freestanding: The area of a freestanding or projecting sign shall have only one face (the largest one) of any double- or multi-faced sign counted in calculating its area. The area of the sign shall be measured as follows if the sign is composed of one or more individual cabinets:

    a. The area around and enclosing the perimeter of each cabinet or module shall be summed and then totaled to determine total area. The perimeter of measurable area shall not include embellishments such as pole covers, framing, decorative roofing, etc., provided that there is not written advertising copy on such embellishments.

2. Wall Signs: The area shall be within a single, continuous perimeter composed of any straight line geometric figure which encloses the extreme limits of the advertising message. The combined areas of the individual figures shall be considered the total sign area.

SITE PLAN. The development plan for one or more lots or parcels on which is shown existing and proposed conditions of the lot(s) or parcel(s) including all of the requirements set forth in these Land Development Regulations.

SOLID WASTE. Sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or garbage, rubbish, refuse, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE. The duly appointed hearing officer(s) for the City to hear violations of the City's codes, ordinances, resolutions and Regulations.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA or SFHA. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) 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. (As relating to any Article except Article 8 Floodplain Management.) 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, or the construction of columns. It 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 storage buildings 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.

START OF CONSTRUCTION. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) The date of issuance of permits 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 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 storage buildings 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.]

STATE LAND PLANNING AGENCY. The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity.

STORM CELLAR. A place below grade used to accommodate occupants of the structure and emergency supplies as a means of temporary shelter against severe tornadoes or similar windstorm activity.

STORMWATER. The flow of water which results from, and which occurs immediately following, a rainfall event.

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS. Any change, except for repairs or replacement, in the supporting members of a building, such as load-bearing walls, columns, beams, girders, floor joists, or roof joists or any extension of them.

SUBDIVISION. The division or re-division of a tract of parcel of land into three (3) or more lots, building sites, or other divisions for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale, legacy, or building development, which includes all division of land involving a new street or a change in existing streets.

SUBDIVISION IDENTIFICATION SIGN. A freestanding or wall sign identifying a recognized subdivision, condominium complex, or residential development.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE. Damage of any origin sustained by a building or structure whereby the cost of restoring the building or structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 1612.2.]

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. Any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement or repair is started. If the structure has incurred "substantial damage," any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

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 the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the alteration is approved by variance issued pursuant to Section 8-7 of these Regulations.

SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURAL DAMAGE. A condition where one or both of the following apply:

1. The vertical elements of the lateral force-resisting system have suffered damage such that the lateral load-carrying capacity of any story in any horizontal direction has been reduced by more than 33% from its predamage condition.

2. The capacity of any vertical component carrying gravity load, or any group of such components, that supports more than 30% of the total area of the structure's floors and roofs has been reduced more than 20% from its predamage condition and the remaining capacity of such affected elements, with respect to all dead and live loads, is less than 75% of that required by the FBC for new buildings of similar structure, purpose and location.

TEMPORARY. Any piece of work that is readily movable and used or intended to be used for a period not to exceed 180 consecutive days. Such structure shall be subject to all applicable property development standards for the district in which it is located.

TEMPORARY CARPORT. A detached manufactured accessory structure customarily used for the shelter or storage of vehicles and/or watercraft, including canopies used for such, which can be moved without disassembly, after removal of any tie down or other anchoring system.

TEMPORARY SIGN. A sign not constructed or intended for use for a period of more than thirty (30) days.

TINY HOME or TINY HOUSE. A single-family dwelling unit built in compliance with the Florida Building Code no larger than 400 square feet.

TINY HOUSE ON WHEELS (THOW). A tiny house sitting on a chassis or axle. For purposes of these Land Development Regulations, a tiny house on wheels shall be treated in all respects as a recreational vehicle.

TOWNHOUSE. A single-family dwelling unit constructed as part of a group of not less than two (2) dwelling units with individual entrances, all of which are contiguous and share a common wall.

TREE. Any living, self-supporting, woody perennial plant which has a trunk diameter of no less than three (3) inches and normally grows to an overall height of no less than fifteen (15) feet.

TRIPLEX. A residential building with three separate dwelling units joined by common walls.

UNFIT. Any unsanitary or improper for the use or occupancy for which it is intended, or not meeting minimum requirements of these Land Development Regulations.

UNPOWERED EQUIPMENT. Equipment that contains or uses no power source or motor. Examples of unpowered equipment are hand tools, bicycles, paddle boards, sail boards, kayaks, canoes and sailboats without auxillary power.

UNSAFE. A condition of a structure or property constituting a danger to the health, safety or welfare of occupants or any member of the public due to improper condition, work, design, structural instability, inadequate exits, fire damage, fire hazard, exposure to weather, intrusion of moisture or mold, structural decay, improper anchoring, roof components that are significantly deteriorated, dilapidation, obsolescence, abandonment, or infestation by insects or vermin, and includes any structure not meeting the minimum requirements of these Land Development Regulations.

VARIANCE. (As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.) A grant of relief from the requirements of these Land Development Regulations, or the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, which permits construction in a manner that would not otherwise be permitted by these Land Development Regulations or the *Florida Building Code*.

VARIETY STORE. A retail store that carries a wide variety of merchandise especially of low unit value.

VEGETATION (NATURAL). Species of indigenous, naturally-occurring plants normally found in the absence of development or landscaping.

VEHICLE USE AREA. All paved and unpaved surfaces connected to or associated with an off-street parking area included but not limited to access driveways, aisles, curbs, islands, ramps, and vehicle parking spaces.

VISION TRIANGLE. A triangle at an intersection, formed by the two roads or rights-of-way and a third line, which must be kept clear of obstructions such as hedges and fences so that people in one road can see cars approaching on the other.

WALL SIGN. A sign attached parallel to and extending not more than 12 inches from the wall of a building. This definition includes painted, individual letter, and cabinet signs, and signs on a mansard.

WATERCOURSE. ~~(As relating to Article 8 Floodplain Management only.)~~ A river, creek, stream, channel or other topographic feature in, on, through, or over which water flows at least periodically.

WATER-DEPENDENT USE. Any activity which can be carried out only on, in or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body for: waterborne transportation including ports or marinas; recreation; electrical generating facilities; or water supply.

WETLANDS. Land which is defined in Section 373.019, Florida Statutes as may be amended or superseded. Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric or alluvial, or possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil

conditions. The prevalent vegetation in wetlands generally consists of facultative or obligate hydrophytic macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having soil conditions described above. These species, due to morphological, physiological, or reproductive adaptations, have the ability to grow, reproduce, or persist in aquatic environments or anaerobic soil conditions. Florida wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, riverine swamps and marshes, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps and other similar areas. Florida wetlands generally do not include longleaf or slash pine flatwoods with an understory dominated by saw palmetto. Upon legislative ratification of the methodology adopted pursuant to Section 373.421(1), as amended, the limitation contained herein regarding the purpose of this definition shall cease to be effective.

WINDOW SIGN. A sign installed inside a window and intended to be viewed from the outside.

XERISCAPE. Landscaping that maximizes the conservation of water by the use of site appropriate plants and an efficient watering system. The principles of xeriscaping landscaping include planning and design, appropriate choice of plants, soil analysis, the use of solid waste compost as a soil amendment, efficient irrigation, practical use of turf, appropriate use of mulches and proper maintenance.

YARD. An open space on the same lot with a principal structure, unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward, except by trees, or shrubbery or other permitted improvements.

YARD, FRONT. A yard extending across the full width of the lot from the front of the principal structure or any projections thereof (except the roof overhang or uncovered steps), to the front lot line.

YARD, REAR. A yard extending across the full width of the lot and between the rear lot and rear line of the principal structure or any projections thereof (except the roof overhand or uncovered steps) and does not include the front and side yards.

YARD, SIDE. A yard extending along the side of a principal structure situated between the side line of the principal structure, or any projections thereof, and side lot line (excluding roof overhang).

Section 2. Section 8.1.3 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-1.3 Coordination with the Florida Building Code

These Land Development Regulations are intended to be administered and enforced in conjunction with ~~the relevant portions of~~ the Florida Building Code. Where cited, ASCE 24 refers to the edition of the standard that is referenced by the Florida Building Code.

Section 3. Section 8.3.4 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-3.4 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, 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 these Land Development Regulations is required.

Section 4. Section 8.3.9 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-3.9 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 these Land Development Regulations and the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, including Flood Insurance Rate Maps; Letters of Map Change; records of issuance of permits and denial of permits; determinations of whether proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; required design certifications and documentation of elevations specified by the *Florida Building Code* and these Land Development Regulations; 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 these Land Development Regulations and the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*. These records shall be available for public inspection at the

office of the Floodplain Administrator.

Section 5. Section 8.5.1 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-5.1 Information for Development in Flood Hazard Areas

The site plan or construction documents for any development subject to the requirements of these Land Development Regulations 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.

2. Where ~~flood hazard areas,~~ 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 Section 8-5.2.2 or 8-5.2.3 of this Article.

3. Where the parcel on which the proposed development will take place will have more than 50 lots or is larger than 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 Section 8-5.2.1~~(1)~~ of this Article.

4. Location of the proposed activity and proposed structures, and locations of existing buildings and structures; in coastal high hazard areas, new buildings shall be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.

5. Location, extent, amount, and proposed final grades of any filling, grading, or excavation.

6. 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; and evidence that the proposed fill areas are the minimum necessary to achieve the intended purpose.

7. Delineation of the Coastal Construction Control Line or notation that the site is seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line, if applicable.

8. Extent of any proposed alteration of sand dunes, provided such alteration is approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

9. 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 these Land Development Regulations 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 these Land Development Regulations.

Section 6. Section 8.5.2 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-5.2 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 prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices.

~~1~~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.

~~1~~2~~3~~. Where base flood elevation and floodway data are not available from another source, where the available data are deemed by the Floodplain Administrator to not reasonably reflect flooding conditions, 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 prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices; or

   b. Specify that the base flood elevation is two (2) 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 two (2) feet.

~~1~~3~~4~~. Where the base flood elevation data is 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.

Section 7. Section 8.7.5 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-7.5 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~~12 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*.

Section 8. Section 8.10.3 of the LDR is hereby added as follows:

8-10.3. Non-Elevated Accessory Structures

Accessory structures are permitted below elevations required by the Florida Building Code provided the accessory structures are used only for parking or storage and:

1. If located in special flood hazard areas (Zone A/AE) other than coastal high hazard areas, are one-story and not larger than 600 sq. ft. and have flood openings in accordance with Section R322.2 of the Florida Building Code, Residential.

2. If located in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V/VE), are not located below elevated buildings and are not larger than 100 sq. ft.

3. Are anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from flood loads.

4. Have flood damage-resistant materials used below the base flood elevation plus one (1) foot.

5. Have mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems, including plumbing fixtures, elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus one (1) foot.

Section 9. Section 8.11.2 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-11.2 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 50 lots or is larger than 5 acres and base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM, the base flood elevations determined in accordance with Section 8-5.2(1) of this Article; and

3. Compliance with the site improvement and utilities requirements of Section 8-12 of this Article.

Section 10. Section 8.13.2 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-13.2 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 hazards 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 these Land Development Regulations. ~~Foundations for manufactured homes subject to Section 8-13.6 of these Land Development Regulations are permitted to be reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength.~~

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 these Land Development Regulations.

Section 11. Section 8.13.4 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-13.4 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 base flood elevation plus one (1) foot~~Manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved shall comply with Section 8-13.5 or Section 8-13.6 of these Land Development Regulations, as applicable~~.

Section 12. Section 8.13.4 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows; i.e., it is deleted:

~~**8-13.5 General Elevation Requirement**~~

~~Unless subject to the requirements of Section 8-13.6 of this Article, all manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved on sites located: (a) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision; (b) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision; (c) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or (d) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision upon which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, shall be elevated such that the bottom of the frame is at or above the elevation required, as applicable to the flood hazard area, in the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.2 (Zone A) or Section R322.3 (Zone V).~~

Section 13. Section 8.13.6 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows; i.e., it is deleted:

~~**8-13.6 Elevation Requirement for Certain Existing Manufactured Home Parks and Subdivisions**~~

~~Manufactured homes that are not subject to Section 8-13.5 of this Article, including manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved on sites located in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, unless on a site where substantial damage as result of flooding has occurred, shall be elevated such that either the:~~

~~1. Bottom of the frame of the manufactured home is at or above the elevation required, as applicable to the flood hazard area, in the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.2 (Zone A) or Section R322.3 (Zone V); or~~

~~2. Bottom of the frame is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are not less than 36 inches in height above grade.~~

Section 14. Section 8.13.7 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-13.~~7~~5 Enclosures

Fully enclosed areas below elevated manufactured homes shall comply with the requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.2 or R322.3 for such enclosed areas, as applicable to the flood hazard area.

Section 15. Section 8.13.8 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-13.8~~6~~ 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.

Section 16. Section 8.16.7 of the LDR is hereby amended as follows:

8-16.7 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;

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, Florida Administrative Code, as filled systems or mound systems.

Section 17. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, word or provision of this Ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether for substantive, procedural, or any other reason, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and

independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

Section 18. Scrivener's Errors.

The correction of typographical errors which do not affect the intent of the ordinance may be authorized by the City Clerk or the Clerk's designee, without public hearing.

Section 19. Ordinance to be Liberally Construed.

This ordinance shall be liberally construed in order to effectively carry out the purposes hereof which are deemed not to adversely affect public health, safety, or welfare.

Section 20. Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances and Resolutions. The Charter and Ordinance No. 2012-358 and all amendments thereto are hereby superseded and all other charter provisions, codes, ordinances and resolutions or parts of charter provisions, codes, ordinances and resolutions or portions thereof of the City of Parker in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 21. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED at a meeting of the City Council of the City of Parker, Florida on the _____ day of June, 2023.

CITY OF PARKER

_____
ANDREW KELLY, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
JAMI HINRICHS, City Clerk

Examined and approved by me, this _____ day of June, 2023.

_____
ANDREW KELLY, MAYOR

*In this Ordinance, language added to an existing section is printed in underscored type, and language deleted is printed in ~~struck through type~~.