

CITY OF LAKE BUTLER

LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS

Adopted

November 9, 1992 by Ordinance No. 92-3

Amended

July 8, 2002 by Ordinance No. 02-13
November 10, 2003 by Ordinance No. 03-04
June 14, 2004 by Ordinance No. 04-02
July 12, 2004 by Ordinance No. 04-04
February 28, 2005 by Ordinance No. 05-01
July 11, 2005 by Ordinance No. 05-04
March 13, 2006 by Ordinance No. 06-05
December 11, 2006 by Ordinance No. 06-12
November 8, 2008 by Ordinance No. 08-03
July 13, 2009 by Ordinance No. 09-05
April 12, 2012 by Ordinance No. 12-01
February 10, 2014 by Ordinance No. 13-06
November 21, 2017 by Ordinance No. 17-04
May 15, 2018 by Ordinance No. 18-01
December 15, 2020 by Ordinance No. 20-10

LAKE BUTLER

LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS

Prepared for

City Commission

Prepared by

Local Planning Agency

With Assistance from

North Central Florida Regional Planning Council
2009 N.W. 67th Place
Gainesville, FL 32653-1603
352.955.2200

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ARTICLE ONE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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ARTICLE ONE. GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1.1 SHORT TITLE

The regulations hereby adopted shall be known and cited as the "Land Development Regulations for the City of Lake Butler, Florida."

SECTION 1.2 AUTHORITY

These land development regulations are adopted pursuant to the authority contained in Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, as amended, and Chapter 163.3161 through 163.3248, Florida Statutes, as amended.

Unless otherwise specifically provided, whenever any provision of these land development regulations refers to or cites a section of Florida Statutes or Florida Administrative Code and that section is later amended or superseded, these land development regulations shall be deemed amended to refer to the amended section or the section that most nearly corresponds to the superseded section.

SECTION 1.3 JURISDICTION

These land development regulations shall apply to the entire incorporated area of the City.

SECTION 1.4 RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING LAND DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCES

To the extent that the provisions of these land development regulations are the same in substance as the previously adopted provisions that they replace in the various ordinances of the City, they shall be considered as continuations thereof and not as new enactments unless otherwise specifically provided. In particular, a situation that did not constitute a lawful, nonconforming situation under the previously adopted land development regulations does not achieve lawful nonconforming status under these regulations merely by the repeal of the previous land development ordinances.

SECTION 1.5 RELATIONSHIP TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

In order to accomplish the goals, objectives and policies listed within the Comprehensive Plan, these land development regulations and accompanying Official Zoning Atlas are guided by, based on, related to, and a means of implementation for the Comprehensive Plan as required by the "Community Planning Act" (Chapter 163. 3161 through 163.3248, Florida Statutes, as amended). All regulations, districts, and the accompanying Official Zoning Atlas are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and any amendments thereto shall be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. The phrase "consistent with the Comprehensive Plan" means in a manner which the land development regulations are compatible with and further the Comprehensive Plan. The term "compatible with" means that the land development regulations are not in conflict with the Comprehensive Plan; and the term "furthers" means to take action in the direction of the Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 1.6 CONFORMITY WITH LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATION PROVISIONS

- 1.6.1 Subject to Article 2.3 of these land development regulations (nonconforming situations), no person may use, occupy, or sell any land or buildings or authorize or permit the use, occupancy, or sale of land or buildings under his or her control except in accordance with all of the applicable provisions of these land development regulations.
- 1.6.2 For purposes of this Article, the "use" or "occupancy" of a building or land relates to anything and everything that is done to, on, or in that building or land.

SECTION 1.7 FEES

- 1.7.1 Reasonable fees sufficient to cover the costs of administration, inspection, publication of notice and similar matters may be charged to applicants for zoning permits, sign permits, special exceptions applications, subdivision plat approval, zoning amendments, variances and other administrative relief. The amount of the fees charged shall be as established by resolution of the City Commission filed in the office of the City Commission.
- 1.7.2 Fees established in accordance with Section 1.7 shall be paid upon submission of a signed application or notice of appeal.

SECTION 1.8 SEVERABILITY

In the event any court of competent jurisdiction should hold any section or provision of these land development regulations to be unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of these land development regulations as a whole or any part thereof, other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION 1.9 COMPUTATION OF TIME

- 1.9.1 Unless otherwise specifically provided, the time within which an act is to be done shall be computed by excluding the first and including the last day. If the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, that day shall be excluded. When the period of time prescribed is less than seven (7) days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and holidays shall be excluded.
- 1.9.2 Unless otherwise specifically provided, whenever a person has the right or is required to do some act within a prescribed period after the service of a notice or other paper upon him or her and the notice or paper is served by mail, three (3) days shall be added to the prescribed period.

SECTION 1.10 REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES

All ordinances and regulations or parts of ordinances and regulations in conflict with these land development regulations, or inconsistent with the provisions of these land development regulations, are hereby repealed to the extent necessary to give these land development regulations full force and effect.

ARTICLE TWO

DEFINITIONS,
LOTS DIVIDED BY DISTRICT LINES
AND
NONCONFORMING SITUATIONS

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ARTICLE TWO. DEFINITIONS, LOTS DIVIDED BY DISTRICT LINES AND
NONCONFORMING SITUATIONS

SECTION 2.1 DEFINITIONS, GENERAL

For the purpose of these land development regulations, certain terms or words used herein shall be interpreted as follows:

The word *person* includes a firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company, or corporation as well as an individual.

The present tense includes the future tense, the singular number includes the plural, and the plural number includes the singular.

The word *shall* is mandatory, the word *may* is permissive.

The words *used* or *occupied* include the words *intended*, *designed*, or *arranged to be used or occupied*.

The word *lot* includes the words *plot*, *parcel*, *tract*, or *site*.

The word *structure* includes the word *building* as well as other things constructed or erected on the ground, attached to something having location on the ground, or requiring construction or erection on the ground. Among other things, structures include walls, buildings, fences, signs, and swimming pools.

The word *land* includes the words *water*, *marsh*, or *swamp*.

The word *abut* shall not include directly across from.

The words *City Commission* means the City Commission of Lake Butler, Florida.

The word *City* means City of Lake Butler, Florida.

The word *County* means Union County, Florida.

Abandoned Motor Vehicle. Abandoned motor vehicle means one (1) that is in a state of disrepair and incapable of being moved under its own power.

Abutting or Adjacent Property. Abutting or adjacent property means property that is immediately adjacent to the property being considered under these land development regulations.

Access. Access means the primary means of ingress and egress to abutting property from a dedicated right-of-way.

Accessory Use or Structure. Accessory use or structure means a use or structure of a nature customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure and, unless otherwise provided, on the same premises. On the same premises with respect to accessory uses and structures shall be construed as meaning on the same lot or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership. Where a building is attached to the principal building, it shall be considered a part thereof, and not an accessory building.

Addition. Addition means any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load-bearing wall other than a fire wall. Any walled and roofed addition which is connected by a fire wall or is separated by independent perimeter load bearing wall is new construction.

Administrator. Administrator means the Land Development Regulation Administrator designated by the City Commission for the administration and enforcement of these land development regulations (see Land Development Regulation Administrator).

Adverse Effect. Adverse effect means increases in flood elevations on adjacent properties attributed to physical changes in the characteristics of the Official 100-Year Flood Area due to development.

Alter or Alteration of a Stormwater Management System. Alter or Alteration of a Stormwater Management System means work done other than that necessary to maintain the system's original design and function.

Alteration. Alter or alteration means any change in size, shape, occupancy, character, or use of a building or structure.

Alley or Service Drive. Alley or service drive means a public or private right-of-way which affords only a secondary means of access to property abutting thereon.

Aquifer or Aquifer System. Aquifer or aquifer system means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

Arterial Streets. Arterial streets mean streets which conduct large volumes of traffic over long distances and are functionally classified as such on the Future Traffic Circulation Map of the Comprehensive Plan.

Automobile Wrecking or Automobile Wrecking Yard. Automobile wrecking or automobile wrecking yard means a facility devoted to the dismantling or disassembling of used motor vehicles or trailers, or the storage, sale, or dumping of dismantled, partially dismantled, obsolete, or wrecked vehicles or their parts.

Automotive Service Station. Automotive service station means an establishment whose principal business is the dispensing at retail of motor fuel and oil primarily for automobiles and where grease, batteries, tires, and automobile accessories may be supplied and dispensed at retail. In addition, an automotive service station may provide accessory facilities for car washing and polishing and may render minor repair services. However, major mechanical and body work, straightening of frames or body parts, steam cleaning, painting, tire recapping or re-grooving, storage of automobiles not in operating condition, or other work involving undue noise, glare, fumes, smoke, or other characteristics to an extent greater than normally found in such stations are prohibited. An automotive service station is not a repair garage, a body shop, truck stop, or a car wash.

Automotive Self-Service Station. Automotive self-service station means an establishment where motor fuel pumps are erected for the purpose of dispensing motor fuel at retail primarily for automobiles, but does not include minor automotive repair or the outside display of batteries tires and automobile accessories nor additional services which are customarily associated with an automotive service station.

Where such motor fuel pumps are erected in conjunction with a use which is herein described as an automotive self-service station, each use shall be considered as a separate principal use and as such, each must meet all applicable requirements of these land development regulations (see Article 4 for special design standards for automotive service and self-service stations).

Bar, Cocktail Lounge or Tavern. Bar, cocktail lounge or tavern means any establishment which is devoted primarily to the retailing and on premises drinking of malt, vinous, or other alcoholic beverages, and which is licensed by the State of Florida to dispense or sell alcoholic beverages.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Ways. Bicycle and pedestrian ways means any road, path or way which is open to bicycle travel and traffic afoot and from which motor vehicles are excluded.

Block. Block means a tier or group of lots existing with well-defined and fixed boundaries, usually being an area surrounded by streets or other physical barriers and having an assigned number, letter, or other name through which it may be identified.

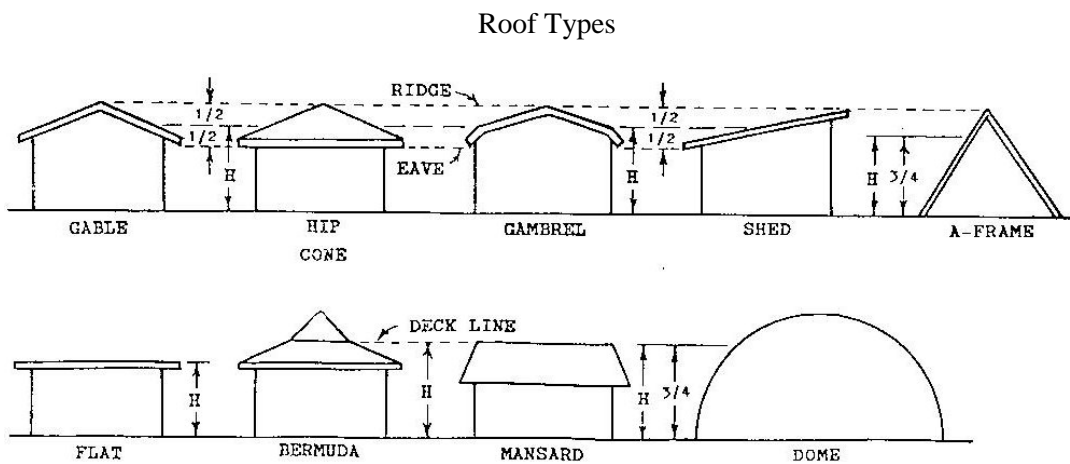
Board of Adjustment. Board of Adjustment means the Board of Adjustment, as herein provided for within these land development regulations.

Buildable Area. Buildable area means that portion of a lot remaining after the required yards have been provided.

Building. Building means any structure, either temporary or permanent, having a roof impervious to weather, and used or built for the enclosure or shelter of persons, animals, vehicles, goods, merchandise, equipment, materials, or property of any kind. This definition shall include tents, dining cars, trailers, mobile homes, sheds, garages, carports, animal kennels, storerooms, or vehicles serving in any way the function of a building, as described herein. This definition of a building does not include screened enclosures not having a roof impervious to weather.

Building Front Yard Setback Line. Building front yard setback line is the rear edge of any required front yard as specified within these land development regulations.

Building, Height of. Height of building means the vertical distance measured from the established grade at the corner of a front of a building to the highest point of the roof surface of a flat roof, to the deck line of a mansard or Bermuda roof, to the mean height level between eaves and ridge of gable, hip, cone, gambrel and shed roofs, and to a height three-fourths (3/4) the distance from the ground to the apex of A-frame and dome roofs, as depicted in the diagram below. (See Article 4, Exclusions from Height Limitations).



Building Line. Building line means the rear edge of any required front yard or the rear edge of any required setback line.

Capital Budget. Capital budget means the portion of an annual budget which reflects capital improvements scheduled for a fiscal year.

Capital Improvements. Capital improvements means physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve or replace a public facility and which are large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multi-year financing. Physical assets which have been identified as existing or projected needs in the Comprehensive Plan shall be considered capital improvements.

Child Care Center. Child care center means an establishment where six (6) or more children, other than members of the family occupying the premises, are cared for during the day. The term includes day nurseries, kindergartens, day care services, nursery school, or play school.

Child Care Center, Overnight. Overnight child care center means an establishment where six (6) or more children, other than members of the family occupying the premises, are cared for not only during the day but overnight. An overnight child care center provides full overnight sleeping facilities for such children.

Church or House of Worship. Church or house of worship means an established place of religious assembly.

Clinics, Medical or Dental. Medical or dental clinic means an establishment where patients, who are not lodged overnight, are admitted for examination and treatment by one (1) person or a group of persons practicing any form of the healing arts, whether such persons be medical doctors, chiropractors, osteopaths, chiropodists, naturopaths, optometrists, dentists, or any such profession, the practice of which is regulated by the State of Florida.

Clubs, Private. Private clubs mean those associations and organizations of a civic, fraternal, recreational, or social character, not operated or maintained for profit. The term "private club" shall not include casinos, nightclubs, bottle clubs, or other establishments operated or maintained for profit.

Collector Streets. Collector streets mean streets which serve as the connecting link for local streets and arterials. The traffic characteristics generally consist of relatively short trip lengths with moderate speeds and volumes. In addition, collectors are so functionally classified as such on the Future Traffic Circulation Map of the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Community Residential Home. Community residential home means a dwelling unit licensed to serve clients of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and which provides a living environment for seven (7) to fourteen (14) unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care by supportive staff as may be necessary to meet physical emotional, and social needs of the residents. (See also Article 4)

Completely Enclosed Building. Completely enclosed building means a building separated on all sides from adjacent open space, or from other buildings or other structures, by a permanent roof and by exterior walls or party walls, pierced only by windows and normal entrance and exit doors.

Comprehensive Plan. The phrase Comprehensive Plan means the Comprehensive Plan adopted by the City Commission pursuant to the "Community Planning Act" (Chapter 163.3161 through 163.3248, Florida Statutes, as amended).

Cone of Influence. Cone of influence means an area around one or more major waterwells the boundary of which is based on groundwater travel or drawdown depth.

Construction, Actual. Actual construction means the placing of substantial construction materials in permanent position and fastened in a permanent manner; except that where demolition, excavation, or removal of an existing structure has been substantially begun preparatory to new construction, such excavation, demolition, or removal shall be deemed to be actual construction, provided that work shall be continuously carried on until the completion of the new construction involved. Actual construction shall include only work begun under a valid building permit.

County Health Department. County Health Department means the Health Department of the County.

Cul-de-sac. Cul-de-sac means a local street of relatively short length with one (1) end open and the other end terminating in a vehicular turnaround.

Curb Break. A curb break means a driveway or any other point of access or opening for vehicles onto a public street.

Day Care Center or Nursery. See Child Care Center.

Density, Gross Residential. Gross residential density means to the number of residential dwelling units permitted per gross acre of land and is determined by dividing the number of units by the total area of land within the boundaries of a lot or parcel including dedicated rights-of-way and except as otherwise provided for in these land development regulations. In the determination of the number of residential units to be permitted on a specific parcel of land, a fractional unit shall not entitle the applicant to an additional unit.

Developer. Developer means any person, including a governmental agency, undertaking any development as defined in Chapter 163.3164(4) and Chapter 380.031, Florida Statutes, as amended.

Development. Development has the meaning as defined in Chapter 163.3164(5) and Chapter 380.04, Florida Statutes, as amended.

Development Order. Development order means any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit, which includes any building permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification or designation, special exception, variance, special or temporary permit, or any other official action of the appropriate City approval body or Land Development Regulation Administrator having the effect of permitting the development of land.

Display, Publicly. Display, publicly means the act of exposing, placing, posting, exhibiting or in any fashion displaying in any location, whether public or private, an item in such a manner that it may be readily seen and its content or character distinguished by normal unaided vision viewing it from a street, highway or public sidewalk, or from any portion of the premises where items and material other than sexually oriented media are on display to the public.

Dormitory. Dormitory means a space in a unit where group sleeping accommodations are provided with or without meals for persons not members of the same family group, in one (1) room, or in a series of closely associated rooms under joint occupancy and single management, as in college dormitories, fraternity houses, and military barracks.

Drive-In Restaurant or Refreshment Stand. Drive-in restaurant or refreshment stand means any place or premises where provision is made on the premises for the selling, dispensing, or serving of food, refreshments, or beverage to persons in automobiles and/or in other than a completely enclosed building on the premises, including those establishments where customers may serve themselves and may eat or drink the food, refreshments or beverages in automobiles on the premises. A restaurant which provides drive-in facilities of any kind shall be deemed a drive-in restaurant. A barbecue stand or pit having the characteristics noted in this definition shall be deemed a drive-in restaurant.

Drainage Basin. Drainage basin means 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. Drainage detention structure means 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. Drainage facilities means a system of manmade structures designed to collect, convey, hold, divert or discharge stormwater, and includes stormwater sewers, canals, detention structures, and retention structures.

Drainage Retention Structure. Drainage retention structure means a structure designed to collect and prevent the release of a given volume of stormwater by complete on-site storage.

Dwelling, Mobile Home. Mobile home dwelling or mobile home means a detached one (1) family dwelling unit with all the following characteristics:

1. Designed for long term occupancy, and containing sleeping accommodations, a flush toilet, a tub or shower bath, and kitchen facilities, with plumbing and electrical connections provided for attachment to outside systems;
2. Designed for transportation after fabrication on streets or highways on its own wheels or on a flatbed or other trailers;
3. Arriving at the site where it is to be occupied as a dwelling complete and ready for occupancy except for minor incidental unpacking and assembly operations, location on jacks or other temporary or permanent foundations, connection to utilities, and the like; and
4. Manufactured homes defined by these land development regulations as Standard Design Manufactured Homes and do not meet the installation criteria prescribed in Section 4.2 of these land development regulations shall be considered a mobile home.

A travel trailer is not to be considered a mobile home.

Dwelling, Modular Home. Modular homes are designed, built, permitted and inspected to the Florida Building Code, and must be installed on permanent foundations (e.g., poured footers, stem walls and poured piers or engineered slabs, just like site built homes) that are designed and built specifically for that home by a contractor licensed by the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling Use. For purposes of determining whether a lot is in multiple dwelling use, the following considerations shall apply:

1. Where an undivided lot contains more than one (1) building and the buildings are not so located that lots and yards conforming to requirements for single or two (2) family dwellings in the district could be provided, the lot shall be considered to be in multiple dwelling use if there are three (3) or more dwelling units on the lot, even though the individual buildings may each contain less than three (3) dwelling units.
2. Guest houses and servant's quarters in connection with single family residences shall not be considered as dwelling units in the computation of (1) above.
3. Any multiple dwelling in which dwelling units are available for rental for periods of less than one (1) week shall be considered a tourist home, a motel, motor hotel, or hotel as the case may be.

Dwelling, Multiple or Multiple Family. Multiple family dwelling means one (1) building under one roof containing three (3) or more dwelling units. Housing for the aged, which does not provide for routine nursing and/or medical care, shall be construed to be a multiple family dwelling.

Dwelling, One Family. One (1) family dwelling means one (1) building under one (1) roof containing only one (1) dwelling unit. A one (1) family dwelling may be either a single family dwelling or a mobile home dwelling.

Dwelling, Residential Design Manufactured Home. Residential design manufactured home means a manufactured home built on or after June 15, 1976 and certified to be in compliance with the manufactured housing construction safety standards (42 United States Code 5401. et seq) promulgated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and such manufactured home shall:

1. Have house-type siding and roofing materials with treatment of a type generally acceptable for site-built housing;
2. Measure at least twenty (20) feet in width (requiring at least a double section home);

3. Have a minimum roof pitch of two and one-half (2 1/2) rise for each twelve (12) feet of horizontal run; and
4. Have a minimum roof-overhang on all sides of six (6) inches.

Dwelling, Single Family. Single family dwelling means a building containing only one (1) dwelling unit and structurally connected to no other dwelling unit. The term single family dwelling also includes dwelling units which meet the Florida Building Code and the State of Florida certification requirements for a modular home.

The term is not to be construed as including mobile homes, travel trailers, housing mounted on self-propelled or drawn vehicles, tents, house boats, or other forms of temporary or portable housing.

Dwelling, Standard Design Manufactured Home. Standard design manufactured home means a manufactured home built on or after June 15, 1976 and certified to be in compliance with the manufactured housing construction safety standards (42 United States Code 5401. et seq) promulgated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, which does not meet the definition of a Residential Design Manufactured Home.

Dwelling, Two Family or Duplex. Two (2) family or duplex dwelling means one (1) building under one (1) roof containing only two (2) dwelling units.

Dwelling Unit. Dwelling unit means a room or rooms connected together, constituting a separate, independent housekeeping establishment for one (1) family, for owner occupancy or rental or lease on a weekly, monthly, or longer basis, and physically separated from any other rooms or dwelling units which may be in the same structure, and containing sleeping facilities and one (1) kitchen.

Easement. Easement means any strip of land for public or private utilities, drainage, sanitation, or other specified uses having limitations, the title to which shall remain in the name of the property owner, subject to the right of use designated in the reservation of the servitude.

Engineer. Engineer means a Professional Engineer registered to practice engineering by the State of Florida who is in good standing with the Florida Board of Engineer and Land Surveyors Examiners.

Elevation. Elevation means height in feet above mean sea level as established by the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929.

Essential Services. See Article 14.

Exotic Animals. Exotic animals mean all animals excepting house cats (*felis catus domestica*), dogs (*canis familiares*) and feathered vertebrates other than poultry, as well as, livestock and poultry as defined in this section of these land development regulations.

Extermination. Extermination means the control and extermination of insects, rodents, or other pests by eliminating their harborage places; by removing or making inaccessible materials that may serve as their food; by poisoning, spraying, fumigating, trapping; or by any other recognized and legal pest elimination methods.

Facility. Facility means a building or buildings, appurtenant structures and surrounding land area used by a single business private entity or governmental unit or sub-unit at a single location or site.

Family. Family means one (1) or more persons occupying a single dwelling unit, provided that unless all members are related by blood, adoption, marriage, or foster care, no family shall contain over three (3) persons, but further provided that domestic servants employed on the premises may be housed on the premises without being counted as a separate or additional family or families and not more than two (2) roomers or boarders may occupy the dwelling unit (for three (3) or more roomers or boarders, see Group Living Facility). Family shall not be construed to mean a fraternity, sorority, club, monastery or convent or institutional group.

Fill. Fill means any materials deposited for the purpose of raising the level of natural land surface.

Flood Insurance Study. Flood Insurance Study means the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, as well as, the Flood Boundary Floodway Map and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

Floor Area. Floor area means, except as may be otherwise indicated in relation to particular districts and uses, the sum of the gross horizontal areas of the several floors of a building measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the centerline of walls separating two (2) buildings, excluding attic areas with a headroom of less than seven (7) feet, unenclosed stairs or fire escapes, elevator structures, cooling towers, areas devoted to air conditioning, ventilating or heating or other building machinery and equipment, parking structures and basement space where the ceiling is not more than forty-eight (48) inches above the general finished and graded level of the adjacent part of the lot.

Floor Area Ratio. Floor area ratio means the ratio of the floor area to the size of the lot.

Floridan Aquifer System. Floridan Aquifer system means the thick carbonate sequence which includes all or part of the Paleocene to early Miocene Series and functions regionally as a water-yielding hydraulic unit. Where overlaid by either the intermediate aquifer system or the intermediate confining unit, the Floridan contains water under confined conditions. Where overlaid directly by the surficial aquifer system, the Floridan may or may not contain water under confined conditions, depending on the extent of low permeability materials in the surficial aquifer system. Where the carbonate rocks crop out, the Floridan generally contains water under unconfined conditions near the top of the aquifer system, but, because of vertical variations in permeability, deeper zones may contain water under confined conditions. The Floridan Aquifer is the deepest part of the active ground water flow system. The top of the aquifer system generally coincides with the absence of significant thicknesses of clastics from the section and with the top of the vertically persistent permeable carbonate section. For the most part, the top of the aquifer system coincides with the top of the Suwannee Limestone, where present, or the top of the Ocala Group. Where these are missing, the Avon Park Limestone or permeable carbonate beds of the Hawthorn Formation form the top of the aquifer system. The base of the aquifer system coincides with the appearance of the regionally persistent sequence of anhydride beds that lie near the top of the Cedar Keys Limestone.

Frontage of a Lot. See Lot Frontage.

Garage, Parking. Parking garage means a building or portion thereof designed or used for temporary parking of motor vehicles.

Garage, Private. Private garage means a structure designed or used for inside private parking of private passenger vehicles by the occupants of the main building. A private garage attached to or a part of the main structure is to be considered part of the main building. An unattached private garage is to be considered as an accessory building.

Garage, Repair. Repair garage means a building or portion thereof, other than a private, storage, or parking garage or automotive service station, designed or used for repairing, equipping, or servicing of motor vehicles. Such garages may also be used for hiring, renting, storing, or selling of motor vehicles.

Garage, Storage. Storage garage means a building or portion thereof designed and used exclusively for the storage of motor vehicles, and within which temporary parking may also be permitted.

Garbage. Garbage means the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food.

General Media Store. General media store means a general term for the retail sale or rental of books and other media, including stores that may have some sexually oriented media, but excludes those that are classified as sexually oriented media stores.

Grade. Grade means the level of the finished ground surface immediately adjacent to the exterior walls of the building.

Gross Public Floor. Gross public floor area means total area of the building accessible or visible to the public, including showrooms, motion picture theaters, motion picture arcades, service areas, behind-counter areas, storage areas visible from other areas, restrooms (whether or not labeled "public"), areas used for cabaret or similar shows (including stage areas), plus aisles, hallways and entryways serving such areas.

Groundwater. Groundwater means water in saturated zones or stratum beneath the surface of land or water, whether or not it is flowing through known and definite channels.

Group Living Facility. Group living facility means an establishment where lodging is provided:

1. For four (4) or more persons who are not a family or for three (3) or more roomers or boarders;
2. For residents rather than transients;
3. On a weekly or longer basis; and
4. In which residents may share common sleeping or kitchen facilities.

Group Living Facility includes Dormitories, Fraternities, Sororities, Rooming or Boarding Houses, Convents or Monasteries, Orphanages, and Housing for other Institutional Groups. For the purposes of these land development regulations, one (1), two (2), or multiple family dwellings which constitute separate, individual housekeeping establishments for one (1) family shall not be considered to be group living facilities.

Guest House or Guest Cottage. Guest house or guest cottage means a dwelling unit in a building separate from and in addition to the main residential building on a lot, intended for intermittent or temporary occupancy by a nonpaying guest, provided, however, that such quarters shall have no cooking facilities, shall not be rented, and shall not have separate utility meters.

Habitable Room. Habitable room means a space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space and similar areas are not considered habitable space.

Habitable Story. Habitable story means any story used or to be used for living purposes, which includes working, sleeping, eating cooking, recreation, or a combination thereof. A story used only for storage purposes having only non-load bearing walls, e.g., breakaway lattice-work, wall, or screen, is not a "habitable story".

Hard-Core Material. Hard-core material means media characterized by sexual activity that includes one or more of the following: erect male organ; contact of the mouth of one person with the genitals of another; penetration with a finger or male organ into any orifice in another person; open female labia; penetration of a sex toy into an orifice; male ejaculation; or the aftermath of male ejaculation.

Hazardous Waste. Hazardous waste means solid waste, or a combination of solid wastes, 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. See Building Height.

Home Occupation. Unless otherwise provided herein, home occupation is an occupation conducted entirely in a dwelling unit, in accordance with the home occupation criteria in Section 4.2 of these land development regulations.

Hotel, Motel, Motor Hotel, Motor Lodge, Tourist Court. Hotel, motel, motor hotel, motor lodge, and tourist court are to be considered synonymous terms and to mean a building or a group of buildings in which sleeping accommodations are offered to the public and intended primarily for rental to transients with daily charge, as distinguished from multiple family dwellings and group living facilities, where rentals are for periods of a week or longer and occupancy is generally by residents rather than transients.

Improvements. Improvements mean street pavements, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, alley pavements, walkway pavements, water mains, sanitary sewers, storm sewers or drains, road and street signs, landscaping, permanent reference monuments ("PRMs"), permanent control points ("PCPs"), or any other improvements required by these land development regulations.

Infestation. Infestation means the presence within or around a dwelling, of any insects, rodents, or other pests.

Intensive Agriculture. Intensive agriculture means all areas of concentrated animal density generally associated with milking barns, feed lots, chicken houses and holding pens.

Junk Yard. Junk yard means a place, structure, or lot where junk, waste, discarded, salvaged, or similar materials such as old metals, wood, slush, lumber, glass, paper, rags, cloth, bagging, cordage, barrels, containers, etc., are brought, bought, sold, exchanged, baled, packed, disassembled, stored, or handled, including used lumber and building material yards, house wrecking yards, heavy equipment wrecking yards, and yards or places for the storage, sale, or handling of salvaged house wrecking or structural steel materials. This definition shall not include automobile wrecking or automobile wrecking yards and establishments for the sale, purchase, or storage of second-hand cars, clothing, salvaged machinery, furniture, radios, stoves, refrigerators, or similar household goods and appliances, all of which shall be usable, nor shall it apply to the processing of used, discarded, or salvaged materials incident to manufacturing activity on the same site where such processing occurs.

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

Land Development Regulations. Land development regulations mean regulations which address the use of land and water, subdivision of land, drainage and stormwater management, protection of environmentally sensitive areas, sign control, standards for public facilities and services, on-site traffic flow and parking and any other regulation so deemed appropriate by the City.

Land Development Regulation Administrator. The Land Development Regulation Administrator means the official designated by the City Commission for the administration and enforcement of these land development regulations.

Landmark. Landmark means a building or structure which has been designated as such within the Comprehensive Plan.

Landmark Site. Landmark site means the land on which a landmark and related buildings and structures are located and the land that provides the grounds, the premises or the setting for the landmark.

Level of Service. Level of service means 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 indicates the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.

Lien. Lien means a claim on the property of another as security against the payment of a just debt.

Livestock. Livestock means all domesticated animals of the equine, bovine, or swine class, including goats, sheep, mules, horses, hogs, cattle and poultry.

Loading Space, Offstreet. Offstreet loading space means a space logically and conveniently located for pickups and/or deliveries or for loading and/or unloading, scaled to delivery vehicles expected to be used, and accessible to such vehicles when required offstreet parking spaces are filled.

Local Planning Agency. Local Planning Agency means the agency designated by the City Commission, under the provisions of Chapter 163.3161 through 163.3215, Florida Statutes, as amended.

Lot. Lot means a portion of a subdivision or any parcel of land intended as a unit for building development or for transfer of ownership or both.

"Lot" includes the words "plot", "parcel", "tract", or "site" and may consist of:

1. A single lot of record;
2. A portion of a lot of record;
3. A combination of complete lots of record, or complete lots of record and portions of lots of record, or of portions of lots of record; or
4. A parcel of land described by metes and bounds; provided, that in no case of division or combination shall any residual lot or parcel be created which does not meet the requirements of these land development regulations.

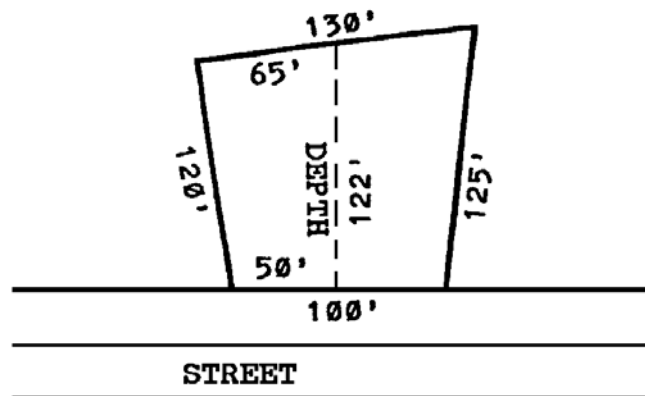
Lot Area. Lot area means the total horizontal area included within lot lines.

Lot Coverage. Lot coverage means that percentage of lot area that is covered or occupied by buildings, including accessory buildings.

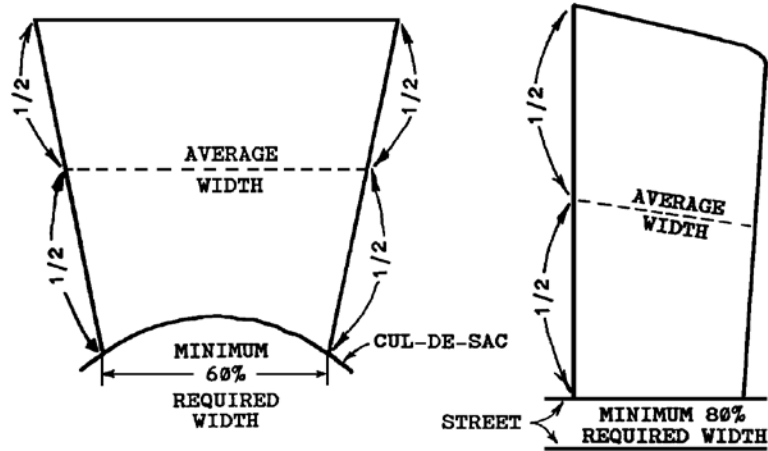
Lot Frontage. Lot frontage means the portion of a lot along a street. For the purpose of determining yard requirements on corner lots and through lots, all sides of a lot adjacent to streets shall be considered frontage, and yards shall be provided as set out in these land development regulations.

Lot Line. Lot line means the lines bounding a lot as established by ownership.

Lot Measurement, Depth. Lot measurement, depth means the distance between the midpoints of straight lines connection the foremost points on the side lot lines in front and the rearmost points of the side lot lines in the rear.



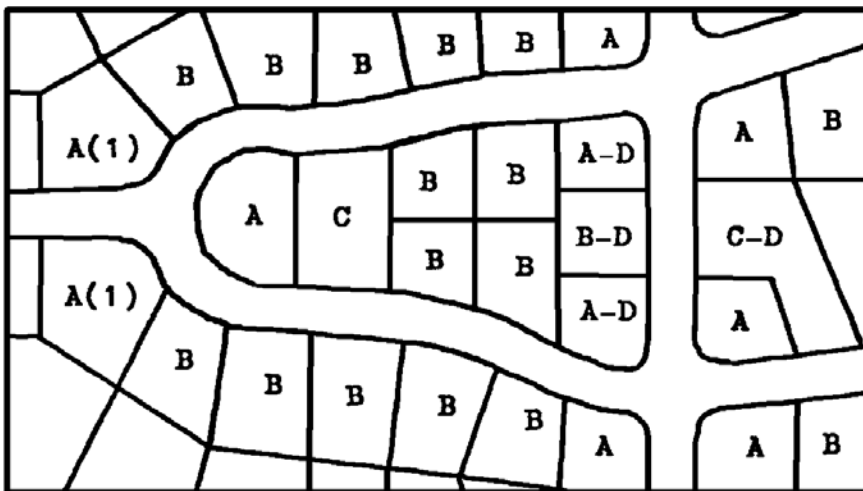
Lot Measurement, Width. Lot measurement, width means the average distance between straight lines connecting front and rear lot lines at each side of the lot, measured as straight lines between the foremost points of the side lot lines in front (where they intersect with the street line) and the rear most points of the side lot lines in the rear, provided however that the width between the side lot lines at their foremost points in the front shall not be less than eighty (80) percent of the required lot width except in the case of lots on the turning circle of a cul-de-sac, where the width shall not be less than sixty (60) percent of the required lot width.



Lot of Record. A lot of record means:

1. A lot which is part of a subdivision recorded in the office of the County Clerk, or
2. A lot or parcel described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been so recorded on or before the date of adoption of the Comprehensive Plan of the City.

Lot Types. Lot types mean corner lots, interior lots, reversed frontage lots, and through lots:



In the diagram:

A = Corner Lot, defined as a lot located at the intersection of two (2) or more streets. A lot abutting on a curved street or streets shall be considered a corner lot if straight lines drawn from the foremost points of the side lot lines to the foremost point of the lot meet at an interior angle of less than one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees. See lot marked A(1) in the diagram;

B = Interior Lot, defined as a lot other than a corner lot with only one (1) frontage on a street;

C = Through Lot, defined as a lot other than a corner lot with frontage on more than one (1) street. Through lots abutting two streets may be referred to as double frontage lots; and

D = Reversed Frontage Lot, defined as a lot on which the frontage is at right angles or approximately right angles (interior angle less than one-hundred thirty-five (135) degrees) to the general pattern in the area. A reversed frontage lot may also be a corner lot (A-D in the diagram), an interior lot (B-D), or a through lot (C-D).

Lowest Floor Elevation. Lowest floor elevation means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 60.3

Marginal Access Street. Marginal access street means a street, parallel and adjacent to an existing street, providing access to abutting lots.

Massage. Massage means touching, stroking, kneading, stretching, friction, percussion and vibration, and includes holding, positioning, and causing movement of soft tissues and applying manual touch and pressure to the body, not administered by a Doctor of Chiropractic Medicine or other appropriately licensed medical professional.

Massage Therapy. Massage therapy means the profession licensed in accordance with Chapter 480, Florida Statutes, as amended.

Media. Media means anything printed or written, or any picture, drawing, photograph, motion picture, film, videotape or videotape production, or pictorial representation, or any electrical or electronic reproduction of anything that is or may be used as a means of communication; including, but not limited to, books, newspapers, magazines, movies, videos, sound recordings, cd-roms, other magnetic media, and undeveloped pictures.

Mini-Storage Facility. A mini-storage facility is a structure containing several small, enclosed units under one roof used for storing residential and/or commercial items, each with secured individual access. Generally, no utilities, other than basic lighting is provided. No individual storage unit shall be larger than two hundred and twenty (220) square feet of floor area.

Mobile Home. See Dwelling, Mobile Home.

Mobile Home Park. Mobile home park means a parcel of land under single ownership or management which is operated as a business engaged in providing for the parking of mobile homes to be used for non-transient living or sleeping purposes, and where lots are offered only for rent or lease, and including customary accessory uses such as owners' and managers' living quarters, laundry facilities, and facilities for parks and recreation.

Mobile Home Stand. Mobile home stand means a lot or parcel of ground designated for the accommodation of not more than one mobile home.

Mobile Home Subdivision. Mobile home subdivision means a residential subdivision where lots are offered for sale for use exclusively by mobile homes.

Motel, Motor Hotel or Motor Lodge. See Hotel.

Motion Picture Arcade Booth. Motion picture arcade booth means any booth, cubical, stall or compartment which is designed, constructed or used to hold or seat customers and is used for presenting sexually explicit material, motion pictures or viewing publications by any photographic, electronic, magnetic, digital or other means or medium for observation by customers therein. Also known as, booth, arcade booth, preview booth, video arcade booth, and video viewing booth or peep show booth.

Natural Drainage Features. Natural drainage features mean the naturally occurring features of an area which accommodates the flow of stormwater, such as streams, rivers, lakes, and wetlands.

New Construction. New construction means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or before the effective date of these land development regulations.

Newspaper of General Circulation. Newspaper of general circulation means 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.

Nonconforming Lot, Structure, Characteristics of Use, Use of Land and Use of Structures and Premises. See Section 2.3.

Nuisance. Nuisance shall mean the following:

1. Any public nuisance known in common law or in equity jurisprudence.
2. Any attractive nuisance which may prove detrimental to children whether in a building, on the premises of a building, or upon an unoccupied lot. This includes any abandoned wells, shafts, basements, or excavations; abandoned refrigerators and motor vehicles; or any structurally unsound fences or structures; or any lumber, trash, fences, debris or vegetation which may prove a hazard for inquisitive minors.
3. Whatever is dangerous to human life or is detrimental to health, as determined by the County health officer.
4. Overcrowding a room with occupants.
5. Insufficient ventilation or illumination.
6. Inadequate or unsanitary sewerage or plumbing facilities.
7. Uncleanliness, as determined by the County health officer.
8. Whatever renders air, food or drink unwholesome or detrimental to the health of human beings, as determined by the County health officer.

Nursery School. See Child Care Center.

Nursing Home. Nursing home means a private home, institution, building, residence, or other place, whether operated for profit or not, including those places operated by units of government, which undertakes through its ownership or management to provide for a period exceeding twenty-four (24) hours, maintenance personal care, or nursing for three (3) or more persons not related by lineal consanguinity or marriage to the operator, who by reason of illness, physical infirmity, or advanced age are unable to care for themselves; provided, that this definition shall include homes offering services for less than three (3) persons where the homes are held out to the public to be establishments which regularly provide nursing, extended care, and custodial services. (See also, Residential Home for the Aged.)

Office, Business. Business office means an office for such operations as real estate agencies, advertising agencies (but not sign shop), insurance agencies, travel agencies and ticket sales, chamber of commerce, credit bureau (but not finance company), abstract and title agencies, insurance companies, stockbroker, employment agencies, billing office, and the like. It is characteristic of a business office that retail or wholesale goods are not shown on or delivered from the premises to a customer.

Office, Professional. Professional office means an office for the use of a person or persons generally classified as professional such as architects, engineers, attorneys, accountants, doctors, lawyers, dentists, veterinarians (but not including boarding of animals on the premises, except as part of treatment and then only in soundproof buildings), psychiatrists, psychologists, and the like. It is characteristic of professional offices that the use is devoted principally to an offering of consultive services.

100-Year Flood Area. 100-Year Flood Area means those areas that have a land elevation less than the Official 100-Year Flood Elevations.

Official 100-Year Flood Map. Official 100-Year Flood Map means the map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that delineates the areas having ground elevations that are less than the Official 100-Year Flood Elevations.

Official 10-Year Flood Elevations. Official 10-Year Flood Elevations means the most recent and reliable flood elevations based on a Log Pearson type III probability distribution produced by the United States Geological Survey and based on historical data.

Openable Area. Openable area (window) means that part of a window or door which is available for unobstructed ventilation and which opens directly to the outdoors.

Open Spaces. Open spaces mean undeveloped lands suitable for passive recreation or conservation uses.

Operator. Operator means any person who has charge, care or control of a building, or part thereof, in which dwelling units or rooming units are let.

Owner. Owner means the holder of the title in fee simple and any person, group of persons, company, association or corporation in whose name tax bills on the property are submitted. Owner also means any person who, alone or jointly or severally with others:

1. Has legal title to any dwelling or dwelling unit, with or without accompanying actual possession thereof; or
2. Shall have charge, care or control of any dwelling or dwelling unit, as owner, executor, executrix, administrator, trustee, guardian of the estate of the owner, mortgagee or vendee in possessions, or assignee of rents, lessee, or other person firm, or corporation in control of a building; of their duly authorized agents. Any such person thus representing the actual owner is considered to be bound by these land development regulations to the same extent as if he or she were the owner. It is his or her responsibility to notify the actual owner of the reported infractions of these land development regulations pertaining to the property which apply to the owner.

Package Liquor Store. Package liquor store means a place where alcoholic beverages are dispersed or sold in containers for consumption off the premises.

Parcel of Land. Parcel of land means any quantity of land capable of being described with such definiteness that its location and boundary 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.

Parking Space, Handicapped. Handicapped parking space means an offstreet parking space which is reserved for persons who are physically disabled or handicapped.

Parking Space, Offstreet. Offstreet parking space means a space adequate for parking a standard size automobile with room for opening doors on both sides, together with properly related access to a public street or alley and maneuvering room.

Performance Bond. See Surety Device.

Permanent Control Point (PCP). Permanent control point (PCP) means a secondary horizontal control monument as defined in Chapter 177.031(13), Florida Statutes, as amended.

Permanent Reference Monument (PRM). Permanent reference monument (PRM) means a control monument as defined in Chapter 177.031(15), Florida Statutes, as amended.

Planning and Zoning Board. Planning and Zoning Board shall refer to the Planning and Zoning Board of the City, as herein provided for within these land development regulations.

Plat. Plat means a map or drawing depicting the division of land into lots, blocks, parcels, tracts, sites, or other divisions, however the same may be designated, and other information required by these land development regulations. The word plat includes the terms replat or revised plat.

Plat, Final. Final plat means a finished drawing of a subdivision showing completely and accurately all legal and engineering information and certification necessary for recording.

Plot. See Lot.

Plumbing. Plumbing means the practice, materials, and fixtures used in the installation, maintenance, extension, and alteration of all piping, fixtures, appliances, and appurtenances in connection with any of the following: sanitary drainage or storm drainage facilities, the venting system and the public or private water supply systems, within or adjacent to any building structure, or conveyance; also the practice and materials used in the installation, maintenance, extension, or alteration of stormwater, liquid waste, or sewerage, and water supply systems of any premises to their connection with any point of public disposal or other acceptable terminal.

Poultry. Poultry means all domesticated birds that serve as a source of eggs or meat, including chickens, turkeys, ducks, ostriches, quail, pheasants and geese.

Premises. Premises means a lot, plot or parcel of land including the buildings of structures thereon.

Primary Live Entertainment. Primary live entertainment means entertainment that characterizes the establishment, as determined (if necessary) from a pattern of advertising as well as actual performances.

Product Tight. Product tight means impervious to the hazardous material which is or could be contained so as to prevent the seepage of the hazardous material from the containment system. To be product tight, the containment system shall be made of a material that is not subject to physical or chemical deterioration by the hazardous material being contained.

Public Areas. Public areas mean unoccupied open spaces adjoining a building and on the same property, that are permanently maintained accessible to the Fire Department and free of all encumbrances that might interfere with their use by the Fire Department.

Public Buildings and Facilities. Public buildings and facilities mean the use of land or structures by a municipal, county, State, or Federal governmental entity for a public service purpose. More specifically public facility means major capital improvements including but not limited to transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, educational, parks and recreation, and health systems and facilities. Essential services shall not be considered public buildings and facilities.

Recreational Facility. Recreational facility means a component of a recreation site used by the public such as a trail, court, athletic field or swimming pool.

Recreational Uses. Recreational uses means activities within areas where recreation occurs.

Regulated Materials. Regulated materials mean the following:

1. Petroleum products, which include fuels (gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene and mixtures of these products, lubricating oils, motor oils, hydraulic fluids and other similar products). This term does not include liquefied petroleum gas, American Society for Testing and Materials grade number 5 and number 6 residual oils, bunker C residual oils, intermediate fuel oils used for marine bunkering with a viscosity of 30 and higher and asphalt oils.
2. Substances listed by the Secretary of the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security pursuant to Chapter 442, Florida Statutes, as amended (Occupational Health and Safety). This list, known as the Florida Substances List, is provided in Chapter 38F-41, Florida Administrative Code.
3. Substances listed by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. This list is provided in Title 40 (Protection of the Environment) of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 302, Designation, Reportable Quantities and Notification.
4. Substances listed by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. The list is provided in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 355, Emergency Planning and Notification.
5. Materials listed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation pursuant to the Hazardous Materials Transport Act. This list is provided in Title 49 (Transportation) of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 172, Hazardous Materials Tables and Communications Regulations.
6. The following elemental metals, if they are stored in an easily crumbled, powdered, or finely divided state: aluminum, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, rhodium, silver, tellurium, tin and zinc.
7. Mixtures containing the above materials if they contain one (1) per cent or more by volume or if they are wastes.
8. Any material not included above which may present similar or more severe risks to human health or the environment as determined by the Land Development Regulation Administrator. Such determinations must be based upon competent testing or other objective means with conclusions which indicate that the material may pose a significant potential or actual hazard.

Repair. Repair means the replacement of existing work with the same kind of material used in the existing work, not including additional work that would change the structural safety of the building, or that would affect or change required existing facilities, a vital element of an elevator, plumbing, gas piping, wiring or heating installations, or that would be in violation of a provisions of law or ordinance. Repair or repairs shall not apply to any change of construction.

Residential Buildings. Residential buildings mean buildings in which families or households live or in which sleeping accommodations are provided and all dormitories, shall be classified as residential occupancy. Such buildings include, among others, the following: dwellings, multiple dwellings and rooming houses (see also Dwelling Unit, Section 2.1).

Residential Home for the Aged. Residential home for the aged (also known as Adult Congregate Living Facility) means a health care facility containing characteristics of multiple family housing, providing a maximum in independent living conditions for individuals or couples and a minimum of custodial services which would include daily observation of the individual residents by designated staff personnel. As accessory uses, residential homes for the aged may include dining rooms and infirmary facilities for intermediate or skilled nursing care solely for the use of the occupants residing in the principal facility.

Residentially Zoned Districts: For the purposes of Section 4.2.33 only, “residentially zoned land” means land with a City zoning designation beginning with an “R”, residential planned unit developments and residential portions of mixed use planned unit developments, and codified as part of Article 4 of the Land Development Regulations.

Restaurant. Restaurant means an establishment where meals or prepared food, including beverages and confections, are served to customers for consumption on or off the premises. Restaurant includes cafes, coffee shops, donut shops, delicatessens, cafeterias, and other establishments of a similar nature.

Retention. Retention means the collection and storage of runoff without subsequent discharge to surface waters.

Right-of-Way. Right-of-way means land dedicated, deeded, used, or to be used for a street, alley, pedestrian way, crosswalk, bikeway, drainage facility, or other public uses, wherein the owner gives up his or her rights to the property so long as it is being or will be used for the dedicated purpose. Right-of-way also is a land measurement term, meaning the distance between lot property lines which generally contains not only the street pavement, but also the sidewalk, grass area, and underground or above ground utilities.

Road, Arterial. Arterial road means a roadway providing service which is relatively continuous and/or relatively high traffic volume, long average trip length, high operating speed and high mobility importance. For purposes of this definition the word road and street are one in the same. See also street.

Road, Collector. Collector road means a roadway providing service which is of relatively moderate average traffic volume, moderate average trip length, and moderate average operating speed. Such a roadway also collects and distributes traffic between local roads or arterial roads and serves as a linkage between land access and mobility needs. For purposes of this definition the word road and street shall be one in the same. See also street.

Road, Local. Local road means a route providing service which is of relatively low average traffic volume, short average trip length or minimal through-traffic movements, and high land access for abutting property. For purposes of this definition the word road and street are one in the same. See also street.

Roadway Functional Classification. Roadway functional classification means the assignment of roads 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 principal, major or minor levels. Those levels may be further grouped into urban and rural categories.

Rooming House. Rooming house means any dwelling, or that part of any dwelling containing one (1) or more rooming units, in which space is let by the owner or operator to three (3) or more persons which are not husband or wife, son or daughter, mother or father, or sister or brother of the owner or operator.

Rooming Unit. Rooming unit means any room or group of rooms forming a single habitable unit used or intended to be used for living and sleeping, but not for cooking or eating purposes.

Rubbish. Rubbish means combustible and noncombustible waste materials, except garbage; and the term shall include the residue from the burning of wood, coal, coke, or other combustible materials, paper, rags, cartons, boxes, wood, excelsior, rubber leather, tree branches, yard trimmings, tin cans, metal, mineral matter, glass crockery, and dust.

Sadomasochistic Practices. Sadomasochistic practices means flagellation or torture by or upon a person clothed or naked, or the condition of being fettered, bound or otherwise physically restrained on the part of one so clothed or naked.

Sanitary Sewer Facilities. Sanitary sewer facilities mean structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage and includes trunk mains, interceptors, treatment plants, and disposal systems.

School. School means any public, private or charter educational facility for elementary, middle and secondary education.

Sediment. Sediment means the mineral or organic particulate material that is in suspension or has settled in surface or groundwaters.

Servants' Quarters. Servants' quarters mean accommodations, without cooking facilities or separate utility meters, for domestic servants employed on the premises. Such units may be in either a principal or an accessory building but no such living quarters shall be rented, leased, or otherwise be made available for compensation of any kind except in the form of housing for servants.

Service Station. See Automotive Service and Self-Service Station.

Sex Shop. Sex shop means an establishment offering goods for sale or rent and that meets any of the following tests:

1. It offers for sale items from any two (2) of the following categories: sexually oriented media; lingerie; leather goods marketed or presented in a context to suggest their use for sadomasochistic practices, and the combination of such items make up more than ten percent (10%) of its stock in trade or occupies more than ten percent (10%) of its floor area; or,
2. More than five percent (5%) of its stock in trade consists of sexually oriented toys or novelties; or,
3. More than five percent (5%) of its gross public floor area is devoted to the display of sexually oriented toys or novelties.

Sexual Conduct. Sexual conduct means the engaging in or the commission of an act of sexual intercourse, oral-genital contact, or the touching of the sexual organs, pubic region, buttock or female breast of a person for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of another person.

Sexual Gratification. Sexual gratification means sexual conduct as defined herein.

Sexually Explicit Media. Sexually explicit media means magazines, books, videotapes, movies, slides, cd-roms, or other devices used to record computer images, or other media that are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to specified anatomical areas.

Sexually Oriented. Sexually oriented acts means sexual contact as defined herein.

Sexually Oriented Business. Sexually oriented business means an inclusive term used to describe collectively: sexually oriented cabaret; sexually oriented motion picture theater; motion picture arcade; bathhouse; massage parlor or shop; and/or sex shop.

Sexually Oriented Cabaret or Sex Oriented Cabaret. Sexually oriented cabaret or sex oriented cabaret means a building or portion of a building regularly featuring dancing or other live entertainment if the dancing or entertainment that constitutes the primary live entertainment is distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on the exhibiting of specific sexual activities or specified anatomical areas for observation by customer therein.

Sexually Oriented Cinema, Sexually Oriented Motion Picture Theater or Sex Oriented Cinema. Sexually oriented cinema, sexually oriented motion picture theater or sex oriented cinema means a cinema or motion picture theater that shows hard-core features on more than half the days that it is open, or that is marketed as or offers features described as “adult”, “XXX” or sexually oriented.

Sexually Oriented Media Store. Sexually oriented media store means an establishment that rents and/or sells media, and that meets any of the following three tests:

- a. Thirty percent (30%) or more of the gross public floor area is devoted to the sexually explicit media; or
- b. Thirty percent (30%) or more of the stock in trade consists of sexually explicit media; or
- c. It advertises or holds itself out in any forum as “XXX”, “adult”, “sex” or otherwise as a sexually oriented business other than a sexually oriented movie theater or sexually oriented cabaret.

Sexually Oriented Toys or Novelties. Sexually oriented toys or novelties means instruments, devices or paraphernalia either designed as representations of human genital organs or female breasts, or designed or marketed primarily for use to stimulate human genital organs.

Sidewalk. Sidewalk means that portion of the street right-of-way outside the roadway, which is improved for the use of pedestrian or bike traffic.

Sign. Sign means any device designed to inform or attract the attention of persons not on the premises on which the sign is located. Unless otherwise specified, a sign may have one (1) or two (2) faces. (See Article 4 for general regulations governing signs.)

Sign, Surface Area. Surface area of a sign means the entire area within the periphery of a regular geometric form, or combinations of regular geometric forms, comprising all of the display area of the sign, and including all of the elements of the matter displayed, but not including blank masking, frames, or structural elements of the sign and bearing no advertising matter. In the case of double face signs, each sign face shall be measured as surface area and the combined surface area of both faces shall not exceed the maximum permitted for the building or use.

Sign, On-Site. On-site sign means a sign relating in its subject matter to the premises on which it is located, or to products, accommodations, services, or activities on the premises. On-site signs do not include signs erected by the outdoor advertising industry in the conduct of the outdoor advertising business.

Sign, Off-Site. Off-site sign means a sign other than an on-site sign.

Sign, Animated. Animated sign means a sign with externally moving parts or messages, or so operating as to give a viewer the illusion of moving parts or messages.

Sign, Attached. Attached sign means a sign painted on the exterior face of a building or attached to a building. Attached signs include canopy signs, marquee signs, wall signs, roof signs, and projecting or hanging signs supported or attached to a canopy, awning, marquee, or building.

Sign, Flashing. Flashing sign means a sign designed to attract attention by the inclusion of a flashing, changing, revolving, or flickering light source or a change of light intensity.

Sign, Freestanding. Freestanding sign means a sign which is not attached to a building. Freestanding signs include ground signs, pole signs, and portable signs.

Sign, Identification. Identification sign means a sign which depicts the name and/or address or a building or establishment on the premises where the sign is located as a means of identifying said building or establishment. An identification sign shall not contain promotional or sales material.

Sign, Non-Flashing. Non-flashing sign means a sign which does not have a flashing, changing, revolving, or flickering light source or which does not change light intensity.

Site. See Lot.

Soil Survey. Soil survey means the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey for the County.

Solid Waste. Solid waste means 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.

Solid Waste Facilities. Solid waste facilities mean structures or systems designed for the collection, processing or disposal of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, and includes transfer stations, processing plants, recycling plants, and disposal systems.

Solid Waste Processing Plant. Solid waste processing plant means a facility for incineration, resource recovery, or recycling of solid waste prior to its final disposal.

Solid Waste Transfer Station. Solid waste transfer station means a facility for temporary collection of solid waste prior to transport to a processing plant or to final disposal.

Special Exception. Special exception means a use that would not be appropriate generally or without restriction throughout a zoning district but which, if controlled as to number, area, location, or relation to the neighborhood, would promote the public health, safety, morals, welfare, order, comfort, convenience, appearance, prosperity, or the general welfare. Such uses may be permissible in a zoning district as a special exception if specific provision for such a special exception is made in these land development regulations. (For the procedure in securing special exceptions, see Articles 12 and 13.)

Specified Anatomical Areas. Specified anatomical areas means and includes:

1. Less than completely and opaquely covered: human genitals, pubic region, buttock and female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola; and
2. Human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered.

Specified Sexual Activities. Specified sexual activities means and includes human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal or acts of human masturbation, sexual intercourse or sodomy.

Stairway. Stairway means one (1) or more flights of stairs and the necessary landings and platforms connecting them, to form a continuous and uninterrupted passage from one (1) story to another in a building or structure.

Start of Construction. Start of construction means substantial improvement, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, or improvement was within one-hundred eighty (180) days of the date the building permit was issued. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure.

Stormwater. Stormwater means the flow of water which results from and that occurs immediately following a rainfall.

Stormwater Runoff. Stormwater runoff means that portion of the stormwater that flows from the land surface of a site either naturally, in manmade ditches, or in a closed conduit system.

Stormwater Management System. Stormwater management system means a system designed to treat stormwater, or collect, convey, channel, hold, inhibit, or divert the movement of stormwater on, through and from a site.

Story. Story means that portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the next floor above it (including basement), or if there is no floor above it, then the space between such floor and the ceiling next above it. (See also Habitable Story.)

Street. Street means a public or private roadway which affords the principal means of access to abutting property. Street includes lanes, ways, places, drives, boulevards, roads, avenues, or other means of ingress or egress regardless of the descriptive term used.

Street Line. Street line means the line between the street and abutting property. A street line is also referred to as the right-of-way line.

Street, Local. Street, local means streets whose primary function is to provide the initial access to the collector and arterial roadways. These facilities are characterized by short trips, low speeds and small traffic volumes.

Structure. See DEFINITIONS, GENERAL.

Subdivider. Subdivider means any person, firm, corporation, partnership, association, estate, or trust or any other group or combination acting as a unit, dividing or proposing to divide land so as to constitute a subdivision as herein defined, including a developer or an agent of a developer.

Subdivision. Subdivision means the division of a parcel of land, whether improved or unimproved, into three (3) or more lots or parcels of land, for the purpose whether immediate or future, of transfer of ownership, whether by deed, metes and bounds description, devise, lease, map, plat or other recorded instrument or if the establishment of a new street is involved, any division of such parcel. The term shall not mean the division of land into parcels of more than five (5) acres not involving any change in street lines; the transfer of property by sale or gift or testate succession by the property owner to his or her spouse or lineal descendants; or the transfer of property between tenants in common or the purpose of dissolving the tenancy in common among those tenants. The term includes a re-subdivision and, when appropriate to the context, relates to the process of subdividing or to the land subdivided.

Subdivision, Major. Major subdivision means any subdivision not classified as a minor subdivision, including but not limited to subdivisions of four (4) or more lots, or any size subdivision requiring any new street or extension of the local governmental facilities, or the creation of any public improvements, except where otherwise specifically exempted from the requirements of these land development regulations.

Subdivision, Minor. Minor subdivision means any subdivision containing not more than three (3) lots fronting on an existing street, not involving any new street or road, or the extension of local governmental facilities or the creation of any public improvements, and not adversely affecting the remainder of the parcel or adjacent property, and not in conflict with any provision or portion of the Comprehensive Plan or these land development regulations.

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

Substantial Improvement. Substantial improvement means for a structure built prior to the enactment of these land development regulations any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started. Substantial improvement is considered to occur when the first alteration on any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions, or
2. Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Supplied. Supplied means paid for, furnished, or provided by or under control of, the owner or operator.

Surface Water. Surface water means water above the surface of the ground whether or not flowing through definite channels, including the following:

1. Any natural or artificial pond, lake, reservoir, or other area which ordinarily or intermittently contains water and which has a discernible shoreline; or
2. Any natural or artificial stream, river, creek, channel, ditch, canal, conduit culvert, drain, waterway, gully, ravine, street, roadway, swale or wash in which water flows in a definite direction, either continuously or intermittently and which has a definite channel, bed or banks; or
3. Any wetland.

Surficial Aquifer System. Surficial aquifer system means the permeable hydrogeologic unit contiguous with land surface that is comprised principally of unconsolidated to poorly indurated elastic deposits. It also includes well-indurated carbonate rocks, other than those of the Floridan Aquifer System where the Floridan is at or near land surface. Rocks making up the surficial aquifer system belong to all or part of the upper Miocene to Holocene Series. It contains the water table and water within it is under mainly unconfined conditions. However, beds of low permeability may cause semi-confined or locally confined conditions to prevail in its deeper parts. The lower limit of the surficial aquifer system coincides with the top of laterally extensive and vertically persistent beds of much lower permeability. Within the surficial aquifer system, one (1) or more aquifers may be designated based on lateral or vertical variations on water bearing properties.

Surety Device. Surety device means an agreement by a subdivider for the amount of the estimated construction cost guaranteeing the completion of physical improvements according to plans and specifications within the time prescribed by the agreement.

Surveyor, Land. Land surveyor means a land surveyor registered under Chapter 472, Florida Statutes, as amended, who is in good standing with the Florida State Board of Engineer Examiners and Land Surveyors.

To Plat. To plat means to divide or subdivide land into lots, blocks, parcels, tracts, sites, or other divisions, however the same may be designated, and the recording of the plat in the office of the County Clerk in the manner provided for in these land development regulations.

Travel Trailer. Travel trailer means a vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis, designed to be a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational, and vacation purposes, which is:

1. Identified on the unit by the manufacturer as a travel trailer;
2. Not more than eight (8) feet in body width; and
3. Of any weight provided its body length does not exceed thirty-five (35) feet.

Truck Stop. Truck stop means an establishment where the principal use is primarily the refueling and servicing of trucks and tractor trailer rigs. Such establishments may have restaurants or snack bars and sleeping accommodations for the drivers of such over-the-road equipment and may provide facilities for the repair and maintenance of such equipment.

Unsafe Building. Unsafe building means any structure that has any of the following conditions, such that the life, health, property, or safety of the general public is endangered:

1. Whenever the stress in any material, member or portion thereof, due to all imposed loads including dead load exceeds the working stresses allowed in the City Building Code for new buildings.
2. Whenever a building, structure or portion thereof has been damaged by fire, flood, earthquake, wind or other cause to the extent that the structural integrity of the buildings or structures is less than it was prior to the damage and is less than the minimum requirement established by the City Building Code for new buildings.
3. Whenever for any reason a building, structure or portion thereof is manifestly unsafe or unsanitary for the purpose for which it is designed.
4. Whenever any building, structure or portion thereof as a result of decay, deterioration or dilapidation is likely to fully or partially collapse.
5. Whenever any building, structure or portion thereof has been constructed or maintained in violation of a specific requirement of City regulations.
6. Whenever any building, structure or portion thereof is unsafe, unsanitary or not provided with adequate egress, or which constitutes a fire hazard, or is otherwise dangerous to human life, or, which in relation to existing use, constitutes a hazard to safety or health by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence, or abandonment.

Use. Use means the purpose for which land or water or a structure thereon is designed, arranged, or intended to be occupied or utilized or for which it is occupied or maintained. The use of land or water in the various zoning districts is governed by these land development regulations.

Use of Land. Use of land means use of land, water surface, and land under water to the extent covered by these land development regulations.

Utilities. Utilities means, but is not necessarily limited to, water systems, electrical power, sanitary sewer systems, stormwater management systems, and telephone or television cable systems; or portions, elements, or components thereof.

Valuation or Value. Valuation or value means the estimated cost to replace the building in kind.

Variance. Variance means a relaxation of the terms of these land development regulations where such variance will not be contrary to the public interest and where, owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant, a literal enforcement of these land development regulations would result in unnecessary and undue hardship. Establishment or expansion of a use otherwise prohibited or not permitted shall not be allowed by variance, nor shall a variance be granted because of the presence of nonconformities in the zoning classification or district or adjoining zoning classifications or districts. (For the procedure in securing variances, see Article 12.)

Ventilation. Ventilation means the process of supplying and removing air by natural or mechanical means to or from any space.

Water-Dependent Uses. Water-dependent uses mean activities 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.

Water-Related Uses. Water-related uses mean activities which are not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provide goods and services that are directly associated with water-dependent or waterway uses.

Water Wells. Water wells mean wells excavated, drilled, dug, or driven for the supply of industrial, agricultural, or potable water for general public consumption.

Well. Well means any excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed when intended use of such excavation is to conduct ground water from an aquifer or aquifer system to the surface by pumping or natural flow, to conduct waters or other liquids from the surface into any area beneath the surface of land or water by pumping or natural flow, or to monitor aquifer system(s). Geotechnical borings greater than twenty (20) feet in depth shall be included in the definition of "well".

Wellfield Management Zone. Wellfield management zone means a wellfield protection area around community water system wellheads (see Section 6.2).

Wetlands. Wetlands mean land that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient of support, and that under normal circumstances do or would support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. The term includes, but is not limited to, swamp hammocks, hardwood swamps, riverine cypress stands, cypress ponds, bayheads and bogs, wet prairies, freshwater marshes, tidal flats, salt marshes and marine meadows.

Yard. Yard means a required open space unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward, provided however, that fences, walls, poles, posts, and other customary yard accessories, ornaments, and furniture may be permitted in any yard, subject to height limitations and requirements limiting obstruction of visibility.

For explanation of how to measure the various types of yards, on rectangular and nonrectangular lots, as defined in the following definitions, see accompanying diagrams.

Yard, Front. Front yard means a yard extending between side lot lines across the front of a lot adjoining a street.

In the case of through lots, unless the prevailing front yard pattern on adjoining lots indicates otherwise, front yards shall be provided on all frontages. Where one (1) of the front yards that would normally be required on a through lot is not in keeping with the prevailing yard pattern, the Land Development Regulation Administrator may waive the requirement for the normal front yard and substitute therefore a special yard requirement which shall not exceed the average of the yards provided on adjacent lots.

In the case of corner lots and reverse frontage lots, a front yard of the required depth shall be provided on both frontages.

Yard, Front; Depth Required. Front yard, depth required means an area measured at right angles to a straight line joining the foremost points of the side lot lines. The foremost point of the side lot line, in the case of rounded property corners at street intersections, shall be assumed to be the point at which the side and front lot lines would have met without such rounding.

Yard, Side. Side yard means a yard extending from the rear line of the required front yard to the rear lot line, or in the absence of any clearly defined rear lot line to the point on the lot farthest from the intersection of the lot line involved with the street. In the case of through lots, side yards shall extend from the rear lines of front yards required. In the case of corner lots, yards remaining after front yards have been established on both frontages shall be considered side yards.

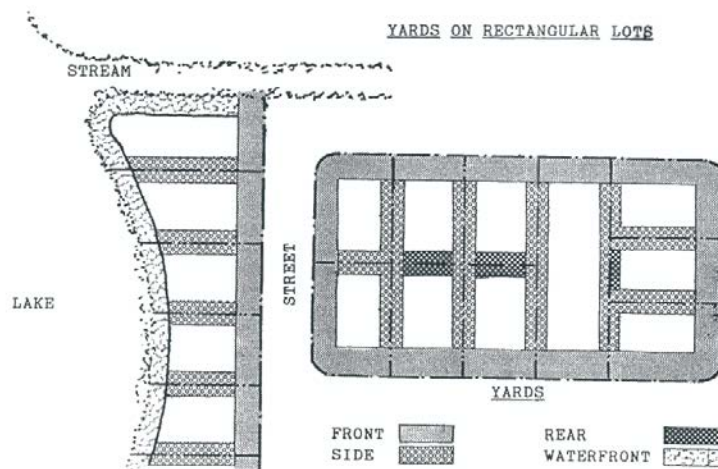
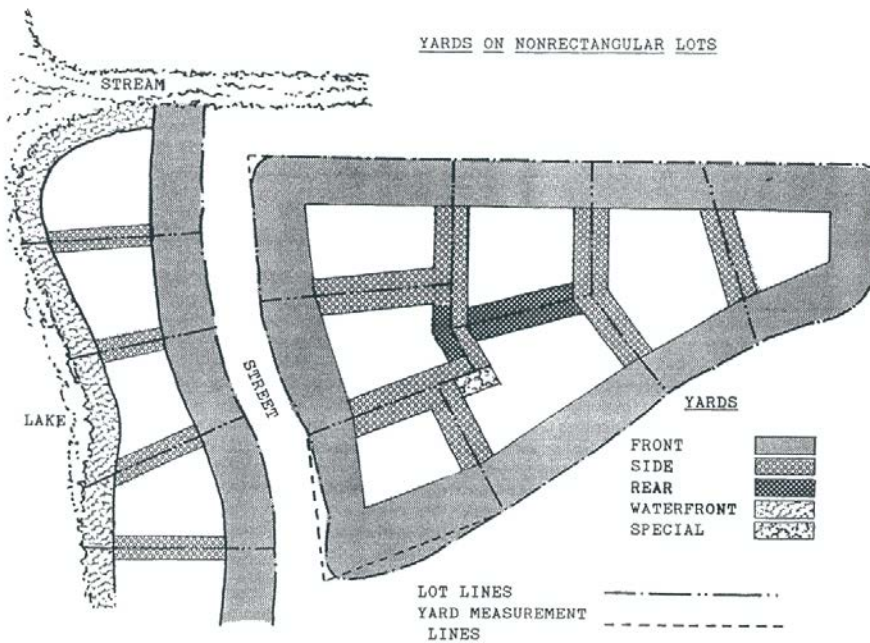
Yard, Side; Depth Required. Side yard, depth required means an area measured in such a manner that the yard established is a strip of the minimum width required by district regulations with its inner edge parallel with the side lot line.

Yard, Rear. Rear yard means a yard extending across the rear of the lot between inner side yard lines. In the case of through lots and corner lots, there will be no rear yards, but only front and side yards.

Yard, Rear; Depth Required. Rear yard, depth required means an area measured in such a manner that the yard established is a strip of the minimum width required by district regulations with its inner edge parallel with the rear lot line.

Yard, Special. Special yard means a yard behind any required yard adjacent to a street required to perform the same functions as a side or rear yard, but adjacent to a lot line and so placed or oriented that neither the term "side yard" nor the term "rear yard" clearly applies. In such cases, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall require a yard with minimum dimensions as generally required for a side yard or a rear yard in the district, determining which shall apply by the relation of the portion of the lot on which the yard is to be located to the adjoining lot or lots, with due regard to the orientation and location of structures and buildable area thereon.

Yard, Waterfront. A waterfront yard means a yard measured from and parallel to the mean high water mark of the lake, stream, or other watercourse on which the lot is located.



SECTION 2.2 LOTS DIVIDED BY DISTRICT LINES

2.2.1 Whenever a single lot is located within two (2) or more different zoning districts, each portion of that lot shall be subject to all the regulations applicable to the district in which it is located.

SECTION 2.3 NONCONFORMING LOTS, NONCONFORMING USES OF LAND, NONCONFORMING STRUCTURES. NONCONFORMING CHARACTERISTICS OF USE, NONCONFORMING USE OF STRUCTURES AND PREMISES

Within the districts established by these land development regulations or amendments that may later be adopted there may exist:

1. Lots;
2. Uses of land;
3. Structures;
4. Characteristics of use; and
5. Use of structures and premises,

which were lawful before adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan or these land development regulations, but which would be prohibited, regulated, or restricted under the terms of these land development regulations or future amendments.

It is the intent of these land development regulations to permit these nonconformities to continue until they are voluntarily removed or removed as required by these land development regulations, but not to encourage their survival. It is further the intent of these land development regulations that nonconforming uses of land or structure may be continued where lawful use of land existed prior to the adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan of the City.

A nonconforming use of land, shall not be extended or enlarged after the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan. A nonconforming structure may be continued where a structure lawfully existed prior to adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan where such structure would not be permitted to be built under the Comprehensive Plan by reason of restrictions on requirements other than the use concerning the structure. Such structure may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful.

To avoid undue hardship, nothing in these land development regulations shall be deemed to require a change in the plans, construction, or designated use of any building on which actual construction was lawfully begun prior to the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan and upon which actual building construction has been carried on diligently (see Section 2.1 for definition of actual construction). Where excavation or demolition or removal of an existing building has been substantially begun preparatory to rebuilding, such excavation, demolition, or removal shall be deemed to be actual construction, provided that work shall be carried on diligently.

2.3.1 Nonconforming lots of record. In any district in which one (1) family dwelling is permitted, a one (1) family dwelling and customary accessory buildings may be erected, expanded, or altered on any single lot of record as of the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan, notwithstanding limitations imposed by these land development regulations. Such lots shall be in separate ownership and not of continuous frontage with other lots in the same ownership. This provision shall apply even though such lot fails to meet the requirements for area or width, or both, that are generally applicable in the district, provided that yard dimensions and requirements other than those applying to area or width, or both, of the lot shall conform to the regulations of the district in which such lot is located. Variance of yard requirements shall be obtained only through action of the Board of Adjustment.

If two (2) or more lots or combinations of lots and portions of lots with continuous frontage in single ownership are of record as of the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan, and if all or part of the lots do not meet the requirements established for lot width and for area, the lands involved shall be considered to be an undivided parcel for the purposes of these land development regulations, and no portion of said parcel shall be used or sold in a manner which diminishes compliance with lot width and area requirements established by these land development regulations, nor shall any division of any parcel be made which creates a lot with width or area below the requirements stated in these land development regulations.

- 2.3.2 Nonconforming Uses of Land. Where, as of the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan, lawful use of land exists which would not be permitted by the Comprehensive Plan or these land development regulations, such use may be continued, so long as it remains otherwise lawful, subject to:
1. Enlargement, increase, intensification, alteration. No such nonconforming use shall be enlarged, increased, intensified, or extended to occupy a greater area of land than was occupied as of the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan.
 2. Movement. No nonconforming use shall be moved in whole or in part to any portion of the lot or parcel other than that occupied by such use as of the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan.
 3. Discontinuance. If a nonconforming use ceases for any reason (except when governmental action impedes access to the premises) for a period of more than six (6) consecutive months, any subsequent use of such land shall conform to the regulations specified by these land development regulations for the district in which such land is located.
 4. Structure additions. No structures shall be added on such land, except for the purposes and in a manner conforming to the regulations for the district in which such land is located.
- 2.3.3 Nonconforming Structures. Where a structure existed lawfully at the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan that could not be built under the terms of the Comprehensive Plan or these land development regulations by reason of restrictions on area, lot coverage, height, yards, location on the lot, or requirements other than use concerning the structure, such structure may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful, subject to:
1. Enlargement or alteration. No such nonconforming structure may be enlarged or altered in a way which increases its nonconformity, but any structure or portion thereof may be altered to decrease its nonconformity;
 2. Destruction. Should such nonconforming structure or nonconforming portion of structure be destroyed by any means to an extent of more than fifty (50) percent of its replacement value at time of destruction, it shall not be reconstructed except in conformity with the provisions of these land development regulations.
 3. Movement. Should such structure be moved for any reason for any distance whatever, it shall thereafter conform to the regulations for the district in which it is located after it is moved.
- 2.3.4 Nonconforming Characteristics of Use. If characteristics of use such as residential density which lawfully existed at the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan are made nonconforming by the Comprehensive Plan as adopted or amended, no change shall thereafter be made in such characteristics of use which increases nonconformity with the Comprehensive Plan; provided however, that changes may be made which do not increase, or which decrease, such nonconformity.

If characteristics of use, such as signs, offstreet parking or offstreet loading, or other matters pertaining to the use of land, structures, and premises are made nonconforming by these land development regulations as adopted or amended, no change shall thereafter be made in such characteristics of use which increases nonconformity with the regulations set out in these land development regulations; provided, however, that changes may be made which do not increase, or which decrease, such nonconformity.

- 2.3.5 Nonconforming Use of Structures and Premises. Where a lawful use of a structure, or of a structure and premises in combination, existed at the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan, that would not be allowed in the district under the terms of the Comprehensive Plan or these land development regulations, the lawful use may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful, subject to:
1. Enlargement, Extension, Alteration, etc. No existing structure devoted to a use not permitted by these land development regulations in the district in which such use is located shall be enlarged or altered, by more than fifty (50%) percent, extended, constructed, reconstructed, moved or structurally altered except in changing the use of the structure to a use permitted in the district in which it is located.
 2. Extension of Use. A nonconforming use may be extended into any part of a building which were manifestly arranged or designed for such use as of the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan. Any nonconforming use which occupied a portion of a building not originally designed or intended for such use shall not be extended to any other part of the building. No nonconforming use shall be extended to occupy any land outside the building, or another building or structure on the same lot or parcel not used for such nonconforming use at the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan.
 3. Change in Tenancy or Ownership. There may be a change in tenancy, ownership, or management of a nonconforming use provided there is no change in the nature or character of such nonconforming use.
 4. Change in Use. Any nonconforming use of a structure, or of a structure and premises in combination, may be changed to another nonconforming use of the same character, or to a more restricted but nonconforming use, provided that the Board of Adjustment shall find after due public notice and hearing that the proposed use is equally or more appropriate to the district than the existing nonconforming use and that the relation of the structure to surrounding properties is such that adverse effects on occupants and neighboring properties will not be greater than if the existing nonconforming use is continued. In permitting such change, the Board of Adjustment may require appropriate conditions and safeguards in accordance with the intent and purpose of these land development regulations.
 5. Change to Conforming Use Requires Future Conformity With District Regulations. Any structure or structure and premises in combination, in or on which a nonconforming use is superseded by a permitted use shall thereafter conform to the regulations for the district in which such structure is located, and the nonconforming use shall not thereafter be resumed nor shall any other nonconforming use be permitted.
 6. Discontinuance. If any nonconforming use of a structure, or structure and premises in combination, ceases for any reason (except where governmental action impedes access to the premises) for a period of more than six (6) consecutive months, any subsequent use shall conform to the regulations for the district in which the use is located.

7. Structure Additions. No structures shall be added on such premises, except for purposes and in a manner conforming to the regulations for the district in which such premises are located.
 8. Destruction. Should a structure containing a nonconforming use be destroyed by any means, to the extent of more than fifty (50%) percent of its replacement value at the time of destruction, its status as a nonconforming use is terminated, and it shall not be reconstructed except in conformity with all provisions of these land development regulations.
- 2.3.6 Casual, Temporary, or Illegal Use. The casual, temporary, or illegal use of land or structures, or land and structures in combination, shall not be sufficient to establish the existence of a nonconforming use or to create rights in the continuance of such use.
- 2.3.7 Uses Under Special Exception Provisions Not Nonconforming Uses. Where on the date of adoption of these land development regulations, or amendment thereto, the lawful use of land exists which would be permitted as a special exception under the terms of these land development regulations, such use shall not be deemed a nonconforming use in such district, but shall without further action be deemed a conforming use in such district. However, any enlargement or expansion of any such uses shall be subject to the procedures for securing special exceptions (see Articles 12 and 13).

SECTION 2.4 VESTED RIGHTS

Certain land development rights of property owners may be vested with respect to the Comprehensive Plan. For instance, development specifically approved in a Development of Regional Impact development order is vested in accordance with Section 163.3167(8), Florida Statutes, as amended, and is exempt from the provisions of this section. This section sets forth the procedure for the determination of vested rights. A person claiming vested rights to develop property shall make application for a Vested Rights Certificate pursuant to this section, notwithstanding the foregoing,

2.4.1 Determination of Vested Rights

- 2.4.1.1 An application for a Vested Rights Certificate may be approved and a Vested Rights Certificate issued if an applicant has demonstrated rights that are vested under the standards of this section, subject to the limitation set forth in this section and subject to compliance with such laws and regulations against which the development is not vested. Possession of a vested Rights Certificate shall enable a permittee to complete the development approved under such certificate up to and through issuance of appropriate certificates of occupancy,
- 2.4.1.2 An application for a Vested Rights Certificate shall be filed within one (1) year of the adoption of these land development regulations for the subject property. Except as provided in the section below, failure to file an application within the required period will constitute an abandonment of any claim to vested rights. Judicial relief is not available until administrative remedies set forth in the section are exhausted.
- 2.4.1.3 If a property owner is absent from the state of Florida during the entire filing period, and does not have any agent present in the state during such period, such property owner may, with documentation sufficient to indicate a probable lack of notice, be granted leave by the City Commission to file an application within one (1) year after the individual's return to the state of Florida.

- 2.4.1.4 Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the City Commission may, in extraordinary circumstances, allow a property owner to submit an application after the one (1) year deadline where such extension is necessary to avoid undue hardship to the property owner.
- 2.4.2 Standards for Vested Rights.
- 2.4.2.1 An application for vested rights determination shall be approved if the applicant demonstrates:
1. The applicant:
 - a. Owned the property proposed for development on the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan;
 - b. Entered into a contract or option to purchase the property on or before such date(s); or
 - c. Presents facts such that it would be inequitable, unjust or fundamentally unfair to deny an application for vested rights where the applicant acquired ownership after such date; and
 2. There was a valid, unexpired act of an agency or authority of government upon which the applicant reasonably relied in good faith;
 3. The applicant, in reliance upon the valid unexpired act of government, has made a change in position or has incurred extensive obligations or expenses; and
 4. It would be inequitable, unjust or fundamentally unfair to destroy the rights acquired by the applicant. In making this determination, the City may consider a number of factors, including but not limited to:
 - a. Whether construction or other development activity has commenced and is continuing in good faith.
 - b. Whether the expense or obligation incurred cannot be substantially utilized for a development permitted by the Comprehensive Plan and these land development regulations.
- 2.4.2.2 The following are not considered development expenditures or obligations in and of themselves, without more evidence of actions in reliance, unless the applicant was unable to obtain further approvals because of extraordinary delays, beyond the control of the applicant:
1. Cost for legal and other professional services that are not related to the design or construction of improvements;
 2. Taxes paid; and
 3. Cost for acquisition of the land.
- 2.4.3 Presumptive Vesting for Consistency and Concurrency. Notwithstanding the criteria set forth in this section, presumptive vesting for consistency and concurrency applied to any structure on which construction has been completed pursuant to a valid building permit. Such presumptively vested for the purposes of consistency and concurrency means there is no requirement to file an application to preserve their vested rights status.

- 2.4.4 Presumptive Vesting for Density Only. The following categories shall be presumptively vested for the purpose of density and shall not be required to file an application to preserve their vested rights in this regard:
1. Lots of record as of the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, whether located within a subdivision or without, but only to the extent of one single family residence per lot; however, such lots shall not be contiguous on the same frontage as of the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan to any other lot(s) owned by or under contract for deed to the person(s) applying for the single family residence building permit; and
 2. Contiguous lots of record, as of the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, whether located within a subdivision or without, where such lots are treated as one lot for one single family residence.
- 2.4.5 Section 380.06 Vested Rights. Developments of regional impact which are authorized under Chapter 380.06, Florida Statutes, as amended, pursuant to a valid, unexpired Binding Letter of Vested Rights issued by the state land planning agency, including approved modifications to such Binding Letter of Vested Rights (the "Binding Letter"), shall automatically qualify for a Vested Rights Certificate to be issued upon completion of the procedure set forth below in this paragraph. Such permit shall recognize the vesting of the development as set forth in the Binding Letter for purposes of the Comprehensive Plan, from these land development regulations adopted to implement the Comprehensive Plan and from Concurrency. In lieu of Subsection 2.4.7, below, such vesting shall continue until development approved in the Binding Letter is complete or until the expiration or invalidation of the Binding Letter, whichever occurs first. Notwithstanding Subsection 2.4.7, a proposed change to a development vested hereunder shall be reviewed pursuant to the substantial deviation or change criteria provided for in Chapter 380.06, Florida Statutes, as amended. Any substantial deviation after the adoption date of Comprehensive Plan shall cause those development rights that are the subject of such deviation to become subject to the Comprehensive Plan, these land development regulations and concurrency regulations. The request for issuance of the Vested Rights Certificate shall consist of the Binding Letter, along with the master plan of development or similar document previously approved by the City Commission and submitted to the Land Development Regulation Administrator for verification of authenticity. The Land Development Regulation Administrator may require additional documents or materials necessary for the City to determine the extent of development vested and to estimate the capital improvements required by the development.

Submission of the Binding Letter along with the appropriate master plan or similar document and any additional materials required by the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall entitle the applicant to a Vested Rights Certificate, which shall be issued by the City Commission upon receipt of verification by the Land Development Regulation Administrator of the authenticity and sufficiency of such submitted documents. Development of Regional Impact development which is vested under Section 380.06 and for which a Binding Letter has not been issued shall qualify for a Vested Rights Certificate upon establishment, in accordance with the procedures set forth in these land development regulations, upon establishment, that, prior to July 1, 1973, the City issued a building permit or other authorization to commence development and that in reliance on such permit or other authorization that there has been a change of position as required under the provisions of Section 380.06(20) Vested Rights; provided however, in lieu of the limitation set forth in subsection 2.4.7, such vesting shall continue until such development is complete or until the state land planning agency determines that such development is not entitled to be vested under Section 380.06, whichever occurs first.

- 2.4.6 Statutory Vesting. The right to develop or to continue the development of property shall be found to exist if:
1. A valid and unexpired final development order was issued by the City prior to adoption of this Comprehensive Plan;
 2. Substantial development has occurred on a significant portion of the development authorized in the final development order and is completed; or
 3. Development is continuing in good faith as of the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan.

A "final development order" shall be any development order which approved the development of land for a particular use of uses at a specified density of use; and which allowed development activity to commence on the land for which the development order was issued.

"Substantial development" shall mean that:

1. All required permits necessary to commence and continue the development have been obtained;
2. Permitted clearing and grading has commenced on a significant portion of the development; and
3. The actual construction of roads and the stormwater management system, on that portion of the development is complete or is progressing in a manner that significantly moves the entire development toward completion.

- 2.4.7 Common Law Vesting. A right to develop or to continue the development of property notwithstanding this Comprehensive Plan may be found to exist whenever the applicant proves by a preponderance of evidence that the owner or developer, acting in good faith and reasonable reliance upon some act or omission of the City, has made such a substantial change in position or has incurred such extensive obligations and expenses that it would be highly inequitable and unjust to destroy the right to develop or to continue the development of the property.

- 2.4.8 Limitation on Determination of Vested Rights.

2.4.8.1 Development subject to a Vested Rights Certificate must be consistent with the terms of the development approval(s) upon which the Certificate was based. Substantial deviation from a prior approval, except as required by governmental action, shall cause the development to be subject to the policies and implementing decisions and regulations set forth in the Comprehensive Plan. The City Commission shall determine if a proposed or actual deviation change is a substantial deviation based upon:

1. Any change in use or intensity of use that would increase the development's impacts on those public facilities subject to Concurrency by more than five percent (5%).
2. Any change in access to the project that would increase the development's transportation impacts by more than five percent (5%) on any road subject to Concurrency unless the access change would result in an overall improvement to the transportation network.

2.4.8.2 A Vested Rights Certificate applies to the land and is therefore transferrable from owner to owner of the land subject to the Permit.

- 2.4.8.3 Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, a vested rights determination may be revoked upon a showing by the City of a peril to public health, safety or general welfare of the residents of the City unknown at the time of approval.
- 2.4.9 Vested Rights Applications. Applications for a determination of vested rights shall be submitted to the Land Development Regulation Administrator on forms provided by the City. The City shall establish a schedule of hearing dates and an application deadline for each respective hearing. The City shall review the application for sufficiency, an insufficient application shall be returned to the applicant for additional information. Upon acceptance by the City, the application shall be assigned a hearing date. The City establishes the schedule of hearing dates and an application deadline for each hearing.
- 2.4.10 Application Forms. The application for determination of vested rights shall contain information sufficient to permit a determination by the City pursuant to the criteria set forth in this section.

ARTICLE THREE

ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS

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ARTICLE THREE. ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS

SECTION 3.1 PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD

3.1.1 Planning and Zoning Board: Organization

3.1.1.1 Establishment. A Planning and Zoning Board is hereby established for the City.

3.1.1.2 Appointment. The Planning and Zoning Board shall consist of five (5) residents of the City who shall be appointed by the City Commission. No member of the Planning and Zoning Board shall be an employee of the City.

The City Commission may by resolution designate members of the Planning and Zoning Board to perform the functions of the Board of Adjustment. If the City Commission so elects, the terms of office of members of the Planning and Zoning Board shall run concurrently with said members' term of office on the Board of Adjustment.

3.1.1.3 Term of Office. The term of office shall be for three (3) years; provided, however, that of the five (5) members first appointed to the Planning and Zoning Board at the effective date of these land development regulations, one (1) shall be appointed for one (1) year, two (2) shall be appointed for two (2) years, and two (2) shall be appointed for three (3) years, and that all appointments thereafter shall be for three (3) years. However, where the City Commission has been designated as the Planning and Zoning Board, the terms of office shall be concurrent with the terms of office of the members of the City Commission.

3.1.1.4 Removal for Cause. Members of the Planning and Zoning Board may be removed for cause by the City Commission after filing of written charges, a public hearing, and a majority vote of the City Commission.

3.1.1.5 Removal for Absenteeism. The term of office of any member of the Planning and Zoning Board who is absent from three (3) consecutive, regularly scheduled meetings of the Planning and Zoning Board shall be declared vacant by the City Commission.

3.1.1.6 Appointments to Fill Vacancies. Vacancies in Planning and Zoning Board membership shall be filled by appointment by the City Commission for the unexpired term of the member affected. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Planning and Zoning Board to notify the City Commission within ten (10) days after any vacancy shall occur among members of the Planning and Zoning Board.

3.1.2 Planning and Zoning Board: Procedure

3.1.2.1 Rules. The Planning and Zoning Board shall establish rules for its own operation not inconsistent with the provisions of applicable State statutes or of these land development regulations. Such rules of procedure shall be available in a written form to persons appearing before the Planning and Zoning Board and to the public.

3.1.2.2 Officers. The Planning and Zoning Board shall elect from within the Board a Chairman, who shall be the presiding member; a Vice Chairman, who shall preside in the Chairman's absence or disqualification. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall serve as the Secretary for the Planning and Zoning Board. Terms of all elected officers shall be for one (1) year. Elected officers shall serve no more than two (2) consecutive terms in the same position.

3.1.2.3 Meetings and Quorum. The Planning and Zoning Board shall meet at regular intervals at the call of the Chairman, at the written request of three (3) or more regular members, or within thirty (30) days after receipt of a matter to be acted upon by the Planning and Zoning Board, provided that the Planning and Zoning Board shall hold a least one (1) regularly scheduled meeting each month, on a day to be scheduled by the Planning and Zoning Board. Three (3) members of the Planning and Zoning Board shall constitute a quorum.

All meetings of the Planning and Zoning Board shall be public. A record of all its resolutions, transactions, findings, and determinations shall be made, which record shall be a public record on file in the office of the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

3.1.2.4 Disqualification of Members. If any member of the Planning and Zoning Board shall find that his or her private or personal interests are involved in a matter coming before the Planning and Zoning Board, he or she shall disqualify himself or herself from all participation in that case. No member of the Planning and Zoning Board shall appear before the Planning and Zoning Board as agent or attorney for any person.

3.1.2.5 Decisions. The concurring vote of a majority of the members of the Planning and Zoning Board, who are present and voting, shall be necessary to pass any motion which is considered by the Planning and Zoning Board.

3.1.2.6 Appropriations, Fees, and other Income. The City Commission shall make available to the Planning and Zoning Board such appropriations as it may see fit for expenses necessary in the conduct of Planning and Zoning Board work.

3.1.3 Planning and Zoning Board: Functions, Powers, and Duties: Generally. The functions, powers, and duties of the Planning and Zoning Board in general shall be:

1. To acquire and maintain such information and materials as are necessary to an understanding of past trends, present conditions, and forces at work to cause changes in these conditions. Such information and material may include maps and photographs of man-made and natural physical features of the City, statistics on past trends and present conditions with respect to population, property values, economic base, land use, and such other information as is important or likely to be important in determining the amount, direction, and kind of development to be expected in the City.
2. To prepare and recommend to the City Commission for adoption, and from time to time amend and revise a comprehensive and coordinated general plan (the Comprehensive Plan) for meeting present requirements and such future requirements as may be foreseen.
3. To recommend principles and policies for guiding action affecting development in the City.
4. To prepare and recommend to the City Commission ordinances, regulations, and other proposals promoting orderly development along the lines indicated as desirable by the Comprehensive Plan.
5. To determine whether specific proposed developments conform to the principles and requirements of the Comprehensive Plan, especially relating to the management of concurrency requirements as stated within the Comprehensive Plan and these land development regulations.

6. To serve as the City's Historic Preservation Agency to meet the requirements and carry out the policies and responsibilities of the Comprehensive Plan and Article 11 of these land development regulations.
7. To review preliminary plats to determine conformity with the Comprehensive Plan and these land development regulations and make recommendations to the City Commission.
8. To conduct an annual review of the City's Capital Improvement Element of the Comprehensive Plan, in conformance with the Procedure for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Capital Improvements Element (see Chapter VIII of the Comprehensive Plan). This review is conducted to ensure that the fiscal resources are available to provide the public facilities needed to support the established level of service standards.
9. To conduct such public hearings as may be required to gather information necessary for the drafting, establishment, and maintenance of the Comprehensive Plan and ordinances, codes, and regulations related to it.
10. To make any necessary special studies on the location, adequacy, and conditions of specific facilities in the City. These may include but are not limited to studies on housing, commercial and industrial conditions and facilities, recreation, public and private utilities, roads and traffic, transportation, parking, and the like.
11. To keep the City Commission informed and advised on these matters.
12. To perform such other duties as may be lawfully assigned to it, or which may have bearing on the preparation or implementation of the Comprehensive Plan.

All employees of the City shall, upon request and within a reasonable time, furnish to the Planning and Zoning Board such available records or information as may be required in its work. The Planning and Zoning Board may in the performance of official duties enter upon lands and make examinations or surveys in the same manner as other authorized agents or employees of the City, and shall have such other powers as are required for the performance of official functions in carrying out of the purposes of the Planning and Zoning Board.

3.1.4 Planning and Zoning Board: Powers and Duties:

Special Exceptions. It is the intent of these land development regulations that all proposed special exceptions shall be heard in the first instance by the Planning and Zoning Board as set out in Articles 12 and 13 of these land development regulations.

3.1.5 Planning and Zoning Board: Powers and Duties: Amendments.

It is the intent of these land development regulations that all proposed amendments shall be heard in the first instance by the Planning and Zoning Board as set out in Articles 13 and 16 of these land development regulations.

3.1.6 Planning and Zoning Board: Powers and Duties: Land and Water Fills, Dredging, Excavation, and Mining. It is the intent of these land development regulations that all proposals for land and water fills, dredging, excavation, and mining shall be heard in the first instance by the Planning and Zoning Board as set out in Article 14 of these land development regulations.

- 3.1.7 Planning and Zoning Board: Powers and Duties: Bulkheads, Docks, Piers, Wharves, and Similar Structures. It is the intent of these land development regulations that all proposals to erect or enlarge bulkheads, docks, piers, wharves, and similar structures shall be heard in the first instance by the Planning and Zoning Board as set out in Article 14 of these land development regulations.
- 3.1.8 Planning and Zoning Board: Powers and Duties: Temporary Use Permits. It is the intent of these land development regulations that temporary use permits which are issued by the City Commission shall be heard in the first instance by the Planning and Zoning Board as set out in Article 14 of these land development regulations
- 3.1.9 Planning and Zoning Board: Powers and Duties: Site and Development Plans. It is the intent of these land development regulations that all applications for site and development plan approval shall be heard by the Planning and Zoning Board as set out in Article 14 of these land development regulations.

SECTION 3.2 BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

3.2.1 Board of Adjustment: Organization.

- 3.2.1.1 Establishment. A Board of Adjustment is hereby established for the City.
- 3.2.1.2 Appointment. The Board of Adjustment shall consist of five (5) residents of the City who shall be appointed by the City Commission. No member of the Board of Adjustment shall be an employee of the City.

The City Commission may by resolution designate members of the Board of Adjustment to perform the functions of the Planning and Zoning Board. If the City Commission so elects, the terms of office of members of the Planning and Zoning Board shall run concurrently with said members' term of office on the Board of Adjustment.
- 3.2.1.3 Term of Office. The term of office shall for three (3) years; provided, however, that of the five (5) members first appointed to the Board of Adjustment at the effective date of these land development regulations, one (1) shall be appointed for one (1) year, two (2) shall be appointed for two (2) years, and two (2) shall be appointed for three (3) years, and that all appointments thereafter shall be for three (3) years. However, where the City Commission has been designated as the Board of Adjustment, the terms of office shall be concurrent with the terms of office of the members of the City Commission.
- 3.2.1.4 Removal for Cause. Members of the Board of Adjustment may be removed for cause by the City Commission after filing of written charges, a public hearing, and a majority vote of the City Commission.
- 3.2.1.5 Removal for Absenteeism. The term of office of any member of the Board of Adjustment who is absent from three (3) consecutive, regularly scheduled meetings of the Board of Adjustment shall be declared vacant by the City Commission.
- 3.2.1.6 Appointments to Fill Vacancies. Vacancies in Board of Adjustment membership shall be filled by appointment by the City Commission for the unexpired term of the member affected. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Board of Adjustment to notify the City Commission within ten (10) days after any vacancy shall occur among members of the Board of Adjustment.

3.2.2 Board of Adjustment: Procedure.

3.2.2.1 Rules. The Board of Adjustment shall establish rules for its own operation not inconsistent with the provisions of applicable State statutes or of these land development regulations. Such rules of procedure shall be available in a written form to persons appearing before the Board of Adjustment and to the public.

3.2.2.2 Officers. The Board of Adjustment shall elect from within the Board a Chairman, who shall be the presiding member; a Vice Chairman, who shall preside in the Chairman's absence or disqualification. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall serve as the Secretary for the Board of Adjustment. Terms of all elected officers shall be for one (1) year. Elected officers shall serve no more than two (2) consecutive terms in the same position.

3.2.2.3 Meetings and Quorum. The Board of Adjustment shall meet at regular intervals at the call of the Chairman, at the written request of three (3) or more regular members, or within thirty (30) days after receipt of a matter to be acted upon by the Board of Adjustment provided that the Board shall hold at least one (1) regularly scheduled meeting each month, on a day to be scheduled by the Board of Adjustment. Three (3) members of the Board of Adjustment shall constitute a quorum.

All meetings of the Board of Adjustment shall be public. A record of all its resolutions, transactions, findings, and determinations shall be made, which record shall be a public record on file in the office of the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

3.2.2.4 Disqualification of Members. If any member of the Board of Adjustment shall find that his or her private or personal interests are involved in a matter coming before the Board, he or she shall disqualify himself or herself from all participation in that case. No member of the Board of Adjustment shall appear before the Board of Adjustment as agent or attorney for any person.

3.2.3 Board of Adjustment: Powers and Duties: Administrative Review. The Board of Adjustment shall have the power to hear and decide appeals when it is alleged that there is error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the Land Development Regulation Administrator in the enforcement of these land development regulations as set out in Article 12 of these land development regulations.

3.2.4 Board of Adjustment: Powers and Duties: Special Exceptions. The Board of Adjustment shall have the power to hear and decide upon appeal in specific cases such special exceptions as the Board of Adjustment is specifically authorized to pass on under the terms of these land development regulations; to decide such questions as are involved in the determination of when special exceptions should be granted; and to grant special exceptions with appropriate conditions and safeguards or to deny special exceptions when they would not promote the public health, safety, morals, order, comfort, convenience, appearance, prosperity or general welfare as set out in Articles 12 and 13 of these land development regulations.

The procedure for taking an appeal for a special exception shall be as set forth in Section 12.2, Board of Adjustment: Powers and Duties: Special Exception.

3.2.5 Board of Adjustment: Powers and Duties: Variances. The Board of Adjustment shall have power to authorize upon appeal such variance from the terms of these land development regulations as will not be contrary to the public interest and where, owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant, a literal enforcement of the provisions of these land development regulations would result in unnecessary and undue hardship as set out in Article 12 of these land development regulations.

The procedure for taking an appeal for a variance shall be as set forth in Section 12.3, Board of Adjustment: Variances - General.

ARTICLE FOUR

ZONING REGULATIONS

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ARTICLE FOUR. ZONING REGULATIONS

SECTION 4.1. ZONING DISTRICTS

4.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICTS.

In order to classify, regulate, and restrict the use of land, buildings, and structures; to regulate the area of yards and open spaces about buildings; to regulate the intensity of land use, and to promote orderly growth within areas subject to these land development regulations the following zoning districts are established:

CSV	Conservation
A	Agricultural
RSF-1, 2, 3	Residential, Single Family
RSF/MH-1, 2, 3	Residential, (Mixed) Single Family/Mobile Home
RMH-1, 2, 3	Residential, Mobile Home
RMH-P	Residential, Mobile Home Park
RMF-1, 2	Residential, Multiple Family
RO	Residential/Office
CN	Commercial, Neighborhood
CG	Commercial, General
CI	Commercial, Intensive
C-CBD	Commercial, Central Business District
ILW	Industrial, Light and Warehousing
I	Industrial
PRD	Planned Residential Development

4.1.2 OFFICIAL ZONING ATLAS

The land areas subject to these land development regulations are hereby divided into zoning districts as set out in this Article above and as shown on the Official Zoning Atlas of the City. The Official Zoning Atlas, which may consist of one (1) or more maps, together with all explanatory material shown therein is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be part of these land development regulations. The Official Zoning Atlas shall remain on file in the office of the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

If, in accordance with the provisions of these land development regulations, changes are made in district boundaries or other subject matter portrayed on the Official Zoning Atlas, such changes shall be made on the Official Zoning Atlas by the Land Development Regulation Administrator promptly after the amendment has been adopted by the City Commission.

All changes made on the Official Zoning Atlas or matters shown thereon shall be in conformity with the procedures set forth in these land development regulations.

The Official Zoning Atlas, which shall be located in its designated place easily accessible to the public, shall be the final authority as to the current zoning status of land and water areas, as well as buildings and other structures in areas subject to these land development regulations.

Prior zoning atlases or remaining portions thereof, which have had the force and effect of official zoning maps or atlases for areas subject to these land development regulations, shall be retained as a public record and as a guide to the historical zoning status of land and water areas.

4.1.3 RULES FOR INTERPRETATION OF DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

4.1.3.1 District regulations extend to all portions of districts surrounded by boundaries. Except as otherwise specifically provided, a district symbol or name shown within district boundaries on the Official Zoning Atlas indicates that district regulations pertaining to the district extend throughout the whole area surrounded by the boundary line.

4.1.3.2 Rules where uncertainty exists. Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of districts as shown on the Official Zoning Atlas, the following rules shall apply:

1. Centerlines. Boundaries indicated as approximately following the centerlines of dedicated streets, highways, alleys, or rights-of-way shall be construed as following such center lines as they exist on the ground, except where variation of actual location from mapped location would change the zoning status of a lot or parcel, in which case the boundary shall be interpreted in such a manner as to avoid changing the zoning status of any lot or parcel. In a case of a street vacation, the boundary shall be construed as remaining in its location except where ownership of the vacated street is divided other than at its center, in which case the boundary shall be construed as moving with the ownership.
2. Lot Lines. Boundaries shown as approximately following lot lines or public property lines shall be construed as following such lines; provided, however, that where such boundaries are adjacent to a dedicated street, alley, highway, or right-of-way and the zoning status of the street, highway, alley, or right-of-way is not indicated, the boundaries shall be construed as running to the middle of the street, highway, alley, or right-of-way. In the event of street vacation, interpretation shall be as provided in (1) above.
3. Municipal. Boundaries indicated as approximately following city limits shall be construed as following such municipal limits.
4. Railroad Tracks. Boundaries shown as following railroad tracks shall be construed as being midway between the main tracks.
5. Mean High Water Lines; centerlines of streams, canals, lakes, or other bodies of water. Boundaries indicated as following mean high water lines or centerlines of streams, canals, lakes, or other bodies of water shall be construed as following such mean high water lines or centerlines. In case of a change in mean high water line, or of the course or extent of bodies of water, the boundaries shall be construed to move with the change except where such move would change the zoning status of a lot or parcel. In such case, the boundary shall be interpreted in a manner as to avoid changing the zoning status of any lot or parcel.
6. Body of Water. Boundaries shown as entering any body of water but not continuing to intersection with other zoning boundaries or with the limits of jurisdiction of City shall be construed to continue in the direction in which they enter the body of water and intersection with other zoning boundary or with the limits of jurisdiction of the City.

7. Boundaries Parallel. Boundaries shown as parallel to or extensions of features indicated in (1) through (6) above shall be construed to be parallel to or extensions of such features.
8. Measurement of District Boundaries. Distances not specifically shown on the Official Zoning Atlas shall be determined by the scale of the map showing the property in question.

4.1.3.3 Cases Not Covered by Section 4.1.3.2. In cases not covered by Section 4.1.3.2 above, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall interpret the Official Zoning Atlas in accord with the intent and purpose of these land development regulations. Appeal from the interpretation of the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall be only to the Board of Adjustment in conformity with Article 12 of these land development regulations.

4.1.4 SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

The restrictions and controls intended to regulate development in each zoning district are set forth in the Schedule of District Regulations within this Article and are supplemented by Section 4.2, Supplementary District Regulations, and Section 2.3, Nonconformities.

4.1.5 APPLICATION OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS

The regulations set by these land development regulations within each district shall be minimum or maximum limitations, as appropriate to the use, and shall apply uniformly to each class or kind of structure, use, land, or water. Except as hereinafter provided:

- 4.1.5.1 Zoning Affects Use or Occupancy. No structure, land, or water shall hereafter be used or occupied, and no structure or part thereof shall hereafter be erected, constructed, reconstructed, located, moved, or structurally altered except in conformity with the regulations specified in these land development regulations for the district in which it is located.
- 4.1.5.2 Zoning Affects Height of Structures, Population Density, Lot Coverage, Yards, and Open Spaces. No structure shall hereafter be erected or altered:
 1. To exceed height, bulk, or floor area;
 2. To provide a greater number of dwelling units per acre;
 3. To provide less lot area per dwelling unit or to occupy a smaller lot;
 4. To occupy a greater percentage of lot area; or
 5. To provide narrower or smaller yards, courts, or open spaces; or lesser separation between buildings or structures or portions of buildings or structures, than herein required; or
 6. In any other manner contrary to the provisions of these land development regulations.
- 4.1.5.3 Multiple Use of Required Space Prohibited. No part of a required yard, or other required open space, or off-street parking area or off-street loading space provided in connection with any one (1) structure or use shall be included as meeting the requirements for any other structure or use except where specific provision is made in these land development regulations.

4.1.5.4 Reduction of Lot Area Prohibited. No lot or yard existing at the effective date of these land development regulations shall thereafter be reduced in dimension or area below the minimum requirements set forth herein, except by reason of a portion being acquired for public use in any manner including dedication, condemnation, purchase. Lots or yards created after the effective date of these land development regulations shall meet at least the minimum requirements established by these land development regulations.

4.1.6 DEFINITIONS OF GROUPINGS OF VARIOUS DISTRICTS

Where the phrases "conservation districts ", "conservation district", "zoned conservation", "conservation zone" or phraseology of similar intent are used in these land development regulations, the phrases shall be construed to include the following district:

CSV	Conservation
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Where the phrases "all agricultural districts", "agricultural district", "zoned agriculturally", "agricultural zone", "agriculturally zoned" or phraseology of similar intent are used in these land development regulations, the phrases shall be construed to include the following district:

A	Agricultural
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Where the phrases "one (1) family residential districts", "one (1) family residential district", "zoned for one (1) family residential purposes" or phraseology of similar intent are used in these land development regulations, the phrases shall be construed to include the following districts:

RSF-1, 2, 3	Residential, Single Family
RSF/MH-1, 2, 3	Residential, (Mixed) Single Family/Mobile Home
RMH-1, 2, 3	Residential, Mobile Home

Where the phrases "residential districts", "residential district", "zoned residentially", "residentially zoned", "zoned for residential purposes" or phraseology of similar intent are used in these land development regulations, the phrases shall be construed to include the following districts:

RSF-1, 2, 3	Residential, Single Family
RSF/MH-1, 2, 3	Residential, (Mixed) Single Family/Mobile Home
RMH-1, 2, 3	Residential, Mobile Home
RMH-P	Residential, Mobile Home Park
RMF-1, 2	Residential, Multiple Family

Where the phrases "residential/office districts", "residential/office district", "office district", "zoned for residential/office purposes" or phraseology of similar intent are used in these land development regulations, the phrases shall be construed to include the following district:

RO	Residential/Office
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Where the phrases "commercial districts", "zoned commercially", "commercially zoned", "commercial zoning" or phraseology of similar intent are used in these land development regulations, the phrases shall be construed to include the following districts:

CN	Commercial, Neighborhood
CG	Commercial, General
CI	Commercial, Intensive
C-CBD	Commercial, Central Business District

Where the phrases "industrial districts", "zoned industrially", "industrially zoned", "industrial zoned" or phraseology of similar intent, are used in these land development regulations the phrases shall be construed to include the following district:

ILW	Industrial, Light and Warehousing
I	Industrial

Where the phrases "planned residential development", "zoned for planned residential development" or phraseology of similar intent are used in these land development regulations, the phrases shall be construed to include the following district:

PRD	Planned Residential Development
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SECTION 4.2 SUPPLEMENTARY DISTRICT REGULATIONS

4.2.1 SCOPE

Provisions set forth in this Section apply to all areas subject to these land development regulations, and all zoning districts therein, unless exceptions are specifically provided relating to one (1) or more zoning districts, or except as otherwise provided in these land development regulations.

4.2.2 ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED

Public interest, welfare, and safety require buildings and uses erected after the effective date of these land development regulations shall be accessible to the physically disabled and handicapped.

4.2.2.1 Application. The requirements of Section 4.2 shall apply to all levels and areas of buildings and uses, and to all types of uses with the exception that one (1) family and two (2) family (duplex) dwellings are exempt from these requirements.

4.2.2.2 Requirements for Access to Buildings and Uses.

1. Accessibility to buildings and uses shall be provided from rights-of-way and parking areas by means of a pathway leading to at least one (1) entrance generally used by the public. Such pathway shall be cleared of obstructions related to construction activity prior to the opening of the building to the general public. Where curbs exist along such pathway, as between a parking lot surface and a sidewalk surface, inclined curb approaches or curb cuts having a gradient of not more than one (1) foot in twelve (12) feet and a width of not less than four (4) feet shall be provided for access by wheelchairs.
2. Unless otherwise specified herein, required off-street parking areas shall have off-street parking space reserved for the physically handicapped. (See Section 4.2.15.5, Off-street Parking: Handicapped Parking Spaces, for the number, dimensions, and other requirements for handicapped parking spaces).

4.2.3 ACCESS CONTROL

In order to provide ease and convenience for ingress and egress to private property, but more importantly to provide the maximum safety with the least interference to the traffic flow on public streets, the number and location of curb breaks shall be regulated relative to the intensity or size of the property served and the amount of frontage which that property has on a given street. Further, for roadways which are part of the State of Florida highway system, the number and location of curb breaks shall be in conformance with Chapter 14-96 and 14-97, Florida Administrative Code, Rules of the Florida Department of Transportation, and the Department's Access Management Manual.

4.2.3.1 Number and Location of Curb Breaks. A curb break is a driveway or any other point of access or opening for vehicles onto a public street. The number and relative location of curb breaks are regulated as follows:

1. One (1) curb break is permitted for ingress and egress to and from a single property or development provided, however, that more than one (1) curb break may be permitted in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 below.

2. Two (2) curb breaks entering a particular street from a single property or development may be permitted if other requirements of this Section are met and if the minimum distance between the two curb breaks equals or exceeds twenty (20) feet.
3. Three (3) curb breaks entering a particular street from a single property or development may be permitted if other requirements of this Section are met and if the minimum distance between adjacent curb breaks equals or exceeds one hundred (100) feet.
4. More than three (3) curb breaks entering on a particular street may be permitted from a single property or development where the minimum distance between adjacent curb breaks equals or exceeds one thousand (1,000) feet.

4.2.3.2 Width of Curb Break.

1. The width of a curb break shall be within the minimum and maximum limits as specified below:

LOCATION	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Residential	12 feet	24 feet
Planned shopping centers, industrial developments, multi-family developments (with parking for 300 or more vehicles)	24 feet	60 feet
ALL OTHER USES:		
One-way	12 feet	24 feet
Two-way	24 feet	40 feet

2. All curb breaks widths shall be measured at the street right-of-way line.
3. In no case shall a curb break width be less than twelve (12) feet.

4.2.3.3 Areas of Limited Street Improvements.

1. No curb break shall be constructed in the radius return (curved arc between intersecting street pavements) of an intersection.
2. No curb break shall be constructed nearer than ten (10) feet from the intersection of street right-of-way lines.
3. No curb break shall be constructed nearer than five (5) feet from an interior property line.
4. To prevent vehicle overhang on private property in the vicinity of curb breaks, off-street parking areas, and off-street loading areas, a six (6) inch raised curb and/or parking stops shall be constructed a minimum distance of three (3) feet inside the street right-of-way line or property line.
5. No curb break shall be permitted to include any public facility such as traffic signal standards, catch basins, fire hydrants, utility poles, fire alarm supports, or other similar type structures.

4.2.3.4 Curb Break Permit. No curb break shall be established or altered without a permit issued by the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

4.2.4 ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

Unless otherwise provided in these land development regulations, in all districts accessory uses and structures shall not be located in required front, side, or waterfront yards but may be located in rear yards not less than ten (10) feet from the rear lot line provided, however:

1. That accessory structures for housing persons, such as guest houses, shall not be located in a required yard,
2. Air conditioner compressor units shall not be located in a required yard; and
3. Structures used for water related activities such as boat docks, boat houses, and similar uses may be located anywhere in a required waterfront yard.

No separate accessory building shall be located within five (5) feet of a building.

4.2.5 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Indications in the Schedule of District Regulations that the sale of alcoholic beverages is permitted in any zoning district shall not in any way be deemed to limit, qualify, or repeal any other local regulations or regulations of the State of Florida relating to licensing, dispensing, or sale of alcoholic beverages or the location of alcoholic beverage establishments.

4.2.6 AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE AND SELF-SERVICE STATIONS

The following regulations shall apply to the location, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of automotive service and self-service stations (with the exception that for automobile self-service stations where self-service gasoline pumps in conjunction with retail and commercial outlets for the sale of food, hardware and drugs, there shall be not outside sale of oil, grease, parts or accessories for automobiles and no service except for self-service water, air or carwash).

4.2.6.1 Lot Dimensions and Area. An automotive service station lot shall be of adequate width and depth to meet setback requirements, but in no case shall a corner lot have less than one hundred fifty (150) feet of frontage on each street side, and an interior lot shall have a minimum width of at least one hundred fifty (150) feet. A corner lot shall have a minimum area of not less than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet and an interior lot a minimum area of not less than fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet.

4.2.6.2 Lighting. Lights and lighting for an automotive service station shall be so designed and arranged that no source of light shall be visible from a residential district.

4.2.6.3 Location of Pumps and Structures. No main or accessory building, no sign of any type, and no gasoline pump shall be located within twenty-five (25) feet of the lot line of any property zoned for residential purposes. No gasoline pump shall be located within fifteen (15) feet of any street right-of-way line; where a greater street setback line has been established, no gasoline pump shall be located within fifteen (15) feet of such setback line.

- 4.2.6.4 Curb Breaks. A curb break is a driveway or any other point of access or opening for vehicles onto a public street. The number of curb breaks for each automotive service station shall not exceed two (2) for each one hundred fifty (150) feet of street frontage, each break having a width of no more than thirty (30) feet exclusive of transitions and located no closer than fifteen (15) feet of right-of-way lines of an intersection. Curb breaks shall not be closer than fifteen (15) feet to any other property line. There shall be a minimum distance of twenty (20) feet between curb breaks.
- 4.2.6.5 Trash Storage. Adequate, enclosed trash storage facilities shall be provided on the site.

4.2.7 ERECTION OF MORE THAN ONE PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE ON A PLATTED LOT

Whenever any land is subdivided, a building permit for the construction of a building or other principal structure (excluding commercial building under common ownership or unified control) shall not be issued for any such structure on less than a lot as platted within such subdivided land.

4.2.8 EXCLUSIONS FROM HEIGHT LIMITATIONS

The height limitations contained in the Schedule of District Regulations do not apply to spires, belfries, cupolas, antennas, water tanks, ventilators, chimneys, elevator shaft enclosures, airport control towers or other appurtenances usually required to be placed above the roof level and, excepting airport control towers, not intended for human occupancy; however, the heights of these structures or appurtenances thereto shall not exceed height limitations prescribed by the Federal Aviation Agency or airport zoning regulations within the flight-approach zone of airports.

4.2.9 FUTURE LAND USE PLAN AMENDMENT FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Public buildings and facilities, including public schools, which do not meet the definition of “essential services” as stated in Article 14 of these land development regulations, shall require an amendment to the Future Land Use Plan Map of the Comprehensive Plan to “Public Land Use”, prior to submission of an application for approval as a special exception.

4.2.10 FENCES, WALLS, AND HEDGES

Notwithstanding other provisions of these land development regulations, fences, walls, and hedges may be permitted in a required yard or along the edge of a yard provided no solid fence, solid wall, or hedge located within the required front yard shall constitute an obstruction to visibility between two and one half (2-1/2) and six (6) feet above the centerline grade of the adjacent street.

4.2.11 LANDSCAPED BUFFER AREAS

The use of properly planted and maintained buffer areas may reduce and ease potential incompatibility between or among different uses of land in proximity to each other.

- 4.2.11.1 Requirements. Where these land development regulations require a landscaped buffer area, the following requirements shall be met:

1. The landscaped buffer area width shall be measured at right angles to property lines and shall be established along the entire length of and contiguous to the designated property line or lines.
2. The area shall be so designed, planted, and maintained as to be eighty percent (80%) or more opaque between two (2) and six (6) feet above average ground level when viewed horizontally provided, however, that plantings located in the required front yard shall not exceed two and one-half (2 1/2) feet in height.
3. Types and numbers of plantings for landscaped buffers shall be submitted with an application for a building permit. No building permit shall be issued with such data, where these land development regulations require a landscaped buffer area or areas.
4. Plantings shall be of a size and type which will ensure the meeting of the eighty (80) percent opacity requirement within no longer than thirty (30) months of the date of first planting. Where questions may arise as to the suitability of proposed plant materials to meet this requirement, final determination of suitability shall be made by the Land Development Regulation Administrator.
5. The remainder of the required landscaped buffer area not covered by planting shall be landscaped with grass, ground cover, or other landscape treatment; except as otherwise provided herein, structures including buildings and offstreet parking and loading areas shall not be located in a required landscaped buffer area.
6. The landscaped buffer area shall be maintained by the property owner and successors and continued as long as the main use continues. Failure to maintain the landscaped buffer area shall be a violation of these land development regulations.

4.2.11.2 Substitution for Landscaped Buffer Area. Except when otherwise specifically provided by these land development regulations, a six (6) foot high masonry or wood opaque structure may be substituted for the six (6) foot, planted buffer within these supplementary regulations: provided, however, that where the masonry or opaque wood structure is located in the required front yard, it shall not exceed two and one-half (2 1/2) feet in height.

4.2.11.3 Waiver by Land Development Regulation Administrator. When the Land Development Regulation Administrator finds that public safety requires, he or she may waive or modify the buffer requirements of Section 4.2 at street and alley frontages adjacent to any entrance. The finding of the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall be in writing and shall be filed with the approved building permit. The finding shall demonstrate that the buffer is not required for a certain number of feet from the street or alley entrance in order to protect pedestrian or vehicular traffic entering or leaving the lot on which the landscaped buffer area is required by these land development regulations.

- 4.2.11.4 Waiver by Board of Adjustment. Where by the terms of these land development regulations a non-residential use is required to provide a landscaped buffer along a property line contiguous with another non-residential use, the Board of Adjustment may waive the landscaped buffer requirements if evidence is presented to the Board that the buffer will serve no useful purpose. Such evidence shall be heard in the same manner as a request for other variances, and adjoining property owners shall be notified in writing of the Board of Adjustment meeting when the request will be heard.
- 4.2.11.5 Application Where These Land Development Regulations Set Out Different Requirements. In those instances where these land development regulations prescribe a different buffering requirement (e.g., greater height or width or different type of buffer), then the specific provisions of these land development regulations applicable to the particular use shall govern.

4.2.12 MINIMUM LIVING AREA

Minimum living area requirements are specified in Article 9 of these land development regulations.

4.2.13 MOBILE HOME - REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING MOBILE HOMES

For purposes of these land development regulations, the phrase "existing mobile homes" shall mean mobile homes which existed on the effective date of adoption or amendment of these land development regulations. In those districts which do not permit the erection of new mobile homes but do permit existing mobile homes as a principal use, such existing mobile homes may be removed and replaced by another mobile home, provided:

1. That a period no greater than six (6) consecutive months elapses between the removal of one (1) mobile home and the erection of another mobile home; and
2. Where a mobile home is removed and not replaced for a period greater than six (6) consecutive months for any reason (except where governmental action impedes access to the premises), such mobile home shall not be replaced, and any subsequent use shall conform with the regulations for the district in which the use is located.

4.2.14 MOVING OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

No building or structure shall be moved from one (1) lot to another, or moved to another location on the same lot, unless such building or structure shall thereafter conform to all of the applicable provisions of these land development regulations and to all other regulations and ordinances of the City.

4.2.15 OFFSTREET PARKING AND LOADING

It is the intent of these land development regulations that the public interest, welfare, and safety require buildings and uses erected after the effective date of these land development regulations shall be provided with adequate offstreet parking facilities (including in certain specified cases, offstreet parking facilities for the handicapped) for the use of occupants, employees, visitors, customers, or patrons. It is also the intent of these land development regulations that the public interest, welfare, and safety require certain uses provide adequate offstreet loading facilities. Such offstreet parking and offstreet loading facilities shall be maintained and continued so long as the main use continues. (For definitions of "loading space, offstreet", "parking space, handicapped", and "parking space, offstreet", see Article 2.1, Definitions.)

4.2.15.1 Offstreet Parking and Offstreet Loading: General.

1. Offstreet parking and loading facilities shall be provided as set out in these land development regulations. Conforming buildings and uses existing as of the effective date of these land development regulations may be modernized, altered, or repaired without providing additional offstreet parking or offstreet loading facilities providing there is no increase in floor area or capacity.
2. Where a conforming building or use existed as of the effective date of these land development regulations and such building or use is enlarged in floor area, volume, capacity, or space occupied, offstreet parking and offstreet loading specified in these land development regulations shall be provided for the additional floor area, volume, capacity, or space so created or used.
3. A change in use of a building or a use existing as of the effective date of these land development regulations shall require additional offstreet parking and/or loading facilities to the extent that the use shall provide additional parking and/or loading spaces amounting to the difference between the required number of parking and/or loading spaces for the new use and the required number for the previous use.
4. The design, construction, and arrangement regulations herein prescribed for offstreet parking and offstreet loading facilities do not apply to one (1) and two (2) family (duplex) dwellings.
5. Required offstreet parking areas shall not be used for sales or display, dead storage, repair, dismantling, or servicing of any type or kind, nor shall areas devoted to such activities count as meeting offstreet parking requirements.
6. Unless otherwise specified and subject to meeting landscaped buffer requirements, all required yards may be used for offstreet parking.

4.2.15.2 Offstreet parking and offstreet loading facilities: identification, surfacing, drainage, lighting, access. The required offstreet parking and offstreet load facilities shall be:

1. Identified as to purpose and location when not clearly evident.
2. Surfaced with one (1) inch of Type II asphaltic concrete surface course or the equivalent as approved as meeting standards established by the City and maintained in a smooth, well-graded condition (driveways, access aisles, and parking spaces for public and private schools offering academic courses and day senior centers may be surfaced with grass or an appropriate pervious material).

4.2.15.3 Offstreet Parking: Location. Required offstreet parking facilities shall be located on the same lot or parcel of land they are intended to serve provided, however, that the Board of Adjustment may allow the establishment of such offstreet parking facilities within three hundred (300) feet of the premises they are intended to serve when:

1. Practical difficulties prevent them from being placed on the same lot as the premises they are designed to serve;

2. The owner of the offstreet parking area enters into a written agreement with the City with enforcement running to the City providing that the land comprising the parking area shall never be disposed of except in conjunction with the sale of the building which the parking area serves so long as the facilities are required; and
3. The owner agrees to bear the expense of recording the agreement and agrees that the agreement shall be voided by the City if other offstreet facilities are provided in accord with these land development regulations.

4.2.15.4 Offstreet Parking: Dimensional Standards. Each offstreet parking space, with the exception of handicapped parking spaces, shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet by twenty (20) feet in size. Minimum aisle width shall be as follows:

AISLE WIDTH		
Angle of Parking	One Way	Two Way
Parallel	12 ft.	20 ft.
30°	12 ft.	22 ft.
45°	12 ft.	22 ft.
60°	18 ft.	24 ft.
90°	22 ft.	24 ft.

For purposes of rough computation, an offstreet parking space and necessary access and maneuvering room may be estimated at three hundred (300) square feet. However, offstreet parking requirements will be considered met only where actual spaces meeting the above requirements are provided and maintained, improved in the manner required by these land development regulations, and in accordance with other ordinances and regulations of the City.

4.2.15.5 Offstreet Parking: Handicapped Parking Spaces. Except as otherwise specified herein, required offstreet parking areas shall have a number of level parking spaces as set forth in the following table, identified by above-grade signs as being reserved for physically handicapped persons: Each parking spaces so reserved shall be not less than twelve (12) feet in width and twenty (20) feet in length.

PARKING SPACES FOR HANDICAPPED	
Total Spaces in Lot	Required Number of Required Spaces
up to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1,000	2% of total
over 1,000	20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1,000

Parking spaces for the physically handicapped shall be located as close as possible to elevators, ramps, walkways, and entrances. These should be so located that physically handicapped persons are not compelled to wheel or walk behind parked cars to reach entrances, ramps, walkways, or elevators. (See Section 4.2.2 for additional provisions regarding accessibility for physically handicapped persons.)

4.2.15.6 Offstreet Parking: Plans Required. A plan shall be submitted with every application for a building permit for any building or use that is required to provide offstreet parking. The plan shall accurately designate the required parking spaces, access aisles, and driveways, and the relation of the offstreet parking facilities to the uses or structures such facilities are designed to serve.

4.2.15.7 Offstreet Parking: Combined Offstreet Parking. Two (2) or more owners or operators of buildings or uses requiring offstreet parking facilities may make collective provision for such facilities provided the total parking spaces, when combined or used together, shall not be less than the sum of the requirements computed separately. An arrangement for combined offstreet parking shall be subject to the filing of a deed restriction satisfactory to the City Attorney insuring such offstreet parking will be maintained in the future so long as the use or uses requiring such offstreet parking continue.

No part of an offstreet parking area required for any building or use shall be included as part of an offstreet parking area similarly required for another building or use unless the Board of Adjustment shall find that the type of use indicates that the period of usage will not overlap or be concurrent with each other.

- 4.2.15.8 Offstreet Parking: Fractional Measurements. When units or measurements determining number of required offstreet parking spaces result in a requirement for a fractional space, then such fraction equal or greater than one-half (1/2) shall require a full offstreet parking space.
- 4.2.15.9 Offstreet Parking: Minimum Requirement. Irrespective of any other requirement if these land development regulations, each and every separate individual store, office, or other business shall be provided with at least one (1) offstreet parking space unless specific provision to the contrary is made herein.
- 4.2.15.10 Offstreet Parking: Landscaping Requirements. Wherever in any zoning district offstreet parking facilities are provided, such offstreet parking facilities shall conform with the minimum landscaping requirements set forth in this Section except that one (1) family and two (2) family (duplex) residential dwellings and multi-level parking structures shall be exempt from such requirements.
1. Except as otherwise noted herein, a minimum of ten (10) percent of an offstreet parking area shall be landscaped with grass, plants, shrubs, and/or trees. Required landscaping may, in part, be located around the periphery of the offstreet parking area; however, a portion of the required landscaping shall also be located within the interior of the offstreet parking area and shall be located in such a manner as to divide and break up the expanse of paving and guide traffic flow and direction.
 2. Each separate landscaped area shall contain a minimum of fifty (50) square feet with a minimum dimension of three (3) feet and shall include at least one (1) tree with the remaining area adequately landscaped with shrubs, ground cover, and/or other landscaping material.
 3. The total number of trees shall not be less than one (1) for each two hundred (200) square feet or fraction thereof of required landscaping. Trees shall be a minimum of four (4) feet overall height immediately after planting. Trees shall not be planted closer than six (6) feet to a public street or other public works unless the tree root system is contained within a barrier that has minimum interior dimensions of five (5) feet square and five (5) feet deep and for which the construction requirements shall be four (4) inch thick concrete reinforced with #6 road mesh (6 x 6 x 6) or equivalent.
 4. Required landscaped areas shall be maintained by the property owner, and continued so long as the main use continues. Failure to maintain required landscaped area shall be a violation of these land development regulations.
 5. See also Section 4.2.24, Visibility at intersections and curb breaks.
- 4.2.15.11 Offstreet Loading: Specifications, Amounts. Offstreet loading facilities are required by these land development regulations so that vehicles engaged in loading and unloading will not encroach on or interfere with public use of streets and alleys. Offstreet loading facilities supplied to meet the needs of one (1) use may not be considered as meeting the needs of another use. Offstreet parking facilities may not be used or counted as meeting offstreet loading requirements.

When the use of a structure or land or any part thereof is changed to a use requiring offstreet loading facilities, the full amount of offstreet loading space required shall be provided and maintained. When any structure is enlarged or a use extended so that the size of the resulting occupancy requires offstreet loading space, the full amount of such space shall be supplied and maintained for the structure or use in its enlarged or extended size.

Each offstreet loading space shall be directly accessible from a street or alley without crossing or entering another required offstreet loading space. Such loading space shall be arranged for convenient and safe ingress and egress by motor truck and/or trailer combination.

4.2.15.12 Offstreet Loading: Dimensional Standards. Each offstreet loading space shall have clear horizontal dimensions of twelve (12) feet by thirty (30) feet exclusive of platforms and piers and a clear vertical dimension of fourteen (14) feet.

4.2.15.13 Offstreet Loading: Plans Required. A plan shall be submitted with every application for a building permit for any use or structure required to provide offstreet loading facilities. The plan shall accurately designate the required offstreet loading spaces, access thereto, dimensions, and clearance.

4.2.15.14 Offstreet Loading: Combined Offstreet Loading. Collective, joint, or combined provisions for offstreet loading facilities for two (2) or more buildings or uses may be made provided that such offstreet loading facilities are equal in size and capacity to the combined requirements of the several buildings or uses and are designed, located, and arranged to be usable thereby.

Any arrangement for combined offstreet loading shall be subject to the filing of a deed restriction satisfactory to the City Attorney insuring that such offstreet loading will be maintained in the future so long as the use or uses requiring such offstreet loading continue.

4.2.15.15 Offstreet Loading Requirements. Offstreet loading spaces shall be provided and maintained as follows:

1. Each retail commercial store, service establishment, storage warehouse, wholesale establishment, research or industrial plant, factory, freight terminal, restaurant, dry cleaning and laundry package plant, funeral home, or similar use with an aggregate floor area of:

Sq. Ft.		Sq. Ft.	Number of Spaces
Over 5,000	to	24,999	1
25,000	to	59,999	2
60,000	to	119,999	3
120,000	to	199,999	4
200,000	and over		5

Plus one (1) additional offstreet loading space for each additional ninety thousand (90,000) square feet over two hundred ninety thousand (290,000) square feet or major fraction thereof.

2. For each multiple dwelling unit having at least twenty (20) dwelling units but not over fifty (50) dwelling units:
 - Two (2) spaces
 For each multiple dwelling unit having over fifty (50) dwelling units:
 - a. Two (2) spaces;
 - b. Plus two (2) spaces for each additional fifty (50) dwelling units, or major fraction thereof.
3. For each auditorium, convention hall, exhibition hall, museum, motel, hotel, bank or financial institution, office building, sports arena, stadium, hospital, or similar use which has an aggregate floor area of:
 - a. Over ten thousand (10,000) square feet but not over forty thousand (40,000) square feet:
 - One (1) space
 - b. Plus for each additional sixty thousand (60,000) square feet over forty thousand (40,000) square feet or major fraction thereof:
 - One (1) space
4. For any use not specifically mentioned, the requirements for offstreet loading facilities for a use which is so mentioned and to which the unmentioned use is similar shall apply.

4.2.16 PARKING, STORAGE, OR USE OF MAJOR RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT

Major recreational equipment is hereby defined as including boats and boat trailers, travel trailers, pickup campers or coaches (designed to be mounted on automotive vehicles), motorized dwellings, tent trailers, houseboats, and the like, and cases or boxes used to transporting recreational equipment, whether occupied by such equipment or not. No major recreational equipment shall be used for living, sleeping, or housekeeping purposes when parked or stored on a lot in a residential district or in a location not approved for such use. In residential districts, major recreational equipment may be parked or stored in a rear or side yard, but not in a required front yard; provided however, that such equipment may be parked anywhere on residential premises for a period not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours during loading or unloading.

4.2.17 PARKING AND STORAGE OF CERTAIN VEHICLES

In residential districts, automotive vehicles or trailers of any type without current license plates shall not be parked or stored other than in completely enclosed buildings.

4.2.18 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

All uses and activities permitted in any zoning district within these land development regulations shall conform to the standards of performance described below:

- 4.2.18.1 Fire and Explosion Hazards. In any zoning district, all uses shall comply with applicable standards set forth in the rules and regulations of the State Fire Marshal.

- 4.2.18.2 Smoke, Dust, Dirt, Visible Emissions, and Open Burning. Regulations controlling smoke, dust, dirt, or visible emissions shall be the same as those contained in Chapter 17-2, Florida Administrative Code. Regulations controlling open burning shall be those contained in Chapter 17-5, Florida Administrative Code.
- 4.2.18.3 Fumes, Vapors, and Gases. Regulations controlling the emission of fumes, vapors, or gases of a noxious, toxic, or corrosive nature shall be the same as those contained in Chapter 17-2, Florida Administrative Code.
- 4.2.18.4 Heat, Cold, Dampness, or Movement of Air. Activities which may produce an adverse effect on the motion, temperature, or humidity of the atmosphere beyond the lot line shall not be permitted with the exception that within the Industrial (I) district this standard shall be applied at the boundaries of the Industrial (I) district and not at the individual lot lines of the individual properties located within the Industrial (I) district.
- 4.2.18.5 Noise. The permitted levels of noise or sound emission at the property line of the lot on which the principal use is located shall not at any time exceed the average noise level prevailing for the same hour, as generated by street and traffic activity with the exception that in the Industrial (I) district, this standard shall be applied at the boundaries of the Industrial (I) district and not at the individual lot lines of the individual properties located within the Industrial (I) district. The determination of noise level shall be measured with a sound level meter that conforms to specifications published by the American Standards Association.
- 4.2.18.6 Odor. Regulations controlling the emission of objectional odorous gases or other odorous matter, except those associated with normal agricultural practices, shall be the same as those contained in Chapter 17-2, Florida Administrative Code.
- 4.2.18.7 Glare. There shall be no direct glare visible from any residential district caused by unshielded floodlights or other sources of high intensity lighting.

4.2.19 RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY

Existing railroad rights-of-way, but not including switching, freight or storage yards, railroad buildings, or maintenance structures, are a permitted use in all zoning districts. Switching, freight or storage yards, railroad buildings, or maintenance structures are permitted only where expressly allowed by these land development regulations.

4.2.20 SIGNS

The provisions of these land development regulations shall govern size, location, and character of signs which may be permitted as principal or accessory uses. No sign shall be permitted in any location except in conformity with these land development regulations.

- 4.2.20.1 Intent. Signs may unreasonably distract the attention of motorists and interfere with traffic safety. Indiscriminate erection and maintenance of signs seriously detract from the enjoyment and pleasure in the natural scenic beauty of areas subject to these land development regulations and, in turn, injuriously affect the economic well-being of the citizenry. Thus, it is the intent of these regulations to prevent uncontrolled erection of signs. The provisions of this section are intended to provide for the regulation of types,

sizes, and locations of signs in relation to the identification of various uses and activities on premises, to provide for certain types and locations of off-site signs, and to supplement the regulations set out in the Schedule of District Regulations.

4.2.20.2 Applicability of Other Code or Regulatory Requirements. Signs or other advertising structures shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with other applicable ordinances and regulations of the City, and all other applicable ordinances and regulations of the City, as well as State and Federal rules and regulations.

4.2.20.3 Definitions. Definitions for purposes of sign regulation under these land development regulations are set out in the Definitions section of these land development regulations under "Sign", etc. (Section 2.1).

4.2.20.4 Prohibited Signs. It shall be a violation of these land development regulations and punishable as provided by these land development regulations to erect or maintain:

1. Traffic or Pedestrian Hazard. Any sign which constitutes a traffic hazard or a detriment to traffic safety by reason of size, location, movement, content, coloring, or method of illumination, or by obstructing the vision of drivers, or by obstructing or detracting from the visibility of an official traffic control device or by diverting or tending to divert the attention of moving vehicles from traffic movement on streets, roads, or access facilities; nor shall any sign be erected in such a manner as to obstruct the vision of pedestrians. The use of flashing or revolving red, green, blue, or amber lights is prohibited in any sign as constituting a hazard to traffic. Any sign which by glare or method of illumination constitutes a hazard to traffic is prohibited. No sign may use the words "Stop", "Look", "Drive-in", "Danger", or other word, phrase, symbol, or character in such a manner as to interfere with, mislead, or confuse traffic.
2. Obscenities. Signs which are obscene, indecent, or immoral.
3. Right-of-Way. Signs erected on the right-of-way of any street, road, or public way except as specifically provided by these land development regulations.
4. Public Property. Signs erected on public property other than signs erected by a public authority for public purposes, unless otherwise authorized by these land development regulations.
5. Ingress or Egress to Buildings. Signs so located as to prevent free ingress or egress from any door, window or fire escape.
6. Yard Areas. Signs in required yard areas except as specifically permitted by these land development regulations.
7. Roof Signs. Signs erected, constructed, and maintained wholly upon or over the roof structure.
8. Height. Signs which are higher than eighteen (18) feet from established grade.

9. Glare. Illuminated signs which results in glare or reflection of light on residential property in the surrounding area.
 10. Minimum Clearance. Canopy, marquee, projecting, or hanging signs with less than a nine (9) feet minimum clearance between the bottom of the sign and the ground surface.
- 4.2.20.5 Sign Permits. Within areas subject to these land development regulations, it shall be unlawful for a person to erect, maintain or replace any sign not specifically exempted by these land development regulations without first securing from the Land Development Regulation Administrator a sign permit to do so.
- 4.2.20.6 Exemptions. Except as otherwise provided, the following signs may be erected without a permit subject, however, to all remaining requirements of these land development regulations. All exempt signs may be located within the required front yard but shall not be located within twenty (20) feet of any adjacent property line (except as provided in Subsection 3 below).
1. Signs not exceeding one (1) square feet in area and bearing only property numbers, mail box numbers, names of occupants of premises, or other identification of premises not having commercial connotations.
 2. Flags and insignia of any government except when displayed in connection with commercial promotion.
 3. Traffic or other municipal, City, State, or Federal signs, legal notices, railroad crossing signs, danger signs, and such temporary, emergency or non-advertising signs. Such signs may be located in or may overhang or infringe upon the rights-of-way of streets, roads or public ways.
 4. Integral decorative or architectural features of buildings except letters, trademarks, moving parts, or moving lights.
 5. Signs directing and guiding traffic and parking on private property but bearing no advertising matter.
 6. Signs within buildings.
 7. One (1) "For Sale" or "For Rent" sign per parcel of property unless such property fronts on more than one (1) street in which case two (2) sign may be erected, one (1) one on each frontage. The size of such signs shall not be in excess of eight (8) square feet, and such sign shall be removed within one (1) month after the premises have been sold or rented.
 8. Occupational signs denoting only the name, street number, and business of an occupant which do not exceed two (2) square feet in surface area.
- 4.2.20.7 On-Site Signs. Unless otherwise specified in these land development regulations, the following shall govern on-site signs (See Section 2.1 for definition of on-site sign):
1. On-site signs may be erected in any zoning district.

2. On-site signs may be located in the required front yard; provided, however, that such signs shall not obstruct visibility at intersections and curb breaks (See Section 4.2.24).
3. On-site signs shall not exceed a height above established grade of eighteen (18) feet.

4.2.20.8 Off-Site Signs. Unless otherwise specified in these land development regulations, the following shall govern off-site signs (See Section 2.1 for definition of off-site signs):

1. Off-site sign are prohibited, except where specifically permitted by these land development regulations.
2. Off-site sign may be erected in the required front yard provided:
 - a. Off-site sign shall be no nearer the street right-of-way line than fifteen (15) feet.
 - b. No off-site sign shall be erected so as to obstruct visibility at intersections and curb breaks (see Section 4.2.26).
3. Off-site sign may not be erected within one hundred (100) feet of any church, school, cemetery, public park, reservation, or playground, State or National forest, or railroad crossing.
4. Off-site sign may not exceed a height above established grade of eighteen (18) feet.

4.2.21 TRANSITIONAL USE AREA REQUIREMENTS

It is the intent of these requirements to ease friction between residential and non-residential uses by creating transition buffers in which certain intensive non-residential uses are prohibited.

Where a commercial or industrial district adjoins a residential district along the same frontage and without an intervening street, the following uses shall not be located within one hundred (100) feet of the residential district:

1. Drive-in restaurants or refreshment stands;
2. Bars, taverns, cocktail lounges
3. Car washes;
4. Outdoor storage yards, wrecking yards, automobile wrecking yards, junk yards, yards used in whole or in part for scrap or salvage operations, or for processing, storage, display, or sale of any scrap, salvage, or second-hand building materials, junk or second-hand automotive vehicles or parts; and
5. Bulk storage of flammable liquids or explosives.

4.2.22 TRAVEL TRAILER PARKS AND CAMPGROUNDS

The following regulations applies to the construction and operation of travel trailer parks and campgrounds.

1. Sites in travel trailer parks and campgrounds shall be occupied primarily by travel trailers, pickup coaches, tents, camping trailers, and other vehicular accommodations.

2. Each site in a travel trailer park or campground shall be at least twelve hundred (1,200) square feet in area. No part of a travel trailer or other unit placed on a travel trailer or campground site shall be closer than twenty-five (25) feet to any lot line.

4.2.23 USE OF LAND IN A RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT FOR ACCESS

No land in a residential or residential/office district shall be used for drive-way, walkway, or access purpose to land in a commercial or industrial district or used for a purpose not permitted in a residential district except for ingress and egress to an existing use which does not abut a street.

4.2.24 VISIBILITY AT INTERSECTIONS AND CURB BREAKS

4.2.24.1 Visibility at Intersections. On a corner lot in all zoning districts, no fence, wall, hedge, landscaping, or structure shall be erected, placed, planted, or allowed to grow in such a manner as to obstruct vision between a height of two and one-half (2 1/2) feet and six (6) feet above the centerline grades of intersecting streets in an area bounded by the street lines of such corner lots and a line joining points along said street lines twenty-five (25) feet from the point of intersection.

4.2.24.2 Visibility at Curb Breaks. In all zoning districts, where a curb break intersects a public right-of-way, no fence, wall, hedge, landscaping, or structure shall be erected, placed, planted, or allowed to grow in such a manner as to obstruct cross-visibility between a height of two and one-half (2 1/2) and six (6) feet within the areas of property on both sides of the curb break formed by the intersection of each side of the curb break and the public right-of-way line with two (2) sides of each triangle being ten (10) feet in length from the point of intersection and the third being a line connecting the ends of the two (2) other sides.

4.2.24.3 Retaining Walls. The requirements of this Section shall not be deemed to prohibit a necessary retaining wall.

4.2.24.4 Trees. Trees are permitted in the clear space provided foliage is cut away within the prescribed heights.

4.2.25 WATERFRONT YARDS - MINIMUM REQUIREMENT

Waterfront yard requirements for streams and creeks are provided for in Article 4, Zoning Districts, Minimum Yard Requirements, Special Provisions.

For all other waterfront yards, no structure shall be located closer than fifty (50) feet to a mean high water line.

Exceptions regarding accessory structures for all waterfront are provided for in Section 4.2.4

4.2.26 YARD ENCROACHMENTS

Every part of every required yard shall be open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky except as hereinafter provided or as otherwise permitted in these land development regulations:

1. Sills and belt courses may project not over twelve (12) inches into a required yard.
2. Movable awnings may project not over three (3) feet into a required yard provided that where the yard is less than five (5) feet in width the projection shall not exceed one-half (1/2) the width of the yard.

3. Chimneys, fireplaces, bay windows, or pilasters may project not over two (2) feet into a required yard.
4. Fire escapes, stairways, and balconies which are unroofed and unenclosed may project not over five (5) feet into a required rear yard or not over three (3) feet into a required side yard of a multiple dwelling, hotel, or motel.
5. Hoods, canopies, roof overhangs, or marquees may project not over three (3) feet into a required yard but shall not come closer than one (1) foot to the lot line.
6. Fences, walls, and hedges are permitted in required yards, subject to the provisions of this Section.
7. Cornices, eaves, or gutters may project not over three (3) feet into a required yard, provided that where the required yard is less than six (6) feet in width, such projection shall not exceed one-half (1/2) the width of the yard.
8. Except as provided herein, nothing in these land development regulations shall be construed so as to prohibit permitted landscaping or private, non-profit gardening on a lot.

4.2.27 AIRPORT LAND USE RESTRICTIONS

Use Restrictions. Notwithstanding other provisions of these land development regulations, no use may be made of land or water adjacent to an airport which will interfere with the operation of an airborne aircraft. The following special requirements apply to each permitted use.

1. All lights or illumination used in conjunction with street, parking, signs, or use of land and structures shall be arranged and operated so as to not mislead or otherwise be dangerous to aircraft operating from the airport or its vicinity.
2. No operations from a land use shall produce smoke, glare, or other visual hazards within three (3) statute miles of any usable runway of the airport.
3. No operations from a land use shall produce electronic interference with navigation signals or radio communication between the airport and aircraft.
4. Use of land for residential uses, schools, hospitals, storage of explosive material, assemblage of large groups of people, or other use that could produce a major catastrophe as a result of an aircraft crash shall be prohibited within five-thousand (5,000) feet of the approach or departure end of a runway.
5. No structure exceeding one-hundred fifty (150) feet in height above the established airport elevation shall be permitted within five-thousand (5,000) feet of the approach or departure end of a runway.

4.2.28 SPECIAL RIGHT-OF-WAY REQUIREMENTS

- 4.2.28.1 For new arterial and collector roadways, extra right-of-way, as provided within the Florida Department of Transportation Bicycle Facilities Planning and Design Manual, Official Standards, Revised Edition, 1982, shall be provided for integrated or parallel bicycle ways or lanes.
- 4.2.28.2 All new structures shall provide a minimum setback at least seventy-five (75) feet as measured from the center line right-of-way for new or realigned collector or arterial roads.

4.2.29 HOME OCCUPATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Only one (1) additional persons other than members of the family residing on the premises shall be engaged in such occupation;
2. The use of a dwelling unit for home occupation shall be clearly incidental and subordinate to its use for residential purposes by its occupants, and shall under no circumstances change the residential character thereof;
3. There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building or premises or other visible evidence of conduct of such home occupation other than one (1) sign; not exceeding two (2) square feet in area, non-illuminated, mounted flat against the wall of the principal building at a position not more than two (2) feet from the main entrance to the residence;
4. In all zoning except in agricultural districts, no home occupation shall be conducted in an accessory building. In agriculture districts, home occupations may be conducted in an accessory building provided the floor area devoted to the home occupation does not exceed one thousand (1,000) square feet;
5. No home occupation shall occupy more than twenty (20) percent of the first floor area of the residence, exclusive of the area of open porches, attached garages or similar space not suited or intended for occupancy as living quarters. No rooms which have been constructed as an addition to the residence, nor any attached porch or garage which has been converted into living quarters, shall be considered as floor area for the purpose of this definition until two (2) years after the date of completion thereof;
6. No traffic shall be generated by such home occupation in greater volumes than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood, and any need for parking generated by the home occupation shall be met off the street and other than in the required front yard;
7. No equipment or process shall be used in such home occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors, or electrical interference detectable to the normal senses beyond the lot lines. In the case of electrical interference, no equipment or process shall be used which creates visual or audible interference in any radio or television receivers off the premises or causes fluctuations in line voltage off the premises;
8. For purposes of illustration, the following uses shall not be considered home occupations:
 - a. Studio for group instruction;
 - b. Dining facility or restaurant;
 - c. Antique or gift shop;
 - d. Photographic studio;
 - e. Outdoor repair,
 - f. Food processing;
 - g. Retail sales; and
 - h. Child care center.
9. For purposes of illustration, the following uses may be considered home occupations provided they meet requirements listed in subparagraphs 1-8 above and other provisions of these land development regulations:

- a. The giving of individual instruction to one (1) person at a time such as an art or music teacher;
 - b. Fabrication of articles such as commonly classified under the terms arts and handicrafts providing no retail sales are made in the home;
 - c. Custom dressmaking, seamstress, milliner;
 - d. Tutoring for not more than one (1) student at a time;
 - e. Answering telephone;
 - f. Barber or beauty shop; and
 - g. Professional offices.
10. A home occupation shall be subject to applicable occupational licenses and other business taxes.

4.2.30 SPECIAL SEPTIC TANK REQUIREMENTS

Existing septic tanks shall be allowed to remain in service until such time as a centralized sanitary sewer service is accessible, conditioned on the following:

- 1. A building permit shall not be issued for construction of a building or facility where sanitary sewage disposal using an onsite sewage disposal system in an area zoned industrial on the official zoning atlas of the City, or used for industrial or manufacturing purposes or its equivalents where the City's centralized sanitary sewer system is available within one-quarter (1/4) mile of the area used or zoned industrial or manufacturing, or where likelihood exists that the on-site sewage disposal system may receive toxic, hazardous or industrial waste;
- 2. An occupational license shall not be issued to the owner or tenant of a building located in an area zoned industrial on the official zoning atlas of the City or used for industrial or manufacturing purposes or its equivalent, when such site is served by an on-site sewage disposal system without first obtaining an annual operating permit from the County Health Department; and
- 3. A certificate of land development regulation compliance shall not be issued to a new owner or tenant of a building located in a area zoned industrial on the official zoning atlas of the City or used for industrial or manufacturing purposes, or its equivalent, or who operates a business which has the potential to generate toxic, hazardous or industrial wastewater, when such site is served by an on-site sewage disposal system without first obtaining an annual operating permit for an on-site sewage disposal system from the County Health Department.

4.2.31 PROVISIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL DESIGN MANUFACTURED HOUSING

Residential Design Manufactured Homes, as defined in Section 2.1, shall be installed in accordance with the following:

- 1. A permanent foundation and anchoring according to the Florida Building Code;
- 2. Underfloor area of the home shall be permanently enclosed (e.g. masonry block stem wall without a stucco finish or a masonry block stem wall with a stucco finish); and
- 3. All transportation equipment shall be removed.

4.2.32 SPECIAL COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL HOME REQUIREMENTS

Community residential homes and homes of six (6) or fewer residents which otherwise meet the definition of a community residential home, as defined in Section 2.1, shall be located in accordance with the following:

- 4.2.32.1 The City shall not permit homes of six (6) or fewer residents which otherwise meet the definition of a community residential home to be located within a radius of one thousand (1,000) feet of another existing home with six (6) or fewer residents which otherwise meet the definition of a community residential home.
- 4.2.32.2 The City shall permit the siting of a community residential homes, unless the City determines the site meets the following criteria:
 1. The site selected does not meet applicable licensing criteria established and determined by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, including requirements that the home be located to assure the safe care and supervision of clients in the home;
 2. The site located would result in such a concentration of community residential homes in the area proximity to the site selected, or would result in a combination of such homes with other residences in the community, such that the nature and character of the area would be substantially altered. (A home that would be located within a radius of one thousand two hundred (1,200) feet to another community residential home, shall be considered to be an over concentration of homes that substantially alters the nature and character of the area. A home that would be located within a radius of five hundred (500) feet of a one (1) family residential district shall be considered to substantially alter the nature and character of the area).

4.2.33 SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESSES

In order to provide clear and consistent, content neutral regulations, for sexually oriented businesses, the following regulations govern the placement and design of sexually oriented businesses. These regulations are based on the secondary effects associated with sexually oriented businesses, while recognizing the rights of citizens to obtain constitutionally protected speech guaranteed under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

4.2.33.1 General Media Store

1. A store that sells or rents media in which less than ten percent (10%) of the numbers of items in inventory are sexually explicit media and in which less than ten percent (10%) of the retail floor area is devoted to sexually explicit media shall be considered a general media store unless it is a sex shop as defined in Section 2.1. A general media store meeting these inventory and floor area limits shall not be considered a sexually oriented business.
2. A general media store which devotes more than ten percent (10%) of its floor area or ten percent (10%) of the number of items in inventory to sexually explicit media, but devotes less than thirty percent (30%) of its floor area or less than thirty percent (30%) of the number of items in inventory to sexually explicit media shall be treated for zoning purposes as a general media store and not as a sexually oriented media store or other sexually oriented business, provided that it continuously meets the following conditions:

- a. All sexually explicit media shall be maintained in a room that is separated from other media by an opaque wall that extends to the ceiling or eight feet above the floor, whichever is less;
- b. Access to the room containing the sexually explicit media shall be through an opaque, solid door;
- c. The room containing sexually explicit media shall be posted with a notice indicating that only persons eighteen (18) years of age or older are allowed in the room; and
- d. Access to the room will be physically limited to adults through control of access by an employee of the store, through the use of an access release located at least sixty-six (66) inches off the floor, or through constant monitoring of the room by an employee on duty through electronic means or through a window or mirror providing visibility into the room from the manager's or cashier's work station.

If either the thirty percent (30%) threshold of either gross floor area or number of items in inventory is exceeded, then the use shall be classified as a sexually oriented media store and considered a sexually oriented business.

4.2.33.2 Sexually Oriented Media Store

1. Sexually oriented media stores shall be considered as sexually oriented businesses.
2. Sexually oriented media stores shall not be located within five hundred (500) feet of churches and houses of worship, public parks and playgrounds, day care centers, existing residences, and residentially zoned districts. Sexually oriented media stores shall not be located within five hundred (500) feet of any other sexually oriented business.
3. Sexually explicit media shall not be displayed publicly.
4. Window glazing shall be frosted or opaque.
5. A sign shall be placed on the front door of the store prohibiting persons under eighteen (18) years of age from entering the store.
6. None of the following may be co-located as an accessory use; Motion Picture Arcade Booths, Massage Parlors, Lingerie Modeling or Nude Photography studios.

4.2.33.3 Sex Shops

1. Sex shops shall be considered sexually oriented businesses. Sex shops shall not be located within five hundred feet (500') of churches and houses of worship, public parks and playgrounds, day care centers, existing residences, and residentially zoned districts. Sex shops shall not be located within five hundred (500) feet of any other sexually oriented business.
2. Window glazing shall be frosted or opaque.
3. A sign shall be placed on the front door of the store prohibiting persons under eighteen (18) years of age from entering the store.

4. Sexually explicit media and sexually oriented toys or novelties shall not be displayed publicly.
5. None of the following may be co-located as an accessory use; Motion Picture Arcade Booths, Massage Parlors, Lingerie Modeling or Nude Photography studios.

4.2.33.4 Sexually Oriented Cabarets

1. Sexually oriented cabarets shall be considered sexually oriented businesses. Sexually oriented cabarets shall not be located within five hundred (500) feet of churches and houses of worship, public parks and playgrounds, day care centers, existing residences, residentially zoned districts, or within five hundred (500) feet of businesses that sell alcohol for on-premises consumption. Sexually oriented cabarets shall not be located within five hundred (500) feet of any other sexually oriented business.
2. Security lighting shall be installed on the building and in the parking lot.
3. Window glazing shall be frosted or opaque.
4. A sign shall be placed on the front door of the cabaret prohibiting persons under eighteen (18) years of age from entering the cabaret.
5. There shall be a minimum separation of two (2) feet between any stage feature and the customer seating or standing area. Stages shall be a minimum of two (2) feet high.
6. Alcohol sales in sexually oriented cabarets shall be prohibited.
7. Private booths or private dancing rooms shall be prohibited.
8. None of the following may be co-located as an accessory use; Motion Picture Arcade Booths, Massage Parlors, Lingerie Modeling or Nude Photography studios.

4.2.33.5 Sexually Oriented Motion Picture Theaters

1. Sexually oriented motion picture theaters shall be considered sexually oriented businesses. Sexually oriented motion picture theaters shall not be located within five hundred (500) feet of churches and houses of worship, public parks and playgrounds, day care centers, existing residences, residentially zoned districts, and five hundred (500) feet of businesses that sell alcohol for on-premises consumption. Sexually oriented motion picture theaters shall not be located within five hundred (500) feet of any other sexually oriented business.
2. A sign shall be placed on the front door of the theater prohibiting persons under eighteen (18) years of age from entering the theater.
3. Security lighting shall be installed on the building and in the parking lot.
4. Theaters shall remain lit at a minimum five-tenths (.5) foot-candle at all times, and constant monitoring of the theaters by an employee on duty shall be achieved through electronic means or through a window or mirror providing visibility into the room from the manager's or cashier's work station.

5. Alcohol sales in sexually oriented movie theaters are prohibited.
6. Seating in sexually oriented movie theaters shall be individual seating with chair arms that do not rise. Bench seating or sofa seating is prohibited.
7. Theaters shall be a minimum of six hundred (600) square feet in size.
8. None of the following may be co-located as an accessory use; Motion Picture Arcade Booths, Massage Parlors, Lingerie Modeling or Nude Photography studios.

4.2.33.6 Sexually Oriented Businesses Generally: Separation from Schools and Churches and Houses of Worship

1. All sexually oriented businesses, as defined and described herein, shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 847.0134, Florida Statutes, as amended, which prohibits the location of sexually oriented businesses displaying, selling, or distributing materials harmful to minors within two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet from a public or private elementary, middle or secondary school, unless the City Commission approves the location under proceedings as provided in Chapter 166.041(3)(c), Florida Statutes, as amended.
2. The separation requirement from a school will apply only if one (1) or more of the following applies if:
 - a. it is a public school; or
 - b. the school has been in operation at the same location for one (1) year or more; or
 - c. the location at which the school is now operating is owned by the organization operating the school.
3. The separation requirement from a church or house of worship will apply only if one (1) or more of the following applies if:
 - a. the church or house of worship has been in operation at the same location for one (1) year or more; or
 - b. the location at which the church or house of worship is now operating is owned by the organization operating the house of worship.
4. The separation requirement from a day care center will apply only if one (1) or more of the following applies if:
 - a. the day care center has been in operation at the same location for one (1) year or more; or
 - b. the location at which the day care center is now operation is owned by the organization operating the day care center.

4.2.33.7 Measurement of Separation Distances

For purposes of the distance limitations, the measurement shall be made by extending a straight line from the main entrance of the building of the regulated use to the front door of the main building occupied by any other regulated use or any established church or house of worship or to the nearest property line of any existing residential use, residentially zoned district, public park and playground, or school.

- 4.2.33.8 Sexually Oriented Businesses Generally: Restrictions on Co-Location
1. No more than one (1) sexually oriented business may be located in a single building or on a single lot;
 2. No sexually oriented business may be established as an accessory use to another business; and
 3. No sexually oriented business may offer any of the following products or services to customers, whether or not for a fee:
 - a. Gasoline or other fuels;
 - b. Showers or baths; and
 - c. Alcoholic beverages for off-premises consumption.

4.2.33.9 Motion Picture Arcade Booths Prohibited

Motion picture arcade booths either as an accessory use to any permitted sexually oriented businesses, as defined herein, or as a principal use are prohibited.

4.2.33.10 Massage Parlors, Lingerie Modeling and Nude Photography Studios Prohibited

Massage parlors, lingerie modeling establishments and nude photography studios are prohibited. This provision shall not apply to massage therapists licensed and certified by the State of Florida.

4.2.34 INDOOR SHOOTING RANGE

The following supplementary requirements shall apply to indoor shooting ranges.

4.2.34.1 Location and Distance

1. Indoor shooting ranges shall be located at least five hundred (500) feet from any adjoining residential district boundary line or another indoor or shooting range.
2. The location and distance requirements shall not apply to government owned and operated indoor shooting ranges, restricted to use by law enforcement officers.
3. The applicant shall demonstrate that the location and operation of the indoor shooting range will not pose a threat to the health and safety of the citizens in the surrounding area.

4.2.34.2 Site Plan

1. Indoor shooting ranges must be designed so projectiles cannot penetrate the walls, floor or ceiling, and ricochets or back splatter cannot harm range users.
2. The site plan and structure shall incorporate, at a minimum, the standards for indoor shooting range construction in accordance with the Range Design Criteria published by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Health, Safety and Security, 2012.
3. Indoor shooting ranges shall not be allowed as accessory uses to gun stores unless shooting ranges are allowed in that district.

4. Parking for indoor shooting range customers shall be provided on-site. The parking standards for indoor shooting ranges shall be one (1) parking space per shooting lane, plus the requirements for retail use applied to the portions of the operation not dedicated to the shooting lanes.

4.2.34.3 Nuisance

1. Indoor shooting ranges shall not create a nuisance, including, but not limited to, high noise levels, pollution or other detrimental effects on the environment.
2. The noise level shall not exceed 55 dBA at the property boundary of the indoor shooting range.

4.2.34.4 Hours

1. The hours of operation for an indoor shooting range shall be limited to the hours between 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

SECTION 4.3. "CSV" CONSERVATION DISTRICT

4.3.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "CSV" Conservation category includes one (1) zoning district: CSV. Lands in this district are lands devoted to the conservation of the unique natural functions. To conserve these lands, no other than forestry, in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan and non-intensive resource based recreation activities.

4.3.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Non-intensive resource based recreation activities.
2. Forestry, in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan.

4.3.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which:
Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to non-intensive resource based recreation activities.
2. Examples of permitted accessory uses and structures include:
 - a. Forestry stations and scientific stations for the study of the natural resources within the conservation district.
 - b. Residential facilities for caretakers, and
 - c. Boat docks and boat ramps.

4.3.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Residential uses (excepting forestry stations, scientific stations for the study of the natural resources within the conservation district, and residential facilities for caretakers).
2. Any use or structure not specifically, provisionally or by reasonable implication permitted herein or permissible as a special exception.

4.3.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

1. Recreational activities, such as campsites and similar uses.

4.3.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS

None, except to meet other requirements as set out herein.

4.3.7 MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS (See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.3.8 MINIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED: (see Section 4.2, Exclusion from Height Limitations)

35 feet

4.3.9 MINIMUM LOT COVERAGE

None

4.3.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS

None

4.3.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

None

SECTION 4.4. "A" AGRICULTURAL

4.4.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "A" Agricultural category includes one zoning district: A. Lands in this district are intended to provide for areas primarily consisting of agricultural and residential uses consistent with the areas as designated agriculture within the City's Comprehensive Plan.

4.4.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. All agricultural activities (excepting intensive agriculture uses as defined in Section 2.1, not including livestock or poultry slaughterhouses) including the raising of livestock, poultry, the production of dairy and poultry products, the cultivation of field crops and fruits and berries, forestry in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan, apiculture, and similar uses; provided that no structure used for housing of animals or any commercial feed lot operation shall be located within three hundred (300) feet of a lot line, and no structure used for housing domestic animals shall be located within one hundred (100) feet of any lot line.
2. The processing, storage, and sale of agricultural products and commodities raised on the premises (excluding livestock or poultry slaughterhouses) provided, that no building used for these activities is located within three hundred (300) feet of a side or rear lot line.
3. Single family dwellings.
4. Mobile homes.
5. Plant nurseries and greenhouses.
6. Homes of six (6) or fewer residents which meet the definition of a community residential home. (See also Section 4.2)

4.4.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted or permissible uses and structures;
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted or permissible principal use or structure or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership; and
 - c. Uses and structures which involve operations not in keeping with the character of the district.
2. Examples of permitted accessory uses and structures include:
 - a. Barns and stables;
 - b. Private garages;
 - c. Private swimming pools;
 - d. On-site signs. (See Section 4.2); and
 - e. Residential facilities for caretakers whose work requires residence on the premises or for employees who will be quartered on the premises.

4.4.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

Junk yard or automobile wrecking yard and any use or structure not specifically, provisionally, or by reasonable implication permitted herein or permissible as a special exception.

4.4.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Articles 12 and 13)

1. The processing, storage, and sale of agricultural products and commodities not raised on the premises, provided that no building used for these activities shall be located within three hundred (300) feet of any side or rear lot line.
2. Livestock auction arenas.
3. Livestock or poultry slaughterhouses, provided that no building used for these activities shall be located within three hundred (300) feet of any side or rear lot line.
4. Sawmills and planing mills, provided that no building used for these activities shall be located within three hundred (300) feet of any side or rear lot line.
5. Agricultural equipment and related machinery sales.
6. Agricultural feed and grain packaging, blending, storage, and sales.
7. Agricultural fertilizer storage and sales.
8. Agricultural fairs and fairground activities.
9. Recreational activities, such as racetracks and speedways; golf courses, country clubs; and racquet clubs; golf and archery ranges; rifle, shotgun, and pistol ranges; travel trailers parks or campgrounds, including day camps; hunting or fishing camps and similar uses.
10. Riding or boarding stables provided no building used for housing of animals is located within three hundred (300) feet of a lot line.
11. Hospitals, sanitariums, nursing homes, and residential homes for the aged.
12. Commercial kennels, veterinary clinics, and animal shelters provided no open runs or buildings used for housing of animals are located within three hundred (300) feet of any lot line.
13. Group living facilities.
14. Crematories.
15. Airplane landing fields.
16. Child care centers, provided:
 - a. No outdoor play activities are conducted before 8 a.m. or after 8 p.m.
 - b. Provision is made for offstreet pick-up and drop-off of children.
17. Home occupations (See also Section 4.2).
18. Private schools and colleges offering curricula comparable to that of public schools (see Section 4.2).
19. Public buildings and facilities, unless otherwise specified (see Section 4.2).
20. Private clubs and lodges.

21. Off-site signs (see also Section 4.2).
22. Solid waste facilities.
23. Flea markets.
24. Paper and pulp manufacturing.
25. Intensive agriculture uses (see Section 4.2).
26. Churches and other houses of worship.
27. Cemeteries and mausoleums.

4.4.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

1. Single family dwellings, mobile homes, and group living facilities:
 - Minimum lot area; 10 acres
 - Minimum lot width; 200 feet
2. All other permitted uses and structures (unless otherwise specified):
 - None, except as necessary to meet other requirements as set out herein.

4.4.7 MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS (depth of front and rear yard, width of side yard)
(See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

All permitted or permissible uses and structures (unless otherwise specified):

Front	30 feet
Side	25 feet
Rear	25 feet

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.4.8 MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED:
(See also Section 4.2 for exceptions)

35 feet

4.4.9 MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS

20%

Note: In addition to meeting the required lot, yard, building height, lot coverage, landscape buffering and offstreet park requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio.

4.4.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

All permitted or permissible uses and structures (unless otherwise specified):

None, except as necessary to meet other requirements as set out herein.

4.4.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

1. Residential dwelling units: two (2) spaces for each dwelling unit.
2. Elementary and junior high schools: two (2) spaces for each classroom or office room plus one (1) space for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
3. Senior high school: four (4) spaces for each classroom or office room plus two (2) spaces for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
4. Churches or other houses of worship: one (1) space for each six (6) permanent seats in the main auditorium.
5. Public buildings and facilities (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
6. Private clubs and lodges: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
7. Child care centers: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area devoted to child care activities.
8. Group living facilities: one (1) space for each bedroom.
9. Hospitals: one (1) space for each bed.
10. Sanitariums and nursing homes: one (1) space for each 2 beds.
11. Residential home for the aged: one (1) space for each dwelling unit.
12. Commercial and service establishments (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each one hundred fifty (150) square feet of non-storage floor area.
13. Livestock or poultry slaughterhouse; saw mills and planing mills; crematories; agricultural and grain packaging, blending, storage and sales; agricultural fertilizer storage and sales: one (1) space for each five (500) square feet of floor area.
14. Livestock auction arenas; agricultural equipment and related machinery sales; agricultural fairs and fairground activities; racetracks and speedways; golf and archery ranges; rifle, shotgun, and pistol ranges; commercial kennels; veterinary clinics; and animal shelters: one (1) space for each three hundred fifty (350) square feet of floor area plus, where applicable, one (1) space for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of lot or ground area outside buildings used for any type of sales, display, or activity.
13. For other special exceptions as specified herein: to be determined by findings in the particular case.

SECTION 4.5. "RSF" RESIDENTIAL, SINGLE FAMILY

4.5.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "RSF" Residential, Single Family, category includes three (3) zoning districts: RSF-1, RSF-2, and RSF-3. It is the intent of these districts to provide for single family areas of low to medium density together with public and semi-public buildings and facilities and accessory structures as may be desirable and compatible with such development, as well as surrounding development. Non-residential uses in these districts may be subject to restrictions and requirements necessary to preserve and protect the single family residential character of these districts. Variation among the RSF-1, RSF-2, and RSF-3 districts is in requirements for lot area, width, and certain yards.

4.5.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Single family dwellings.
2. Public parks and recreational areas.
3. Homes of six (6) or fewer residents which otherwise meet the definition of "community residential" home (see also Section 4.2).

4.5.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted or permissible uses and structures;
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted or permissible principal use or structure or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership;
 - c. Are not of a nature likely to attract visitors in larger numbers than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood; and
 - d. Do not involve operations or structures not in keeping with the character of single family residential development.
2. Examples of permitted accessory uses and structures include:
 - a. Private garages;
 - b. Private swimming pools;
 - c. Non-commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries; and
 - d. On-site signs (see Section 4.2).

4.5.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

Trade or service establishments or storage in connection with such establishments, storage or overnight parking of commercial or industrial vehicles in excess of one (1) ton capacity, storage of building materials (except in connection with active construction activities on the premises), signs except as specifically permitted, the keeping of horses, cows, swine, sheep, goats, or poultry, and any use or structure not specifically, provisionally, or by reasonable implication permitted herein or permissible as a special exception.

4.5.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Articles 12 and 13)

1. Public or private schools offering curricula comparable to that of public schools (see Section 4.2)
2. Churches and other houses of worship.
3. Golf courses, country clubs, and racquet and tennis clubs.
4. Cemeteries and mausoleums.
5. Private clubs and lodges.
6. Parks maintained by a private association of persons residing in the district.
7. Public buildings and facilities in keeping with the character and requirements of the district except those otherwise specified.
8. Home occupations (see Section 4.2).
9. Child care centers provided:
 - a. No outdoor play activities are conducted before 8 a.m. or after 8 p.m.
 - b. Provision is made for offstreet pick-up and drop-off of children.
10. Commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries.
11. Bed and breakfast tourist home.
12. Duplex dwellings.

4.5.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

1. Single family dwellings:
 - RSF-1: Minimum lot area; 20,000 square feet
Minimum lot width; 100 feet
 - RSF-2: Minimum lot area; 10,000 square feet
Minimum lot width; 85 feet
Note: RSF-2 districts shall be permitted only where community water systems and sanitary sewer systems are available and accessible.
 - RSF-3: Minimum lot area; 7,500 square feet
Minimum lot width; 50 feet
Note: RSF-3 districts shall be permitted only where community water systems and centralized sanitary sewer systems are available and accessible.
2. Other permitted or permissible uses and structures:

None except as needed to meet other requirements herein set out.

4.5.7 **MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS** (depth of front and back yard, width of side yards)
(See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

1. Single family dwellings:

- RSF-1: Front 30 feet
Side 15 feet for each side yard
Rear 15 feet
- RSF-2: Front 25 feet
Side 10 feet for each side yard
Rear 15 feet
- RSF-3 Front 20 feet
Side 10 feet for each side yard
Rear 15 feet

2. Public and private schools, child care centers, churches, other houses of worship, private clubs and lodges, and other permitted or permissible uses unless otherwise specified:

- Front 35 feet
- Side 25 feet for each side yard
- Rear 35 feet

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.5.8 **MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED**
(See also Section 4.2 for exceptions)

35 feet

4.5.9 **MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS**

- 1. Single family dwellings and duplexes, including their accessory buildings: 40%
- 2. Other permitted buildings in connection with permitted uses, including their accessory buildings: 35%

Note: In addition to meeting the required lot, yard, building height, lot coverage, landscape buffering and offstreet park requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio.

4.5.10 **MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS**
(See also Section 4.2)

- 1. Churches, other houses of worship, private clubs and lodges, child care centers, commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries, public buildings (but not public schools):

Where a use listed under (1) above is erected or expanded on land abutting either (a) a residential district or (b) property used for residential purposes in a residential/office district, the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer at least ten (10) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

2. Other permitted or permissible uses (unless otherwise specified):
None, except as necessary to meet other requirements set herein set forth.

4.5.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

1. Each residential dwelling unit: two (2) spaces for each dwelling unit.
2. Elementary and junior high schools: two (2) spaces for each classroom or office room plus one (1) space for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
3. Senior high school: four (4) spaces for each classroom or office room plus two (2) spaces for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
4. Churches or other houses of worship: one (1) space for each six (6) permanent seats in the main auditorium.
5. Public buildings and facilities (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
6. Private clubs and lodges: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
7. Childcare centers: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area devoted to child care activities.
8. Commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries: one (1) space for each one hundred fifty (150) square feet of non-storage floor area.
9. For other special exceptions as specified herein: to be determined by findings in the particular case.

SECTION 4.6. "RSF/MH" RESIDENTIAL, (MIXED) SINGLE FAMILY/MOBILE HOME

4.6.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "RSF/MH" Residential, (Mixed) Single Family/Mobile Home category includes three (3) zone districts: RSF/MH-1, RSF/MH-2, and RSF/MH-3. It is the intent of these districts to provide for single family residential areas of low to medium density for single family dwellings and individual mobile homes. In addition to providing for mixed single family/mobile home areas, this district also provides for public and semi-public buildings and facilities and accessory structures as may be desirable and compatible with mixed single family/mobile home residential development. In these districts, permitted nonresidential uses and special exceptions may be subject to restrictions and requirements necessary to preserve and protect the single family residential character of these districts.

4.6.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Single family dwellings;
2. Mobile home dwellings;
3. Public parks and recreational areas; and
4. Homes of six (6) or fewer residents which otherwise meet the definition of a community residential home (see Section 4.2).

4.6.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted uses and structures;
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted principal use or structure, or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership;
 - c. Are not of a nature likely to attract visitors in larger numbers than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood; and
 - d. Do not involve operations or structures not in keeping with the character of residential development.
2. Examples of permitted accessory uses and structures include:
 - a. Private garages;
 - b. Private swimming pools;
 - c. Noncommercial greenhouses and plant nurseries; and
 - d. On-site signs (see Section 4.2).

4.6.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

Trade or service establishments or storage in connection with such establishments, storage or overnight parking of commercial or industrial vehicles in excess of one (1) ton capacity, storage of building materials (except in connection with active construction activities on the premises), mobile home parks, signs except as specifically permitted, the keeping of horses, cows, swine, sheep, goats, or poultry, and any use or structure not specifically, provisionally, or by reasonable implication permitted herein as a special exception.

4.6.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(see also Articles 12 and 13)

1. Public or private schools offering curricula comparable to that of public schools (see Section 4.2).
2. Churches and other houses of worship.
3. Golf courses, country clubs, racquet and tennis clubs.
4. Cemeteries and mausoleums.
5. Private clubs and lodges.
6. Parks maintained by any private association of persons residing in the district.
7. Public buildings and facilities in keeping with the character and requirements of the district, except those otherwise specified (see Section 4.2).
8. Home occupations (see Section 4.2).
9. Child care centers, provided:
 - a. No outdoor play activities shall be conducted before 8 a.m. or after 8 p.m.; and
 - b. Provision is made for areas for offstreet pick-up and drop-off of children.
10. Commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries.

4.6.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

1. Single family dwellings and mobile homes:

Minimum area for single family/mobile home district; 10 acres.

RSF/MH-1: Minimum lot area; 20,000 square feet

Minimum lot width; 100 ft.

RSF/MH-2: Minimum lot area; 10,000 square feet

Minimum lot width; 85 ft.

Note: RSF/MH-2 districts shall only be permitted where community water systems and centralized sanitary sewer systems are available and accessible.

RSF/MH-3: Minimum lot area; 7,500 square feet

Minimum lot width; 50 ft.

Note: RSF/MH-3 districts shall only be permitted where community water systems and sanitary sewer systems are available and accessible.

2. Other permitted uses and structures:

None, except as needed to meet all other requirements herein set out.

4.6.7 MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS (depth of front and rear yard, width of side of yards) (See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

1. Single family dwellings and mobile homes:

RSF/MH-1: Front 30 feet
 Side 15 feet for each side yard
 Rear 15 feet

2. Single family dwellings and mobile homes:

RSF/MH-2 Front 25 feet
 Side 10 feet for each side yard
 Rear 15 feet

RSF/MH-3 Front 20 feet
 Side 10 feet for each side yard.
 Rear 15 feet

3. Public and private schools, child care centers, churches, other houses of worship, private clubs and lodges, and all other permissible uses unless otherwise specified:

Front 35 feet
 Side 25 feet for each side yard.
 Rear 35 feet

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.6.8 MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED
 (See also Section 4.2 for exceptions)

35 feet

4.6.9 MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS

1. One family dwellings and duplexes, including their accessory buildings: 40%
2. Other permitted buildings in connection with permitted uses, including their accessory buildings: 35%.

Note: In addition to meeting the required lot yard, building height, lot coverage, landscaped buffering, and offstreet parking requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio.

4.6.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS
 (See also Section 4.2)

1. Churches, other houses of worship, private clubs and lodges, child care centers, commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries, public buildings (but not public schools):
 Where erected or expanded on land abutting either (a) a residential district or (b) property used for residential purposes in a residential/office district, the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer at least ten (10) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

2. All other permitted uses (unless otherwise specified):
None, except as necessary to meet other requirements set out herein.

4.6.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

1. Residential dwelling units: two (2) spaces for each dwelling unit.
2. Elementary and junior high schools: two (2) spaces for each classroom or office room, plus one (1) space for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
3. Senior high schools: four (4) spaces for each classroom or office room, plus two (2) spaces for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
4. Churches or other houses of worship: one (1) space for each six (6) permanent seats in the main auditorium.
5. Public buildings and facilities (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
6. Child care centers: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area devoted to child care activities.
7. Private clubs and lodges: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
8. Commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries: one (1) space for each one hundred fifty (150) square feet of non-storage floor area.
9. For other special exceptions as specified herein: to be determined by findings in the particular case.

4.6.12 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MOBILE HOMES

1. Anchoring. Each mobile home shall be located on a stand permitting each unit to be sufficiently supported and anchored as in compliance with the State Standards for Anchoring Mobile Homes. In addition, each mobile home shall have the wheels and axles removed, shall be placed as close to the ground as can be practically accomplished and shall have the tongue or hitch portion of the mobile home removed unless permanently attached in such a manner that it cannot be readily removed.
2. Skirting. A skirt or apron which is continually and properly maintained by the owner of the mobile home shall surround each mobile home between the bottom of the unit and the ground.

SECTION 4.7. "RMH" RESIDENTIAL, MOBILE HOME

4.7.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "RMH" Residential, Mobile Home, category includes three (3) zone districts: RMH-1, RMH-2, and RMH-3. It is the intent of these districts to provide for low to medium density mobile home subdivision development together with public and semi-public buildings and facilities and accessory structures as may be desirable and compatible with such users and surrounding users. Non-residential uses in these districts may be subject to restrictions and requirements necessary to protect the residential character of these districts.

4.7.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Mobile homes.
2. Public parks and recreational areas.
3. Homes of six (6) or fewer residents which otherwise meet the definition of community residential home (see Section 4.2).

4.7.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted or permissible uses and structures;
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted or permissible principal use or structure or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership;
 - c. Are not of a nature likely to attract visitors in larger numbers than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood; and
 - d. Do not involve operations or structures not in keeping with the character of residential development.
2. Examples of permitted accessory uses and structures include:
 - a. Private garages;
 - b. Private swimming pools and cabanas;
 - c. Non-commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries; and
 - d. On-site signs (see Section 4.2).

4.7.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

Trade or service establishments or storage in connection with such establishments, storage or overnight parking of commercial or industrial vehicles in excess of one (1) ton capacity, storage of building materials (except in connection with active construction activities on the premises), new conventional single family dwelling units, mobile home parks, signs except as specifically permitted, the keeping of horses, cows, swine, sheep, goats, or poultry, and any use or structure not specifically, provisionally, or by reasonable implication permitted herein or permissible as a special exception.

4.7.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Articles 12 and 13)

1. Public or private schools offering curricula comparable to that of public schools (see Section 4.2).

2. Churches and other houses of worship.
3. Golf courses, country clubs, and racquet and tennis clubs.
4. Cemeteries and mausoleums.
5. Private clubs and lodges.
6. Parks maintained by any private association of persons residing in the district.
7. Public buildings and facilities in keeping with the character and requirements of the district except those otherwise specified (See Section 4.2).
8. Home occupations (See Section 4.2).
9. Child care centers provided:
 - a. No outdoor play activities are conducted before 8 a.m. or after 8 p.m.
 - b. Provision is made for offstreet pick-up and drop-off of children.
10. Commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries.

4.7.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (areas, width)

1. Mobile homes:

RMH-1:

Minimum lot area; 20,000 square feet

Minimum lot width; 100 feet

RMH-2:

Minimum lot area; 10,000 square feet

Minimum lot width; 85 feet

Note: RMH-2 districts shall be permitted only where a community water system and sanitary sewer system is available and accessible.

RMH-3:

Minimum lot area; 7,500 square feet

Minimum lot width; 50 feet

Note: RMH-3 districts shall be permitted only where a community water system and sanitary sewer system is available and accessible.

2. Other permitted uses and structures:

None, except as needed to meet other requirements herein set out.

4.7.7 MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS (depth of front and rear yard, width of side yards)
(See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

1. Mobile Homes:

RMH-1 Front 30 feet

 Side 15 feet for each side yard

 Rear 15 feet

RMH-2:	Front	25 feet
	Side	15 feet for each side yard
	Rear	15 feet
RMH-3	Front	20 feet
	Side	10 feet for each side yard
	Rear	15 feet

- Public and private schools, child care centers, churches, other houses of worship, private clubs and lodges, and other permitted or permissible uses unless otherwise specified:

	Front	35 feet
	Side	25 feet for each side yard
	Rear	35 feet

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.7.8 MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED

35 feet

4.7.9 MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS

- Mobile home dwellings including their accessory buildings: 40%.
- Other permitted building in connection with permitted or permissible uses, including their accessory buildings: 35%

Note: In addition to meeting the required lot yard, building height, lot coverage, landscaped buffering, and offstreet parking requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio

4.7.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

- Churches, other houses of worship, private clubs and lodges, child care centers, commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries, public buildings (but not public schools):

Where erected or expanded on land abutting either (a) a residential district or (b) property used for residential purposes in a residential/office district, the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer at least ten (10) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

- Other permitted or permissible uses (unless otherwise specified):

None, except as necessary to meet other requirements herein set forth.

4.7.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

1. Each residential dwelling unit: two (2) spaces.
2. Elementary and middle schools: two (2) spaces for each classroom or office room plus one (1) space for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
3. Churches or other houses of worship: one (1) space for each six (6) permanent seats in the main auditorium.
4. Public buildings and facilities (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
5. Private clubs and lodges: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
6. Child care centers: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area devoted to child care activities.
7. Commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries: one (1) space for each one hundred fifty (150) square feet of non-storage floor area.
8. For other special exceptions as specified herein: to be determined by findings in the particular case.

4.7.12 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MOBILE HOMES

1. Anchoring. Each mobile home shall be located on a stand that will permit it to be sufficiently supported and anchored in compliance with state Standards for Anchoring Mobile Homes. In addition, each mobile home shall have wheels and axles removed, shall be placed as close to the ground as can be practically accomplished, and shall have the tongue or hitch portion removed from the mobile home unless that portion is permanently attached in such a manner that it cannot readily be removed from the mobile home.
2. Skirting. A skirt or apron which is continually and properly maintained by the owner of the mobile home shall surround each mobile home between the bottom of the unit and the ground.

SECTION 4.8. "RMH-P" RESIDENTIAL, MOBILE HOME PARK

4.8.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "RMH-P" Residential, Mobile Home Park, category includes one (1) zoning district: RMH-P-1. It is the intent of this district to provide for mobile homes occupied as one family dwellings in approved parks. This is a high density district designed to create an environment of residential character and permitting only those uses, activities, and services which are compatible with the residential environment. The RMH-P district is a residential district and not a commercial district. The minimum size for a mobile home park shall be ten (10) acres to avoid spotty development and to provide enough area for adequate site design.

4.8.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Mobile home parks.
2. Homes of six (6) or fewer residents which otherwise meet the definition of a "community residential home" (see also Section 4.2).

For uses under (1) above: Site and development plan approval is required (see Article 14).

4.8.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted or permissible uses and structures;
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted or permissible principal use or structure or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership;
 - c. Are not of a nature likely to attract visitors in larger numbers than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood; and
 - d. Do not involve operations or structures not in keeping with the character of residential development.
2. Examples of permitted accessory uses and structures include:
 - a. Private garages;
 - b. Private swimming pools;
 - c. Non-commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries;
 - d. Storage rooms;
 - e. Mobile home park administrative/management offices and recreational and laundry facilities intended for use solely by the residents of the mobile home park and their guests; and
 - f. On-site signs (see Section 4.2).

4.8.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

Trade or service establishments or storage in connection with such establishments, retail commercial outlets for the sale of new and used mobile homes, storage or overnight parking of commercial or industrial vehicles in excess of one (1) ton capacity, storage of building materials (except in connection with active construction activities on the premises), signs except as specifically permitted, the keeping of horses, cows, swine, sheep, goats, or poultry, and any use or structure not specifically, provisionally, or by reasonable implication permitted herein or permissible as a special exception.

4.8.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Articles 12 and 13)

1. Public or private schools offering curricula comparable to that of public schools (see Section 4.2).
2. Churches and other houses of worship.
3. Golf courses, country clubs, and racquet and tennis clubs.
4. Cemeteries or mausoleums.
5. Private clubs and lodges.
6. Public parks; parks maintained by any private association of persons residing in the district.
7. Public buildings and facilities in keeping with the character and requirements of the district except those otherwise specified (see Section 4.2).
8. Home occupations (see Section 4.2).
9. Child care centers provided:
 - a. No outdoor play activities are conducted before 8:00 a.m. or after 8:00 p.m.
 - b. Provision is made for offstreet pick-up and drop-off of children.
10. Conference centers.

4.8.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

1. Mobile home parks:

Site requirements:

Minimum site area; 10 acres
Minimum site width; 400 feet
Minimum land area per dwelling unit; 5,445 square feet
Density 8 dwelling units per acre.

Mobile home stand requirements:

Minimum mobile home stand size; 3,500 square feet
Minimum average width of mobile home stand; 40 feet

2. Other permitted or permissible uses and structures:
None, except as needed to meet other requirements herein set forth.

4.8.7 **MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS.** (depth of front and rear yard, width of side yards)
(See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

1. **Mobile home parks:** (to be applied at site perimeter)

- Front 35 feet
- Side 25 feet for each side yard
- Rear 25 feet

Special Provisions: In a mobile home park, no mobile home shall be located closer than twenty (20) feet to:

- a. Another mobile home or
- b. a mobile home park access or circulation drive.

2. **Public and private schools, child care centers, churches, other houses of worship, private clubs and lodges, and other permitted or permissible uses unless otherwise specified:**

- Front 35 feet
- Side 25 feet for each side yard
- Rear 35 feet

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.8.8 **MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED**
(See also Section 4.2 for exceptions)

35 feet

4.8.9 **MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS**

- 1. **Mobile home parks including all accessory buildings:** 30%
- 2. **Other permitted buildings in connection with permitted or permissible uses, including their accessory buildings:** 35%

Note: In addition to meeting the required lot yard, building height, lot coverage, landscaped buffering, and offstreet parking requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio

4.8.10 **MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS**
(See also Section 4.2)

1. **Mobile home parks:**

Where a use under (1) above is erected or expanded on land abutting a one (1) family residential district, then the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer which shall be not less than fifteen (15) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards, as the case may be.

2. Churches, other houses of worship, private clubs and lodges, child care centers, public buildings (but not public schools):
Where a use under (2) above is erected or expanded on land abutting a one (1) family residential district, then the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer which shall be not less than ten (10) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards, as the case may be.
3. Other permitted or permissible uses (unless otherwise specified):
None, except as necessary to meet other requirements herein set forth.

4.8.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS (See also Section 4.2)

1. Each residential dwelling unit: two (2) spaces which shall be so located as to provide convenient access to the mobile home and not exceeding a distance of 200 feet from the mobile home it serves.
2. Elementary and middle schools: two (2) spaces for each classroom or office room plus one (1) space for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
3. Senior high schools: four (4) spaces for each classroom or office room, plus two (2) spaces for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
4. Churches or other houses of worship: one (1) space for each six (6) permanent seats in the main auditorium.
5. Public buildings and facilities (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
6. Child care centers: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area devoted to child care activities.
7. Private clubs and lodges: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
8. For other special exceptions as specified herein: to be determined by findings in the particular case.

4.8.12 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MOBILE HOME PARKS

1. Mobile home stands. The following requirements shall apply:
 - a. A mobile home shall be so located on a stand to permit it to be sufficiently supported and anchored in compliance with State Standards for Anchoring Mobile Homes.
 - b. Each approved mobile home stand shall be clearly defined by stakes or other markers which physically delineate the location of each stand within the mobile home park.
 - c. A skirt or apron shall surround each mobile home between the bottom of the unit and the ground. This skirt or apron shall be continually and properly maintained by the owner of the mobile home.
2. Street or Driveway Improvements. Streets and drives shall be constructed using generally accepted engineering practices so as to allow proper drainage of the entire area and to provide access to each mobile home site.
 - a. Pavement base. Six (6) inches of compacted limerock.
 - b. Wearing surface. One (1) inch of Type II asphalt or concrete surface course or the equivalent as approved as meeting standards established by the City Commission.

- c. Pavement width. Minimum pavement width of twenty (20) feet provided parking is prohibited on both sides.
3. Street lighting. Streets or driveways within the park shall be lighted at night with electric lights providing a minimum illumination of two-tenths (0.2) foot candles.
4. Usable open space. A minimum of fifteen (15) percent of the gross land area within the mobile home park shall be designed for recreational purposes.
5. Parking. No parking shall be allowed on any mobile home park access or circulation drive.
6. State regulations. In addition to the requirements listed above, the mobile home park shall comply with applicable rules and regulations of the State of Florida including Chapter 10D-26 of the Florida Administrative Code, as amended.

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SECTION 4.9. "RMF" RESIDENTIAL, MULTIPLE FAMILY

4.9.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "RMF" Residential, Multiple Family, category includes two (2) zoning districts: RMF-1 and RMF-2. It is the intent of these districts to provide for residential areas of medium to high density and only when community potable water systems and centralized sanitary sewer systems are available and accessible. These zoning districts allow for a desirable variety of housing types together with public and semi-public buildings and facilities and accessory structures as may be compatible with residential development. Non-residential uses in these districts may be subject to restrictions and requirements necessary to preserve and protect the residential character of these districts. Variation between the RMF-1 and RMF-2 districts is in requirement for density (land area per dwelling unit).

4.9.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Single family dwellings.
2. Duplex dwellings.
3. Multiple family dwellings.
4. Public parks and recreational areas.
5. Homes of six (6) or fewer residents which otherwise meet the definition of "community residential homes" (see also Section 4.2).
6. Community residential homes (see also Section 4.2).

For uses under (3) above: Site and development plan approval is required for multiple family developments consisting of five (5) or more dwellings or two (2) or more separate buildings (see Article 14).

For uses under (6) above: Site and development plan approval is required (see Article 14).

4.9.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted or permissible uses and structures;
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted or permissible principal use or structure or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership;
 - c. Are not of a nature likely to attract visitors in larger numbers than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood; and
 - d. Do not involve operations or structures not in keeping with the character of residential development.
2. Examples of permitted accessory uses and structures include:
 - a. Private garages;
 - b. Private swimming pools;
 - c. Non-commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries;

- d. For multiple family dwellings: administrative/management offices for the multiple family complex and recreational and laundry facilities intended for use solely by the residents of the multiple family complex and their guests; and
- e. On-site signs (See Section 4.2).

4.9.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

Trade or service establishments or storage in connection with such establishments, storage or overnight parking of commercial or industrial vehicles in excess of one (1) ton capacity, storage of building materials (except in connection with active construction activities on the premises), signs except as specifically permitted, the keeping of horses, cows, swine, sheep, goats, or poultry, and any use or structure not specifically, provisionally, or by reasonable implication permitted herein or permissible as a special exception.

4.9.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Articles 12 and 13)

- 1. Public or private schools offering curricula comparable to that of public schools.
- 2. Churches and other houses of worship.
- 3. Golf courses, country clubs, and racquet and tennis clubs.
- 4. Cemeteries and mausoleums.
- 5. Private clubs and lodges.
- 6. Parks maintained by any private association of persons residing in the district.
- 7. Public buildings and facilities in keeping with the character and requirements of the district except those otherwise specified. (See Section 4.2)
- 8. Home occupations (See also Section 4.2).
- 9. Child care centers provided:
 - a. No outdoor play activities are conducted before 8:00 a.m. or after 8:00 p.m.
 - b. Provision is made for offstreet pick-up and drop-off of children.
- 10. Group living facilities.
- 11. Nursing homes and residential homes for the aged.
- 12. Conference centers

4.9.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

- 1. Single family dwellings:

Minimum lot area;	7,500 square feet
Minimum lot width;	50 feet
- 2. Duplexes:

Minimum lot area;	10,000 square feet
Minimum lot width;	85 feet
- 3. Multiple family development:

Minimum site area;	16,335 square feet
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Minimum site width; 80 feet

Minimum land area per dwelling unit;

RMF-1 5,445 square feet

RMF-2 2,178 square feet

4. Other permitted or permissible uses and structures:

None, except as needed to meet other requirements herein set forth.

4.9.7 **MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS** (depth of front and rear yards, width of side yards)
(See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

1. Conventional single family dwellings, mobile homes, and duplexes:

Front 20 feet

Side 10 feet for each side yard.

Rear 15 feet

2. Multiple family dwellings: (to be applied to site perimeter)

Front 30 feet

Side 15 feet for each side yard.

Rear 20 feet

Special Provisions; Where two (2) or more multiple family structures are located on one (1) site, no detached residential structure shall be closer than twenty (20) feet to another.

3. Public and private schools, child care centers, churches, other houses of worship, private clubs and lodges, nursing homes, residential homes for the aged, group living facilities, and other permitted or permissible uses unless otherwise specified:

Front 35 feet

Side 25 feet for each side yard.

Rear 35 feet

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.9.8 **MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED**
(See also Section 4.2 for exceptions)

35 feet

4.9.9 **MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS**

1. Single family dwellings, including their accessory buildings: 40%
2. Duplexes and multiple family development, including their accessory buildings: 40%

3. Other permitted buildings in connection with permitted or permissible uses, including their accessory buildings: 35%

Note: In addition to meeting the required lot, yard, building height, lot coverage, landscaped buffering, and offstreet parking requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio.

4.9.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

1. In the RMF-2 district only, multiple family dwellings;

Where a use listed under (1) above is erected or expanded on land abutting a one family residential district, then the purposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer which shall not be less than fifteen (15) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

2. Churches, other houses of worship, private clubs and lodges, conference centers, child care centers, public buildings (but not public schools):

Where a use listed under (2) above is erected or expanded on land abutting a one family residential district, then the purposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer which shall not be less than ten (10) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

3. Other permitted or permissible uses (unless otherwise specified):

None, except as necessary to meet other requirements herein set forth.

4.9.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

1. Each residential dwelling unit: two (2) spaces.
2. Elementary and junior high schools: two (2) spaces for each classroom or office room plus one (1) space for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
3. Senior high schools: four (4) spaces for each classroom or office room plus two (2) spaces for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
4. Churches or other houses of worship: one (1) space for each six (6) permanent seats in the main auditorium.
5. Public buildings and facilities (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
6. Child care centers: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area devoted to child care activities.
7. Private clubs and lodges: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
8. Group living facilities: one (1) space for each bedroom.
9. Nursing homes: one (1) space for each two (2) beds.
10. Residential homes for the aged: one (1) space for each dwelling unit.
11. For other special exceptions as specified herein: to be determined by findings in the particular case.

SECTION 4.10. "OR" OFFICE/RESIDENTIAL

4.10.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "OR" Office/Residential category includes one zoning district: OR. This district is intended for single family and multiple family residences together with business and professional offices which are not incompatible with residential uses and with public and semi-public buildings and facilities and accessory structures as may be desirable with such users and surrounding user. This district is not to be deemed a commercial district.

4.10.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Conventional single family dwellings.
2. Duplexes.
3. Multiple family dwellings.
4. Medical and dental offices, clinics, and laboratories.
5. Business and professional offices.
6. Homes of six (6) or fewer residents which otherwise meet the definition of "community residential homes" (see also Section 4.2).
7. Community residential homes (see also Section 4.2).

For uses under (3) above: Site and development plan approval is required for multiple family developments consisting of five (5) or more dwelling units or two (2) or more separate buildings (see Article 14).

For uses under (4), (5), and (7): Site and development plan approval is required (see Article 14).

4.10.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted or permissible uses and structures;
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted or permissible principal use or structure or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership; and
 - c. Are not of a nature likely to be incompatible with residential development due to traffic, noise, dust, glare, odor, or fumes.
2. Examples of permitted accessory uses and structures include:
 - a. Private garages;
 - b. Private swimming pools and cabanas;
 - c. Non-commercial greenhouses and plant nurseries;
 - d. For multiple family dwellings: administrative/management offices for the multiple family complex and recreational and laundry facilities intended for use solely by the residents of the multiple family complex and their guests; and
 - e. On-site signs (see also Section 4.2).

4.10.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

Any use or structure not specifically, provisionally or by reasonable implication permitted herein or permissible by special exception, including the following which are listed for emphasis:

1. Sales, display, or outside storage of goods or merchandise.
2. Automotive service stations and car washes.
3. Bars, cocktail lounges, taverns, and package store for sale of alcoholic beverages.

4.10.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Articles 12 and 13)

1. Public or private schools offering curricula comparable to that of public schools (see Section 4.2)
2. Parks maintained by any private association of persons residing in the district.
3. Group living facilities.
4. Public buildings and facilities except those otherwise specified (see Section 4.2).
5. Art galleries, community or little theaters (but not moving picture theaters or drive-in movies).
6. Private clubs and lodges.
7. Churches and other houses of worship.
8. Funeral homes without crematories.
9. Hospitals, nursing homes, and residential homes for the aged.
10. Home occupations (see Section 4.2).
11. Professional, business, and technical schools, provided all activities are conducted in completely enclosed buildings.
12. Child care centers and overnight child care centers provided:
 - a. No outdoor play activities are conducted before 8 a.m. or after 8 p.m.
 - b. Provision is made for offstreet pick-up and drop-off of children.
13. Dance, art and music studio
14. Recovery homes.
15. Residential treatment facilities.
16. Pharmacies and medical marijuana treatment center dispensing facilities. Pursuant to Section 381.986(11)(c), Florida Statutes, as amended, medical marijuana treatment center dispensing facility may not be located within five-hundred (500) feet of the real property that comprises a public or private elementary school, middle school, or secondary school, unless the City Commission approves the location through a formal proceeding open to the public at which time the City Commission determines that the location promotes the public health, safety, and general welfare of the community.

4.10.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

1. Conventional single family dwellings:
 - Minimum lot area; 7,500 square feet
 - Minimum lot width; 50 feet
2. Duplexes:
 - Minimum lot area; 10,000 square feet
 - Minimum lot width; 85 feet
3. Multiple family development:
 - Minimum site area; 16,335 square feet
 - Minimum site width; 80 feet
 - Minimum land area per dwelling unit; 5,445 square feet
4. Other permitted or permissible uses and structures:

None, except as needed to meet other requirements herein set forth.

4.10.7 MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS (depth of front and rear yard, width of side yards)
(See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

1. Conventional single family dwellings and duplexes:
 - Front 20 feet
 - Side 10 feet for each side yard
 - Rear 15 feet
2. Multiple family dwellings: (to be applied at site perimeter)
 - Front 30 feet
 - Side 15 feet for each side yard
 - Rear 20 feet

Special Provisions: Where two (2) or more multiple family structures are located on one site, no detached residential structure shall be located closer than twenty (20) feet to another.

3. Public and private schools, child care centers, overnight child care centers, churches, other houses of worship, private clubs and lodges, nursing homes, residential homes for the aged, group living facilities, public buildings and facilities (unless otherwise specified):
 - Front 35 feet
 - Side 25 feet for each side yard
 - Rear 35 feet

4. Medical and dental offices, clinics, and laboratories; hospitals; business and professional offices; and all other permitted or permissible uses unless otherwise specified;

Front 30 feet
Side 20 feet for each side yard
Rear 20 feet

Special provisions; As a minimum, not less than one-half (1/2) the depth of a required front yard needs to be maintained as a landscaped area; the remainder may be used for off street parking but not for buildings. The depth of this landscaped area shall be measured at right angles to property lines and shall be established along the entire length of and be contiguous to the designated property line or lines. This landscaped area may be penetrated at right angles by driveways.

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.10.8 MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED
(See also Section 4.2)

35 feet

4.10.9 MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS

1. Conventional single family dwellings including their accessory buildings: 40%
2. Duplexes and multiple family development, including their accessory buildings: 40%
3. Other permitted buildings in connection with permitted or permissible uses, including their accessory buildings: 35%.

Note: In addition to meeting the required lot, yard, building height, lot coverage, landscaped buffering, and offstreet parking requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio.

4.10.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS
(See also Section 4.2)

1. Medical and dental offices, clinics, and laboratories; business and professional offices; art galleries; community or little theaters; dance, art, and music studios; funeral homes; hospitals; nursing homes; churches; other houses of worship; private clubs and lodges; child care centers; overnight child care centers; public buildings (but not public schools):

Where a use listed under (1) above is erected or expanded on land abutting either (a) a residential district or (b) property used for residential purposes in a residential/office district, the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer which shall be not less than ten (10) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

2. All other permitted or permissible uses unless otherwise specified:
None, except as necessary to meet other requirements herein set forth.

4.10.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

1. Each residential dwelling unit: two (2) spaces for each dwelling unit.
2. Medical or dental offices, clinics, and laboratories: one (1) space for each one hundred and fifty (150) square feet of floor area.
3. Business and professional offices: One (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
4. Public buildings and facilities (unless otherwise specified): One (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
5. Art galleries: One (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
6. Community or little theaters: One (1) space for each four (4) seats.
7. Dance, art, and music studios: One (1) space for each three hundred and fifty (350) square feet of floor area.
8. Private clubs and lodges: One (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
9. Churches and other houses of worship: One (1) space for each six (6) permanent seats in the main auditorium.
10. Funeral homes: One (1) space for each three (3) seats in the chapel.
11. Elementary and junior high schools: Two (2) spaces for each classroom or office room plus one (1) space for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
12. Senior high school: Four (4) spaces for each classroom or office room plus two (2) spaces for each three (3) seats in any auditorium or gymnasium.
13. Professional, business, and technical schools: One (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
14. Hospitals: One (1) space for each bed.
15. Nursing homes: One (1) space for each two (2) beds.
16. Childcare centers and overnight child care centers: One (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area devoted to child care activities.
17. Residential homes for the aged: One (1) space for each dwelling unit.
18. Recovery homes: One (1) space for each bedroom.
19. Residential treatment facilities: One (1) space for each bed.
20. Pharmacies: One (1) space for each one hundred and fifty (150) square feet of non-storage floor area.
21. For other special exceptions as specified herein: to be determined by findings in the particular case.

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SECTION 4.11. "CN" COMMERCIAL, NEIGHBORHOOD

4.11.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "CN" Commercial, Neighborhood, category includes one (1) zoning district: CN. It is the intent of this district to provide for small scale retail and service developments which serve the convenience needs of a limited population and/or geographic area (i.e., a neighborhood). In accordance with the Comprehensive Plan, this district is not intended to accommodate major or large scale commercial or service activities. The CN district is intended to be oriented to and compatible with the neighborhood to be served and shall be located on a collector or arterial road.

4.11.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Retail commercial outlets for sale of food, hardware, and drugs.
2. Service establishments such as barber or beauty shop, shoe repair shop, self-service laundry or dry cleaner, laundry or dry cleaning pick-up station.
3. Medical marijuana treatment center dispensing facilities. Pursuant to Section 381.986(11)(c), Florida Statutes, as amended, medical marijuana treatment center dispensing facility may not be located within five-hundred (500) feet of the real property that comprises a public or private elementary school, middle school, or secondary school, unless the City Commission approves the location through a formal proceeding open to the public at which time the City Commission determines that the location promotes the public health, safety, and general welfare of the community.

The above uses are subject to the following limitations:

1. Floor area of each individual outlet or establishment shall not exceed three thousand (3,000) square feet;
2. Sale, display, preparation, and storage to be conducted within a completely enclosed building, and no more than twenty percent (20%) of floor area to be devoted to storage;
3. Products to be sold only at retail; and
4. Site and development plan approval is required for all developments (see Article 14).

4.11.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. On the same premises and in connection with permitted principal uses and structures, dwelling units only for occupancy by owners or employees thereof.
2. On-site signs (see Section 4.2).
3. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted or permissible uses and structures.
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted or permissible use or structure or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership.
 - c. Do not involve operations or structures not in keeping with the character of the district.

4.11.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Any use or structure not specifically, provisionally, or by reasonable implication permitted herein.
2. Residential uses, except as specified under CN accessory uses and Section 4.2 Supplemental Regulations.
3. Off-site signs.

4.11.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS
(See also Articles 12 and 13)

1. Automotive service and self-service stations (see Section 4.2 for special design standards for automotive and self-service stations).
2. Child care centers and overnight child care centers provided:
 - a. No outdoor play activities are conducted before 8 a.m. or after 8 p.m.
 - b. Provision is made for offstreet pick-up and drop-off of children.
3. Banks and financial institutions.
4. Public buildings and facilities.

4.11.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

None, except as needed to meet other requirements herein set out herein.

4.11.7 MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS (depth of front and rear yard, width of side yards)
(See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

1. Commercial and service establishments (unless otherwise specified):

Front	25 feet
Side	10 feet for each side yard.
Rear	15 feet
2. Child care centers and overnight child care centers:

Front	20 feet
Side	10 feet for each side yard.
Rear	15 feet

Special Provisions

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.11.8 MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED
(See also Section 4.2 for exceptions)

35 feet

4.11.9 MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS

40%

Note: In addition to meeting the required lot, yard, building height, lot coverage, landscaped buffering, and offstreet parking requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio.

4.11.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

1. All permitted uses (unless otherwise specified):

Where a use listed under (1) above is erected or expanded on land abutting a residential district, the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer which shall be not less than twenty (20) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

4.11.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

1. Commercial and service establishments (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each one hundred fifty (150) square feet of non-storage floor area.
2. Childcare centers and overnight child care centers: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area devoted to child care activities.
3. Public buildings and facilities (unless otherwise specified): One (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
4. Banks and financial institutions: One (1) space for each one hundred and fifty (150) square feet of non-storage floor area.
5. Each residential dwelling unit: two (2) spaces.

Note: Offstreet loading required (see Section 4.2).

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SECTION 4.12. "CG" COMMERCIAL, GENERAL

4.12.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "CG" Commercial, General, category includes one (1) zoning district: CG. This district is intended for general retail commercial, office, and service activities which serve a market area larger than a neighborhood. While some of the same types of uses are found in the CN areas, the CG areas are generally greater in scale and intensity. Businesses in this category require locations convenient to automotive traffic and ample offstreet parking is required, however pedestrian traffic may also be found in this district. This district is not suitable for highly automotive-oriented uses.

4.12.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Retail commercial outlets for sale of food, wearing apparel, fabric, toys, sundries and notions, books and stationery, leather goods and luggage, paint, glass, wallpaper, jewelry (including repair) art, cameras or photographic supplies (including camera repair), sporting goods, hobby shops and pet shops (but not animal kennel), musical instruments, optical goods, television and radio (including repair incidental to sales) in completely enclosed buildings, florist or gift shop, delicatessen, bake shop (but not wholesale bakery), drugs, plants and garden supplies (including outside storage of plants and materials), automotive vehicle parts and accessories in completely enclosed buildings (but not junk yards or automotive wrecking yards), and similar uses.
2. Retail commercial outlets for sale of home furnishings (furniture, floor coverings, draperies, upholstery) and appliances (including repair incidental to sales in completely enclosed buildings), office equipment or furniture, hardware, second-hand merchandise in completely enclosed buildings, and similar uses.
3. Service establishments such as barber or beauty shop, shoe repair shop, restaurant, interior decorator, photographic studio, art or dance or music studio, reducing salon or gymnasium, animal grooming, tailor or dressmaker, laundry or dry cleaning pickup station, real estate services and similar uses.
4. Service establishments such as radio or television station (but not television or radio towers or antennae); funeral home with crematory, radio and television repair shop in completely enclosed buildings with no outside storage, appliance repair shop in completely enclosed buildings with no outside storage, letter shops and printing establishments, pest control, and similar uses.
5. Medical or dental offices, clinics, and laboratories.
6. Business and professional offices.
7. Newspaper offices.
8. Banks and financial institutions.
9. Professional, business, and technical schools.
10. Commercial recreational and entertainment facilities in completely enclosed, soundproof buildings, such as indoor motion picture theater, and similar uses, but not including any facilities that provide live entertainment; a single, instrumental musician playing an unamplified instrument as an accessory activity to a restaurant or other permitted use shall be exempt from the prohibition on live entertainment in this district. There shall be no projection of sound from the business outside the enclosed building.

11. Hotels and motels.
12. Art galleries.
13. Miscellaneous uses such as telephone exchanges.
14. Recovery homes.
15. Residential treatment facilities.
16. General media stores (See Section 2.1 for definition; See Section 4.2 for special design standards for certain general media stores).
17. Medical marijuana treatment center dispensing facilities. Pursuant to Section 381.986(11)(c), Florida Statutes, as amended, medical marijuana treatment center dispensing facility may not be located within five-hundred (500) feet of the real property that comprises a public or private elementary school, middle school, or secondary school, unless the City Commission approves the location through a formal proceeding open to the public at which time the City Commission determines that the location promotes the public health, safety, and general welfare of the community.

Unless otherwise specified, the above uses are subject to the following limitations:

1. Sale, display, preparation, and storage to be conducted within a completely enclosed building, and no more than thirty (30) percent of floor space to be devoted to storage;
2. Products to be sold only at retail; and
3. Site and development plan approval (See Article 14) is required for the following uses:
 - a. All commercial developments.

4.12.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted or permissible uses and structures.
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted or permissible use or structure or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership.
 - c. Do not involve operations or structures not in keeping with the character of the district.
2. On-site signs (See Section 4.2).

4.12.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Manufacturing activities except as specifically permitted or permissible.
2. Warehousing or storage except in connection with a permitted or permissible use.
3. Retail commercial outlets for sale of new and used automobiles, motorcycles, trucks and tractors, mobile homes, boats, heavy machinery and equipment, lumber and building supplies, and monuments.
4. Motor vehicle body shop.

5. Any other uses or structures not specifically, provisionally, or by reasonable implication permitted herein. Any use which is potentially dangerous, noxious, or offensive to neighboring uses in the district or to those who pass on public ways by reason of smoke, odor, noise, glare, fumes, gas, vibration, threat of fire or explosion, emission of particulate matter, interference with radio or television reception, radiation, or likely for other reasons is incompatible with the character of the district. Performance standards apply (see Section 4.2).

4.12.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Articles 12 and 13)

1. Automotive service stations (see Section 4.2 for special design standards for automotive service stations).
2. Rental of automotive vehicles, trailers, and trucks.
3. Package store for sale of alcoholic beverages, bar, tavern, or cocktail lounge.
4. Hospitals and nursing homes.
5. Motor bus or other transportation terminals.
6. Child care centers and overnight child care centers provided:
 - a. No outdoor play activities are conducted before 8 a.m. or after 8 p.m.
 - b. Provision is made for offstreet pick-up and drop-off of children.
7. Public buildings and facilities.
8. Residential dwelling units, which lawfully existed within this district on the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan.
9. Churches and other houses of worship.
10. Private clubs and lodges.
11. Mini-storage facility.

4.12.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

None, except as needed to meet all other requirements set out herein.

4.12.7 MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS (depth of front and rear yard, width of side yards)
(See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

1. All permitted uses and structures (unless otherwise specified):

Front	20 feet
Side	None, except where a side yard is provided, then a side yard of at least 10 feet must be provided.
Rear	15 feet
2. Child care centers and overnight child care centers:

Front	20 feet
Side	10 feet for each side yard.
Rear	15 feet

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.12.8 MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED
(See also Section 4.2 for exceptions)

35 feet

4.12.9 MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS

In addition to meeting the required yard, building height, landscaped buffering, and off-street parking requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0, floor area ratio.

4.12.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS
(See also Section 4.2)

1. All permitted uses (unless otherwise specified):

Where a use listed under (1) above is erected or expanded on land abutting a residential district, the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer which shall be not less than ten (10) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

2. Existing single-family dwellings and mobile homes:

None, except as necessary to meet other requirements herein set out herein.

4.12.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS
(See also Section 4.2)

1. Commercial and service establishments (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each one hundred fifty (150) square feet of non-storage floor area.
2. Commercial establishments selling home furnishings and major appliances, and office equipment and furniture: one (1) space for each five hundred (500) square feet of non-storage floor area.
3. Restaurants, cocktail lounges, bars, and taverns: one (1) space for each three (3) seats in public rooms.
4. Funeral homes: one (1) space for each three (3) seats in the chapel.
5. Medical or dental offices, clinics, or laboratories: one (1) space for each one hundred fifty (150) square feet of floor area.
6. Business and professional offices: one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
7. Newspaper office: one (1) space for each three hundred fifty (350) square feet of floor area.
8. Public buildings and facilities (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.

9. Banks and financial institutions: one (1) space for each one hundred fifty (150) square feet of non-storage floor area.
10. Professional, business, and technical schools: one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
11. Community and little theaters, indoor motion picture theaters: one (1) space for each four (4) seats.
12. Hotels and motels: one (1) space for each sleeping room, plus two (2) spaces for the owner or manager, plus required number of spaces for each accessory use such as restaurant, bar, etc. as specified.
13. Dry cleaning and laundry package plants: one (1) space for each one hundred fifty (150) square feet of non-storage floor area.
14. Each residential dwelling unit: two (2) spaces for each dwelling unit.
15. Churches and houses of worship: one (1) space for each six (6) permanent seats in main auditorium.
16. Art galleries: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
17. Dance, art, and music studios: one (1) space for each three hundred fifty (350) square feet of floor area.
18. Private clubs and lodges: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
19. Hospitals: one (1) space for each bed.
20. Nursing homes: one (1) space for each three (3) beds.
21. Telephone exchange, motor bus or other transportation terminals: one (1) space for each three hundred fifty (350) square feet of floor area.
22. Childcare centers and overnight child care centers: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area devoted to child care activities.
23. For other special exceptions as specified herein: to be determined by findings in the particular case.

Note: Offstreet loading required (see Section 4.2).

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SECTION 4.13. "CI" COMMERCIAL, INTENSIVE

4.13.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "CI" Commercial, Intensive category includes one (1) zone district: CI. This District is intended for intensive, highly automotive-oriented uses that require a conspicuous and accessible location convenient to streets carrying large volumes of traffic. Such activities generally require large land areas, do not cater directly in appreciable degree to pedestrians, and require ample offstreet parking and offstreet loading space. This district permits certain uses not of a neighborhood or general commercial type and serves the entire City.

4.13.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

As for CG and in addition:

1. Retail commercial outlets for sale of new and used automobiles, motorcycles, trucks and tractors, mobile homes, boats, heavy machinery and equipment, dairy supplies, feed, fertilizer, lumber and building supplies, monuments, and outdoor retail commercial display areas associated with sale of said items.
2. Service establishments such as repair and service garage, motor vehicle body shop, car wash, auction house (but not including livestock auction arena), laundry or dry cleaning establishment, self-service laundry or dry cleaning, animal boarding kennels in soundproof buildings, funeral home, plant nursery or landscape contractor, carpenter or cabinet shop, home equipment rental, ice delivery station, upholstery shop, marina and boat sales, commercial water softening establishment, rental of automotive vehicles, trailers, and trucks.
3. Commercial recreation and entertainment facilities allowed in the CG zoning district, plus additional commercial recreation and entertainment facilities, such as billiard parlor, bowling alley, live theatre or cabaret shows, other types of live entertainment, drive-in theater (see Section 4.2), golf driving range, miniature golf course, skating rink, skateboard arena, go-cart track, and similar uses. Live entertainment shall occur only inside an enclosed, sound-proofed building, and there shall be no projection of sound outside the building.
4. Palmist, astrologist, psychics, clairvoyants, and phrenologists.
5. Miscellaneous uses such as express or parcel delivery office, motor bus or other transportation terminal, and commercial parking lots and parking garages.
6. Wholesaling from sample stocks only, providing no manufacturing or storage for distribution is permitted on the premises.
7. Automotive self service station. (See Section 4.2 for special design standards for automotive self-service stations.)
8. Sexually oriented media stores (See Section 2.1 for definition; See Section 4.2 for special design and separation requirements for sexually oriented media stores).
9. Sex shops (See Section 2.1 for definition; See Section 4.2 for special design and separation requirements for sex shops).
10. Sexually oriented cabarets (See Section 2.1 for definition; See Section 4.2 for special design and separation requirements for sexually oriented cabarets). There shall be no projection of sound outside the enclosed building.

11. Sexually oriented motion picture theaters (See Section 2.1 for definition; See Section 4.2 for special design and separation requirements for sexually oriented motion picture theaters). There shall be no projection of sound outside the enclosed building.

Site and development plan approval (see Article 14) is required for the following uses:

1. All commercial developments.

4.13.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted uses and structures;
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted use or structure, or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership; and
 - c. Do not involve operations or structures not in keeping with the character of the district.
2. On-site signs (see also Section 4.2).
3. Outdoor storage yard in connection with permitted use only; provided, this provision shall not permit wrecking yards (including automobile wrecking yard), junk yards, or yards used in whole or in part for scrap or salvage operations or for processing, storage, display, or sales of any scrap, salvage, or second-hand building materials, junk automotive vehicles, or second-hand automotive parts.

4.13.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Manufacturing activities, except as specifically permitted.
2. Any other uses or structures not specifically, provisionally or by reasonable implication permitted herein. Any use which is potentially dangerous, noxious or offensive to neighboring uses in the district or to those who pass on public ways by reason of smoke, odor, noise, glare, fumes, gas, vibration, threat of fire or explosion, emission of particulate matter, interference with radio or television reception, radiation or likely for other reasons to be incompatible with the character of the district. Performance standards apply (see Section 4.2).

4.13.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Articles 12 and 13)

1. Wholesale, warehouse or storage use in completely enclosed buildings. However, bulk storage of flammable liquids is not permitted.
2. Package store for sale of alcoholic beverages, bar, tavern or cocktail lounge.
3. Off-site signs (See also Section 4.2).
4. Truck stops and automotive service stations (See Section 4.2 for special design standards for automotive service stations).
5. Service establishments such as crematory.
6. Agricultural fairs and fairground activities, livestock auction areas.
7. Commercial tourist attractions.

8. Building trades contractor with on premises storage yard for materials and equipment.
9. Public buildings and facilities.
10. Residential dwelling units, which lawfully existed within this district on the date of adoption or amendment of the Comprehensive Plan.
11. Churches and other houses of worship.
12. Private clubs and lodges.

4.13.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

None, except as needed to meet other requirements set out herein.

4.13.7 MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS (depth of front and rear yard, width of side yard)
(See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

1. All permitted uses and structures (unless otherwise specified):

Front 20 feet

Side None, except where a side yard is provided, then a side yard of at least ten (10) feet must be provided.

Rear 15 feet

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.13.8 MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED
(See also Section 4.2 for exceptions)

35 feet

4.13.9 MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS

In addition to meeting the required yard, building height, landscaped buffering, and offstreet parking requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio.

4.13.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS
(See also Section 4.2)

1. All permitted uses (unless otherwise specified):

Where a use listed under (1) above is erected or expanded on land abutting a residential district, then the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer which shall be not less than ten (10) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

4.13.11 OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS
(See also Section 4.2)

1. For uses specifically listed under CG: As for CG OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS.

2. Commercial or service establishments (unless otherwise specified); agricultural fairs and fairgrounds; livestock auction arena: one (1) space for each three hundred fifty (350) square feet of floor area, plus, where applicable, one (1) space for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of lot or ground area outside buildings used for any type of sales, display, or activity.
3. Express or parcel delivery office, motor bus or other transportation terminal: one (1) space for each three hundred fifty (350) square feet of floor area.
4. Palmist, astrologist, psychics, clairvoyants, and phrenologist: one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
5. Wholesale establishments: one (1) space for each five hundred (500) square feet of floor area.
6. Warehouse or storage use only: one (1) space for each one thousand five hundred (1,500) square feet of floor area.
7. Each existing residential dwelling unit: two (2) spaces for each dwelling unit.
8. Public buildings and facilities (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each two hundred (200) square feet of floor area.
9. Churches and houses of worship: one (1) space for each six (6) permanent seats in the main auditorium.
10. Private clubs and lodges: one (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
11. For other special exceptions as specified herein: to be determined by finding in the particular case.

Note: Offstreet loading required (see Section 4.2).

SECTION 4.14. "C-CBD" COMMERCIAL, CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

4.14.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "C-CBD" Commercial, Central Business District, category includes one zoning district: C- CBD. It is the intent that this district be applied only to that area which forms the City's center for financial, commercial, governmental, professional, cultural, and associated activities. The intent of this district is to encourage development of the central business district as a focal community point which provides for living, working, and shopping. Regulations in this section are intended to:

1. Protect and enhance the district's suitability for activities which need a central location;
2. Discourage uses which do not require a central location; and
3. Discourage uses which may create friction with pedestrian traffic and the primary activities for which the district is intended. Heavily automotive oriented uses are, as a rule, prohibited.

4.14.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

As for CG and in addition:

1. Retail commercial outlets for sale of new and used automobiles, trucks and tractors, and agricultural machinery and equipment.
2. Convention centers and auditoriums.
3. Wholesaling from sample stocks only, provided no manufacturing or storage for distribution is permitted on the premises.
4. Motor bus or other transportation terminal, and commercial parking lots and parking garages.
5. Conventional single family, duplex, and multiple family dwellings.
6. Compound uses (defined as any use of land or building for either conventional single family, duplex, or multiple family residential use and non-residential use, either of which may be the principal use.)
7. Service establishments such as funeral home, self-service laundry or dry cleaning establishment.

For all permitted uses and structures, site and development plan approval is required (see Article 14).

4.14.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted or permissible uses and structures.
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted or permissible use or structure or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership.
 - c. Do not involve operations or structures not in keeping with the character of the district.

2. On-site signs (see also Section 14)

4.14.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Manufacturing except of goods for sale at retail on the premises.
2. Warehousing and storage except as accessory to be permitted principal use.
3. Sales, service, display, or storage of goods except in completely enclosed buildings. Retail commercial outlets for the sale of new and used automobiles are exempted from the provision prohibiting outside display.
4. Heavily automotive uses such as sale of motorcycles, trucks and tractors, mobile homes, boats, heavy machinery, dairy supplies, feed, fertilizer, lumber and building supplies, and monuments.
5. Off-site signs.
6. Other uses or structures not specifically, provisionally, or by reasonable implication permitted herein.

4.14.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Sections 4.2)

1. Automotive service stations (See Section 4.2 for special design standards for automotive service sections).
2. Package store for sale of alcoholic beverages; bar, tavern, or cocktail lounge.
3. Public buildings and facilities (see Section 4.2).
4. Churches and other houses of worship.
5. Private clubs and lodges.

4.14.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

None, except as needed to meet other requirements herein set out.

4.14.7 MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS (depth of front and rear yard, width of side yard).

None, except as needed to meet other requirements herein set out.

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks

4.14.8 MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED

(See also Section 4.2 for exceptions)

35 feet

4.14.9 MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS

In addition to meeting the required yard, building height, landscaped buffering, and offstreet parking requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio.

4.14.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPING BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS
(See also Section 4.2)

1. All permitted or permissible uses (unless otherwise specified):

Where a use is erected or expanded on land abutting either (a) a residential district or (b) property used for residential purposes in a residential/office district, the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer which shall not be less than ten (10) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

2. Existing one and two family dwellings:

None, except as necessary to meet other requirements herein set forth.

4.14.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS
(See also Section 4.2)

1. Churches and other houses of worship: One (1) space for each six (6) permanent seats in main auditorium.
2. Private clubs and lodges: One (1) space for each three hundred (300) square feet of floor area.
3. Each residential dwelling unit: Two (2) spaces for each dwelling unit.
4. Other permitted or permissible uses: None.

Note: Offstreet loading required (see Section 4.2).

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SECTION 4.15 "ILW" INDUSTRIAL, LIGHT AND WAREHOUSING

4.15.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "ILW" Industrial, Light and Warehousing category includes one (1) zone district: ILW. This district is intended for light manufacturing, processing, storage and warehousing, wholesaling, and distribution. Service and commercial activities relating to the character of the district and supporting its activities are permitted. Certain commercial uses relating to automotive and heavy equipment sales and repair are permitted, but this district shall not be deemed commercial in character. Regulations for this district are intended to prevent or reduce adverse impacts between the uses in this district, and also to protect nearby residential and commercial districts. Performance standards are applied at lot lines (see Section 4.2).

4.15.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Wholesaling, warehousing, storage or distribution establishments and similar uses.
2. Research laboratories and activities in completely enclosed buildings.
3. Light manufacturing, assembling, processing (including food processing, but not slaughterhouses), packaging or fabricating in completely enclosed building.
4. Printing, lithographing, publishing, photographic processing, blue printing or similar establishments.
5. Outdoor storage yards and lots, provided, this provision shall not permit wrecking yards (including automobile wrecking yards), junk yards, or yards used in whole or in part for scrap or salvage operations or for processing, storage, display, or sales of any scrap, salvage, or second-hand building materials, junk automotive vehicles, or second-hand automotive parts.
6. Retail commercial establishments for sale, repair, and service of new and used automobiles, motorcycles, trucks and tractors, mobile homes, boats, heavy machinery and equipment, and farm equipment; motor vehicle body shop; establishments for sale of farm supplies, lumber and building supplies, monuments, automotive vehicle parts and accessories (but not junk yards or automotive vehicle wrecking yards), and similar uses.
7. Service establishments catering to commerce and industry including linen supply, freight movers, communications services, business machine services, canteen service, restaurant, employment agency, sign company, pest control, water softening establishment and similar uses.
8. Service establishments such as crematory.
9. Vocational, technical, trade, or industrial schools and similar uses.
10. Medical clinic in connection only with industrial activity.
11. Miscellaneous uses such as express or parcel delivery office, telephone exchange, commercial parking lots and garages, motor bus or truck or other transportation terminal.
12. Radio and television stations.
13. Building trades contractor including on premises storage yard for materials and equipment, but no manufacturing of concrete or asphalt is permitted.

14. Railroad switching, freight, and storage yards; railroad buildings and maintenance structures.
15. Gunsmith.

Site and development plan approval (see Section Article 14) is required for the following uses:
All commercial or industrial developments.

4.15.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted principal uses and structures.
2. On-site signs (see Section 4.2).

4.15.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

Any uses or structures not specifically, provisionally, or by reasonable implication permitted herein, including the following, which are listed for purposes of emphasis:

1. Petroleum bulk storage and sales.
2. Yards or lots for scrap or salvage operations or for processing, storage, display, or sale of any scrap, salvage, or second-hand building materials and automotive vehicle parts.
3. Wrecking yards (including automotive vehicle wrecking yards) and junk yards.
4. Manufacturing activities not in completely enclosed buildings.
5. Any use not conforming with performance standards of Section 4.2.

4.15.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Articles 12 and 13)

1. Off-site signs (see also Section 4.2).
2. Truck stops and automotive service and self-service stations (see Section 4.2 for special design standards for automotive service stations).
3. Public buildings and facilities.
4. Indoor shooting range and concealed weapons classes.

4.15.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

None, except as needed to meet all other requirements as set out herein.

4.15.7 MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS (depth of front and rear yard, width of side yard) (See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

1. All permitted or permissible uses and structures (unless otherwise specified):

Front	20 feet of which no less than one-half (1/2) the depth shall be maintained as a landscaped area; the remainder may be used for off-street parking, but not for buildings. The depth of this landscaped area shall be measured at right angles to property lines and shall be established along the entire length of and contiguous to the designated property line or lines. This landscaped area may be penetrated at right angles by driveways.
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Side and Rear 15 feet except where railroad spur abuts side or rear property line, in which case no yard is required.

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.15.8 MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED
(See also Section 4.2 for exceptions)

35 feet

4.15.9 MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS

In addition to meeting the required yard, building height, landscaped buffering, and offstreet parking requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio.

4.15.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS
(See also Section 4.2)

1. All permitted uses (unless otherwise specified):

Where a use listed under (1) above is erected or expanded on land abutting a residential district, then the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer which shall be not less than twenty-five (25) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

4.15.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS
(See also Section 4.2)

1. Warehousing and storage only: one (1) space for each one thousand five hundred (1,500) square feet of floor area.
2. Retail commercial establishments for sale, repair, and service of new and used automobiles, motorcycles, trucks and tractors, mobile homes, boats, heavy machinery and equipment, and farm equipment; motor vehicle body shops; retail establishments for sale of farm supplies, lumber and building supplies, monuments, and automotive vehicle parts and accessories; crematories; and similar uses: one (1) space for each three hundred fifty (350) square feet of floor area, plus, where applicable, one (1) space for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of lot or ground area outside buildings used for any type of sales, display, or activity.
3. Restaurants: one (1) space for each three (3) seats in public rooms.
4. Miscellaneous uses such as express or parcel delivery office, telephone exchange, motor bus or truck or other transportation terminal: one (1) space for each three hundred fifty (350) square feet of floor area.
5. For uses specifically listed under CI: As for CI OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS.

6. Other permitted uses (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each five hundred (500) square feet of floor area.
 7. Other special exceptions as specified herein: to be determined by findings in the particular case.
- Note: Offstreet loading required (see Section 4.2).

SECTION 4.16. "I" INDUSTRIAL

4.16.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "I" Industrial category includes one (1) zone district: "I". This district is intended primarily for manufacturing and closely related uses. It is intended to preserve such lands for the functions of industrial activity, wholesaling, warehousing and distribution. To allow maximum latitude for operations, performance standards are applied at district boundaries, so that uses which might not otherwise be permitted are allowable in the portions of the district not adjacent to the district boundary lines.

4.16.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

As for ILW, and in addition:

1. Any industrial use which is otherwise lawful (except those uses requiring special controls and permissible as special exceptions) and which conforms to performance standards as set out in Section 4.2.

Site and development plan approval (see Article 14) is required for the following uses:

All industrial developments.

4.16.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Uses and structures which are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted principal uses and structures.
2. On-site signs (see Section 4.2).

4.16.4 PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES

Any uses or structures not specifically, provisionally, or by reasonable implication permitted herein, including any use not conforming to performance standards of Section 4.2.

4.16.5 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Articles 12 and 13)

1. Wrecking yards (including automobile wrecking yard); junk yards; or yards used for scrap, salvage, second-hand building materials, junk automotive vehicles, or second-hand automotive parts; provided any such yard shall be completely enclosed by an opaque fence or wall not less than six (6) feet high; provided that this fence or wall shall not be built of tin or galvanized metal sheets.
2. Bulk storage yards including bulk storage of flammable liquids, subject to provisions of local and state fire codes.
3. Chemical and fertilizer manufacture.
4. Paint, oil (including linseed), shellac, turpentine, lacquer or varnish manufacture.
5. Paper and pulp manufacture.
6. Petroleum refining.
7. Rendering plant.
8. Storage, sorting, collecting or baling of rags, iron or junk.
9. Off-site signs (see Section 4.2).

10. Truck stops and automotive service and self-service stations (see Section 4.2 for special design standards for automotive service stations).
11. Hazardous waste disposal sites.
12. Electric or gas generating plants.
13. Asphalt or concrete batching plants.
14. Uses similar to those listed above.
15. Public buildings and facilities.
16. Indoor shooting range and concealed weapons classes.

4.16.6 MINIMUM LOT REQUIREMENTS (area, width)

None, except as needed to meet all other requirements as set out herein.

4.16.7 MINIMUM YARD REQUIREMENTS (depth of front and rear yard, width of side yards)
(See Section 4.2 for right-of-way setback requirements.)

1. All permitted uses and structures (unless otherwise specified):

Front 20 feet

Side and Rear 15 feet except where railroad spur abuts side or rear property line, in which case no yard is required.

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

4.16.8 MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES: NO PORTION SHALL EXCEED
(See also Section 4.2)

35 feet

4.16.9 MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE BY ALL BUILDINGS

In addition to meeting the required yard, building height, landscaped buffering, and offstreet parking requirements of this section, no structure shall exceed a 1.0 floor area ratio.

4.16.10 MINIMUM LANDSCAPED BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS
(See also Section 4.2)

1. All permitted uses (unless otherwise specified):

Where a use listed under (1) above is erected or expanded on land abutting a residential district, then the proposed use shall provide a landscaped buffer which shall be not less than twenty-five (25) feet in width along the affected rear and/or side yards as the case may be.

4.16.11 MINIMUM OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

(See also Section 4.2)

1. Warehousing and storage only: one (1) space for each one thousand five hundred (1,500) square feet of floor area.
2. Retail commercial establishments for sale, repair, and service of new and used automobiles, motorcycles, trucks and tractors, mobile homes, boats, heavy machinery and equipment, and farm equipment; motor vehicle body shops; retail establishments for sale of farm supplies, lumber and building supplies, monuments, and automotive vehicle parts and accessories; wrecking yards; and similar uses: one (1) space for each three hundred fifty (350) square feet of floor area, plus where applicable, one (1) space for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of lot or ground area outside buildings used for any type of sales, display, or activity.
3. Restaurants: one (1) space for each three (3) seats in public rooms.
4. Miscellaneous uses such as express or parcel delivery office, telephone exchange, motor bus or truck or other transportation terminal: one (1) space for each three hundred fifty (350) square feet of floor area.
5. For uses specifically listed under ILW: As for ILW OFFSTREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS.
6. Other permitted uses (unless otherwise specified): one (1) space for each five hundred (500) square feet of floor area.
7. Other special exceptions as specified herein: to be determined by findings in the particular case.

Note: Offstreet loading required (see Section 4.2).

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SECTION 4.17 "PRD" PLANNED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

4.17.1 DISTRICTS AND INTENT

The "PRD" Planned Residential Development category includes one (1) zone district: "PRD". The purpose of this district is to permit Planned Residential Developments, which are intended to:

1. Encourage the development of planned residential development of land;
2. Encourage flexible and creative concepts of site planning;
3. Preserve the natural amenities of the land by encouraging scenic and functional open areas;
4. Accomplish a more desirable environment than would be possible through strict application of the minimum requirements of these land development regulations;
5. Provide for an efficient use of land resulting in smaller networks of utilities and streets and thereby lowering development and housing costs; and
6. Provide a stable environmental character compatible with surrounding areas.

4.17.2 PERMITTED PRINCIPAL USES AND STRUCTURES

1. Residential dwellings including conventional single family dwellings, duplex dwellings, and multiple family dwellings.
2. Public or private schools offering curricula comparable to that of public schools.
3. Churches and other houses of worship.
4. Golf courses, country clubs, and racquet and tennis clubs.
5. Public buildings and facilities.
6. Homes of six (6) or fewer residents which otherwise meet the definition of a community residential home (see Section 4.2).
7. Community residential homes, within multiple-family dwelling areas of planned residential developments (see Section 4.2).

4.17.3 PERMITTED ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

1. On-site signs (see also Section 4.2).
2. Uses and structures which:
 - a. Are customarily accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted uses and structures;
 - b. Are located on the same lot as the permitted use or structure, or on a contiguous lot in the same ownership; and
 - c. Do not involve operations or structures not in keeping with the character of the district.

4.17.4 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

(See also Articles 12 and 13).

1. Home occupations (see Section 2.1).

4.17.5 DEFINITIONS

In addition to the definitions contained in Article Two, the following terms, phrases, words, and derivations shall have the following meaning:

1. **APPLICANT.** Applicant is a landowner or the landowner's agent who files a petition for a zoning amendment to a Planned Residential Development District.
2. **DEVELOPMENT PLAN.** Development plan is the proposal for development of a Planned Residential Development, including a plat of subdivision, all covenants, grants of easement and other conditions relating to use, location and bulk of building, density of development, common open space, and public facilities.
3. **COMMON OPEN SPACE.** Common Open Space is an area of land, or an area of water, or a combination of land and water within the area of a Planned Residential Development in common. Common open space may contain such recreational structures and improvements as are desirable and appropriate for the common benefit and enjoyment of residents of the Planned Residential Development.
4. **GROSS DENSITY.** Gross Density is the total number of dwelling units divided by the total number of acres within the perimeter boundaries of a Planned Residential Development.
5. **NET RESIDENTIAL ACREAGE.** Net Residential Acreage is the total number of acres within the perimeter boundaries of a Planned Residential Development excluding areas devoted to streets, rights-of-way, easements, lakes, public and private open space, recreation, and other permitted non-residential uses.
6. **PLANNED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.** Planned Residential Development (PRD):
 - a. Is a concept which requires land to be under unified control, planned and developed as a whole in a single development or approved, programed series of developments for dwelling units and related uses and facilities;
 - b. Is a plan which, when adopted, becomes the land development regulations for the land to which it is applied;
 - c. Includes principal and accessory structures substantially related to the character of the development itself and the surrounding area of which it is a part; and
 - d. Is a concept which, when implemented, allows for development according to comprehensive and detailed plans which include not only streets, utilities, building sites, and the like, but also site plans and elevations for all buildings as intended to be located, constructed, used, and related to each other, and detailed plans for other uses, and improvements on the land as related to the buildings.

4.17.6 PROCEDURE FOR APPROVAL OF A PLANNED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

The procedure for obtaining a change in zoning for the purpose of undertaking a Planned Residential Development shall be as follows:

1. **Planned Residential Development Zoning and Preliminary Development Plan Approval.** The applicant shall submit to the Land Development Regulation Administrator a request for change to a Planned Residential Development zoning district containing the following exhibits:

- a. A statement of objectives describing:
 - (1) The general purpose of the proposed development; and
 - (2) The general character of the proposed development.
- b. A Vicinity Map showing the location of the proposed Planned Residential Development in relation to:
 - (1) Surrounding streets and thoroughfares;
 - (2) Existing zoning on the site and surrounding areas; and
 - (3) Existing land use on the site and surrounding areas.

The Vicinity Map shall be drawn at a scale to show an area of no less than one thousand (1,000) feet surrounding the property. A greater area may be required if the Planning and Zoning Board determines information on a larger vicinity is needed.
- c. A Boundary Survey and legal description of the property.
- d. A Topographic Survey from the most recent United States Geological Service topographic survey may be used if more detailed topographic information is not available.
- e. A Site Analysis Map at the same scale as the Preliminary Development Plan described below shall be submitted indicating flood prone areas, areas with slopes greater than five (5) percent, areas of soils which are marginally suited for development purposes and tree cover.
- f. A Preliminary Development Plan drawn at a scale suitable for presentation, showing:
 - (1) Proposed land uses;
 - (2) Lot sizes indicated either by lot lines drawn in their proposed location or a statement on the face of the Preliminary Development Plan concerning proposed lot sizes, including minimum lot sizes; and
 - (3) Building setbacks defining the distance buildings will be set back from:
 - (a) Surrounding property lines;
 - (b) Proposed and existing streets;
 - (c) Other proposed buildings;
 - (d) The center line of streams and creeks;
 - (e) The high water line of lakes; and
 - (f) Other man-made or natural features which would be affected by building encroachment.
 - (4) Maximum height of buildings;
 - (5) Common open spaces;
 - (6) Arterial and collector streets and thoroughfares;

Local access streets and interior circulation should be shown on the Preliminary Development Plan for Planned Residential Developments which have no planned arterial or collector streets within the projects.

- (7) Common outside storage areas; and
- (8) Screening, buffering, and landscaped buffer areas.

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

- g. A table showing acreage for each category of land use.
 - h. A statement concerning gross density and net residential acreage (see Section 4.16.5 for definition of gross density and net residential acreage).
 - i. A statement concerning proposed floor area ratios (percent of lot in relation to building floor area) and the maximum building coverage expressed as a percent of the total site area.
 - j. A Preliminary Utility Service Plan including sanitary sewers, storm drainage, and potable water supply, showing general locations of major water and sewer lines, plant location, lift stations, and indicating whether gravity or forced systems are planned. Size of lines, specific locations, and detailed calculations are not required at this stage.
 - k. A statement indicating the type of legal instruments that will be created to provide for the management of common areas and any private roads.
2. Processing the Planned Residential Development Zoning Application and Preliminary Development Plan Submittals. When the Land Development Regulation Administrator has received the application and submittals, and is satisfied that the application and submittals are complete, the application shall be processed as any other zoning application in accordance with the provisions of these land development regulations.

The Planning and Zoning Board shall make a recommendation to the City Commission. The City Commission's actions shall be one (1) of the following:

- a. Approval as submitted.
 - b. Conditional approval.
 - c. Disapproval.
3. Final Development Plan. If the Preliminary Development Plan for the Planned Residential Development is approved, the applicant shall submit a Final Development Plan covering all or part of the approved Preliminary Development Plan within twelve (12) months to the Land Development Regulation Administrator. Thirty (30) days prior to any lapse date, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall notify the City Commission and the applicant of such date. Such notice to the applicant shall be mailed via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested. If a Final Development Plan is not submitted within this twelve (12) month period or

an additional twelve (12) month period granted by the City Commission, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall cause the Planned Residential Development district to be removed from the Official Zoning Atlas and reinstate the zoning district in effect prior to approval of the Planned Residential Development. The City Commission may extend this lapse date for a period not to exceed an additional twelve (12) months, provided the request for extension is made in writing to the Land Development Regulation Administrator by the applicant prior to the expiration of the initial approval period.

The Final Development Plan shall include the following exhibits:

- a. A Statement of Objectives:
 - (1) The general purpose of the proposed development.
 - (2) The general character of the proposed development.
- b. A Topographic Map drawn at a scale of one hundred (100) feet to one (1) inch by a surveyor or engineer registered in the state of Florida showing:
 - (1) The location of existing private and public property rights-of-way, streets, buildings, water courses, transmission lines, sewers, bridges, culverts, and drain pipes, water mains, and any public utility easements;
 - (2) Wooded areas, streams, lakes, marshes, and any other physical conditions affecting the site; and
 - (3) Existing contours at intervals of one (1) foot.
- c. A Final Development Plan drawn at a scale of one hundred (100) feet to one (1) inch and showing:
 - (1) The boundaries of the site, topography, and proposed grading plan;
 - (2) Width, location, and names of surrounding streets;
 - (3) Surrounding land use;
 - (4) Proposed streets and street names and other vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems including offstreet parking;
 - (5) The use, size, and location of all proposed building sites; and
 - (6) Location and size of common open spaces and public or semi-public areas.
- d. A Utility Service Plan showing:
 - (1) Existing drainage and sewer lines;
 - (2) The disposition of sanitary waste and storm water;
 - (3) The source of potable water;
 - (4) Location and width of all utility easements or rights-of-way; and
 - (5) Plans for the special disposition of stormwater drainage when it appears that said drainage could substantially harm a body of surface water.
- e. A Landscaping Plan showing:
 - (1) Landscaped areas;

- (2) Location, height, and material for walks, fences, walkways, and other man-made landscape features; and
- (3) Any special landscape features such as, but not limited to, man-made lakes, land sculpture, and waterfalls.

f. Statistical Information

- (1) Total acreage of the site;
- (2) Maximum building coverage expressed as a percent of the area;
- (3) Area of land devoted to landscaping and/or common open space usable for recreation purposes expressed as a percent of the total site area; and
- (4) Calculated gross density and net residential acreage for the proposed development (see Section 4.16.5 for definition of gross density and net residential acreage).

- g. The Substance of Covenants, Grants, Easements, or other Restrictions to be imposed on the use of the land, buildings, and structures, including proposed easements for public and private utilities. All such legal documents, including homeowners associations and deed restrictions, shall be approved by the City Attorney before final approval of the plan.

4.17.7 ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS

No building permit shall be issued for any portion of a proposed Planned Residential Development until the Final Development Plan has been approved.

4.17.8 REVISION OF A PLANNED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

A proposed substantial change in the approved Preliminary Development Plan which affects the intent and character of the development, the density or land use patterns, proposed buffers, the location or dimensions of arterial or collector streets, or similar substantial changes, shall be reviewed by the Planning and Zoning Board and the City Commission in the same manner as the initial application. A request for a revision of the Preliminary Development Plan shall be supported by a written statement and by revised plans demonstrating the reasons the revisions are necessary or desirable. All revisions to the approved Preliminary Development Plan shall only be approved if they are consistent with the original purpose, intent, overall design, and integrity of the approved Preliminary Development Plan.

Minor changes, and/or deviations from the Preliminary Development Plan which do not affect the intent or character of the development shall be reviewed by the Land Development Regulation Administrator and shall be approved only if they are consistent with the original purpose, intent and overall design and integrity of the approved preliminary development plan.

Upon approval of the revision, the applicant shall make revisions to the plans and submittals and file the revised plans with the Land Development Regulation Administrator within thirty (30) days.

Examples of substantial and minor changes are:

Substantial Changes:

1. Perimeter changes.
2. Major street relocation.
3. Change in building height, density, land use patterns, or buffers.

Minor Changes:

1. Change in alignment, location, or length of local street.
2. Adjustments or minor shifts in dwelling unit mixes, not resulting in increased overall density.
3. Reorientation or slight shifts in building locations.

4.17.9 PLANNED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT TIME LIMITATIONS

If substantial construction, as determined by the Land Development Regulation Administrator, has not begun within two (2) years after approval of the Final Development Plan, the approval of the Planned Residential Development will lapse. Thirty (30) days prior to any lapse date, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall notify the City Commission and the applicant of such date. Such notice to the applicant shall be mailed via certified mail, return receipt requested. The City Commission may extend the period for beginning construction, at the request of the applicant for a period not to exceed an additional two (2) years, provided the request for extension is made in writing to the Land Development Regulation Administrator prior to the expiration of the initial approval period. If the Planned Residential Development lapses under this provision, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall cause the Planned Residential Development district to be removed from the Official Zoning Atlas and reinstate the zoning district which was in effect prior to the approval of the Planned Residential Development.

4.17.10 DEVIATION FROM THE FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Any unapproved deviation from the accepted Final Development Plan shall constitute a breach of agreement between the applicant and the City Commission. Such deviation may cause the City to immediately revoke the Final Development Plan until such time as the deviations are corrected or become a part of the accepted Final Development Plan.

4.17.11 PHASING

The City Commission may permit or require the phasing of a Planned Residential Development. When provisions for phasing are included in the Final Development Plan, each phase of development shall be so planned and so related to previous development, surrounding properties, and available public facilities and services so that a failure to proceed with subsequent phases of development will have no adverse impact on the Planned Residential Development or surrounding properties.

4.17.12 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR PLANNED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. The minimum size parcel for Planned Residential Development shall be five (5) acres.
2. Conformance with the Comprehensive Plan. Densities for Planned Residential Developments shall be based upon and be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. No Final Development Plan may be approved unless it is in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan.

3. Relationship to Zoning District. An approved Planned Residential Development is a separate zoning district in which the Final Development Plan, as approved, establishes the restrictions and regulations according to which the development shall occur. Upon approval, the Official Zoning Atlas shall be changed to indicate the area as a Planned Residential Development.
4. Residential Density and Housing Types. Any combination of residential density and housing types is permitted for a Planned Residential Development, as long as the overall gross density does not exceed the prescribed total number of dwelling units of the Comprehensive Plan land use classifications contained on the project site.
5. Dimensional and Bulk Restriction. The location of all proposed building sites shall be shown on the Final Development Plan subject to minimum lot sizes, setback lines, lot coverage and floor area specified by the Preliminary Development Plan as approved by the City Commission.
6. Internal Compatibility. All land uses proposed within a Planned Residential Development shall be compatible with other proposed uses; that is, uses shall be able to coexist in relative proximity to other uses in a stable fashion over time such that no other uses are unduly, negatively impacted, directly or indirectly by such uses. An evaluation of the internal compatibility by a Planned Residential Development shall be based on the following factors:
 - a. The existence or absence of and the location of common open spaces and recreational areas;
 - b. The use of existing and proposed landscaping;
 - c. The treatment of pedestrian ways;
 - d. The use of topography, physical environment, and other natural features;
 - e. The traffic and pedestrian circulation pattern;
 - f. The use and variety of building setback lines, separations and buffering;
 - g. The use and variety of building groupings;
 - h. The use and variety of building sizes;
 - i. The separation and buffering of parking areas and sections of parking area;
 - j. The variety and design of dwelling types;
 - k. The proposed land uses and the conditions and limitations thereon;
 - l. The form of ownership proposed for various uses; and
 - m. Any other factor deemed relevant to the privacy, safety, preservation, protection, or welfare of any proposed use within the Planned Residential Development.
7. External Compatibility. All land uses proposed within a Planned Residential Development shall be compatible with existing and planned uses of properties surrounding the Planned Residential Development; that is, internal uses shall be able to coexist in relative proximity to existing or planned surrounding uses in a stable fashion over time such that neither internal nor surrounding uses are duly, negatively impacted, directly or indirectly by such uses. An evaluation of the external compatibility of a Planned Residential Development should be based on the following factors:
 - a. All of these factors listed in this Section, with particular attention to those areas of the Planned Residential Development located on or near its perimeter;

- b. The uses proposed near the Planned Residential Development perimeter and the conditions and limitations thereon;
 - c. The type, number, and location of surrounding external uses;
 - d. The Comprehensive Plan designation and zoning on surrounding lands; and
 - e. Any other factor deemed relevant to the privacy, safety, preservation, protection, or welfare of lands surrounding the Planned Residential Development and any existing or planned use of such lands.
8. Intensity of Development. The residential density and intensity of use of a Planned Residential Development shall:
- a. Be compatible with the physical and environmental characteristics of the site;
 - b. Be able to coexist in relative proximity to existing or planned surrounding uses in a stable fashion over time such that neither internal nor surrounding uses in a stable fashion over time such that neither internal or surrounding uses are duly, negatively impacted, directly or indirectly by such densities and intensities of use, and
 - c. Comply with the policies and density limitations set forth in the Comprehensive Plan. Specific densities and intensity of uses within a Planned Residential Development shall be determined based on the following factors:
 - (1) The locations of various proposed uses within the Planned Residential Development and the degree of compatibility of such uses with each other and with surrounding uses;
 - (2) The amount and type of protection provided for the safety, habitability, and privacy of land uses both internal and external to the Planned Residential Development;
 - (3) The existing residential density and intensity of use of surrounding lands;
 - (4) The availability and location of utility services and public facilities and services;
 - (5) The amount and size of common open spaces and recreation areas;
 - (6) The existence and treatment of any environmentally sensitive areas on the Planned Residential Development property or surrounding lands;
 - (7) The access to and suitability of transportation arteries proposed within the Planned Residential Development and existing external transportation systems and arteries; and
 - (8) Any other factor deemed relevant to the limitation of the intensity of development for the benefit of the public health, safety, and welfare.
9. Common Open Space. At least fifteen (15) percent of the area covered by a Final Development Plan shall be usable, common open space owned and operated by the applicant or dedicated to a homeowner association or similar group, provided that in establishing the density per gross acre the City Commission may increase the percentage of common open space in order to carry out the intent and purpose set forth in this Article; and provided that any Planned Residential Development which only consists of one family dwellings with individually deeded lots shall only be required to have five (5) percent usable, common open space. Not more than one-half (1/2) of the total common open space area may be in a flood plain, buffer area, and/or water bodies.

Special Provisions:

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from wetlands.

The location of any structure (except permitted docks, walkways and piers) shall be setback a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from perennial streams and creeks.

10. Access and Parking. All streets, thoroughfares, and access ways shall be designed to relate to the traffic circulation plans of the area. Adequate offstreet parking shall meet the requirements specified for the uses found in the District Regulations and Section 4.2 of these land development regulations.
11. External Transportation Access. A Planned Residential Development shall provide direct access to a major street (arterial or collector) unless, due to the size of the Planned Residential Development and the type of uses proposed, it will not adversely affect the traffic on adjoining minor (local) streets.
12. Internal Transportation Access. Every dwelling unit or other use permitted in a Planned Residential Development shall have access to a public street either directly or by way of a private road. Permitted uses are not required to front on a dedicated public road. Private roads shall be constructed according to City specifications as found in the Article 5, Subdivision Regulations. If the Planned Residential Development contains private roads, such private roads shall be owned and maintained by the applicant or dedicated to a homeowners association or similar group.
13. Perimeter Requirements. Structures, buildings and streets located at the perimeter of the development shall be permanently screened by a landscaped buffer area (see Section 4.2).
14. Control of Area Following Completion. After completion of a Planned Residential Development, the use of the land and/or modification or alteration of any buildings or structures within the area covered by the Final Development Plan shall continue to be regulated in accordance with the approved Final Development Plan except as otherwise provided for herein.
 - a. Minor extensions, alterations or modifications of existing buildings or structures may be permitted after review and approval by the Land Development Regulation Administrator provided they are substantially consistent with the original purpose, intent, overall design, and integrity of the Final Development Plan.
 - b. Substantial change in permitted uses, location of buildings, or other specifications of the Final Development Plan may be permitted following public hearing and approval by the City Commission upon receipt of the recommendation of the Planning and Zoning Board, as long as such changes are consistent with the original purpose, intent, overall design, and integrity of the Final Development Plan.

ARTICLE FIVE

SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

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ARTICLE FIVE. SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

SECTION 5.1 APPENDICES

The appendices set forth in these land development regulations are made a part hereof and shall be used where required by these land development regulations.

SECTION 5.2 POLICY

5.2.1 It is hereby declared to be the policy of the City Commission to consider the subdivision of land and the development of a subdivision plat as subject to the control of the City Commission pursuant to the Comprehensive Plan for the orderly, planned, efficient, and economical development of the area.

5.2.2 Land to be subdivided shall:

1. Aid in the coordination of land development in accordance with orderly physical patterns.
2. Discourage haphazard, premature, uneconomic, or scattered land development.
3. Ensure safe and convenient traffic control.
4. Encourage development of an economically stable and healthful community.
5. Ensure adequate utilities.
6. Prevent periodic and seasonal flooding by providing adequate protective flood control and drainage facilities.
7. Provide public open spaces and/or parks for recreation.
8. Assure land subdivision with installation of adequate and necessary physical improvements.
9. Assure that citizens and taxpayers will not have to bear the costs resulting from haphazard subdivision of land and the lack of authority to require installation by the subdivider of adequate and necessary physical improvements.
10. Assure to the purchaser of land in a subdivision that necessary improvements of lasting quality have been installed.
11. Serve as one (1) of the several instruments of implementation for the Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 5.3 PURPOSE

It is the intent of these land development regulations to encourage and promote, in accordance with present and future needs, the safety, morals, health, order, convenience, prosperity and general welfare of the residents of the City.

SECTION 5.4 CONDITIONS

Regulations of the subdivision of land and the attachment of reasonable conditions to land subdivision is an exercise of valid police power delegated by the State to the City. The subdivider has the duty of compliance with reasonable conditions established by the City Commission for design, dedication, improvement, and restrictive use of the land so as to conform to the physical and economic development of the area and to the safety and general welfare of future property owners in the subdivision and of the community at large.

SECTION 5.5 CHARACTER OF THE LAND

Land which the City Commission finds to be unsuitable for subdivision of development due to flooding, improper drainage, steep slopes, rock formations, adverse earth formations or topography, utility easements, or other features which will reasonably be harmful to the health, safety, and general welfare of the present or future inhabitants of the subdivision and/or its surrounding areas, shall not be subdivided or developed unless adequate methods are formulated by the subdivider and approved by the City Commission to solve the problems created by the unsuitable land conditions.

SECTION 5.6 JURISDICTION

- 5.6.1 These land development regulations shall apply to all subdivisions of land, as defined herein, located within the incorporated area of the City.
- 5.6.2 No land shall be subdivided within any area subject to these land development regulations until:
1. The subdivider or his agent has obtained approval of the final plat by the City Commission; and
 2. The approved final plat is filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County.
- 5.6.3 No building permit shall be issued for any parcel or plat of land which was created by subdivision after the effective date, of and not in conformity with, the provisions of these land development regulations. No excavation of land or construction of any public or private improvements shall take place or be commenced except in conformity with these land development regulations.

SECTION 5.7 MAINTENANCE

Nothing in these land development regulations shall be construed as meaning that the City Commission shall take over for maintenance any road, street, utilities, public parking or other public area, or drainage facility related thereto, except those designed and built in accordance with the City Commission's requirements and accepted for maintenance by specific action by the City Commission.

SECTION 5.8 PLATS STRADDLING LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARIES

Whenever access to the subdivision is required across land in another government's jurisdiction, the City Commission may request assurance from that government's attorney that access is legally established, and that the access road is adequately improved or that a performance bond has been duly executed and is sufficient in amount to assure the construction of the access road.

SECTION 5.9 RESUBDIVISION OF LAND

- 5.9.1 Procedure for Resubdivision. For any change in a map of an approved or recorded subdivision plat, if such change affects any street layout shown on such map or area reserved thereon for public use, or any lot line, or if it affects any map or plan legally reached prior to the adoption of any regulations controlling subdivisions, such parcel shall be approved by the City Commission by the same procedure, rules, and regulations as for a subdivision.
- 5.9.2 Procedure for Subdivisions Where Future Resubdivision is Indicated. Whenever a parcel of land is subdivided and the subdivision plat shows one (1) or more lots containing more than one (1) acre of land and where such lots could eventually be re-subdivided into smaller building sites, the City Commission may require that such parcel of land allow for the future opening of streets and the ultimate extension of adjacent streets and utilities. Easements providing for the future opening and extension of such streets may be made a requirement of the plat.

SECTION 5.10 SELF-IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS

If the subdivider places restrictions on any of the land contained in the subdivision greater than those required by these land development regulations, such restriction or reference thereto shall be indicated on the subdivision plat and/or recorded with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County.

SECTION 5.11 SUBDIVISION BY METES AND BOUNDS

The subdivision of any lot or parcel of land, by the use of metes and bounds description for the purpose of sale, transfer, or lease, shall be subject to all of the requirements of these land development regulations. Such subdivision of a parcel of land by the use of metes and bounds description for the purpose of sale, transfer or lease shall be subject to these subdivision regulations where two (2) or more developments which separately do not meet the literal definition of a subdivision but which collectively demonstrate at least one (1) of the following characteristics:

1. The same person has retained or shared control of the parcels within the developments;
2. The same person has ownership or a significant legal or equitable interest in the parcels within the developments;
3. There is common management of the development controlling the form of physical development or disposition of parcels of the development;
4. There is a voluntary sharing of infrastructure that is indicative of common development; or
5. There is a common advertising theme or promotional plan for the parcels within the developments.

SECTION 5.12 SUBDIVISION NAME

Every subdivision shall be given a name by which it shall be legally known. Such name shall not be the same or similar to a subdivision name appearing on another recorded plat within the City so as to confuse the records or to mislead the public as to the identity of the subdivision, except when the subdivision is subdivided as an additional unit or section by the same subdivider or his or her successors in title. The name of the subdivision shall be shown in the dedication and shall coincide exactly with the subdivision name. The City Commission shall have final authority to approve the names of subdivisions.

SECTION 5.13 VACATION AND ANNULMENT OF PLATS

The vacation and annulment of plats shall be according to Chapter 177, Florida Statutes, as amended. In addition, the City Commission may, on its own motion, order the vacation and revision to acreage of all or any part of a subdivision within its jurisdiction including the vacation of streets or other parcels of land dedicated for public purposes or any of such streets or other parcels, when:

1. The plat of which subdivision was recorded, as provided by law, not less than five (5) years before the date of such action, and
2. In which subdivision or part thereof not more than ten (10) percent of the total subdivision area has been sold as lots by the original subdivider or his or her successor in title.

Such action shall be based on a finding by the City Commission that the proposed vacation and reversion to acreage of subdivided land conforms to the Comprehensive Plan and that the public health, safety, economy, comfort, order, convenience, and welfare will be promoted thereby. Before acting on a proposal for vacation and reversion of subdivided land to acreage, the City Commission shall hold a public hearing thereon with due public notice.

No owner of any parcel of land in a subdivision shall be deprived by the reversion to acreage of all or any part of the subdivision of reasonable access to existing facilities to which such parcel has theretofore had access, provided that such access remaining or provided after such vacation need not be the same as that theretofore existing, but shall be reasonably equivalent thereto.

If land in a subdivision or part thereof is proposed for reversion to acreage, the City Commission shall conduct proceedings for amending the zoning district designation of such acreage as may be deemed advisable in view of the conditions that will exist subsequent to such reversion to acreage.

SECTION 5.14 GENERAL PROCEDURE

- 5.14.1 Preparation of Plats. All preliminary and final plats shall be prepared by a registered surveyor and construction plans and specifications for required improvements shall be prepared by a registered engineer. The subdivider shall present a letter to the City Commission certifying that he or she has employed a registered surveyor to prepare the plats and if construction plans are required, a registered engineer.
- 5.14.2 Classification of Subdivisions. Whenever any subdivision of land is proposed, before any contract is made for the sale of any part thereof, and before any permit for the erection of a structure in such proposed subdivision shall be granted, the subdividing owner, or his or her authorized agent, shall apply for and secure approval of such proposed subdivision in accordance with the following procedure, which includes basically two (2) steps for a minor subdivision and four (4) steps for a major subdivision (see Section 2.1 for the definition of a major and minor subdivision):
1. Minor Subdivision
 - a. Pre-application Conference
 - b. Final Subdivision Plat
 2. Major Subdivision
 - a. Pre-application Conference
 - b. Preliminary Plat
 - c. Construction Plans
 - d. Final Subdivision Plat
- 5.14.3 Modified Procedure for Minor Subdivisions. Proposed subdivisions meeting the criteria of a minor subdivision as defined by these land development regulations in Section 2.1 shall not have to comply with Sections 5.16 and 5.17. A final plat may be prepared directly following the pre-application conference in accordance with the final plat procedure as outlined in Section 5.18.

SECTION 5.15 PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE

The subdivider or his or her representative shall have a pre-application conference with the Land Development Regulation Administrator and other departments or agencies as the case may require, in order that the subdivider may become familiar with the requirements of these land development regulations, and any provisions of the Comprehensive Plan affecting the land in which the proposed subdivision is located.

SECTION 5.16 PRELIMINARY PLAT PROCEDURE

- 5.16.1 Step 1 - The subdivider shall submit twelve (12) copies of the preliminary plat materials which have been prepared in accordance with these land development regulations to the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

- 5.16.2 Step 2 - The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall transmit copies of the preliminary plat materials to the City Attorney, City Engineer, County Health Department, the Water Management District and other appropriate departments or agencies as the case may require for review and comment.
- 5.16.3 Step 3 - Following review of the materials by the Land Development Regulation Administrator, City Attorney, City Engineer, County Health Department, Water Management District and other agencies which received copies of the preliminary plat materials, the Planning and Zoning Board shall review the preliminary plat materials at a scheduled meeting as part of a previously prepared agenda to determine conformity with the Comprehensive Plan and these land development regulations. At the meeting, any person may appear in person or by agent. The Planning and Zoning Board shall recommend approval, approval subject to conditions, or disapproval of the preliminary plat to the City Commission. In approving subject to conditions or in disapproving, the reasons for such action shall be stated in writing to the subdivider and the City Commission. Reference shall be made to the specific sections of these land development regulations, the Comprehensive Plan, or other ordinances or regulations with which the preliminary plat does not comply.
- 5.16.4 Step 4 - After review and recommendation of the Planning and Zoning Board, the City Commission shall consider approval, approval with conditions, or disapproval of the preliminary plat at its next regularly scheduled meeting as part of a previously prepared agenda. At the meeting, any person may appear in person or by agent. The reasons for approving the preliminary plat subject to conditions or disapproving shall be stated in writing to the subdivider. Reference should be made to the specific sections of these land development regulations, the Comprehensive Plan, or other ordinances or regulations of the City with which the preliminary plat does not comply.
- 5.16.5 The action of the City Commission shall be noted on two (2) copies of the preliminary plat. One (1) copy shall be returned to the subdivider and the other retained in the office of the Land Development Regulation Administrator.
- 5.16.6 Approval of the preliminary plat shall not constitute approval of the final plat. Approval of the preliminary plat shall be deemed an expression of approval of the layout submitted as a guide to the preparation of the final plat. Any change in the number and configuration of lots and/or the addition of a new street subsequent to preliminary plat approval shall require the subdivider to re-submit the preliminary plat and follow the procedures for approval of the preliminary plat. Approval of the preliminary plat shall be valid for a period of twenty-four (24) months, but may be extended by a request from the subdivider and approval of the City Commission for a period not to exceed an additional twelve (12) months, provided the request for extension is made prior to the expiration of the initial approval period. After the expiration date, the subdivider must re-submit the preliminary plat and follow the procedures for approval of the preliminary plat.
- 5.16.7 A development order shall not be issued by the City Commission prior to the review and approval of construction plans as provided in Section 5.17 of these land development regulations.

SECTION 5.17 CONSTRUCTION PLANS PROCEDURES

- 5.17.1 Step 1 - Either at the time of submission of preliminary plat materials or following preliminary plat approval by the City Commission, the subdivider shall submit twelve (12) copies of the construction plan materials as specified herein to the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

- 5.17.2 Step 2 - The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall transmit copies of the construction plan materials to the City Attorney, the City Engineer, the Water Management District and other appropriate departments or agencies as the case may require for review and comment. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall evaluate the comments from the appropriate departments or agencies and notify the subdivider of the status of the construction plans.
- 5.17.3 Step 3 - Following review by these agencies, the City Commission shall consider approval, approval with conditions, or disapproval of the construction plans at its next regularly scheduled meeting as part of a previously prepared agenda. The reasons for approving with conditions or disapproving shall be stated in writing to the subdivider. Reference should be made to the specific sections of these or other applicable ordinances or regulations with which the construction plans do not comply.
- 5.17.4 At this stage, if the proposed subdivision is extensive and the City Commission finds that development in stages is consistent with the intent and purpose of these land development regulations, the City Commission, with the aid of the Land Development Regulation Administrator and appropriate departments shall, if approval of the preliminary plat and construction plans has been given, work out an agreement (or agreements) with the subdivider. This agreement (or agreements) shall include, but not to be limited to, provisions for carrying out the required construction and improvements to completion and the developing of the subdivision in stages.

This agreement (called the Subdivider's Agreement) shall constitute a covenant by the City Commission and the subdivider of the subdivision. The terms and conditions of which shall run with the land and be binding upon all successors in interest to the subdivider.

- 5.17.5 Approval of the preliminary plat and construction plans by the City Commission is authorization for the subdivider to proceed with site development and the installation of improvements in accordance with the approved construction plans, subject to the approval of other agencies having authority. In the event minor changes or deviations from the approved construction plans are necessary due to requirements caused by actual construction or other necessary causes, the City Commission shall authorize such minor changes or deviations. If minor changes or deviations are authorized, the subdivider shall submit new construction plan materials as specified herein.

SECTION 5.18 FINAL PLAT PROCEDURE

- 5.18.1 Step 1 - No less than thirty (30) calendar days following approval of the preliminary plat and construction plans and while the preliminary plat approval is in effect, the subdivider shall submit twelve (12) copies of the final plat for approval to the Land Development Regulation Administrator. The final plat shall include the information required in Section 5.37 of these land development regulations. The final plat shall also be accompanied by the materials required in Section 5.37 of these land development regulations, as well as a copy of any conditions imposed at the time of conditional approval of the preliminary plat or of the construction plans. Also, the final plat shall conform to all applicable provisions of Chapter 177, Florida Statutes, as amended.
- 5.18.2 Step 2 - The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall transmit copies of the final plat and materials to the County Health Department, City Engineer, City Attorney, the Water Management District and other appropriate departments or agencies as the case may require for review and comment. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall evaluate the comments from the appropriate departments and agencies and notify the subdivider of the status of the final plat.

5.18.3 Step 3 - Following review by these agencies, the City Commission shall consider and take action on the final plat at its next regularly scheduled meeting as part of a previously prepared agenda. The final plat shall conform to the preliminary plat as approved and, at the option of the subdivider, shall constitute only that portion of the approved preliminary plat which he or she proposes to record provided, however, that such portion conforms to these land development regulations. Approval by the City Commission shall not be shown on the final plat until all requirements of these land development regulations have been met and the following conditions have been complied with:

1. Upon completion of the improvements, the City Commission or its authorized representative has inspected the construction work to determine that the work has been completed in a satisfactory manner and complies with the requirements of these land development regulations or a surety device has been posed which meets the requirements of Section 5.39;
2. Upon completion of improvements in the subdivision, the subdivider has submitted three (3) blue line sets and one (1) reproducible set of blue prints showing "as-built" improvements;
3. Subdivider's Agreement as required in Section 5.17.4 of these land development regulations has been entered into by the subdivider and the City Commission;
4. Certificate of the Surveyor has been executed (see Section 5.38 and Appendix A);
5. Certificate of the Subdivider's Engineer has been executed (see Section 5.38 and Appendix A) or a Certificate of Estimated Cost (see Appendix A) has been completed and a surety device has been provided by the subdivider to satisfy the requirements of Section 5.39);
6. Certificate of Approval of the County Health Department has been executed (see Section 5.38 and Appendix A); and
7. Certificate of Approval by the City Attorney has been executed (see Section 5.38 and Appendix A).

5.18.4 Step 4 - Upon final plat approval by the City Commission, the subdivider shall submit the original and three (3) copies of the approved final plat for execution to the Land Development Regulation Administrator. Upon execution, the subdivider shall take the signed original and one (1) signed copy of the approved final plat to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County for recording. The subdivider shall pay all recording costs. Two (2) signed copies of the final plat shall be filed in the office of the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

SECTION 5.19 GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

Where required by these land development regulations, the subdivider shall grade and improve streets; install sidewalks, street name signs, street lights, fire hydrants, and curbs and gutters, place monuments and corner stakes and install sanitary sewer and water mains and storm water facilities in accordance with the specifications of these land development regulations and any other specifications established by the City Commission. The City Commission may, if conditions warrant such action, require that improvements be designed and constructed to higher standards than are incorporated herein. Required improvements shall be paid for by the subdivider.

In addition to the requirements established herein, all subdivision plats shall comply with the following laws, rules, and regulations:

1. Applicable statutory provisions.

2. The Building Code, and other applicable land development regulations of the City.
3. The Comprehensive Plan in effect at the time of submission.
4. Rules and regulations of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, the appropriate Water Management District and other appropriate regional, State and Federal agencies.
5. Rules and regulations of the Florida Department of Transportation if the subdivision or any lot contained therein abuts a State highway or connecting street.

SECTION 5.20 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF REQUIRED IMPROVEMENTS

The subdivider shall maintain and repair all improvements which these land development regulations require the subdivider to construct in the subdivision for a period of one (1) year after the completion of the same. A final plat shall neither be approved by the City Commission nor accepted for filing until the subdivider posts a maintenance bond to cover at least ten (10) percent of the estimated costs of all required improvements for a period of one (1) year (See Appendix A). All defects which occur within one (1) year after completion of all required improvements shall be remedied and corrected at the subdivider's expense.

SECTION 5.21 SUBDIVISIONS LOCATED OUTSIDE THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF MUNICIPALITIES BUT CONNECTED TO MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

Subdivisions which are located outside the corporate limits of any municipality but are to be connected to and serviced by municipal utilities such as water, sewage, and/or natural gas shall meet all the requirements of the applicable sections of these regulations, as well as municipal regulations governing the design, construction, and connection of such utilities.

SECTION 5.22 MONUMENTS

The subdivider shall adhere to the requirements of Chapter 177, Florida Statutes, as amended, regarding the placement of all monuments.

SECTION 5.23 LOT IMPROVEMENTS

- 5.23.1 Arrangement. The lot arrangement shall be such that there will be no foreseeable difficulties, for reasons of topography or other conditions, in securing building permits to build on all lots in compliance with these land development regulations of the City and other applicable regulations and in providing driveway access to buildings on such lots from an approved street.
- 5.23.2 Dimensions and Design. Lot dimensions, shall comply with any minimum standards as established within any land development regulations of the City and provided, that the lot length shall not exceed three (3) times the width of lots. In general, side lot lines shall be at right angles to street lines (or radial to curving street lines) unless variation from this rule will provide a better street or lot plan. The entrance of automobiles from the lot to the street shall be approximately at right angles or radial to street lines. Corner lots shall be sufficiently wider and larger to permit additional yard area. Lots shall be laid out so as to provide positive drainage away from all buildings and individual lot drainage shall be coordinated with the general storm water drainage pattern for the area in accordance with approved construction plans (see Article 7 of these land- development regulations).
- 5.23.3 Double Frontage. Double frontage and reversed frontage lots shall be prohibited except where necessary to provide separation of residential development from existing streets or to overcome specific disadvantages of topography and orientation.

5.23.4 Access. Lots may derive access from an existing local street or local road as defined in Section 2.1 of the Land Development Regulations.

5.23.5 Corner Stakes. The subdivider shall adhere to the requirements of Chapter 21 HH-6, Florida Administrative Code, regarding the placement of all corner stakes.

SECTION 5.24 USE OF SUBDIVIDED LOTS

The proposed use of lots within any subdivision shall comply with those uses permitted by the Comprehensive Plan and these land development regulations. Further, whenever any land in the City is subdivided, a building permit for the construction of a residence, commercial building or other principal structure shall not be issued for any such structure on less than a lot as platted within such subdivided land.

SECTION 5.25 PUBLIC PURPOSE SITES

The City Commission may require the dedication to the public of public purpose sites (school sites, parks, playground, or other public areas) as are attributable by the City Commission to the demand created by the subdivision. At the discretion of the City Commission, the subdivider may be required to pay in cash an amount equal to the fair market value of such public purpose sites, said fair market value to be estimated on the basis of platted land without improvements.

SECTION 5.26 STREETS

5.26.1 General Requirements.

1. The arrangements, character, extent, width, grade, and location of all streets shall conform with the Comprehensive Plan, where applicable, and shall be considered in their relations to existing and planned streets, to topographical conditions, to public convenience and safety, and to the proposed uses of land to be served by such streets. Streets within a subdivision shall be dedicated to the perpetual use of the public and shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the standards established in these land development regulations. However, the City Commission may approve private streets when constructed to the specifications of these land development regulations and when adequate provision for initial installation and future private maintenance is made for such streets.
2. Work performed under these land development regulations concerning road right-of-way clearing and grubbing, earthwork, stabilizing, and construction of a base and surface course shall meet the minimum requirements of the Florida Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition and amendments, where applicable, unless stated otherwise herein. These specifications are intended to govern the equipment, materials, construction methods, and quality control of the work, unless otherwise provided herein. The provisions of those specifications pertaining to basis of payment are not applicable to these land development regulations.

5.26.2 Street Improvement Schedule. Street improvements shall be provided as required by the following schedule. Improvements shall conform to:

1. STANDARD A, for commercial and industrial subdivisions.
2. STANDARD B, for residential subdivisions where any lot is less than or equal to twenty thousand (20,000) square feet.
3. STANDARD C, for residential subdivisions where all lots are greater than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet but less than or equal to ten (10) acres.

4. STANDARD D, for residential subdivisions where all lots are greater than ten (10) acres.

Where the proposed subdivision includes an existing street, said street shall also be improved as required to conform to this schedule. This requirement shall not apply to any abutting street which is not connected with the proposed subdivision's street system.

STANDARD IMPROVEMENT

5.26.2.1 Grading and Centerline Gradients

Standards A, B, C and D: Grading and Centerline Gradients shall be a maximum of eight percent (8%) and a minimum of three-tenths of a percent (.3%) for standard A and B and a maximum of eight percent (8%) and no minimum for standards C, and D.

5.26.2.2 Arterial Streets

Standards A, B, C and D: Arterial Streets shall be improved as follows: Two (2) twenty-four (24) foot wearing surfaces with twenty (20) foot median. The subdivider shall be required to install the second twenty-four (24) foot wearing surface only in large subdivisions where projected average daily traffic generated on the arterial by the subdivision exceeds seven thousand (7,000) vehicles. Minimum right-of-way shall be one hundred (100) feet.

5.26.2.3 Collector Streets

Standards A, B, C and D: Collector Streets shall be improved as follows:

1. Thirty-six (36) foot wearing surface and minimum right-of-way of eighty (80) feet.

5.26.2.4 Local Streets shall be improved as follows:

1. Standard A: Twenty-four (24) foot wearing surface and minimum right-of-way of sixty (60) feet.
2. Standards B and C: Twenty (20) foot wearing surface and minimum right-of-way of sixty (60) feet.
3. Standard D: Twenty (20) foot pavement base and minimum right-of-way of sixty (60) feet.

5.26.2.5 Marginal Access Streets shall be improved as follows:

1. Standard A: Twenty-four (24) foot wearing surface and minimum right-of-way of sixty (60) feet.
2. Standards B and C: Twenty (20) foot wearing surface and minimum right-of-way of sixty (60) feet.
3. Standard D: Twenty (20) foot pavement base and minimum right-of-way of sixty (60) feet.

5.26.2.6 Curb and gutter (see Appendix A) shall be provided as follows:

1. Standards A and B: Type E or F curb.
2. Standards C and D: Curbs not required.

5.26.2.7 Stabilized Shoulders

Standards C and D: Stabilized Shoulders shall be required on both sides of all streets not having curb and gutter. Stabilized shoulders shall be six (6) feet in width and constructed as specified for the subgrade (see Section 5.26.2.9) except that they shall be constructed to a compacted thickness of four (4) inches and have a minimum Florida Bearing Value (FBV) of fifty (50).

5.26.2.8 Roadside Swales

Standards C and D: Roadside Swales shall have side slopes and back slopes no steeper than four (4) to one (1). Run-off may be accumulated and carried in the swales in the right-of-way up to but not above the point where flooding of the shoulders or roadside property would occur. Water in excess of this quantity shall be diverted from the roadside swales and carried away by storm sewers or other approved means.

5.26.2.9 Subgrade

Standards A, B, C and D: Subgrade shall have a compacted thickness of eight (8) inches, stabilized to a minimum Florida Bearing Value (FBV) of seventy-five (75) and compacted to ninety-eight (98) percent of Standard Proctor Density (American Society for Testing Materials D1557). Also where soil classified as AASHO (American Association of State Highway Officials) soil groups A-6 or A-7 are encountered in the subgrade, such materials shall be removed to a minimum depth of eighteen (18) inches below the pavement base and replaced with acceptable material and where soil classified as AASHO (American Association of State Highway Officials) soil group A-8 is encountered, in the subgrade, all such materials shall be removed.

5.26.2.10 Pavement Base shall be improved as follows:

1. Arterial

Standards A, B, C and D: Eight (8) inches of compacted limerock.

2. Collector, Local, and Marginal Access Streets:

a. Standard A: Eight (8) inches of compacted limerock.

b. Standards B and C: Six (6) inches of compacted limerock.

c. Standard D: Six (6) inches of compacted limerock shall be constructed above the subgrade and stabilized to have a minimum Florida Bearing Value (FBV) of seventy-five (75) and compacted to ninety-eight (98) percent of Standard Proctor Density (American Society for Testing Materials (D1557)).

5.26.2.11 Wearing Surface shall be improved as follows:

1. Arterials

Standards A, B, C and D: One and one-half (1 1/2) inches of Type I asphaltic concrete surface course.

2. Collector, Local, and Marginal Access Streets:

a. Standards A, B and C: One and one-fourth (1 1/4) inch of Type I asphaltic concrete surface course.

b. Standard D: Wearing surface is not required.

5.26.2.12 Grassing

Standards A, B C and D

Grassing shall be provided as follows:

1. Seeding and mulching shall be performed on all areas within the right-of-way, except for that part of the right-of-way covered by a wearing surface or, where these land development regulations do not require a wearing surface, that part covered by the pavement base.
2. Sodding may be required in areas of high erosion potential.

5.26.2.13 Concrete Sidewalks are not required unless, in the opinion of the City Commission, pedestrian traffic will justify the installation of sidewalks as a safety precaution.

If sidewalks are required, they shall be installed by the subdivider, provide curb cuts for bicycles and handicapped access, and constructed at least five (5) feet wide and four (4) inches thick.

5.26.2.14 Quality Control. The subdivider shall be required to have a qualified soils and materials testing laboratory certify to the City Commission that all materials and improvements entering into the completed work are in compliance with these land development regulations. All costs shall be borne by the subdivider and copies of the test results shall be submitted to the City Commission with the final plat. There shall be a minimum of one (1) density test on subgrade and base for every one thousand (1,000) square yards each. In addition, there shall be a minimum of one (1) Florida Bearing Value Test (FBV) for every one-thousand (1,000) square yards of the subgrade.

5.26.3 Design Standards.

5.26.3.1 Topography and Arrangement.

1. Streets shall be related appropriately to the topography. All streets shall be arranged so as to place as many building sites as possible at or above, the grades of the streets. Grades of streets shall conform as closely as possible to the original topography. A combination of steep grades and curves shall be avoided.
2. Local streets shall be laid out to discourage use by through traffic, to permit efficient drainage and utility systems and to require the minimum number of streets necessary to provide convenient and safe access to property.
3. The rigid rectangular gridiron street pattern need not necessarily be adhered to, and the use of curvilinear streets, cul-de-sacs, or U-shaped streets shall be encouraged where such configuration will result in a more desirable layout.
4. Proposed streets shall be extended to the boundary lines of the tract to be subdivided unless prevented by topography or other physical conditions or unless, in the opinion of the City Commission, such extension is neither necessary nor desirable for the coordination of the layout or the most advantageous future development of adjacent tracts.
5. In commercial and industrial development, the streets and other accessway shall be planned in connection with the grouping of buildings, location of rail facilities, and the provision of alleys, truck loading and maneuvering areas, and walks and parking areas so as to minimize conflict of movement between the various types of traffic, including pedestrian traffic.

5.26.3.2 Blocks.

1. Blocks shall have sufficient width to provide for two (2) tiers of lots of appropriate depths. Exceptions to this prescribed block width shall be permitted in blocks adjacent to existing streets, railroads, or waterways.
2. The lengths, widths, and shapes of blocks shall be such as are appropriate for the locality and the type of development contemplated, but block lengths in residential areas shall not exceed two thousand two hundred (2,200) feet, nor be less than four hundred (400) feet in length.
3. In long blocks, the City Commission may require the reservation of an easement through the block to accommodate utilities, drainage facilities, or pedestrian traffic.

Pedestrian ways or crosswalks, not less than ten (10) feet wide, may be required by the City Commission through the center of blocks more than eight hundred (800) feet long where deemed essential to provide circulation or access to schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, transportation, or other community facilities.

5.26.3.3 Access to Existing Streets. Where a subdivision borders on or contains an existing arterial or collector street, the City Commission shall require that access to such streets be limited by one (1) of the following means.

1. The subdivision of lots so as to back onto the existing street; no access shall be provided from the existing street and screening shall be provided in a strip of land along the rear property line of such lots.
2. A marginal access street separated from the existing street by a grass strip and having access thereto at suitable points.
3. A series of cul-de-sacs, or u-shaped streets, entered from and designed generally at right angles to the existing street. Each proposed roadway or street shall be located no less than one thousand (1,000) feet apart where such streets connect with the existing street.

5.26.3.4 Street Names. The following standards shall be followed in establishing street names:

1. No two (2) streets shall have the same name.
2. Streets in a proposed subdivision which are extensions of existing streets shall have the same name as the existing street.
3. No street names shall be used which will duplicate or be confused with the names of existing or other proposed streets.
4. All street names shall conform to the City's street naming and addressing system.
5. The City Commission shall have final authority to approve the names of all streets.

5.26.3.5 Road and Street Signs.

1. Road and Street Signs. Road and street signs are traffic control signs such as stop signs, speed limit signs, etc. for all subdivisions, all road and street signs shall be designed in number and location to meet Florida Department of Transportation standards and shall be shown on the preliminary plat. Prior to approval of the final plat, the subdivider shall install such road and street signage as approved by the City Commission and shall maintain and repair such signage as provided for in Section 5.20 herein. In lieu of installation of such signage prior to the approval of the final plat, the posting of a surety device in accordance with Section 5.39 herein shall be filed, approved and accepted by the City Commission.

2. **Street Name Signs.** Street name signs are signs within a subdivision which identify street names. Street name signs shall be placed, by the subdivider, at all intersections within or abutting the subdivision, the type and location of which to be approved by the City Commission shall be submitted as part of the preliminary plat and shall conform to the City's street naming and addressing system.
- 5.26.3.6 **Street Lights.** Installation of street lights is not required unless, the City Commission determines that the public's safety justifies the installation of street lights. If street lights are required, they shall be installed by the subdivider and constructed according to the standards of the City Commission.
- 5.26.3.7 **Reserve Strips.** The creation of reserve strips shall not be permitted adjacent to a proposed street in such a manner as to deny access to such street from property adjacent to the proposed subdivision.
- 5.26.3.8 **Construction of Roads and Dead-End Streets.**
1. **Construction of Roads.** The arrangement of streets shall provide for the continuation of arterial and/or collector streets between the proposed subdivision and adjacent properties when such continuation is necessary to convenient movement of traffic, effective fire protection, for efficient provision of utilities, and where such continuation is in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan.

If the property adjacent to the proposed subdivision is undeveloped and the street must temporarily be a stub street (a street planned for future continuation), the street right-of-way shall be extended to the property line of the proposed subdivision. All stub streets which are two hundred fifty (250) feet or less shall have a temporary T- or L-shaped turnabout, while stub streets which are greater than two hundred fifty (250) feet shall have a temporary cul-de-sac turnabout.

There shall be a notation on the final plat that land used for a temporary T- or L-shaped cul-de-sac or turnabout which is outside the normal street right-of-way shall revert to abutting land owners whenever the street is continued. The subdivider of the adjoining area shall pay the cost of restoring any stub street to its original design cross-section and extending the street. The City Commission may limit the length of temporary stub streets in accordance with the design standards of these land development regulations.
 2. **Dead-End Streets.** Dead-end streets are not permitted in any proposed subdivision under these land development regulations. For purposes of these land development regulations, stub streets (streets planned for future continuation) are not to be considered dead-end streets.
- 5.26.3.9 **Cul-de-sac Streets.** Cul-de-sacs shall be provided with a turnaround having an outside roadway diameter of at least eighty (80) feet, and a street property line diameter of at least one-hundred (100) feet (see Appendix A). Cul-de-sacs shall have a maximum length of eight hundred (800) feet including the turnaround.
- 5.26.3.10 **Intersections.**

1. Streets shall be laid out so as to intersect as nearly as possible at right angles (see Appendix A). A proposed intersection of two (2) new streets at an angle of less than seventy-five (75) degrees shall not be acceptable. An oblique street should be curved approaching an intersection and should be approximately at right angles for at least one- hundred (100) feet therefrom. No more than two (2) streets shall intersect at any one (1) point unless specifically approved by the City Commission.
2. Proposed new intersections along one (1) side of an existing street shall, wherever practicable, coincide with any existing intersections on the opposite side of such street. Street jogs with center-line offsets of less than one hundred twenty-five (125) feet shall not be permitted (see Appendix A). Where proposed streets intersect major streets, their alignment shall be continuous.
3. Minimum curb radii at the intersection of two (2) local streets shall be at least twenty (20) feet, and a minimum curb radius at an intersection involving a collector street shall be at least twenty-five (25) feet. Abrupt changes in alignment within a block shall have the corners cut off in accordance with standard engineering practice to permit safe vehicular movement.

5.26.3.11 Widening and Realignment of Existing Roads. Where a subdivision borders on an existing street or when the Comprehensive Plan or land development regulations, or other local, regional or State agency plan or program indicates plans for realignment or widening a road that would require use of some of the land in the subdivision, the applicant shall be required to dedicate at his or her expense such areas for widening or realignment of such roads. Such frontage roads and streets shall be dedicated by the subdivider at his or her own expense to the full width as required by these land development regulations.

SECTION 5.27 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND FLOOD PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS
(Refer to Articles 7 and 8 of these land development regulations).

SECTION 5.28 SANITARY SEWER

- 5.28.1 Where a publicly-owned sanitary sewer system is available and reasonably accessible as determined by the City Commission, the subdivider shall provide sanitary sewer services to each lot within the subdivision. All sewer lines serving lots within the subdivision shall be designed to operate on a gravity flow basis wherever possible. If a wearing surface (see Section 5.26.2.11) and sanitary sewer lines are required, all sewer lines shall be installed by the subdivider prior to the paving of the street.
- 5.28.2 Where lots cannot be served by the extension of an existing publicly-owned sanitary sewer, an alternate method of sewage disposal for each lot may be used in compliance with all applicable standards of the County Health Department, the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation and any other regional, State or Federal agency, as applicable. Alternative methods of sewage disposal shall be so installed as to simplify later connections to a publicly-owned sanitary sewer system as service becomes available.
- 5.28.3 The subdivider shall furnish written proof to the City Commission which shows that provisions for sanitary sewage disposal of the entire subdivision meets with the approval of the County Health Department. Preliminary plat and construction plan approval shall not be given until this condition has been met.

SECTION 5.29 WATER SUPPLY

- 5.29.1 Where a publicly-owned water supply is available and within a reasonable distance as determined by the City Commission, the subdivider shall provide a system of water mains and shall connect the system to such supply. If a wearing surface (see Section 5.26.2.11) and water mains are required, all water lines shall be installed by the subdivider prior to the paving of the street.
- 5.29.2 Where no publicly-owned water supply is available within a reasonable distance, an alternate supply may be used when in compliance with all applicable standards of the County Health Department, the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Water Management District and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation.
- 5.29.3 The subdivider must furnish written proof to the City Commission which shows that provisions for water supply of the entire subdivision meet with the approval of the County Health Department. Preliminary plat and construction plan approval shall not be given until this condition has been met.
- 5.29.4 Fire protection improvements shall be provided when the subdivision is connected to a publicly-owned water system and shall include the installation of fire hydrants to water mains with a minimum pipe size of six (6) inches in diameter.

If fire protection improvements are required, then fire hydrants shall be located no more than one-thousand (1,000) feet apart and within five hundred (500) feet of each lot. Also, the distribution system shall be capable of delivering, in addition to domestic requirements of residual pressures of not less than twenty (20) pounds per square inch and fire flows of at least five hundred (500) gallons per minute.

SECTION 5.30 WATER AND SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS

New central water and sanitary sewer systems where required by the Comprehensive Plan shall be designed by a Florida registered engineer in accordance with all applicable regulations of the County Health Department, the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, the Water Management District, and the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.

SECTION 5.31 UTILITIES

- 5.31.1 Location. Utility location within the road right-of-way shall be shown in Appendix A.
- 5.31.2 Easements. Normally, utility easements across lots or centered on rear or side lot lines will not be permitted. Where, due to topography or other circumstances beyond the control of the subdivider, such easements are deemed by the City Commission to be necessary to the reasonable development of the property, such easements shall be at least fifteen (15) feet wide and centered as near as practical between the lots.

SECTION 5.32 PRELIMINARY PLAT SPECIFICATIONS

The preliminary plat shall be drawn clearly and legibly at a scale of at least one (1) inch equals two hundred (200) feet using a sheet size of twenty-four (24) inches by thirty-six (36) inches, reserving a three (3) inch binding margin on the left side and one half (1/2) inch margin on the other three sides (see Appendix A). If more than one (1) sheet is required, an index map relating each sheet to the entire subdivision shall be shown on the first sheet.

Twelve (12) sets of the preliminary plat and necessary supporting material shall be submitted in accordance with the procedure outlined in Section 5.16 of these land development regulations.

SECTION 5.33 REQUIRED INFORMATION ON PRELIMINARY PLAT

The preliminary plat shall contain the following information.

1. Proposed name of subdivision, and existing name if re-subdivision is proposed.
2. Name, address, and telephone number of the subdivider and agent of the subdivider.
3. Name, address, telephone number, and registration number of surveyor and engineer.
4. Date of boundary survey, north arrow, graphic scale, date of plat drawing, and space for revision dates.
5. Existing contours at five (5) foot intervals based on U.S. Coastal and Geodetic Datum for the tract to be subdivided and extending twenty-five (25) feet beyond the tract boundary.
6. Vicinity map showing location with respect to existing roads, landmarks, section lines and quarter section lines, etc., and total acreage of the subdivision and total number of lots. The vicinity map shall be drawn to show clearly the information required, but not less than one (1) inch to two thousand (2,000) feet. U.S. Geological Survey Maps may be used as a reference guide for the vicinity map.
7. Boundary line of the tract, by bearing and distance, drawn by a heavy line.
8. Legal description of the tract to be subdivided.
9. Names of owners of adjoining land with their approximate acreage or, if developed, names of abutting subdivisions.
10. Existing streets, utilities, and easements on and adjacent to the tract, including the name, purpose, location, and size of each and the invert elevation of sewers.
11. Other existing improvements including buildings on or adjacent to the tract.
12. Preliminary layout including streets and easements with dimensions and street names, lot lines with appropriate dimensions, land to be reserved or dedicated for public or common uses, and any land to be used for purposes other than single-family dwellings.
13. Block letters and lot numbers, lot lines, and scaled dimensions.
14. Zoning district boundaries on and abutting the tract.
15. Proposed method of water supply, sewage disposal, drainage, and street lighting.
16. Minimum building front yard setback lines as required by these land development regulations.
17. Typical street cross-sections for each street type and the location of all road and street signs and street name signs as required within these land development regulations shall also be noted on a separate sheet.
18. Natural features, including lakes, marshes or swamps, water courses, wooded areas, and land subject to the 100-year flood as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, official flood maps.
19. Surface drainage and direction of flow and method of disposition and retention indicated.
20. Soil survey map.
21. Subsurface conditions of the tract showing: subsurface soil, rock and ground water conditions, location and results of soil percolation tests, and location and extent of muck pockets.
22. Existing and proposed covenants and restrictions.
23. Inscription stating "NOT FOR FINAL RECORDING".
24. Any other information that may be considered necessary by either the subdivider, the Planning and Zoning Board or the City Commission for full and proper consideration of the proposed subdivision.

SECTION 5.34 CONSTRUCTION PLAN SPECIFICATIONS

Plans for the required improvements shall be prepared for the approval of the City Commission prior to construction and either at the time of submission of the preliminary plat or after approval of the preliminary plat. Construction plans shall show the proposed locations, sizes, grades, and general design features of each facility.

5.34.1 Required Materials for Submission. Five (5) sets of construction plans and necessary supporting material shall be submitted in accordance with the procedure outlined in Section 5.17 of these land development regulations.

5.34.2 Plans Specifications. Construction plans shall be drawn to a scale of one (1) inch represents two hundred (200) feet or larger and shall consist of the following:

1. A topographic map of the subdivision with a maximum contour interval of one (1) foot where overall slopes are zero (0) percent to two (2) percent, two (2) feet where slopes are over two (2) percent, based on U.S. Coast and Geodetic Datum. This topographic map shall be prepared by a land surveyor.
2. A contour drainage map of the basins within the proposed subdivision, with the size of each basin shown in acres. The outlines and sizes, in acres, of all existing and proposed drainage areas shall be shown and related to corresponding points of flow concentration. Each drainage area shall be clearly delineated. Flow paths shall be indicated throughout, including any final outfalls from the subdivision and basins. Existing and proposed structures affecting the drainage shall be shown.
3. Plans showing proposed design features and typical sections of canals, swales and all other open channels, storm sewers, all drainage structures, and other proposed subdivision improvements.
4. Plans and profiles for all proposed streets and curbs are required. Where proposed streets intersect existing streets, elevations and other pertinent details shall be shown for existing streets for a minimum distance of three hundred (300) feet from point of intersection.
5. Plans of any proposed water distribution system and sanitary sewer collection system showing pipe sizes and location of valves, pumping stations and fire hydrants, where the installation of such facilities are required by these land development regulations.
6. Plans for all road and street signs and street name signs showing the location of such signage and any other traffic safety control devices which is required or proposed. In addition, the specifications for such signage shall be provided as part of this plan, which shall detail in diagram form as necessary the size, material, color, and specifications for installation of such signage.
7. Other information on the construction plans as may be required by the City Commission.

SECTION 5.35 SUBDIVIDER'S AGREEMENT

The subdivider's agreement, required in Section 5.17.4, shall specify the following:

1. The work to be done, and the time specified therefore, by the subdivider.
2. The variances, if any, approved by the City Commission to standard requirements (see Article 12 of these land development regulations).
3. The participation in the development, if any, by the City Commission and the time for completion of such work.

4. The lien, if any, imposed upon the land of the subdivider for any work performed by the City Commission.
5. The conveyance by the subdivider to the City of all required water, sanitary sewer, and storm sewer lines installed within dedicated public right-of-way.
6. The agreement of the subdivider to maintain and repair all improvements which these land development regulations require the subdivider to install in the subdivision for a period of one (1) year after completion of the same.

SECTION 5.36 FINAL PLAT SPECIFICATIONS

The final plat shall be drawn clearly and legibly in ink at a scale of at least one (1) inch equals two hundred (200) feet using a sheet size of twenty-four (24) inches by thirty-six (36) inches. Each sheet shall be drawn with a marginal line completely around the sheet and placed so as to leave a three (3) inch binding margin on the left side and a one-half (1/2) inch margin on the other three (3) sides (see Appendix A). If more than one (1) sheet is required, an index map relating each sheet to the entire subdivision shall be shown on the first sheet.

Twelve (12) sets of the final plat and necessary supporting material shall be submitted in accordance with the procedure outlined in Section 5.18 of these land development regulations.

SECTION 5.37 REQUIRED INFORMATION ON FINAL PLAT

1. Name of subdivision shall be shown in bold legible letters, as stated in Chapter 177, Florida Statutes, as amended. The name of the subdivision shall be shown on each sheet included and shall have legible lettering of the same size and type including the words "section," "unit," "replat," "amended," etc.
2. Name and address of subdivider.
3. North arrow, graphic scale, and date of plat drawing.
4. Vicinity map showing location with respect to existing streets, landmarks, etc., and total acreage of the subdivision and total number of lots. The vicinity map shall be drawn to show clearly the information required, but not less than one (1) inch to two thousand (2,000) feet. U.S. Geological Survey Maps may be used as a reference guide for the vicinity map.
5. Exact boundary line of the tract, determined by a field survey, giving distances to the nearest one/one hundredth (1/100) foot and angles to the nearest minute, shall be balanced and closed with an apparent error of closure not to exceed one (1) in five thousand (5,000).
6. Legal description of the tract.
7. Names of owners of adjoining lands with their approximate acreage or, if developed, names of abutting subdivisions.
8. Location of streams, lakes and swamps, and land subject to the 100-year flood as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, official flood maps.
9. Bearing and distance to permanent points on the nearest existing street lines of bench marks or other permanent monuments (not less than three (3) shall be accurately described on the plat.
10. Municipal lines shall be accurately tied to the lines of the subdivision by distance and angles when such lines traverse or are reasonably close to the subdivision.
11. The closest land lot corner shall be accurately tied to the lines of the subdivision by distance and angles.
12. Location, dimensions, and purposes of any land reserved or dedicated for public use.
13. Exact locations, width, and names of all streets within and immediately adjoining the new subdivision.

14. Street right-of-way lines shall show deflection angles of intersection, radii, and lines of tangents.
15. Lot lines shall be shown with dimensions to the nearest one hundredth (1/100) foot and bearings.
16. Lots shall be numbered in numerical order and blocks lettered alphabetically.
17. Accurate location and description of monuments and markers.
18. Minimum building front yard setback lines as required by these land development regulations.
19. Reference to recorded subdivision plats of adjoining platted land shall be shown by recorded names, plat book, and page number.
20. Covenants and restrictions, notice in accordance with Chapter 177.091(28) Florida Statutes, as amended.

SECTION 5.38 SIGNED CERTIFICATES

The following certificates shall appear on the final plat. Certificates listed within this section shall be properly signed before the final plat is submitted to the City Commission and the Certificate of Approval by the City Commission shall be properly signed after the final plat is approved by the City Commission (see Appendix A).

1. Certificate of Surveyor.
2. Certificate of the Subdivider's Engineer.
3. Certificate of Approval by the County Health Department.
4. Certificate of Approval by the Attorney of the City.
5. Certificate of Approval by the City Commission.

SECTION 5.39 BONDING IN LIEU OF COMPLETED IMPROVEMENTS

A final plat shall neither be approved by the City Commission nor accepted for filing until the improvements required by these land development regulations have been constructed in a satisfactory manner or, in lieu of such construction, the posting of a surety device. Such surety, in the form of a surety bond, performance bond, escrow agreement, or other collateral (the form of which to be approved the attorney for the City) shall be filed with City Commission. Such surety shall:

- 5.39.1 Cover at least one hundred and ten (110) percent of the estimated cost of all required improvements such as streets, drainage, fill, and other public improvements with estimated costs provided by the subdivider's engineer. A certificate of the estimated cost shall appear on the final plat (see Appendix A). This certificate shall be properly signed before the final plat is submitted to the City Commission. This estimated cost shall represent the total estimated cost of installing all required improvements. Such estimate shall be prepared by a registered engineer. As an alternative to the above, bids of two (2) licensed contractors or a copy of all executed contracts for the installation of the above mentioned improvements may be submitted.
- 5.39.2 Be conditioned upon the faithful performance by the subdivider of all work required to complete all improvements and installations for the subdivision or unit division thereof, in compliance with these land development regulations and within a specified time as determined between the subdivider and the City Commission.
- 5.39.3 Be payable to, and for the indemnification of the City Commission.

SECTION 5.40 OTHER DOCUMENTS REQUIRED ON THE FINAL PLAT

- 5.40.1 Dedication. A dedication to the public by the owners of the land involved of all streets, drainage easements, and other rights-of-way however designated and shown on the plat for perpetual use for public purposes, including vehicular access rights where required. If the property is encumbered by a mortgage, the owner of the mortgage shall join in the dedication or in some other manner subordinate the mortgagee's interest to the dedication of public right-of-way.
- 5.40.2 Certificate of Payment of Taxes. Certification that all payable taxes have been paid and all tax sales against the land redeemed.
- 5.40.3 Certificate of Title and Encumbrances. Title certification as required by Chapter 177, Florida Statutes, as amended.

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ARTICLE SIX

PRIME NATURAL GROUNDWATER
AQUIFER RECHARGE
AND
POTABLE WATER WELLFIELD
REGULATIONS

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ARTICLE SIX. PRIME NATURAL GROUNDWATER AQUIFER RECHARGE AND
POTABLE WATER WELLFIELD REGULATIONS

SECTION 6.1 PRIME NATURAL GROUNDWATER AQUIFER RECHARGE PROTECTION

6.1.1 Prime Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Areas. For the purposes of these land development regulations, such recharge areas shall be as identified in the Comprehensive Plan.

6.1.2 Prime Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Area Requirements. Within the areas designated as Prime Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Areas, all proposed development shall comply with the following:

1. Stormwater management practices shall not include drainage wells and sinkholes for stormwater disposal where recharge is into potable water aquifers. Where development is proposed in areas with existing wells, these wells shall be abandoned, including adequate sealing and plugging according to Chapter 17-28, Florida Administrative Code. The site and development plan shall clearly indicate that the proposed stormwater disposal methods meet requirements established in Article 7 herein;
2. Well construction, modification, or closure shall be regulated in accordance with the criteria established by the Water Management District and the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services;
3. Abandoned wells shall be closed in accordance with the criteria established by Chapter 17-28, Florida Administrative Code;
4. No person shall discharge or cause to or permit the discharge of a regulated material, as defined in Section 2.1 of these land development regulations (or as listed in Chapter 442, Florida Statutes, as amended), to the soils, groundwater, or surfacewater of any Prime Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Area;
5. No person shall tamper or bypass or cause or permit tampering with or bypassing of the containment of a regulated material storage system, within any prime natural groundwater recharge area, except as necessary for maintenance or testing of those components; and
6. Landfill and storage facilities for hazardous/toxic wastes shall also require approval as a special exception by the Board of Adjustment as required in Article 12 of these land development regulations.

6.1.3 Notification upon Sale or Transfer. Owners of real property located either partly or entirely within a Prime Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Area, shall at the time of any transfer of interest in such property, create in any deed, lease, or other document conveying such interest a notation that the property is subject to the provisions for prime natural groundwater aquifer recharge area protection of these land development regulations.

SECTION 6.2 POTABLE WATER WELLFIELD PROTECTION

6.2.1 Wellfield Management Zone. A wellfield protection area shall be established as a minimum of three-hundred (300) feet around community water facility wellheads as identified in the Comprehensive Plan. The following standards shall apply for the issuance of development orders for structures or uses within the Wellfield Management Zone:

- 6.2.1.1 New Uses. No new uses of land shall be permitted which require or involve storage, use or manufacture of regulated materials as defined in Section 2.1 herein.

- 6.2.1.2 **Limitation on New Wells.** No new wells shall be permitted or contracted in a surficial intermediate, or Floridan Aquifer System. Exemptions as approved by the City Commission after a recommendation has been provided to the City Commission by the Planning and Zoning Board, may be granted on a case by case basis and shall be limited to:
1. Wells constructed by the City, a Community Water Association or their contractor as part of a monitoring system surrounding the wellfield. New construction or repair of the wellfield production wells or other well construction or modification required in the operations of the City or Community Water Association water treatment plant.
 2. Wells constructed as part of a County/Florida Department of Environmental Regulation-approved contaminant assessment/remediation plan where ground water contamination has been identified or is suspected.
 3. Wells constructed for private water supply in locations where the cost of connection to a public water utility would exceed the cost of the proposed private supply well and pumping system by a factor of two and one-half (2 1/2) times.
 4. Geotechnical borings constructed in the surficial aquifer system.
- 6.2.1.3 **Discharge Prohibited.** No person shall discharge or cause to or permit the discharge of a regulated material, as defined in Section 2.1 of these land development regulations, or within Chapter 442, Florida Statutes, as amended, to the soils, groundwater, or surface water of any Wellfield Management Zone.
- 6.2.1.4 **Landfills Prohibited.** New sanitary landfills, as defined by Chapter 17-7, Florida Administrative Code, shall be prohibited within Wellfield Management Zones.
- 6.2.1.5 **Limitation of Septic Tanks.** New septic tank waste water treatment systems shall be prohibited within Wellfield Management Zones, except where the cost of connection of a public waste water utility would exceed the cost of the proposed septic tank and installation by a factor of two and one-half (2 1/2) times or where no public sanitary sewer system is available.
- 6.2.1.6 **Sanitary Sewer Plants Prohibited.** New domestic and/or industrial waste water treatment facilities shall be prohibited within Wellfield Management Zones.
- 6.2.1.7 **Transportation of Regulated Materials.** Transportation of regulated materials is prohibited within the Wellfield Management Zone, except local traffic serving facilities within the Wellfield Management Zone.
- 6.2.1.8 **Activities Requiring Storage.** Except as provided in subsection 6.2.1.10, no activity which requires storage or use of agricultural chemicals, hazardous or toxic waste, petroleum products and medical waste shall be permitted within the wellfield management zone.
- 6.2.1.9 **Material Exemptions.** The City Commission, after the request has been heard and a recommendation provided to the City Commission by the Planning and Zoning Board, may exempt any material from the requirements of these land development regulations if, in the opinion of the City Commission, it has been demonstrated that the material, in the quantity and/or solution handled or the conditions under which it is stored, does not present a significant actual or potential hazard to the contamination of ground-water in case of a discharge.

- 6.2.1.10 Temporary Storage Permit. A temporary permit approval shall be required for the temporary storage of regulated materials in containers or tanks exceeding fifty (50) gallons aggregate volume for use in normal agricultural or forestry practices and in construction activities within the Wellfield Management Zone. The temporary permit procedure shall consist of application to the Planning and Zoning Board for the proposed activity requiring temporary hazardous material storage. The application shall be made on City forms and shall include details of the proposed activity, a schedule of activity, types and quantities of regulated materials to be stored and a plan for monitoring and remedial action, where necessary, as determined by the City Commission. Following a recommendation of the Planning and Zoning Board on the application for temporary permit, the City Commission shall approve, approve with conditions or deny the application.
- 6.2.1.11 Additional Activities Prohibited. Activities prohibited within the wellfield management zone are as follows:
1. Feedlots or other commercial animal facilities;
 2. Percolation ponds; and
 3. Mines and excavation of waterways or drainage facilities which intersect the water table.
- 6.2.2 Notification upon Sale or Transfer. Owners of real property located either partly or entirely within a Wellfield Management Zone, shall at the time of any transfer of interest in such property, create in any deed, lease, or other document conveying such interest a notation that the property is subject to the provisions for potable water wellfield protection of these land development regulations.

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ARTICLE SEVEN

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

REGULATIONS

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ARTICLE SEVEN. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

SECTION 7.1 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

- 7.1.1 General. In addition to meeting the requirements of these land development regulations, the design and performance of stormwater management systems shall comply with applicable state and water management district regulations (Chapters 17-25, Rules of the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation and 40B-4 Rules of the Water Management District, Florida Administrative Code). In all cases the strictest of the applicable standards shall apply.

SECTION 7.2 EXEMPTIONS

- 7.2.1 General Exemptions. The following development activities are exempt from these land development regulations, except that steps to control erosion and sedimentation must be taken for all development and any development exempt from Chapter 17-25 or 40B-4 as cited above which is adjacent to or drains into a surface water, canal, or stream, or which empties into a sinkhole, shall first allow the runoff to enter a grassed swale or other conveyance designed to percolate 80 percent of the runoff from a three (3) year, one (1) hour design storm within seventy-two (72) hours after a storm event. In addition, any development exempt from Chapter 17-25 or 40B-4, as cited above, which is directly discharged into an Outstanding Florida Water shall include an additional level of treatment equal to the runoff of the first one and one-half (1.5) inches of rainfall from the design storm consistent with Chapter 17-25.025(9), Florida Administrative Code, in effect upon adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, in order to meet the receiving water quality standards of Chapter 17-302, Florida Administrative Code. Stormwater discharge facilities shall be designed so as not to lower the receiving water quality below the minimum condition necessary to assure the suitability of water for the designated use of its classification as established in Chapter 17-302, Florida Administrative Code, in effect upon adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.
1. The clearing of land which is to be used solely for agriculture, silviculture, floriculture, or horticulture provided no obstruction or impoundment of surface water will take place. Also, the construction, maintenance, and operation of self-contained agricultural drainage systems provided adjacent properties will not be impacted and sound engineering practices are followed.
 2. The construction, alteration, or maintenance of a private residence or agricultural building provided the total impervious area is less than 10,000 square feet (i.e., house, barn, driveways) and provided further that the residence or agricultural building is not adjacent to an Outstanding Florida Water or adjacent to or drains into a surface water, canal, or stream, or which empties into a sinkhole.
 3. The connection of a system to an existing permitted system provided the existing system has been designed to accommodate the proposed system.
 4. The placement of culverts whose sole purpose is to convey sheet flow when an existing facility is being repaired or maintained provided the culvert is not placed in a stream or wetland.
 5. Existing systems that are operated and maintained properly and pose no threat to public health and safety.

6. Connections to existing surfacewater management systems that are owned, operated, and maintained by a public entity provided, under ordinance, the proposed connections comply with a surfacewater management plan compatible with the Water Management District's requirements.
7. Any development within a subdivision if each of the following conditions have been met:
 - a. Stormwater management provisions for the subdivision were previously approved and remain valid as part of a final plat or development plan; and
 - b. The development is conducted in accordance with the stormwater management provisions submitted with the construction plan.
8. Action taken under emergency conditions to prevent imminent harm or danger to persons, or to protect property from imminent fire, violent storms, hurricanes, or other hazards. A report of the emergency action shall be made to the City Commission and Water Management District as soon as practicable.

SECTION 7.3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

- 7.3.1 Natural Drainage System Utilized to Extent Feasible. To the extent practicable, all development shall conform to the natural contours of the land and natural and preexisting man-made drainage ways shall remain undisturbed.
- 7.3.2 Lot Boundaries. To the extent practicable, lot boundaries shall be made to coincide with natural and preexisting man-made drainage ways within subdivisions to avoid the creation of lots that can be built upon only by altering such drainage ways.
- 7.3.3 Developments to Drain Properly. All developments shall be provided with a drainage system that is adequate to prevent the undue retention of stormwater on the development site. Stormwater shall not be regarded as unduly retained if:
 1. The retention results from a technique, practice or device deliberately installed as part of a sedimentation or stormwater runoff control plan approved by the Water Management District; or
 2. The retention is not substantially different in location or degree than that experienced by the development site in its pre-development stage, unless such retention presents a danger to health or safety.
- 7.3.4 Stormwater Management General. All developments shall be constructed and maintained so that post-development runoff rates and pollutant loads do not exceed pre-development conditions. While development activity is underway and after it is completed, the characteristics of stormwater runoff shall approximate the rate, volume, quality, and timing of stormwater runoff that occurred under the site's natural unimproved or existing state, except that the first one-half (1/2) inch of stormwater runoff shall be treated in an off line retention system or according to other best management practices as described in the Water Management District's Surfacewater Management Permitting Manual, as amended. More specifically:
 1. No development may be constructed or maintained so that such development impedes the natural flow of water from higher adjacent properties across such development, thereby causing substantial damage to such higher adjacent properties; and
 2. No development may be constructed or maintained so that stormwaters from such development are collected and channeled onto lower adjacent properties.

- 7.3.5 Sedimentation and Erosion Control. Final plat approval for subdivisions may not be given with respect to any development that would cause land disturbing activity subject to the jurisdiction of the Water Management District, unless the Water Management District has certified to the City, either that:
1. The proposed construction plans are approved for permitting by the Water Management District; or
 2. The Water Management District has examined the preliminary plat for the subdivision and it reasonably appears that permits for such subdivision improvements can be approved, upon submission of the subdivider of construction plans. However in this case, construction of the development may not begin until the Water Management District issues its permit.

For the purposes of this section, land disturbing activity means:

1. Use of the land in residential, industrial, educational, institutional, or commercial development; or
 2. Street construction and maintenance that results in a change in the natural cover or topography and that may cause or contribute to sedimentation.
- 7.3.6 Water Quality. The proposed development and development activity shall not violate the water quality standards as set forth in Chapter 17-3, Florida Administrative Code.

Facilities which directly discharge into an Outstanding Florida Water shall include an additional level of treatment equal to the runoff of the first one and one-half (1.5) inches of rainfall from the design storm consistent with Chapter 17-25.025(9), Florida Administrative Code, in effect upon adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, in order to meet the receiving water quality standards of Chapter 17-302, Florida Administrative Code, in effect upon adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. Stormwater discharge facilities shall be designed so as not to lower the receiving water quality below the minimum conditions necessary to assure the suitability of water for the designated use of its classification as established in Chapter 17-302, Florida Administrative Code, in effect upon adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.

- 7.3.7 Design Standards. To comply with the foregoing standards the proposed stormwater management system shall conform with the following:
1. Detention and retention systems shall be designed in conformance with the Water Management District's Surfacewater Management Permitting Manual, as amended.
 2. Natural systems shall be used to accommodate stormwater, to the maximum extent practicable.
 3. The proposed stormwater management system shall be designed to accommodate the stormwater that both originates within the development and stormwater that flows onto or across the development from adjacent lands.
 4. The proposed stormwater management system shall be designed to function properly for a minimum twenty (20) year life.
 5. Design and construction of the proposed stormwater management system shall be certified as meeting the requirements of these land development regulations and the Water Management District's Surfacewater Permitting Manual, as amended, by a professional engineer, architect, or landscape architect, registered in the State of Florida.
 6. No stormwater may be channeled or directed into a sanitary sewer.

7. The proposed stormwater management system shall coordinate with and connect to the drainage systems or drainage ways on surrounding properties or roads, whenever practicable.
8. Use of drainage swales rather than curb and gutter and storm sewers in subdivision is provided for in Article 5 of these land development regulations. Private roads and access ways within unsubdivided developments shall utilize curb and gutter and storm drains to provide adequate drainage if the grade of such roads or access ways is too steep to provide drainage in another manner or if other sufficient reasons exist to require such construction.
9. Stormwater management systems shall be designed and constructed to provide retention of run-off volumes such that the peak discharge from the developed site shall not exceed the equivalent peak discharge from the natural or undeveloped site.
10. The City Commission may require any water retention areas to be fenced and screened by trees or shrubbery.
11. In areas where high ground water and other conditions exist and it is deemed necessary by the City Commission subsurface drainage facilities shall be installed. If a wearing surface (see Article 5 of these land development regulations) and subsurface drainage facilities are required, all subsurface drainage facilities shall be installed by the subdivider prior to the paving of the street.
12. All required improvements shall be installed so as to maintain natural watercourses.
13. Construction specifications for drainage swales, curbs and gutters are contained in Article 5 and Appendix A of these land development regulations.
14. The banks of detention and retention areas shall be sloped to accommodate, and shall be planted with vegetation which will maintain the integrity of the bank.
15. Dredging, clearing of vegetation, deepening, widening, straightening, stabilizing, or otherwise altering natural surface waters shall be minimized.
16. Natural surface water shall not be used as sediment traps during or after development.
17. For aesthetic reasons and to increase shoreline habitat, the shorelines of detention and retention areas shall be curving rather than straight.
18. Water reuse and conservation shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be achieved by incorporating the stormwater management system into irrigation systems serving the development, if any.
19. Vegetated buffers of sufficient width to prevent erosion shall be retained or created along the shores, banks, or edges of all natural or man-made surface waters.
20. In phased developments, the stormwater management system for each integrated stage of completion shall be capable of functioning independently as required by these land development regulations.
21. All detention and retention basins, except natural water bodies used for this purpose, shall be accessible for maintenance from streets or public rights-of-way.

SECTION 7.4 DEDICATION OR MAINTENANCE OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

- 7.4.1 Dedication. If a stormwater management system approved under these land development regulations will function as an integral part of the City's system, as determined by the City Commission, the facilities shall be dedicated to the City.
- 7.4.2 Maintenance by an Acceptable Entity. All stormwater management systems that are not dedicated to the City shall be operated and maintained by one (1) of the following entities:
1. A local governmental unit including a school board, special district or other governmental unit.
 2. A regional water management agency or an active water control district created pursuant to Chapter 298, Florida Statutes, as amended, or drainage district created by special act, or special assessment district created pursuant to Chapter 170, Florida Statutes, as amended.
 3. A state or federal agency.
 4. An officially franchised, licensed, or approved communication, water, sewer, electrical or other public utility.
 5. The property owner or developer if:
 - a. Written proof as submitted in the appropriate form by either letter or resolution, that a governmental entity as set forth in paragraphs 1-3 above, will accept the operation and maintenance of the stormwater management and discharge facility at a time certain in the future.
 - b. A surety bond or other assurance of continued financial capacity to operate and maintain the system is submitted to the City Commission. The developer shall maintain and repair all improvements which these stormwater management regulations require the developer to construct. The developer shall post a maintenance bond to cover at least ten (10) percent of the estimated costs of all required stormwater improvements (See Appendix A).
 6. For-profit or non-profit corporations', including home-owners associations, property owners associations, condominium owners associations or master associations if:
 - a. The owner or developer submits documents constituting legal capacity and a binding legal obligation between the entity and the City, whereby the entity affirmatively takes responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the stormwater management facility.
 - b. The association has sufficient powers reflected in its organizational or operational documents to:
 - (1) Operate and maintain the stormwater management system as permitted by the Water Management District;
 - (2) Establish rules and regulations;
 - (3) Assess members;
 - (4) Contract for services; and

- (5) Exist perpetually, with the Articles of Incorporation providing that if the association is dissolved, the stormwater management system will be maintained by an acceptable entity as described above.

7.4.3 Phased Projects. If a project is to be constructed in phases and subsequent phases will use the same stormwater management systems as the initial phase or phases, the operation/maintenance entity shall have the ability to accept responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the stormwater management systems of future phases of the project.

In phased developments that have an integrated stormwater management system, but employ independent operation/maintenance entities for different phases, the operation/maintenance entities, either separately or collectively, shall have the responsibility and authority to operate and maintain the stormwater management system for the entire project. That authority shall include cross easements for stormwater management and the authority and ability of each entity to enter and maintain all facilities, should any entity fail to maintain a portion of the stormwater management system within the project.

7.4.4 Applicant as Acceptable Entity. The applicant shall be an acceptable entity and shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the stormwater management system from the time construction begins until the stormwater management system is dedicated to and accepted by another acceptable entity.

ARTICLE EIGHT

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION REGULATIONS

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ARTICLE EIGHT. FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION REGULATIONS

SECTION 8.1 ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL

- 8.1.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the Flood Damage Prevention Regulations of the City, hereinafter referred to as “this Article.”
- 8.1.2 Scope. The provisions of this Article shall apply to all development that is wholly within or partially within any flood hazard area, including but not limited to the subdivision of land; filling, grading, and other site improvements and utility installations; construction, alteration, remodeling, enlargement, improvement, replacement, repair, relocation or demolition of buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code; placement, installation, or replacement of manufactured homes and manufactured buildings; installation or replacement of tanks; placement of recreational vehicles; installation of swimming pools; and any other development.
- 8.1.3 Intent. The purposes of this Article and the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code are to establish minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flooding through regulation of development in flood hazard areas to:
1. Minimize unnecessary disruption of commerce, access and public service during times of flooding;
 2. Require the use of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize future flood damage;
 3. Manage filling, grading, dredging, mining, paving, excavation, drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion potential;
 4. Manage the alteration of flood hazard areas, watercourses, and shorelines to minimize the impact of development on the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain;
 5. Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities;
 6. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas;
 7. Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events; and
 8. Meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program for community participation as set forth in the Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 59.22.
- 8.1.4 Coordination with the Florida Building Code. This Article is intended to be administered and enforced in conjunction with the Florida Building Code. Where cited, American Society of Civil Engineers 24 refers to the edition of the standard that is referenced by the Florida Building Code.
- 8.1.5 Warning. The degree of flood protection required by this Article and the Florida Building Code, as amended by the City Commission, is considered the minimum reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This Article does not imply that land outside of mapped special flood hazard areas, or that uses permitted within such flood hazard areas, will be free from flooding or flood damage. The flood hazard areas and base flood elevations contained in the Flood Insurance Study and shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps and the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations,

Sections 59 and 60 may be revised by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, requiring the City Commission to revise these regulations to remain eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. No guaranty of vested use, existing use, or future use is implied or expressed by compliance with this Article.

- 8.1.6 Disclaimer of Liability. This Article shall not create liability on the part of the City Commission of the City or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damage that results from reliance on this Article or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

SECTION 8.2 APPLICABILITY

- 8.2.1 General. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable.
- 8.2.2 Areas to Which this Article Applies. This Article shall apply to all flood hazard areas within the City, as established in Section 8.2.3 of this Article.
- 8.2.3 Basis for Establishing Flood Hazard Areas. The Flood Insurance Study for Union County, Florida and Incorporated Areas, dated February 4, 2009 and all subsequent amendments and revisions, and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps, and all subsequent amendments and revisions to such maps, are adopted by reference as a part of this Article and shall serve as the minimum basis for establishing flood hazard areas. Studies and maps that establish flood hazard areas are on file at the Office of the City Clerk, located at 200 Southwest First Street, Lake Butler, Florida.
- 8.2.4 Submission of Additional Data to Establish Flood Hazard Areas. To establish flood hazard areas and base flood elevations, pursuant to Section 8.5 of this Article the Floodplain Administrator may require submission of additional data. Where field surveyed topography prepared by a Florida licensed professional surveyor or digital topography accepted by the community indicates that ground elevations:
1. Are below the closest applicable base flood elevation, even in areas not delineated as a special flood hazard area on a Flood Insurance Rate Map, the area shall be considered as flood hazard area and subject to the requirements of this Article and, as applicable, the requirements of the Florida Building Code.
 2. Are above the closest applicable base flood elevation, the area shall be regulated as special flood hazard area unless the applicant obtains a Letter of Map Change that removes the area from the special flood hazard area.
- 8.2.5 Other Laws. The provisions of this Article shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.
- 8.2.6 Abrogation and Greater Restrictions. This Article supersedes any ordinance in effect for management of development in flood hazard areas. However, it is not intended to repeal or abrogate any existing ordinances including but not limited to land development regulations, zoning ordinances, stormwater regulations or the Florida Building Code. In the event of a conflict between this Article and any other ordinance, the more restrictive shall govern. This Article shall not impair any deed restriction, covenant or easement, but any land that is subject to such interests shall also be governed by this Article.
- 8.2.7 Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this Article, all provisions shall be:
1. Considered as minimum requirements;
 2. Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
 3. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

SECTION 8.3 DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

- 8.3.1 Designation. The City Manager is designated as the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator may delegate performance of certain duties to other employees.
- 8.3.2 General. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized and directed to administer and enforce the provisions of this Article. The Floodplain Administrator shall have the authority to render interpretations of this Article consistent with the intent and purpose of this Article and may establish policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies, and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided in this Article without the granting of a variance pursuant to Section 8.7 of this Article.
- 8.3.3 Applications and Permits. The Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with other pertinent offices of the community, shall:
1. Review applications and plans to determine whether proposed new development will be located in flood hazard areas;
 2. Review applications for modification of any existing development in flood hazard areas for compliance with the requirements of this Article;
 3. Interpret flood hazard area boundaries where such interpretation is necessary to determine the exact location of boundaries; a person contesting the determination shall have the opportunity to appeal the interpretation;
 4. Provide available flood elevation and flood hazard information;
 5. Determine whether additional flood hazard data shall be obtained from other sources or shall be developed by an applicant;
 6. Review applications to determine whether proposed development will be reasonably safe from flooding;
 7. Issue floodplain development permits or approvals for development other than buildings and structures that are subject to the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, when compliance with this Article is demonstrated, or disapprove the same in the event of noncompliance; and
 8. Coordinate with and provide comments to the Building Official to assure that applications, plan reviews, and inspections for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas comply with the applicable provisions of this Article.
- 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 this Article is required.
- 8.3.5 Modifications of the Strict Application of the Requirements of the Florida Building Code. The Floodplain Administrator shall review requests submitted to the Building Official that seek approval to modify the strict application of the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code to determine whether such requests require the granting of a variance pursuant to Section 8.7 of this Article.
- 8.3.6 Notices and Orders. The Floodplain Administrator shall coordinate with appropriate local agencies for the issuance of all necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this Article.
- 8.3.7 Inspections. The Floodplain Administrator shall make the required inspections as specified in Section 8.6 of this Article for development that is not subject to the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect flood hazard areas to determine if development is undertaken without issuance of a permit.
- 8.3.8 Other Duties of the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator shall have other duties, including but not limited to:
1. Establish, in coordination with the Building Official, procedures for administering and documenting determinations of substantial improvement and substantial damage made pursuant to Section 8.3.4 of this Article;
 2. Require that applicants proposing alteration of a watercourse notify adjacent communities and the Florida Division of Emergency Management, State Floodplain Management Office, and submit copies of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency;
 3. Require applicants who submit hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses to support permit applications to submit to Federal Emergency Management Agency the data and information necessary to maintain the Flood Insurance Rate Maps if the analyses propose to change base flood elevations, flood hazard area boundaries, or floodway designations; such submissions shall be made within six (6) months of such data becoming available;
 4. Review required design certifications and documentation of elevations specified by this Article and the Florida Building Code to determine that such certifications and documentations are complete; and
 5. Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency when the corporate boundaries of the City are modified.
- 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 this Article 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 this Article; notifications to adjacent communities, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the state related to alterations of watercourses; assurances that the flood carrying capacity of altered watercourses will be maintained; documentation related to appeals and variances, including justification for issuance or denial; and records of enforcement actions taken pursuant to this Article and the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code. These records shall be available for public inspection at Office of the City Clerk, located at 200 Southwest First Street, Lake Butler, Florida, during regular business hours.

SECTION 8.4 PERMITS

- 8.4.1 Permits Required. Any owner or owner’s authorized agent (hereinafter “applicant”) who intends to undertake any development activity within the scope of this Article, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, which is wholly within or partially within any flood hazard area shall first make application to the Floodplain Administrator, and the Building Official if applicable, and shall obtain the required permit(s) and approval(s). No such permit or approval shall be issued until compliance with the requirements of this Article and all other applicable codes and regulations has been satisfied.
- 8.4.2 Floodplain Development Permits or Approvals. Floodplain development permits or approvals shall be issued pursuant to this Article for any development activities not subject to the requirements of the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. Depending on the nature and extent of proposed development that includes a building or structure, the Floodplain Administrator may determine that a floodplain development permit or approval is required in addition to a building permit.
- 8.4.3 Buildings, Structures and Facilities Exempt From the Florida Building Code. Pursuant to the requirements of federal regulation for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (44 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 59 and 60), floodplain development permits or approvals shall be required for the following buildings, structures and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code and any further exemptions provided by law, which are subject to the requirements of this Article:
1. Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.
 2. Nonresidential farm buildings on farms, as provided in Section 604.50, Florida Statutes, as amended.
 3. Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes.
 4. Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices.
 5. Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in Section 366.02, Florida Statutes, as amended, which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.
 6. Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term “chickee” means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other non-wood features.
 7. Family mausoleums not exceeding two hundred and fifty (250) square feet in area which are prefabricated and assembled on site or preassembled and delivered on site and have walls, roofs, and a floor constructed of granite, marble, or reinforced concrete.

8. Temporary housing provided by the Florida Department of Corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.
 9. Structures identified in Section 553.73(10)(k), Florida Statutes, as amended, are not exempt from the Florida Building Code if such structures are located in flood hazard areas established on Flood Insurance Rate Maps
- 8.4.4 Application for a Permit or Approval. To obtain a floodplain development permit or approval the applicant shall first file an application in writing on a form furnished by the community. The information provided shall:
1. Identify and describe the development to be covered by the permit or approval.
 2. Describe the land on which the proposed development is to be conducted by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitively locate the site.
 3. Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed development is intended.
 4. Be accompanied by a site plan or construction documents as specified in Section 8.5 of this Article.
 5. State the valuation of the proposed work.
 6. Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
 7. Give such other data and information as required by the Floodplain Administrator.
- 8.4.5 Validity of Permit or Approval. The issuance of a floodplain development permit or approval pursuant to this Article shall not be construed to be a permit for, or approval of, any violation of this Article, the Florida Building Codes, or any other ordinance of this community. The issuance of permits based on submitted applications, construction documents, and information shall not prevent the Floodplain Administrator from requiring the correction of errors and omissions.
- 8.4.6 Expiration. A floodplain development permit or approval shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within one hundred and eighty (180) days after its issuance, or if the work authorized is suspended or abandoned for a period of one hundred and eighty (180) days after the work commences. Extensions for periods of not more than one hundred and eighty (180) days each shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause shall be demonstrated.
- 8.4.7 Suspension or Revocation. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to suspend or revoke a floodplain development permit or approval if the permit was issued in error, on the basis of incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information, or in violation of this Article or any other ordinance, regulation or requirement of this community.
- 8.4.8 Other Permits Required. Floodplain development permits and building permits shall include a condition that all other applicable state or federal permits be obtained before commencement of the permitted development, including but not limited to the following:
1. Suwannee River Water Management District; Section 373.036, Florida Statutes, as amended.
 2. Florida Department of Health for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; Section 381.0065, Florida Statutes, as amended, and Chapter 64E-6, Florida Administration Code.
 3. Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities subject to the Joint Coastal Permit; Section 161.055, Florida Statutes, as amended.

4. Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities that affect wetlands and alter surface water flows, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
5. Federal permits and approvals.

SECTION 8.5 SITE PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

8.5.1 Information for Development in Flood Hazard Areas. The site plan or construction documents for any development subject to the requirements of this Article 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 base flood elevations, or floodway data are not included on the Flood Insurance Rate Map 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 fifty (50) lots or is larger than five (5) acres and the base flood elevations are not included on the Flood Insurance Rate Map or in the Flood Insurance Study, such elevations shall be established in accordance with Section 8.5.2.1 of this Article.
4. Location of the proposed activity and proposed structures, and locations of existing buildings and structures.
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. Existing and proposed alignment of any proposed alteration of a watercourse.

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

8.5.2 Information in Flood Hazard Areas Without Base Flood Elevations (approximate Zone A). Where flood hazard areas are delineated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map 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.
2. Obtain, review, and provide to applicants base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source or require the applicant to obtain and use base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source.
3. Where base flood elevation and floodway data are not available from another source, 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.
 4. Where the base flood elevation data are to be used to support a Letter of Map Change from Federal Emergency Management Agency, advise the applicant that the analyses shall be prepared by a Florida licensed engineer in a format required by Federal Emergency Management Agency, and that it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to satisfy the submittal requirements and pay the processing fees.
- 8.5.3 Additional Analyses and Certifications. As applicable to the location and nature of the proposed development activity, and in addition to the requirements of this section, the applicant shall have the following analyses signed and sealed by a Florida licensed engineer for submission with the site plan and construction documents:
1. For development activities proposed to be located in a regulatory floodway, a floodway encroachment analysis that demonstrates that the encroachment of the proposed development will not cause any increase in base flood elevations; where the applicant proposes to undertake development activities that do increase base flood elevations, the applicant shall submit such analysis to Federal Emergency Management Agency as specified in Section 8.5.4 of this Article and shall submit the Conditional Letter of Map Revision, if issued by Federal Emergency Management Agency, with the site plan and construction documents.
 2. For development activities proposed to be located in a riverine flood hazard area for which base flood elevations are included in the Flood Insurance Study or on the Flood Insurance Rate Map and floodways have not been designated, hydrologic and hydraulic analyses that demonstrate that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated flood hazard area encroachments, will not increase the base flood elevation more than one (1) foot at any point within the community. This requirement does not apply in isolated flood hazard areas not connected to a riverine flood hazard area or in flood hazard areas identified as Zone AO or Zone AH.
 3. For alteration of a watercourse, an engineering analysis prepared in accordance with standard engineering practices which demonstrates that the flood-carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of the watercourse will not be decreased, and certification that the altered watercourse shall be maintained in a manner which preserves the channel's flood-carrying capacity; the applicant shall submit the analysis to Federal Emergency Management Agency as specified in Section 8.5.4 of this Article.
- 8.5.4 Submission of Additional Data. When additional hydrologic, hydraulic or other engineering data, studies, and additional analyses are submitted to support an application, the applicant has the right to seek a Letter of Map Change from Federal Emergency Management Agency to change the base flood elevations, change floodway boundaries, or change boundaries of flood hazard areas shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps, and to submit such data to Federal Emergency Management Agency for such purposes. The analyses shall be prepared by a Florida licensed engineer in a format required by Federal Emergency Management Agency. Submittal requirements and processing fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

SECTION 8.6 INSPECTIONS

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

- 8.6.2 Development Other Than Buildings and Structures. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect all development to determine compliance with the requirements of this Article and the conditions of issued floodplain development permits or approvals.
- 8.6.3 Buildings, Structures and Facilities Exempt From the Florida Building Code. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code to determine compliance with the requirements of this Article and the conditions of issued floodplain development permits or approvals.
- 8.6.4 Buildings, Structures and Facilities Exempt From the Florida Building Code, Lowest Floor Inspection. Upon placement of the lowest floor, including basement, and prior to further vertical construction, the owner of a building, structure or facility exempt from the Florida Building Code, or the owner's authorized agent, shall submit to the Floodplain Administrator:
1. If a design flood elevation was used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor, the certification of elevation of the lowest floor prepared and sealed by a Florida licensed professional surveyor; or
 2. If the elevation used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor was determined in accordance with Section 8.5.2.3(b) of this Article, the documentation of height of the lowest floor above highest adjacent grade, prepared by the owner or the owner's authorized agent.
- 8.6.5 Buildings, Structures and Facilities Exempt From the Florida Building Code, Final Inspection. As part of the final inspection, the owner or owner's authorized agent shall submit to the Floodplain Administrator a final certification of elevation of the lowest floor or final documentation of the height of the lowest floor above the highest adjacent grade; such certifications and documentations shall be prepared as specified in Section 8.6.4 of this Article.
- 8.6.6 Manufactured Homes. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect manufactured homes that are installed or replaced in flood hazard areas to determine compliance with the requirements of this Article and the conditions of the issued permit. Upon placement of a manufactured home, certification of the elevation of the lowest floor shall be submitted to the Floodplain Administrator.

SECTION 8.7 VARIANCES AND APPEALS

- 8.7.1 General. The City Commission, serving as the Board of Adjustment, shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of this Article. Pursuant to Section 553.73(5), Florida Statutes, as amended, the City Commission, serving as the Board of Adjustment, shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code.
- 8.7.2 Appeals. The City Commission, serving as the Board of Adjustment, shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the administration and enforcement of this Article. Any person aggrieved by the decision may appeal such decision to the Circuit Court, as provided by Florida Statutes, as amended.
- 8.7.3 Limitations on Authority to Grant Variances. The City Commission, serving as the Board of Adjustment, shall base its decisions on variances on technical justifications submitted by applicants, the considerations for issuance in Section 8.7.7 of this Article, the conditions of issuance set forth in Section 8.7.8 of this Article, and the comments and recommendations of the Floodplain Administrator and the Building Official. The City Commission, serving as the Board of Adjustment, has the right to attach such conditions as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this Article.

- 8.7.4 Restrictions in floodways. A variance shall not be issued for any proposed development in a floodway if any increase in base flood elevations would result, as evidenced by the applicable analyses and certifications required in Section 8.5.3 of this Article.
- 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 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.
- 8.7.6 Functionally Dependent Uses. A variance is authorized to be issued for the construction or substantial improvement necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, as defined in this Article, provided the variance meets the requirements of Section 8.7.4, is the minimum necessary considering the flood hazard, and all due consideration has been given to use of methods and materials that minimize flood damage during occurrence of the base flood.
- 8.7.7 Considerations for Issuance of Variances. In reviewing requests for variances, the City Commission, serving as the Board of Adjustment, shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, and all other applicable provisions of the Florida Building Code, this Article, and the following:
1. The danger that materials and debris may be swept onto other lands resulting in further injury or damage;
 2. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 3. The susceptibility of the proposed development, including contents, to flood damage and the effect of such damage on current and future owners;
 4. The importance of the services provided by the proposed development to the community;
 5. The availability of alternate locations for the proposed development that are subject to lower risk of flooding or erosion;
 6. The compatibility of the proposed development with existing and anticipated development;
 7. The relationship of the proposed development to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for the area;
 8. The safety of access to the property in times of flooding for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 9. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and debris and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
 10. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, streets and bridges.
- 8.7.8 Conditions for issuance of variances. Variances shall be issued only upon:
1. Submission by the applicant, of a showing of good and sufficient cause that the unique characteristics of the size, configuration, or topography of the site limit compliance with any provision of this Article or the required elevation standards;
 2. Determination by the City Commission, serving as the Board of Adjustment, that:

- a. Failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship due to the physical characteristics of the land that render the lot undevelopable; increased costs to satisfy the requirements or inconvenience do not constitute hardship;
 - b. The granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, nor create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws and ordinances; and
 - c. The variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief;
3. Receipt of a signed statement by the applicant that the variance, if granted, shall be recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Court in such a manner that it appears in the chain of title of the affected parcel of land; and
 4. If the request is for a variance to allow construction of the lowest floor of a new building, or substantial improvement of a building, below the required elevation, a copy in the record of a written notice from the Floodplain Administrator to the applicant for the variance, specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the proposed elevation of the lowest floor, stating that the cost of federal flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced floor elevation (up to amounts as high as twenty-five dollars (\$25) for one hundred dollars (\$100) of insurance coverage), and stating that construction below the base flood elevation increases risks to life and property.

SECTION 8.8 VIOLATIONS

- 8.8.1 Violations. Any development that is not within the scope of the Florida Building Code but that is regulated by this Article that is performed without an issued permit, that is in conflict with an issued permit, or that does not fully comply with this Article, shall be deemed a violation of this Article. A building or structure without the documentation of elevation of the lowest floor, other required design certifications, or other evidence of compliance required by this Article or the Florida Building Code is presumed to be a violation until such time as that documentation is provided.
- 8.8.2 Authority. For development that is not within the scope of the Florida Building Code but that is regulated by this Article and that is determined to be a violation, the Floodplain Administrator is authorized to serve notices of violation or stop work orders to owners of the property involved, to the owner's agent, or to the person or persons performing the work.
- 8.8.3 Unlawful Continuance. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a notice of violation or a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove or remedy a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by law.

SECTION 8.9 DEFINITIONS

- 8.9.1 Scope. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this Article, have the meanings shown in this section.
- 8.9.2 Terms Defined in the Florida Building Code. Where terms are not defined in this Article and are defined in the Florida Building Code, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in that code.
- 8.9.3 Terms Not Defined. Where terms are not defined in this Article or the Florida Building Code, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.
- 8.9.4 Definitions:

Alteration of a Watercourse. 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.

Appeal. A request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this Article.

ASCE 24. A standard titled Flood Resistant Design and Construction that is referenced by the Florida Building Code. American Society of Civil Engineers 24 is developed and published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA.

Base Flood. A flood having a one (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 "one (1) percent-annual chance flood."

Base Flood Elevation. The elevation of the base flood, including wave height, relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum, North American Vertical Datum or other datum specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Basement. The portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Design Flood. The flood associated with the greater of the following two areas:

1. Area with a floodplain subject to a one (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 two (2) feet.

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

Encroachment. 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.

Existing Building and Existing Structure. Any buildings and structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before July 3, 1986.

Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. 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 July 3, 1986.

Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. 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).

Federal Emergency Management Agency. The federal agency that, in addition to carrying out other functions, administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood or Flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land from:

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. 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. The greater of the following two areas:

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. 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. 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. The office or position designated and charged with the administration and enforcement of this Article (may be referred to as the Floodplain Manager).

Floodplain Development Permit or Approval. An official document or certificate issued by the community, or other evidence of approval or concurrence, which authorizes performance of specific development activities that are located in flood hazard areas and that are determined to be compliant with this Article.

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

Florida Building Code. The family of codes adopted by the Florida Building Commission, including: Florida Building Code, Building; Florida Building Code, Residential; Florida Building Code, Existing Building; Florida Building Code, Mechanical; Florida Building Code, Plumbing; Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas.

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

Highest Adjacent Grade. The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls or foundation of a structure.

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

Letter of Map Change. An official determination issued by Federal Emergency Management Agency that amends or revises an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study. Letters of Map Change include:

1. **Letter of Map Amendment:** An amendment based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated special flood hazard area. A Letter of Map Amendment 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:** 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:** 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:** A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed flood protection project or other project complies with the minimum National Flood Insurance Program requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A Conditional Letter of Map Revision 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 Federal Emergency Management Agency to revise the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Light-Duty Truck. As defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations 86.082-2, any motor vehicle rated at eight thousand five hundred (8,500) pounds Gross Vehicular Weight Rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of six thousand (6,000) pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of forty-five (45) square feet or less, which is:

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

Lowest Floor. The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area of a building or structure, including basement, but excluding any unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, other than a basement, usable solely for vehicle parking, building access or limited storage provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the non-elevation requirements of the Florida Building Code or American Society of Civil Engineers 24.

Manufactured Home. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is eight (8) feet or more in width and greater than four hundred (400) square feet, and which is built on a permanent, integral chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle" or "park trailer."

Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

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 Article, the term refers to 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, Actual Cash Value (replacement cost depreciated for age and quality of construction), or tax assessment value adjusted to approximate market value by a factor provided by the Property Appraiser.

New Construction. For the purposes of administration of this Article and the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after July 3, 1986, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

New Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. 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 July 3, 1986.

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.

Recreational Vehicle. A vehicle, including a park trailer, which is:

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

Special Flood Hazard Area. An area in the floodplain subject to a one (1) percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps as Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, AH, V1-V30, VE or V.

Start of Construction. The date of issuance of permits for new construction and substantial improvements, 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 sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main buildings. For a substantial improvement, the actual “start of construction” means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

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 fifty (50) percent of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial Improvement. Any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (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.

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

Watercourse. A river, creek, stream, channel or other topographic feature in, on, though, or over which water flows at least periodically.

SECTION 8.10 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

- 8.10.1 Design and Construction of Buildings, Structures And Facilities Exempt from the Florida Building Code. Pursuant to Section 8.4.3 of this Article, buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code, including substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage of such buildings, structures and facilities, shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of American Society of Civil Engineers 24. Structures exempt from the Florida Building Code that are not walled and roofed buildings shall comply with the requirements of Section 8.16 of this Article.

SECTION 8.11 SUBDIVISIONS

- 8.11.1 Minimum Requirements. Subdivision proposals, including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions, shall be reviewed to determine that:
1. Such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from flooding;
 2. All public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electric, communications, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
 3. Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.
- 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;

2. Where the subdivision has more than fifty (50) lots or is larger than five (5) acres and base flood elevations are not included on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, 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 8.12 SITE IMPROVEMENTS, UTILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

8.12.1 Minimum Requirements. All proposed new development shall be reviewed to determine that:

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

8.12.2 Sanitary Sewage Facilities. All new and replacement sanitary sewage facilities, private sewage treatment plants (including all pumping stations and collector systems), and on-site waste disposal systems shall be designed in accordance with the standards for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in Chapter 64E-6, Florida Administrative Code and American Society of Civil Engineers 24 Chapter 7 to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the facilities and discharge from the facilities into flood waters, and impairment of the facilities and systems.

8.12.3 Water Supply Facilities. All new and replacement water supply facilities shall be designed in accordance with the water well construction standards in Chapter 62-532.500, Florida Administrative Code and American Society of Civil Engineers 24 Chapter 7 to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems.

8.12.4 Limitations on Sites in Regulatory Floodways. No development, including but not limited to site improvements, and land disturbing activity involving fill or re-grading, shall be authorized in the regulatory floodway unless the floodway encroachment analysis required in Section 8.5.3.1 of this Article demonstrates that the proposed development or land disturbing activity will not result in any increase in the base flood elevation.

8.12.5 Limitations on Placement of Fill. Subject to the limitations of this Article, fill shall be designed to be stable under conditions of flooding including rapid rise and rapid drawdown of floodwaters, prolonged inundation, and protection against flood-related erosion and scour. In addition to these requirements, if intended to support buildings and structures (Zone A only), fill shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code.

SECTION 8.13 MANUFACTURED HOMES

8.13.1 General. All manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed by an installer that is licensed pursuant to Section 320.8249 Florida Statutes, as amended, and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 15C-1, Florida Administrative Code and the requirements of this Article.

8.13.2 Limitations on Installation in Floodways. New installations of manufactured homes shall not be permitted in floodways.

- 8.13.3 Foundations. All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed on permanent, reinforced foundations that are designed in accordance with the foundation requirements of the Florida Building Code Residential Section R322.2 and this Article. Foundations for manufactured homes subject to Section 8.13.7 of this Article are permitted to be reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength.
- 8.13.4 Anchoring. All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage and shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This anchoring requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for wind resistance.
- 8.13.5 Elevation. Manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved shall comply with Section 8.13.6 or 8.13.7 of this Article, as applicable.
- 8.13.6 General Elevation Requirement. Unless subject to the requirements of Section 8.13.7 of this Article, all manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved on sites located:
1. Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision;
 2. In a new manufactured home park or subdivision;
 3. In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or
 4. 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).
- 8.13.7 Elevation Requirement for Certain Existing Manufactured Home Parks and Subdivisions. Manufactured homes that are not subject to Section 8.13.6 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 in the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.2 (Zone A); 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 forty-eight (48) inches in height above grade.
- 8.13.8 Enclosures. Enclosed areas below elevated manufactured homes shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322 for such enclosed areas.
- 8.13.9 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.

SECTION 8.14 RECREATIONAL VEHICLES AND PARK TRAILERS

- 8.14.1 Temporary Placement. Recreational vehicles and park trailers placed temporarily in flood hazard areas shall:
1. Be on the site for fewer than one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days; or

2. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, which means the recreational vehicle or park model is on wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick-disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanent attachments such as additions, rooms, stairs, decks and porches.

8.14.2 Permanent Placement. Recreational vehicles and park trailers that do not meet the limitations in Section 8.14.1 of this Article for temporary placement shall meet the requirements of Section 8.13 of this Article for manufactured homes.

SECTION 8.15 TANKS

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

8.15.2 Above-Ground Tanks, Not Elevated. Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of Section 8.15.3 of this Article shall be permitted in flood hazard areas provided the tanks are anchored or otherwise designed and constructed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty and the effects of flood-borne debris.

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

8.15.4 Tank Inlets and Vents. Tank inlets, fill openings, outlets and vents shall be:

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

SECTION 8.16 OTHER DEVELOPMENT

8.16.1 General Requirements for Other Development. All development, including man-made changes to improved or unimproved real estate for which specific provisions are not specified in this Article or the Florida Building Code, shall:

1. Be located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
2. Meet the limitations of Section 8.12.4 of this Article if located in a regulated floodway;
3. Be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood;
4. Be constructed of flood damage-resistant materials; and
5. Have mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems above the design flood elevation, except that minimum electric service required to address life safety and electric code requirements is permitted below the design flood elevation provided it conforms to the provisions of the electrical part of building code for wet locations.

- 8.16.2 Fences in Regulated Floodways. Fences in regulated floodways that have the potential to block the passage of floodwaters, such as stockade fences and wire mesh fences, shall meet the limitations of Section 8.12.4 of this Article.
- 8.16.3 Retaining Walls, Sidewalks and Driveways in Regulated Floodways. Retaining walls and sidewalks and driveways that involve the placement of fill in regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Section 8.12.4 of this Article.
- 8.16.4 Roads and Watercourse Crossings in Regulated Floodways. Roads and watercourse crossings, including roads, bridges, culverts, low-water crossings and similar means for vehicles or pedestrians to travel from one side of a watercourse to the other side, that encroach into regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Section 8.12.4 of this Article. Alteration of a watercourse that is part of a road or watercourse crossing shall meet the requirements of Section 8.5.3.3 of this Article.

ARTICLE NINE

MINIMUM HOUSING REGULATIONS

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ARTICLE NINE. MINIMUM HOUSING REGULATIONS

SECTION 9.1 ARTICLE REMEDIAL

This Article is hereby declared to be remedial and shall be construed to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof, which are public health, safety, and general welfare, through structure strength, stability, sanitation, adequate light and ventilation, and safety to life and property from fire and other hazards incident to the construction, alteration, repair, removal, demolition, use, and occupancy of residential buildings.

SECTION 9.2 SCOPE

The provisions of this Article shall apply to all vacant buildings or portions thereof used, or designed or intended to be used, for human habitation, regardless of when such building may have been constructed.

This Article establishes minimum standards for occupancy of a vacant structure, and does not replace or modify standards otherwise established for construction, replacement or repair of buildings except such as are contrary to the provisions of this Article.

Buildings or structures moved into or within the City shall comply with the requirements in the City Building Code for new buildings.

SECTION 9.3 EXISTING BUILDINGS

- 9.3.1 Alterations, repairs or rehabilitation work may be made to any existing building without requiring the building to comply with all the requirements of this Article provided that the alteration, repair or rehabilitation work conforms to the requirements of the City Building Code for new construction. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall determine, subject to appeal to the Board of Adjustment, the extent, if any, to which the existing building shall be made to conform to the requirements of this Article for new construction.
- 9.3.2 Alterations, repairs or rehabilitation work shall not cause an existing building to become unsafe as defined in Section 2.1 of these land development regulations.
- 9.3.3 If the occupancy classification of an existing building is changed, the building shall be made to conform to the intent of this Article for the new occupancy classification as established by the Land Development Regulation Administrator.
- 9.3.4 Repairs and alterations, not covered by the preceding paragraphs of this section, restoring a building to its condition previous to damage or deterioration, or altering it in conformity with the provisions of this Article or in such manner as will not extend or increase an existing nonconformity or hazard, may be made with the same kind of materials as those of which the building is constructed; but not more than twenty-five (25) percent of the roof covering of a building shall be replaced in any period of twelve (12) months unless the entire roof covering is made to conform with the requirements of the City Building Code for new buildings.

SECTION 9.4 SPECIAL HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND DISTRICTS

The provisions of this Article relating to the construction alteration, repair, enlargement, restoration, relocation or moving buildings or structures shall not be mandatory for existing buildings or structures identified and classified by the Comprehensive Plan or these land development regulations as historic buildings when such buildings or structures are judged by the Land Development Regulation Administrator to be safe and in the public interest of health, safety and general welfare regarding any proposed construction, alteration, repair, enlargement, restoration, relocation or moving of buildings. The applicant shall submit complete architectural and engineering plans and specifications bearing the seal of a professional engineer or architect registered in the State of Florida.

SECTION 9.5 MAINTENANCE

All buildings or structures, both existing and new, and all parts thereof, shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition. All devices or safeguards which are required by this Article in a building when erected, altered, or repaired, shall be maintained in good working order. The owner, or his or her designated agent, shall be responsible for the maintenance of buildings, structures and premises.

SECTION 9.6 APPLICATION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to cancel, modify, or set aside any other provision of these land development regulations.

SECTION 9.7 ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall be the enforcement officer of the provisions of this Article.

SECTION 9.8 RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYEES

An officer or employee of the City shall not be financially interested in the furnishing of labor, material, or appliances for the construction, alteration, or maintenance of a building, or in the making of plans or of specifications therefore, unless he or she is the owner of such building. Such officer or employee shall not engage in any work which is inconsistent with his or her duties or with the interests of the City.

SECTION 9.9 RECORDS

The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall keep, or cause to be kept, a record of such actions related to this Article.

SECTION 9.10 RIGHT OF ENTRY

The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall enforce the provisions of this Article, and such Land Development Regulation Administrator, or their duly authorized representative upon presentation of proper identification to the owner, agent, or tenant in charge of such property, may enter any building, structure, dwelling, apartment, apartment house, or premises, during all reasonable hours, except in cases of emergency where extreme hazards are known to exist which may involve the potential loss of life or severe property damage, in which case the above limitations shall not apply.

SECTION 9.11 UNSAFE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

All residential buildings or structures used as such which are unsafe, unsanitary, unfit for human habitation, or not provided with adequate egress; or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or which in relation to existing use constitute a hazard to safety or health by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence, or abandonment, are severally in contemplation of this section, unsafe buildings. All such unsafe buildings are hereby declared illegal and shall be abated by repair and rehabilitation or by demolition in accordance with the following procedure:

9.11.1 Whenever the Land Development Regulation Administrator determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there has been a violation of any provision of this Article, he or she shall give notice of such alleged violation to the person or persons responsible therefor and such alleged violations shall constitute a nuisance. Such notice shall.

1. Be in writing;
2. Include a statement of the reasons why it is being issued;
3. Allow one hundred twenty (120) days time for the performance of any act it requires;

4. State that, if such repairs; reconstruction, alterations, removal, or demolition are not voluntarily completed within the stated time as set forth in the notice, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall institute such legal proceedings charging the person or persons, firm, corporation, or agent with a violation of this Article.
5. Include a statement advising that any person having any legal interest in the property may appeal the notice by the Land Development Regulation Administrator to the Board of Adjustment; and that such appeal shall be in writing and in the form specified by the City and shall be filed with the Land Development Regulation Administrator within thirty (30) days from the date of the notice and that failure to appeal in the time specified constitutes a waiver of all rights to an appeal.

9.11.2 Service of notice shall be as follows:

1. By depositing the notice in the United States Post Office addressed to the owner at his or her last known address with postage prepaid thereon; or
2. By posting and keeping posted for twenty-four (24) hours a copy of the notice in a conspicuous place on the premises to be repaired.

9.11.3 When a residential building is to be demolished, it shall be done so in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of these land development regulations.

SECTION 9.12 REQUIREMENTS NOT COVERED BY THIS ARTICLE

Any requirement, not specifically covered by this Article, found necessary for the safety, health, and general welfare of the occupants of any dwelling, shall be determined by the Land Development Regulation Administrator and is subject to appeal to the Board of Adjustment.

SECTION 9.13 LIABILITY

Any officer or employee charged with the enforcement of this Article, in the discharge of their duties, shall not thereby render themselves liable personally, and they are hereby relieved from all personal liability for any damage that may accrue to persons or property as a result of any act required or permitted in the discharge of their duties. Any suit brought against any officer or employee because of this Article shall be defended by the City Attorney until the final termination of the proceedings.

SECTION 9.14 LETTER OF COMPLIANCE

A letter indicating compliance with the provisions of this Article may be issued by the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

SECTION 9.15 INSPECTIONS

The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall make or cause to be made inspections to determine the condition of residential buildings and premises in the interest of safeguarding the health and safety of the occupants of such buildings and of the general public. For the purpose of making such inspections, the Land Development Regulation Administrator, or their agent, is hereby authorized to enter, examine, and survey at all reasonable times all residential buildings and premises. The owner or occupant of every residential building or the person in charge thereof shall give the Land Development Regulation Administrator free access to such residential building and its premises, at all reasonable times for the purpose of such inspection, examination, and survey.

SECTION 9.16 HARSHIPS. (Refer to Section 12.1.3 of these land development regulations.)

SECTION 9.17 DECISIONS

All decisions of the Board of Adjustment to vary the application of any provision of this Article or to modify an order of the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall specify in what manner such variance or modification is made, the conditions upon which it is made, and the reasons therefor. Every decision shall be promptly filed in the office of the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

SECTION 9.18 APPEALS. (Refer to Section 12.1.3 of these land development regulations.)

SECTION 9.19 MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR BASE EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

No person shall occupy as owner-occupant or let or sublet to another for occupancy any vacant dwelling or vacant dwelling unit designed or intended to be used for the purpose of living, sleeping, cooking, or eating therein without first obtaining a Certificate of Land Development Regulation Compliance from the Land Development Regulation Administrator, nor shall any vacant dwelling building be permitted to exist which does not comply with the following requirements.

- 9.19.1 Sanitary Facilities Required. Every dwelling unit shall contain not less than a kitchen sink, lavatory, tub or shower, and a water closet all in good working condition and properly connected to an approved water and sanitary sewer system. Every plumbing fixture and water and waste water pipe shall be properly installed and maintained in good sanitary working condition free from defects, leaks, and obstructions.
- 9.19.2 Location of Sanitary Facilities.
1. All required plumbing fixtures shall be located within the dwelling unit and be accessible to the occupants of same. The water closet, tub or shower and lavatory shall be located in a room affording privacy to the user and such room shall have a minimum floor space of thirty (30) square feet, with no dimension less than four (4) feet; and
 2. Bathrooms shall be accessible from habitable rooms, hallways, corridors or other protected or enclosed areas, not including kitchens or other food preparation areas.
- 9.19.3 Hot and Cold Water Supply. Every dwelling unit shall have connected to the kitchen sink, lavatory, and tub or shower an adequate supply of both cold water and hot water.
- 9.19.4 Water Heating Facilities. Every dwelling unit shall have water heating facilities which are properly installed and maintained in a safe and good working condition and are capable of heating water to such a temperature as to permit an adequate amount of water to be drawn at every required kitchen sink, lavatory basin, bathtub or shower at a temperature of not less than one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit. Minimum storage capacity of the water heater shall be thirty (30) gallons. Such water heating facilities shall be capable of meeting the requirements of this sub-section when the dwelling or dwelling unit heating facilities required under the provisions of this Article are not in operation. Apartment houses may use a centralized water heating facility capable of heating an adequate amount of water as required by the Southern Standard Plumbing Code to not less than one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit.
- 9.19.5 Heating Facilities.
1. Every dwelling unit shall have heating facilities which are properly installed, are maintained in safe and good working conditions, and are capable of safely and adequately heating all habitable rooms, and bathrooms in every dwelling unit located therein to a temperature of at least seventy (70) degrees Fahrenheit at a distance three (3) feet above floor level, under ordinary minimum winter conditions;

2. Where a central heating system is not provided, each dwelling unit shall be provided with facilities whereby heating appliances may be connected;
 3. Unvented fuel burning heaters shall be prohibited except for gas heaters listed for unvented use and the total input rating of the unvented heaters is less than thirty (30) British Thermal Units per hour per cubic foot of room content; and
 4. Unvented fuel burning heaters shall be prohibited in bedrooms.
- 9.19.6 Cooking and Heating Equipment. All cooking and heating equipment and facilities shall be installed in accordance with the building, mechanical, gas or electrical code and shall be maintained in a safe and good working condition. Portable cooking equipment employing flame is prohibited.
- 9.19.7 Garbage Disposal Facilities. Every dwelling unit shall have adequate garbage disposal facilities or garbage storage containers.
- 9.19.8 Fire Protection. A person shall not occupy as owner-occupant or shall let to another for occupancy, any building or structure which does not comply with the applicable provisions of the fire prevention code of the City.
- 9.19.9 Smoke Detector Systems. Every dwelling unit shall be provided with an approved listed smoke detector, installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and listing. When activated, the detector shall provide an audible alarm. The detector shall be tested in accordance with and meet the requirements of UL 217, Single and Multiple Station Smoke Detectors.

SECTION 9.20 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

- 9.20.1 Size. Every habitable room shall have at least one (1) window or skylight facing directly to the outdoors. The minimum total window area, measured between stops, for every habitable room shall be eight (8) percent of the floor area of such room. Whenever walls or other portions of structures face a window of any such room and such light-obstruction structures are located less than three (3) feet from the window and extend to a level above that of the ceiling of the room, such a window shall not be deemed to face directly to the outdoors and shall not be included as contributing to the required minimum total window area. Whenever the only window in a room is a skylight-type window in the top of such room, the total window area of such skylight shall equal at least fifteen (15) percent of the total floor area of such room.
- 9.20.2 Habitable Rooms.
1. Every habitable room shall have at least one (1) window or skylight which can be easily opened, or such other device as will adequately ventilate the room. The total of openable window area in every habitable room shall be equal to at least forty-five (45) percent of the minimum window area size or minimum skylight-type window size, as required, or shall have other approved, equivalent ventilation; and
 2. Year round mechanically ventilating conditioned air systems may be substituted for windows, as required herein, in rooms other than rooms used for sleeping purposes. Window type air-conditioning units are not included in this exception.
- 9.20.3 Bathroom. Every bathroom shall comply with the light and ventilation requirements for habitable rooms except that no window or skylight shall be required in adequately ventilated bathrooms equipped with an approved ventilating system.

- 9.20.4 Electric Lights and Outlets Required. Where there is electric service available to the building structure, every habitable room or space shall contain at least two (2) separate and remote convenience outlets and bedrooms shall have, in addition, at least one (1) wall switch controlled ceiling or wall type light fixture. In kitchens, three (3) separate and remote convenience outlets shall be provided, and a wall or ceiling type light fixture controlled by a wall switch shall be required. Every hall, water closet compartment, bathroom, laundry room or furnace room shall contain at least one (1) electric fixture. In bathrooms, the electric light fixture shall be controlled by a wall switch. In addition to the electric light fixture in every bathroom and laundry room, there shall be provided at least one (1) convenience outlet. Any new bathroom outlet shall have ground-fault circuit interrupter protection. Every such outlet and fixture shall be properly installed, shall be maintained in good and safe working condition, and shall be connected to the source of electric power in a safe manner.
- 9.20.5 Light in Public Halls and Stairways. Every common hall and inside stairway in every building, other than one-family dwellings, shall be adequately lighted at all times with an illumination of at least one (1) foot candle intensity at the floor in the darkest portion of the normally traveled stairs and passageways.

SECTION 9.21 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

Every electrical outlet and fixture required by this Article shall be installed, maintained, and connected to a source of electric power in accordance with the provisions of the electrical code of the City.

SECTION 9.22 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF STRUCTURES

- 9.22.1 Foundation. The building foundation system shall be maintained in a safe manner and capable of supporting the load which normal use may cause to be placed thereon.
- 9.22.2 Exterior Walls. Every exterior wall shall be free of holes, breaks, loose or rotting boards or timbers, and any other conditions which might admit rain, or dampness to the interior portions of the walls or to the occupied spaces of the building. All siding material shall be kept in repair.
- 9.22.3 Roofs. Roofs shall be structurally sound and maintained in a safe manner and have no defects which might admit rain or cause dampness in the walls or interior portion of the building.
- 9.22.4 Means of Egress. Every dwelling unit shall have safe, unobstructed means of egress with minimum ceiling height of seven (7) feet leading to a safe and open space at ground level. Stairs shall have a minimum head room of six (6) feet eight (8) inches.
- 9.22.5 Stairs, Porches and Appurtenance. Every inside and outside stair, porch and any appurtenance thereto shall be safe to use and capable of supporting the load that normal use may cause to be placed thereon; and shall be kept in sound condition and good repair.
- 9.22.6 Protective Railings. Protective railings shall be required on any unenclosed structure over thirty (30) inches from the ground level or on any steps containing four (4) risers or more.
- 9.22.7 Windows and Doors. Every window, exterior door and basement or cellar door and hatchway shall be substantially weathertight, watertight, and rodent proof; and shall be kept in sound working condition and good repair.
- 9.22.8 Windows to be Glazed. Every window sash shall be fully supplied with glass window panes or an approved substitute which are without open cracks or holes.
- 9.22.9 Window Sash. Window sash shall be properly fitted and weathertight within the window frame.

- 9.22.10 Windows to be Openable. Every window required for light and ventilation for habitable rooms shall be capable of being easily opened and secured in position by window hardware.
- 9.22.11 Hardware. Every exterior door shall be provided with proper hardware and be maintained in good condition.
- 9.22.12 Door Frames. Every exterior door shall fit reasonably well within its frame so as to substantially exclude rain and wind from entering the dwelling building.
- 9.22.13 Screens. Dwelling units which do not have a central air conditioning system shall have screens on all exterior openable windows and shall have a screen door with a self-closing device on all exterior doors except for the one (1) main entrance door.
- 9.22.14 Protective Treatment. All exterior wood surfaces, other than decay resistant woods, shall be protected from the elements and decay by painting or other protective covering or treatment. All siding shall be weather resistant and water tight. All masonry joints shall be sufficiently tuck pointed to insure water and air tightness.
- 9.22.15 Accessory Structures. Garages, storage buildings, and other accessory structures shall be maintained and kept in good repair and sound structural condition.
- 9.22.16 Interior Floor, Walls, and Ceilings. Every floor, interior wall, and ceiling shall be substantially rodent proof; shall be kept in sound condition and good repair; and shall be safe to use and capable of supporting the load which normal use may cause to be placed thereon. Every toilet, bathroom and kitchen floor surface shall be constructed and maintained so as to be substantially impervious to water and so as to permit such floor to be easily kept in a clean and sanitary condition.
- 9.22.17 Structural Supports. Every structural element of the dwelling shall be maintained structurally sound and show no evidence of deterioration which would render them incapable of carrying loads which normal use may cause to be placed thereon.
- 9.22.18 Protective Railings for Interior Stairs. Interior stairs and stairwells more than four (4) risers high shall have handrails located in accordance with the requirements of the building code of the City. Handrails or protective railings shall be capable of bearing normally imposed loads and be maintained in good condition.
- 9.22.19 Fire-stopping and Drafts-topping.
 - 1. Fire-stopping shall be maintained to cut off all concealed draft openings both horizontal and vertical and to form a fire barrier between floors and between the upper floor and the roof space; and
 - 2. Draft-stopping shall be maintained to cut off all concealed draft openings in floor/ceiling assemblies and in attics.

SECTION 9.23 MINIMUM DWELLING SPACE REQUIREMENTS

- 9.23.1 Required Space in Dwelling Unit. Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Land Development Regulation Compliance the dwelling unit shall contain at least one hundred fifty (150) square feet of floor space for the first occupant thereof and at least one hundred (100) additional square feet of floor area per additional occupant. The floor area shall be calculated on the basis of the total area of all habitable rooms.
- 9.23.2 Required Space in Sleeping Rooms. Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Land Development Regulation Compliance in every dwelling unit of two (2) or more rooms, every room occupied for sleeping purposes by one (1) occupant shall contain at least seventy (70) square feet of floor space, and every room occupied for sleeping purposes by more than one occupant shall contain at least fifty (50) square feet of floor space for each occupant thereof.

9.23.3 Minimum Ceiling Height. Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Land Development Regulation Compliance all habitable rooms other than kitchen, storage rooms, and laundry rooms shall have a ceiling height of not less than seven (7) feet. Hallways, corridors, bathrooms, water closet rooms and kitchens shall have a ceiling height of not less than seven (7) feet measured to the lowest projection from the ceiling.

If any room in a building has a sloping ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height for the room is required in only one-half (1/2) the area thereof. No portion of the room measuring less than five (5) feet from the finished floor to the finished ceiling shall be included in any computation of the minimum area thereof.

9.23.4 Occupancy of Dwelling Unit Below Grade. No basement or cellar space shall be used as a habitable room or dwelling unit unless:

1. The floor and walls are impervious to leakage of underground and surface runoff water and are insulated against dampness;
2. The total of window area in each room is equal to at least the minimum window area size as required in this Article;
3. Such required minimum window area is located entirely above the grade of the ground adjoining such window area; and
4. The total of openable window area in each room is equal to at least the minimum as required in this Article, except where there is supplied some other device affording adequate ventilation.

SECTION 9.24 SANITATION REQUIREMENTS

9.24.1 Sanitation. Every owner of a multiple dwelling shall be responsible for maintaining in a clean and sanitary condition the shared or common areas of the dwelling and premises thereof.

9.24.2 Cleanliness. Every tenant of a dwelling unit shall keep in a clean and sanitary condition that part of the dwelling, dwelling unit and premises thereof which he or she occupies or which is provided for his or her particular use.

9.24.3 Garbage Disposal. Every tenant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall dispose of all his or her garbage and any other organic waste which might provide food for rodents and all rubbish in a clean and sanitary manner by placing it in the garbage disposal facilities or garbage or rubbish storage containers.

9.24.4 Care of Premises. It shall be unlawful for the owner or occupant of a residential building, structure, or property to utilize the premises of such residential property for the open storage of any abandoned motor vehicle, ice box, refrigerator, stove, glass, building material, building rubbish or similar items. It shall be the duty and responsibility of every such owner or occupant to keep the premises of such residential property clean and to remove from the premises all such abandoned items as listed above, including but not limited to weeds, dead trees, trash, garbage, etc.

9.24.5 Extermination. Every occupant of a one (1) family dwelling building and every owner of a building containing two (2) or more dwelling units shall be responsible for the extermination of any insects, rodents, or other pests within the building or premises.

9.24.6 Use and Operation of Supplied Plumbing Fixtures. Every tenant of a dwelling unit shall keep all plumbing fixtures therein in a clean and sanitary condition and shall be responsible for the exercise of reasonable care in the proper use and operation thereof.

SECTION 9.25 ROOMING HOUSES

No person shall operate a rooming house, or shall occupy or let to another for occupancy any rooming unit in any rooming house, except in compliance with the provisions of every section of these land development regulations.

9.25.1 Water Closet, Lavatory and Bath Facilities.

1. At least one (1) flush water closet, lavatory basin, and bathtub or shower, properly connected to a water and sanitary sewer system and in good working condition, shall be supplied for each four (4) rooms within a rooming house wherever said facilities are shared; and
2. All such facilities shall be located on the floor they serve within the dwelling so as to be reasonably accessible from a common hall or passageway to all persons sharing such facilities.

9.25.2 Water Heater Required. Every lavatory basin and bathtub or shower shall be supplied with hot water at all times.

9.25.3 Minimum Floor Area for Sleeping Purposes. Every room occupied for sleeping purposes by one (1) person shall contain at least seventy (70) square feet of floor space and every room occupied for sleeping purposes by more than one (1) person shall contain at least fifty (50) square feet of floor space for each occupant thereof.

9.25.4 Exit Requirement. Every rooming unit shall have safe, unobstructed means of egress leading to safe and open space at ground level, as required by the building code of the City.

9.25.5 Sanitary Conditions. The operator of every rooming house shall be responsible for the sanitary maintenance of all walls, floors, and ceilings, and for maintenance of a sanitary condition in every other part of the rooming house; and he or she shall be further responsible for the sanitary maintenance of the entire premises where the entire structure or building is leased or occupied by the operator.

SECTION 9.26 DESIGNATION OF UNFIT DWELLINGS AND LEGAL PROCEDURE OF CONDEMNATION

The designation of vacant dwellings or vacant dwelling units as unfit for human habitation and the procedure for the condemnation and posting of such unfit dwellings or dwelling units shall be carried out in compliance with the following requirements:

9.26.1 Dangerous Structures. Any vacant dwelling or vacant dwelling unit which shall be found to have any of the following defects shall be condemned as unfit for human habitation and declared to be a nuisance and shall be so designated and posted by the Land Development Regulation Administrator. A dangerous structure is:

1. One (1) which is so damaged, decayed, dilapidated, unsanitary, unsafe, or vermin-infested that it creates a serious hazard to the health or safety of the occupants or the public.
2. One (1) which lacks illumination, ventilation, or sanitation facilities adequate to protect the health or safety of the occupants or the public.

9.26.2 Form of Notice. Whenever the Land Development Regulation Administrator has declared a vacant one (1) family dwelling or multiple-family dwelling as unfit for human habitation and constituting a nuisance, he or she shall give notice to the owner of such declaration and posting of the one (1) family dwelling or multiple-family dwelling as unfit for human habitation. Such notice shall:

1. Be in writing;
2. Include a description of the real estate sufficient for identification;
3. State that, if such repairs, reconstruction, alterations, removal, or demolition are not voluntarily completed within the stated time as set forth in the notice, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall institute such legal proceedings charging the person or persons, firm, corporation, or agent with a violation of this Article.
4. Include a statement advising that any person having any legal interest in the property may appeal the notice by the Land Development Regulation Administrator to the Board of Adjustment; and that such appeal shall be in writing and in the form specified by the City and shall be filed with the Land Development Regulation Administrator within thirty (30) days from the date of the notice and that failure to appeal in the time specified constitutes a waiver of all rights to an appeal.

9.26.3 Service of Notice. Service of notice shall be as follows:

1. By depositing the notice in the United States Post Office addressed to the owner at his or her last known address with postage prepaid thereon; or
2. By posting and keeping posted for twenty-four (24) hours a copy of the notice in placard form in a conspicuous place on the premises.

9.26.4 Occupancy of Building. No dwelling or dwelling unit which has been condemned and placarded as unfit for human habitation shall again be used for human habitation until approval is secured from and such placard is removed by the Land Development Regulation Administrator. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall remove such placard whenever the defect or defects upon which the condemnation and placarding action were based have been eliminated.

9.26.5 Removal of Placard or Notice. No person shall deface or remove the placard from any dwelling or dwelling unit which has been condemned as unfit for human habitation and placarded as such, except as provided herein.

ARTICLE TEN

HAZARDOUS BUILDINGS REGULATIONS

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ARTICLE TEN. HAZARDOUS BUILDINGS REGULATIONS

SECTION 10.1 SCOPE

- 10.1.1 Article Remedial. This Article is hereby declared to be remedial and shall be constructed to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof, which are public health, safety, and general welfare, through structural strength, stability, sanitation, adequate light and ventilation, and safety to life and property from fire and other hazards incident to the construction, alteration, repair, removal, demolition, use and occupancy of buildings, structures or premises.
- 10.1.2 Scope. The provisions of this Article shall apply to unoccupied and unsafe buildings or structures as herein defined, and shall apply equally to new and existing conditions.
- 10.1.3 Alterations, Repairs or Rehabilitation Work.
1. Alterations, repairs or rehabilitation work may be made to any existing building without requiring the building to comply with all the requirements of the City Building Code provided that the alteration, repair or rehabilitation work conforms to the requirements of the City Building Code for new construction. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall determine, subject to appeal to the Board of Adjustment the extent, if any, to which the existing building shall be made to conform to the requirements of the City Building Code for new construction;
 2. Alterations, repairs or rehabilitation work shall not cause an existing building to become unsafe as defined in Section 2.1 of these land development regulations;
 3. If the occupancy classification of an existing building is changed, the building shall be made to conform to the intent of the City Building Code for the new occupancy classification as established by the Land Development Regulation Administrator; and
 4. Repairs and alterations, not covered by the preceding paragraphs of this section, restoring a building to its condition previous to damage or deterioration, or altering it in conformity with the provisions of this Article or in such manner as will not extend or increase an existing nonconformity or hazard, may be made with the same kind of materials as those of which the building is constructed.
- 10.1.4 Special Historic Buildings and Districts. The provisions of this Article relating to the construction alteration, repair, enlargement, restoration, relocation, or moving buildings or structures shall not be mandatory for existing buildings or structures identified and classified by the City's Comprehensive Plan and these land development regulations as historic Buildings when such buildings or structures are judged by the Land Development Regulation Administrator to be safe and in the public interest of health, safety and general welfare regarding any proposed construction, alteration, repair, enlargement, restoration, relocation, or moving of buildings within fire districts. The applicant shall be required to submit complete architectural and engineering plans and specifications bearing the seal of a registered professional engineer or architect.

SECTION 10.2 ORGANIZATION

- 10.2.1 Enforcement Officer. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall be the enforcement officer of the provisions of this Article.

- 10.2.2 Restrictions on Employees. An officer or employee connected with the City shall not have a financial interest in the furnishing of labor, material or appliances for the construction, alteration, demolition, repair or maintenance of a building, or in the making of plans or of specifications therefor, unless he or she is the owner of such building. Such officer or employee shall not engage in any work which is inconsistent with his or her duties or with the interests of the City.
- 10.2.3 Records. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall keep, or cause to be kept, a record of the actions related to this Article.

SECTION 10.3 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATION ADMINISTRATOR

- 10.3.1 Right of Entry. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall enforce the provisions of this Article, and such Land Development Regulation Administrator, or their duly authorized representative upon presentation of proper identification to the owner, agent, or tenant in charge of such property, may enter any building, structure, dwelling, apartment, apartment house, or premises, during all reasonable hours, except in cases of emergency where extreme hazards are known to exist which may involve the potential loss of life or severe property damage, in which case the above limitation shall not apply.
- 10.3.2 Inspections. The Land Development Regulation Administrator, and other authorized representatives are hereby authorized to make such inspections and take such actions as may be required to enforce the provisions of this Article.
- 10.3.3 Liability. Any officer or employee of the City charged with the enforcement of this Article, acting for the City in the discharge of their duties, shall not thereby render themselves liable personally, and they are hereby relieved from all personal liability for any damage that may accrue to persons or property as a result of any act required or permitted in the discharge of duties. Any suit brought against any officer or employee because of such act performed in the enforcement of any provision of this Article shall be defended by the City Attorney until the final termination of the proceedings.

SECTION 10.4 APPEALS TO THE BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

(Refer to Section 12.1.4 of these land development regulations.)

SECTION 10.5 INSPECTIONS

- 10.5.1 General. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall inspect or cause to be inspected any building, structure or portion thereof which is or may be unsafe.
- 10.5.2 Action Required. After the Land Development Regulation Administrator has inspected or caused to be inspected a building, structure or portion thereof and has determined that such building, structure or portion thereof is unsafe, he or she shall initiate proceedings to cause the abatement of the unsafe condition by repair or demolition.

SECTION 10.6 NOTICE

- 10.6.1 Form.
1. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall prepare and issue a notice of unsafe building directed to the owner of record of the building or structure. The notice shall contain, but not be limited to, the following:
 - a. The street address and/or legal description of the building, structure, or premise.

- b. A statement indicating the building or structure has been declared unsafe by the Land Development Regulation Administrator, and a report adequately documenting the conditions determined to have rendered the building or structure unsafe under the provisions of this Article.
 - c. The action required to be taken as determined by the Land Development Regulation Administrator.
- 2. If the building or structure is to be repaired, the notice shall require that all necessary permits be secured and the work commenced within sixty (60) days and continued to completion within such time as the Land Development Regulation Administrator determines. The notice shall also indicate the degree to which the repairs must comply with the provisions of the City Building Code, in accordance with the provisions of this Article.
- 3. If the building or structure is to be demolished, the notice shall require that all required permits for demolition be secured and that the demolition be completed within ninety (90) days except as provided under "Extension of Time," found within this Article.
 - a. A statement advising that any person having any legal interest in the property may appeal the notice by the Land Development Regulation Administrator to the Board of Adjustment; and that such appeal shall be in writing in the form specified by the City and shall be filed with the Land Development Regulation Administrator within thirty (30) days from the date of the notice and that failure to appeal in the time specified will constitute a waiver of all rights to an appeal.
- 4. The notice and all attachments thereto shall be served upon the owner of record and posted on the property in a conspicuous location. A copy of the notice and all attachments thereto shall also be served on any person determined from official public records to have a legal interest in the property. Failure of the Land Development Regulation Administrator to serve any person herein required to be served other than the owner of record shall not invalidate any proceedings hereunder nor shall it relieve any other person served from any obligation imposed on him or her.
- 5. The notice shall be served by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested to the property owner, as it appears on the official public records. If addresses are not available on any person required to be served the notice, the notice addressed to such person shall be mailed to the address of the building or structure involved in the proceedings. The failure of any person to receive notice, other than the owner of record, shall not invalidate any proceedings under this section. Service by certified mail as herein described shall be effective on the date the notice was received as indicated on the return receipt, or returned refused or unclaimed.
- 6. Proof of service of the notice shall be by written declaration indicating the date, time and manner in which service was made and signed by the person served on by the return receipt.

SECTION 10.7 STANDARDS FOR COMPLIANCE

When ordering the repair or demolition of an unsafe building or structure, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall order that such work be done in accordance with the City Building Code or demolished at the option of the owner.

SECTION 10.8 COMPLIANCE

- 10.8.1 Failure to Respond. Any person who, after the order of the Land Development Regulation Administrator or the decision of the Board of Adjustment becomes final, fails or refuses to respond to the direction of such order, shall be prosecuted to the extent provided for by Article 15 of these land development regulations.
- 10.8.2 Failure to Commence Work. Whenever the required repair or demolition is not commenced within sixty (60) days after the effective date of any order, the building, structure or premise shall be posted as follows:

UNSAFE BUILDING

DO NOT OCCUPY

It shall be punishable by law to occupy this building or remove or deface this notice. Land Development Regulation Administrator

- 10.8.3 Subsequent to posting the building, the Land Development Regulation Administrator may cause the building to be repaired to the extent required to render it safe or, if the notice required demolition, to cause the building or structure to be demolished and all debris removed from the premise.
- The cost of repair or demolition shall constitute a lien on the property and shall be collected in a manner provided by law.
- 10.8.4 Any monies received from the sale of a building or from the demolition thereof, over and above the cost incurred, shall be paid to the owner of record or other persons lawfully entitled thereto.

SECTION 10.9 EXTENSION OF TIME

The Board of Adjustment may approve one (1) or more extensions of time as it may determine to be reasonable to initiate or complete the required repair or demolition. However, such extension or extensions shall not exceed a total of ninety (90) days. Such request for extensions shall be made in writing stating the reasons therefor.

SECTION 10.10 INTERFERENCE

No person shall obstruct or interfere with the implementation of any action required by the final notice of the Land Development Regulation Administrator. Any person found interfering or obstructing such actions shall be prosecuted to the extent provided for by Article 15 of these land development regulations.

SECTION 10.11 PERFORMANCE OF WORK

The repair or demolition of an unsafe building as required in the notice by the Land Development Regulation Administrator or the final decision by the Board of Adjustment shall be performed in an expeditious and workmanlike manner in accordance with the requirements of this Article and all other applicable provisions of these land development regulations and accepted engineering practice standards.

ARTICLE ELEVEN

HISTORIC SITES

AND

STRUCTURES PRESERVATION

REGULATIONS

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ARTICLE ELEVEN. HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES PRESERVATION REGULATIONS

SECTION 11.1 PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD DESIGNATED AS THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY

The Planning and Zoning Board shall serve as the Historic Preservation Agency (hereinafter referred to within this Article as the Agency) to meet the requirements and carry out the responsibilities of this Article.

SECTION 11.2 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE AGENCY

In addition to the powers and duties stated within Article 3 of these land development regulations, the Agency shall take action necessary and appropriate to accomplish the purposes of this Article. These actions may include, but are not limited to:

1. Surveying and inventorying of historic buildings and areas and archeological sites and plan for their preservation and historic designation;
2. Recommending the designation of historic districts and individual landmarks and landmark sites;
3. Regulating alterations, demolitions, relocations and new construction to designated property;
4. Adopting guidelines for changes to designated property;
5. Working with and advising the federal, state and other appropriate governmental agencies and other agencies or boards of local government;
6. Advising and assisting property owners and other persons and groups including neighborhood organizations who are interested in historic preservation; and
7. Undertaking educational programs which contribute to the awareness of the preservation of historic sites and structures.

SECTION 11.3 DESIGNATION OF LANDMARKS, LANDMARK SITES, AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS

A landmark, landmark site or historic district shall be presumed to have historical or archaeological significance if it meets one (1) of the following criteria:

1. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or State of Florida Historical Register (State Master Site File).
2. It is within a district listed on the National Register of Historic Places or State of Florida Historical Register (State Master Site File) and has been requested for such designation by the owner of the site or structure or their agent.
3. It has been requested to be designated by the property owner or his or her agent upon approval of an application, with information as required by this Article, and amendment of the Historical Resources Map within the Comprehensive Plan (whether or not it is to be submitted for inclusion on the Florida Master Site File or for consideration for the National Register of Historic Places).

SECTION 11.4 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Consideration of the designation of a landmark and landmark site or a historic district shall be initiated by the filing of an application for designation by the property owner or his or her agent. The City shall charge a fee for each application as provided for in Article 1 of these land development regulations. The applicant shall complete an application form provided by the Land Development Regulation Administrator which shall include:

1. A written description of the architectural, historical, or archeological significance of the proposed historic site or district and specifically addressing and documenting those related points contained the criteria for designation of property within this Article; (
2. Date of construction of the structures on the property and the names of the former owners;
3. Photographs of the property; and
4. Legal description and map of the property to be designated as a landmark, landmark site, or historic district.

On applications for the designation of historic districts, the applicant shall also submit:

1. Evidence of the approval of the district from two-thirds (2/3) of the property owners; and
2. A written description of the boundaries of the district.

The Land Development Regulation Administrator or their designee shall determine when an application is complete and may request additional information when such application is determined to be incomplete. Applications for such designation shall be considered as applications for amendment of the Historical Resources Map of the Comprehensive Plan and amendment to the Official Zoning Atlas.

SECTION 11.5 PUBLIC HEARINGS FOR DESIGNATIONS

Following the submission of a completed application the Agency shall conduct a public hearing on the proposed designation. Notice of the public hearing shall be given in accordance with Article 13 of these land development regulations.

SECTION 11.6 CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION OF PROPERTY

The Agency shall recommend the designation of property as a landmark, landmark site, or historic district after the public hearing based upon one (1) or more of the following criteria:

1. Its value is a significant reminder of the cultural or archeological heritage of the City, state or nation;
2. Its location is a site of a significant local, state, or national event;
3. It is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the City, state, or nation.
4. It is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the City, state, or nation;
5. Its value as a building is recognized for the quality of its architecture, and it retains sufficient elements showing its architectural significance;
6. It has distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style value for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials;
7. Its character is a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration, or continuity of sites, buildings, objects or structures united in past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development; or
8. Its character is an established and geographically definable neighborhood, united in culture, architectural style, or physical plan and development.

SECTION 11.7 AGENCY RECOMMENDATION

After evaluating the testimony, survey information and other material presented at the public hearing, the Agency shall make its recommendation to the City Commission on the property or area under consideration. Applications for designation shall be recommended for approval or denial. If the Agency recommends a designation, it shall explain how the proposed landmark or historic district qualifies for designation under the criteria contained in this section.

SECTION 11.8 CITY COMMISSION DECISION

The City Commission shall approve, modify or disapprove the proposed designation as an amendment to the Historic Resources Map of the Comprehensive Plan and the Official Zoning Atlas as provided within these land development regulations.

SECTION 11.9 SUCCESSIVE APPLICATIONS

Upon denial of the application for designation, there shall be a twelve (12) month waiting period before any applicant may resubmit the proposal unless the Agency waives said waiting period based upon consideration of the following factors:

1. There is presented with such new written petition new evidence bearing upon the subject matter of the written petition, which could not reasonably have been presented to the Agency at the time of the previous hearing on the written petition; or
2. Failure to waive said twelve (12) months waiting period constitutes a hardship to the applicant resulting from mistake, inadvertence, or newly discovered matters of consideration.

SECTION 11.10 AMENDMENTS AND RESCISSIONS

The designation of any landmark, landmark site, or historic district may be amended or rescinded through the same procedure used for the original designation.

SECTION 11.11 APPROVAL OF CHANGES TO LANDMARKS AND LANDMARK SITES

11.11.1 Certificate of Appropriateness. No person may undertake the following actions affecting a designated landmark or landmark site without first obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Agency:

1. Alteration of an archeological site or the exterior part or premises of a building or a structure;
2. New construction;
3. Demolition; or
4. Relocation.

11.11.2 Review of New Construction and Alterations. Review of new construction and alterations to designated buildings and structures shall be limited to exterior changes visible to the public. The Land Development Regulation Administrator is authorized to issue a Stop Work Order whenever any alteration, new construction, demolition or relocation is undertaken on a designated landmark or a designated landmark site, without a Certificate of Appropriateness.

A Certificate of Appropriateness shall be in addition to any other building permits required by law. The issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Agency shall not relieve the property owner of the duty to comply with other state and local laws and regulations.

Ordinary repairs and maintenance, that are otherwise permitted by law, may be undertaken without a Certificate of Appropriateness provided this work on a designated landmark or a designated landmark site does not alter the exterior appearance of the building, structure, or archeological site, or alter elements significant to its architectural or historic integrity.

No Certificate of Appropriateness for alteration, new construction, demolition, or relocation pursuant to the provisions of this Article shall be effective for a period of fifteen (15) days subsequent to the Agency's decision. If during that fifteen (15) day period an appeal is made to the City Commission, the decision of the Agency shall automatically be stayed pending City Commission review.

11.11.3 Application Procedure for Certificate of Appropriateness. Each application for a Certificate of Appropriateness shall be accompanied by the required fee. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall forward to the Agency each application for a permit that would authorize an alteration, new construction, demolition or relocation affecting a designated landmark or a designated landmark site. The applicant shall complete an application form provided by the Land Development Regulation Administrator containing in part the following information:

1. Drawings of the proposed work;
2. Photographs of the existing building or structure and adjacent properties; and
3. Information about the building materials to be used.

The Land Development Regulation Administrator or his or her designee shall determine when an application is complete and may request additional information when such application is determined to be incomplete.

11.11.4 Public Hearings for Certificates of Appropriateness. The Agency shall hold a public hearing on each Certificate of Appropriateness on a completed application in accordance with the public hearing procedures set forth in Article 13 of these land development regulations. The Agency shall approve, approve with conditions, or disapprove each application, based on the criteria contained in this section.

In approving or denying applications for Certificates of Appropriateness for alterations, new construction, demolition, or relocation, the Agency shall use the following general guidelines:

1. The effect of the proposed work on the landmark or the property upon which such work is to be done;
2. The relationship between such work and other structures on the landmark site or other property in the historic district;
3. The extent to which the historic, architectural, or archeological significance, architectural style, design, arrangement, texture, materials, and color of the landmark or the property will be affected;
4. Whether the denial of a Certificate of Appropriateness would deprive the property owner of reasonable beneficial use of his or her property; and
5. Whether the plans may be reasonably carried out by the applicant.

No Certificate of Appropriateness for demolitions shall be issued by the Agency until the applicant has demonstrated that no other feasible alternative to demolition can be found. The Agency may ask interested individuals and organizations for assistance in seeking an alternative to demolition. On all demolition applications, the Agency shall study the question of economic hardship for the applicant and shall determine whether the landmark can be put to reasonable beneficial use without the approval of the demolition application. In the case of an income-producing building, the Agency shall also determine whether the applicant can obtain a reasonable return from his or her existing building. The Agency may ask applicants for additional information to be used in making these determinations including, but not limited to, evidence that the plans for a new building on the site will be implemented. If the applicant fails to establish the lack of a reasonable beneficial use or the lack of a reasonable return, the Agency shall deny the demolition application.

The Agency may grant a Certificate of Appropriateness for demolition even though the designated landmark or designated landmark site has reasonable beneficial use if:

1. The Agency determines that the property no longer contributes to a historic district or no longer has significance as a historic, architectural or archeological landmark; and
2. The Agency determines that the demolition of the designated property is required by a community redevelopment plan or the Comprehensive Plan.

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ARTICLE TWELVE

APPEALS,
SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS,
VARIANCES
AND INTERPRETATIONS

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ARTICLE TWELVE. APPEALS, SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS, VARIANCES AND INTERPRETATIONS

SECTION 12.1 APPEALS. An appeal may be taken as follows:

12.1.1 Zoning Regulation Appeals Provisions.

1. Board of Adjustment: Appeals: How Taken

- a. Appeals; hearings; notice. Appeals to the Board of Adjustment concerning any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Land Development Regulation Administrator may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, agency, or bureau of the City affected by such action of the Land Development Regulation Administrator. Such appeals must be filed with the Land Development Regulations Administrator within thirty (30) days after issuance of any such order, requirement, decision or determination. The appeal must include a written notice of appeal specifying the action (or inaction) from which the appeal is taken, setting out the alleged grounds for the appeal, and including the required fee, as established from time to time by the City Commission. In addition, appeals to the Board of Adjustment for special exception or for variance under these land development regulations shall be taken by a property owner of the property or his or her agent, or any officer, agency or bureau of the City by filing a written notice of appeal with the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

The Land Development Regulations Administrator shall have twenty (20) business work days from the date of the filing of appeal to forward all documents that constitute the formal record of the order, requirement, decision or determination to the Board of Adjustment and advertise a duly noticed public hearing on the request for appeal. Mailed notice of the scheduled public hearing shall be sent to surrounding property owners within four hundred (400) of the subject property and the aggrieved party within ten (10) business working days of submittal to the Board of Adjustment. In addition, in the case of an appeal for special exception or variance, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall erect a sign advertising the appeal on a prominent position on the land in question and clearly visible to the public.

Before rendering a decision upon an appeal, the Board of Adjustment shall hold a public hearing within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving the record from the Land Development Regulations Administrator. The Board of Adjustment shall conduct a quasi-judicial hearing. The Board of Adjustment shall hear testimony from the Land Development Regulations Administrator and other City representatives, and from the appellant, witnesses for the appellant, any owner or long-term tenant of property located within four hundred (400) feet of the subject property, or any other person aggrieved or who alleges that he or she would be aggrieved by a possible result in the matter. At the hearing, any such party may appear in person or by agent or attorney. The Board of Adjustment shall hear testimony and competent and substantial evidence from staff and the aggrieved party, as well as any member of the public. The Board may also consider testimony from other persons if it finds that the testimony of each such person will provide evidence directly relevant to the resolution of the appeal; opinion evidence from the general public shall not be considered. Opportunity shall be given to the appellant and the Land Development Regulations Administrator, or other party from whose action the appeal is taken to conduct cross-examination as determined to be appropriate by the Board of Adjustment. The Board of Adjustment shall issue its decision in writing within fifteen (15) business working days of the public hearing. If the Board of Adjustment does not issue its decision within this timeframe, the appellant shall prevail. The appellant may waive this requirement or request a delay in proceedings, thereby waiving all time requirements.

- b. Stay of proceedings. An appeal stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the Land Development Regulation Administrator from whom the appeal is taken certifies to the Board of Adjustment after the notice of appeal is filed that, by reason of facts stated in the certificate, a stay would, in the Land Development Regulation Administrator's opinion, cause imminent peril to life and property. In such case, proceedings shall not be stayed other than by a restraining order which may be granted by the Board of Adjustment or by a court of record on application, on notice to the Land Development Regulation Administrator from whom the appeal is taken and on due cause shown.
 - c. Decisions. The concurring vote of a majority of the members of the Board of Adjustment who are present and voting shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision, or determination of the Land Development Regulation Administrator or to decide in favor of the appellant in respect to any matter upon which it is required to pass under the terms of Article 4 of these land development regulations or to affect any variance of Article 4 of these land development regulations.
 - d. The Board of Adjustment may reverse or affirm (wholly or partly) or may modify the order, requirement or decision or determination appealed from and shall make any order, requirement, decision or determination that in its opinion ought to be made in the case before it. To this end, the Board of Adjustment shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken.
2. Appeals from Decisions of Planning and Zoning Board. Wherever in Article 4 of these land development regulations the Planning and Zoning Board is required to make a final decision rather than an advisory recommendation, said decision shall be final provided that any person or persons, jointly or severally aggrieved by said decision of the Planning and Zoning Board, or any officer, department, board, commission, or bureau of the City aggrieved by said decision may, within thirty (30) days after said decision is rendered, appeal said decision to the City Commission by filing a written notice of appeal specifying the grounds thereof with the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

12.1.2 Minimum Housing Regulation Appeals Provisions.

- 1. Any person receiving written notice from the Land Development Regulation Administrator of deficiencies in his or her property under Article 9 of these land development regulations may within thirty (30) days following the date of such notice enter an appeal to the Board of Adjustment, and file the same in writing with the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

Such appeal shall state the location of the property, the date of the notice of violations, and the number of such notice. The appellant must state the modification requested, the reasons therefor, and the hardship or conditions upon which the appeal is made.
- 2. Where the literal application of the requirements of Article 9 of these land development regulations would appear to cause undue hardship on an owner or tenant, or when it is claimed that the true intent and meaning of Article 9 of these land development regulations have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the owner of such building or structure, or their authorized agent, may appeal the decision of the Land Development Regulation Administrator to the Board of Adjustment.

12.1.3 Hazardous Building Regulations Appeals Provisions.

1. Form of Appeal. Any person served notice in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 may appeal such action of the Land Development Regulation Administrator under this Article to the Board of Adjustment. Such appeal must be filed in writing with the Land Development Regulation Administrator within thirty (30) days from the date of service and must contain at least the following information:
 - a. Identification of the building or structure concerned by street address or legal description.
 - b. A statement identifying the legal interest of each appellant.
 - c. A statement identifying the specific order or section being appealed.
 - d. A statement detailing the issues on which the appellant desires to be heard.
 - e. The legal signatures of all appellants and their official mailing addresses.
2. Upon the filing of an appeal, the Board of Adjustment shall as soon as practicable fix a date, time and location for the hearing of the appeal. Written notice of the time and location of the hearing shall be mailed to each appellant at the address on the appeal by certified mail, return receipt requested.
3. Failure to Appear. Failure of any person to appear at the hearing set forth in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall constitute a waiver of his or her right to an appeal on the notice.
4. Scope of Appeal. The hearing shall offer the appellant reasonable opportunity to be heard on only those specific matters or issues raised by the appellant in his or her appeal. The appellant may appear at the hearing in person or through his or her attorney or other designated representative.
5. Staying of Notice Under Appeal. Enforcement of any notice issued by the Land Development Regulation Administrator under the provisions of this Article shall be held in abeyance during the course of an appeal to Article 10 herein.

12.1.4 Historic Preservation Regulation Appeals Provisions.

Within fifteen (15) days of the Agency decision any person may appeal to the City Commission any decision of the Agency on an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness. If during that fifteen (15) day period an appeal is made to the City Commission, the decision of the Agency shall automatically be stayed pending the City Commission review. The City Commission shall approve, approve with modifications or disapprove the application.

12.1.5 Appeals General. For appeal procedures for all articles of these land development regulations not specifically described above, the following shall apply:

1. An appeal from any final order or decision of the Land Development Regulation Administrator may be taken to the Board of Adjustment by any person aggrieved or by any officer, agency, or bureau of the City affected by such action of the Land Development Regulation Administrator. An appeal is taken by filing with the Land Development Regulation Administrator a written notice of appeal specifying the grounds therefore and the submission of the requisite fee. A notice of appeal shall be considered filed with the Land Development Regulation Administrator. The date and time of filing shall be entered on the notice by City staff.

2. An appeal must be taken within thirty (30) days after the date of the issuance of the decision or order appealed from.
3. Whenever an appeal is filed, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall within fifteen (15) business working days transmit to the Board of Adjustment all the papers constituting the record relating to the action appealed from.
4. Before rendering a decision upon an appeal, the Board of Adjustment shall hold a public hearing within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving the record from the Land Development Regulations Administrator. The Board of Adjustment shall conduct a quasi-judicial hearing. The Board of Adjustment shall hear testimony from the Land Development Regulations Administrator and other City representatives, and from the appellant, witnesses for the appellant, any owner or long-term tenant of property located within four hundred (400) feet of the subject property, or any other person aggrieved or who alleges that he or she would be aggrieved by a possible result in the matter. At the hearing, any such party may appear in person or by agent or attorney. The Board of Adjustment shall hear testimony and competent and substantial evidence from staff and the aggrieved party, as well as any member of the public. Opportunity shall be given to both parties to conduct cross-examination as determined to be appropriate by the Board of Adjustment. The Board of Adjustment shall issue its decision in writing within fifteen (15) business working days of the public hearing. If the Board of Adjustment does not issue its decision within this timeframe, the appellant shall prevail. The appellant may waive this requirement or request a delay in proceedings, thereby waiving all time requirements.
5. An appeal stays all actions by the Land Development Regulation Administrator seeking enforcement of or compliance with the order or decision appealed from, unless the Land Development Regulation Administrator certifies to the Board of Adjustment that (because of the facts stated in the certificate) a stay would, in the Land Development Regulation Administrator's opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property. In that case, proceedings shall not be stayed except by order of the Board of Adjustment or a court of record on application, on notice to the Land Development Regulation Administrator from whom the appeal is taken and on due cause shown.
6. The Board of Adjustment may reverse or affirm (wholly or partly) or may modify the order, requirement or decision or determination appealed from and shall make any order, requirement, decision or determination that in its opinion ought to be made in the case before it. To this end, the Board of Adjustment shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken.

SECTION 12.2 SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

12.2.1 Board of Adjustment: Powers and Duties: Special Exceptions. The Board of Adjustment shall have the power to hear and decide upon appeals in specific cases such special exceptions as the Board of Adjustment is specifically authorized to pass on under the terms of Article 4 of these land development regulations; to decide such questions as are involved in the determination of when special exceptions should be granted; and to grant special exceptions with appropriate conditions and safeguards or to deny special exceptions when they would not promote the public health, safety, morals, order, comfort, convenience, appearance, prosperity or the general welfare.

Appropriate conditions and safeguards may include, but are not limited to, reasonable time limits within which the action for which the special exception is requested shall be begun or completed, or both. Violation of such conditions and safeguards, when made a part of the terms under which the special exception is granted, shall be deemed a violation of these land development regulations and punishable as provided in these land development regulations.

If the Board of Adjustment shall deny a special exception, it shall state fully in its record its reasons for doing so. Such reasons shall take into account the factors stated in this Article, or such of them as may be applicable to the action of denial, and the particular regulations relating to the specific special exception requested, if any.

The procedure for taking an appeal for a special exception shall be as set forth in this Article, and in addition, a special exception shall not be granted by the Board of Adjustment unless and until:

1. **Written Petition.** A written petition for special exception is submitted by the applicant indicating the section of Article 4 of these land development regulations under which the special exception is sought and stating the grounds on which it is requested, with particular reference to the types of findings which the Board of Adjustment must make under this Article below. The petition should include material necessary to demonstrate that the granting of the special exception would promote the public health, safety, morals, order, comfort, convenience, appearance, prosperity or the general welfare. Such material shall include, but is not limited to the following:
 - a. Site and development plan at an appropriate scale showing proposed placement of structures on the property; provisions for ingress and egress, offstreet parking and offstreet loading areas, and refuse and service areas; and required yards and other open spaces;
 - b. Plans showing proposed locations for utility hook-up;
 - c. Plans for screening and buffering with reference as to type, dimensions, and character;
 - d. Proposed landscaping; and signs and lighting, including type, dimensions, and character. Where these land development regulations place additional regulations on specific special exceptions, the petition should demonstrate that such requirements are met.
2. **Planning and Zoning Board Report.** It is the intent of these land development regulations that all proposed special exceptions shall be heard in the first instance by the Planning and Zoning Board and that the Planning and Zoning Board's report and recommendations in such matters be advisory only to the Board of Adjustment. Within a reasonable time after a proposed special exception is officially received by the Planning and Zoning Board, the Planning and Zoning Board shall submit its report and recommendations concerning the proposed special exception to the Board of Adjustment. Before making a recommendation concerning the proposed special exception, the Planning and Zoning Board shall hold a public hearing to consider the proposed special exception. The Planning and Zoning Board shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing, give public notice thereof, as well as due notice to the parties involved. At the hearing, any party may appear in person or by agent. Where the designated members of the Planning and Zoning Board perform the functions of the Board of Adjustment, the provisions of this Section shall not apply.
3. **Findings.** Before any special exception shall be granted, the Board of Adjustment shall make a specific finding that it is empowered under Article 4 of these land development regulations to grant the special exception described in the petition, and that the granting of the special exception would promote the public health, safety, morals, order, comfort, convenience, appearance, prosperity or the general welfare. Before any special exception shall be granted, the Board of Adjustment shall further make a determination that the specific rules governing the individual special exception, if any, have been met by the petitioner and that, further, satisfactory provision and arrangement has been made concerning the following matters, where applicable:

- a. Ingress and egress to property and proposed structures thereon with particular reference to automotive and pedestrian safety and convenience, traffic flow and control, and access in case of fire or catastrophe.
 - b. Offstreet parking and loading areas, where required, with particular attention to the items in (a) above and the economic, noise, glare, or odor effects of the special exception on adjoining properties and properties generally in the district.
 - c. Refuse and service areas, with particular reference to the items in (a) and (b) above.
 - d. Utilities, with reference to locations, availability, and compatibility.
 - e. Screening and buffering with reference to type, dimensions, and character.
 - f. Signs, if any, and proposed exterior lighting with reference to glare, traffic safety, economic effects, and compatibility and harmony with properties in the district.
 - g. Required yards and other open space.
 - h. Considerations relating to general compatibility with adjacent properties and other property in the district including but not limited to:
 - (1) Conformity with the Comprehensive Plan and the effects upon the Comprehensive Plan;
 - (2) The existing land use pattern;
 - (3) The impact of the proposed use upon the population density pattern and the load on public facilities such as schools, utilities, and streets;
 - (4) Changed or changing conditions which justify approving the proposed use as advantageous to the community and the neighborhood;
 - (5) The impact of the proposed use upon living conditions in the neighborhood;
 - (6) The impact of the proposed use upon traffic with particular regard to congestion or other public safety matters;
 - (7) The impact of the proposed use upon drainage problem;
 - (8) The impact of the proposed use upon light and air to adjacent areas;
 - (9) The impact of the proposed use upon property values in the adjacent area;
 - (10) The impact of the proposed use upon improvement or development of adjacent property in accord with existing regulations; and
 - (11) The impact of the proposed use with regard to the scale of the needs of the neighborhood or the community.
4. Limitations on subsequent written petition for a special exception. No written petition by an owner of real property for a special exception for a particular parcel of property, or part thereof, shall be filed with the Land Development Regulation Administrator until the expiration of twelve (12) calendar months from the date of denial of a written petition for a special exception for such property, or part thereof, unless the Board of Adjustment specifically waives said waiting period based upon a consideration of the following factors:
- a. The new written petition constitutes a proposed special exception different from the one (1) proposed in the denied written petition.

- b. Failure to waive said twelve (12) month waiting period constitutes a hardship to the applicant resulting from mistake, inadvertence, or newly discovered matters of consideration.

SECTION 12.3 VARIANCES, GENERAL

The specific provisions of this Section apply to the following portions of these land development regulations. Not all portions of these land development regulations provide for variances to the requirements contained therein. This is due to the inappropriateness of granting variances to such specific regulations as, but not limited to, the use of land, hazardous building requirements and historic site designation.

- 12.3.1 Variances to Zoning Regulations. The Board of Adjustment shall have power to authorize upon appeal such variance from the terms of these land development regulations as will not be contrary to the public interest and where, owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant, a literal enforcement of these land development regulations would result in unnecessary and undue hardship.

In granting any variance to the provisions of Article 4 of these land development regulations, the Board of Adjustment may prescribe appropriate conditions and safeguards in conformity with such regulations, including but not limited to, reasonable time limits within which the action for which variance is requested shall be begun or completed, or both. Violation of such conditions and safeguards, when made a part of the terms under which the variance is granted, shall be deemed a violation of these land development regulations.

Under no circumstance shall the Board of Adjustment grant a variance to permit a use not permitted under the terms of these land development regulations in the zoning district involved, or any use expressly or by implication prohibited by the terms of these land development regulations in the zoning district.

No nonconforming use of neighboring lands, structures, or buildings in the same zoning district and no permitted use of lands, structures, or buildings in other zoning districts shall be considered grounds for the authorization of a variance. The procedure for taking an appeal for a variance shall be as set forth in this Article, and in addition, a variance shall not be granted by the Board of Adjustment unless and until:

1. Written petition. A written petition for a variance from the terms of these land development regulations is submitted by the applicant indicating the section of these land development regulations from which the variance is sought and stating the grounds on which it is requested, with particular reference to the types of findings which the Board of Adjustment must make under Section 12.3.1.2 below.
2. Findings. In order to authorize any variance from the terms of these land development regulations, the Board of Adjustment must find:
 - a. Special conditions and circumstances exist which are peculiar to the land, structure, or building involved and which are not applicable to other lands, structures, or buildings in the same zoning district.
 - b. The special conditions and circumstances do not result from the actions of the applicant.
 - c. Granting the variance requested will not confer on the applicant any special privilege that is denied by these land development regulations to other lands, buildings, or structures in the same zoning district.

- d. Literal interpretation of the provisions of these land development regulations would deprive the applicant of rights commonly enjoyed by other properties in the same zoning district under the terms of these land development regulations and will not be contrary to the public interest and where owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant, a literal enforcement of these land development regulations would result in unnecessary and undue hardship.
 - e. The variance granted is the minimum variance that will make possible the reasonable use of the land, building, or structure.
 - f. The grant of the variance will not be contrary to the public interest and where, owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant, a literal enforcement of these land development regulations would result in unnecessary and undue hardship.
3. Limitations on subsequent written petition for a variance. No written petition by an owner of real property for a variance for a particular parcel of property, or part thereof, shall be filed with the Land Development Regulation Administrator until the expiration of twelve (12) calendar months from the date of denial of a written petition for a variance for such property, or part thereof, unless the Board of Adjustment specifically waives said waiting period based upon a consideration of the following factors:
- a. The new written petition constitutes a proposed variance different from the one proposed in the denied written petition; and
 - b. Failure to waive said twelve (12) month waiting period constitutes a hardship to the applicant resulting from mistake, inadvertence, or newly discovered matters of consideration.

12.3.2 Variances to the Subdivision Regulations. Where the City Commission finds that compliance with the design standards for lot and street layout of the provisions of Article 5 of these land development regulations would cause unusual or extraordinary difficulties because of exceptional and unique conditions of topography, access, location, shape, size, drainage, or other physical features of the site, it may grant a variance from the subdivision regulations found herein so that substantial justice may be done and the public interest secured; provided, that the public interest is protected and the development is in keeping with the general spirit and intent of these land development regulations. No such variance shall be granted if it would have the effect of nullifying the intent and purpose of these land development regulations. No such variance shall be granted if the special conditions and circumstances are the result of actions of the applicant. Furthermore, no variance shall be granted from the required improvements as specified within Article 5 of these land development regulations.

12.3.2.1 Conditions. In granting variances and/or modifications, the City Commission may require such conditions as will, in the judgement of the City Commission secure substantially the objectives of the standards for requirements so varied or modified.

12.3.2.2 Procedures. Variances may be granted upon written request of the subdivider setting forth the reasons for each variance. A petition for any such variance shall be submitted in writing by the subdivider to the Land Development Regulation Administrator for the consideration of the Planning and Zoning Board, in conjunction with the submission of the preliminary plat.

The Planning and Zoning Board shall handle such matter in a public session as part of a previously prepared agenda. The Planning and Zoning Board shall submit its report and recommendation to the City Commission.

Within a reasonable time after receiving the Planning and Zoning Board report and recommendation, the City Commission shall by majority vote either approve, approve with conditions, or deny the request. Such matters shall be handled in a public session as part of a previously prepared agenda.

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ARTICLE THIRTEEN

HEARING PROCEDURES
FOR
SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS,
VARIANCES,
CERTAIN SPECIAL PERMITS,
APPEALS
AND
APPLICATIONS FOR AMENDMENT

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ARTICLE THIRTEEN. HEARING PROCEDURES FOR SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS, VARIANCES,
CERTAIN SPECIAL PERMITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS FOR
AMENDMENT

SECTION 13.1 GENERAL

Meetings of the Planning and Zoning Board and Board of Adjustment are required to be open to the public. There is a difference, as noted in the City's Citizen Participation Procedures in Conjunction with the Comprehensive Planning Program, between workshops, public hearings and public meetings, as well as a difference between meetings conducted by City staff and those conducted by the City advisory boards and City Commission. This Article incorporates the City's Citizen Participation Procedures in Conjunction with the Comprehensive Planning Program by reference and provides more specific requirements for hearing procedures and public notification.

SECTION 13.2 HEARINGS BEFORE THE BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

1. Before making a decision on an appeal, or an application for a variance or special exception, or a petition from a decision of the Land Development Regulation Administrator for a determination, the Board of Adjustment shall hold a public hearing on the appeal or application within thirty (30) calendar days from receipt of the record from the Administrator.
2. Subject to 13.2 (3), the public hearing shall be duly noticed, and open to the public and all persons interested in the outcome of the appeal or application shall be given an opportunity to present evidence and arguments and ask questions of persons who testify.
3. The Board of Adjustment hearing shall be heard in a quasi-judicial forum. All witnesses providing competent and substantial evidence shall be sworn at the outset of the public hearing. The Board of Adjustment may place reasonable and equitable limitation on the presentation of evidence and arguments and the cross-examination of witnesses so that the matter at issue may be heard and decided without undue delay.
4. The Board of Adjustment shall issue its decision in writing within fifteen (15) business working days of the public hearing. If the Board of Adjustment does not issue its decision within this timeframe, the appellant shall prevail. The appellant may waive this requirement or request a delay in proceedings, thereby waiving all time requirements.

SECTION 13.3 HEARINGS BEFORE THE PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD AND CITY
COMMISSION

1. Before making a recommendation or decision on an application for certain specified special use permits (see Article 14 of these land development regulations), amendment of the Official Zoning Atlas or an amendment to the text of these land development regulations, the Planning and Zoning Board or the City Commission, as the case may require, shall hold a public hearing on the application.
2. Subject to 13.3 (3), the public hearing shall be open to the public, and all persons interested in the outcome of the application shall be given an opportunity to be heard.
3. The Planning and Zoning Board or City Commission, as the case may be, may place reasonable and equitable limitation on any discussion or presentation so that the matter at issue may be heard and decided without undue delay.
4. The Planning and Zoning Board or the City Commission, as the case requires, may continue the hearing until a subsequent meeting and may keep the hearing open to take additional information up to the point a final decision is made. No further notice of a continued hearing need be published unless a period of six (6) calendar weeks or more elapses between hearing dates.

SECTION 13.4 NOTICE OF HEARING

13.4.1 The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall give notice of any public hearing required by Section 13.2 and 13.3 as follows:

1. Any application requiring a public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Board or Board of Adjustment, shall be noticed twice in a newspaper of general circulation in the area, with the first publication not less than fourteen (14) days prior to the hearing and the second to be at least five (5) days prior to the hearing.
2. A special permit requiring a public hearing before the City Commission, shall be noticed twice in a newspaper of general circulation in the area, with the first publication not less than fourteen (14) days prior to the hearing and the second to be at least five (5) days prior to the hearing.
3. An amendment to these land development regulations, including the Official Zoning Atlas, requiring a public hearing before the City Commission shall be noticed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 166.041, Florida Statutes, as amended.
4. In addition to the above stated notice requirements all rezoning, special exception and variance public hearings before the Planning and Zoning Board and Board of Adjustment, as applicable, shall also be noticed by prominently posting a sign clearly visible to the public on the property that is the subject of the proposed action. Such sign shall be posted not less than fourteen (14) days prior to the first such public hearing.

The notices required by this section shall:

- a. State the date, time and place of the public hearing;
- b. Reasonably identify the property that is the subject of the application or appeal;
- c. Give a brief description of the action requested or proposed,
- d. State the place where a copy of the proposed action may be inspected by the public;
and
- e. Advise that interested parties may appear at the public hearing(s) and be heard regarding the proposed action.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN

PERMITTING AND CONCURRENCY MANAGEMENT

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ARTICLE FOURTEEN. PERMITTING AND CONCURRENCY MANAGEMENT

SECTION 14.1 GENERAL

The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall administer and enforce these land development regulations directly or through aides and assistants. In the performance of his or her duties, the Land Development Regulation Administrator may request the assistance of any officer or agency of the City.

The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall investigate promptly complaints of violations and report findings and actions to complainants, and shall use best endeavors to prevent violations or to detect and secure the correction of violations. If the Land Development Regulation Administrator finds that a provision of these land development regulations is being violated, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall notify in writing the person responsible for such violation, indicating the nature of the violation and ordering the action necessary to correct it. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall order the discontinuance of illegal use of land, buildings, or structures; removal of illegal buildings or structures or of illegal additions, alterations, or structural changes; discontinuance of any illegal work being done; or shall take any other lawful action authorized by these land development regulations necessary to ensure compliance with or to prevent violations of these land development regulations.

It is the intent of these land development regulations that questions of interpretation and enforcement shall first be presented to the Land Development Regulation Administrator, and that such questions shall be presented to the Board of Adjustment only on appeal from the decision of the Land Development Regulation Administrator, as provided in Article 12.

The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall maintain written records of official actions regarding:

1. Land development regulation administration;
2. Complaints and actions taken with regard to the land development regulations; and
3. Violations discovered by whatever means, with remedial action taken and disposition of all cases, all of which shall be public record.

SECTION 14.2 LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATION ACTION ON BUILDING PERMITS

The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall determine whether applications for building permits required by the Building Code of the City are in accord with the requirements of these land development regulations, and no building permit shall be issued without written certification that plans submitted conform to applicable land development regulations. No building permit shall be issued by the Land Development Regulation Administrator except in conformity with the provisions of these land development regulations, unless the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall receive a written order in the form of an administrative review, interpretation, special exception, or variance as provided by these land development regulations, or unless he or she shall receive a written order from the City Commission or a court of competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 14.3 APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT

- 14.3.1 Information Necessary for Application. Applications for building permits required by the Building Code of the City shall be accompanied by two (2) copies of the plot and construction plans drawn to scale showing the actual shape and dimensions of the lot to be built upon; the exact sizes and locations on the lot of existing structures, if any; the exact size and location on the lot of the buildings or structures to be erected or altered; the existing use of buildings or structures on the lot, if any; the intended use of each building or structure or parts thereof; the number of families the building is designed to accommodate; the location and number of required offstreet parking and offstreet loading spaces; and such other information with regard to the lot and existing and proposed structures as may be necessary to determine and provide for the enforcement of these land development regulations. The application shall be accompanied by a survey of the lot, prepared by a land surveyor or engineer registered in Florida. All property stakes shall be in place at the time of application.
- 14.3.2 Public Record. One (1) copy of the plot and construction plans shall be returned to the applicant by the Land Development Regulation Administrator, after marking such copy either as approved or disapproved, and attested by the Land Development Regulation Administrator's signature on the plans. The second copy of the plot and construction plans, similarly marked, shall be retained by the Land Development Regulation Administrator as part of the public record.
- 14.3.3 Display of Permit. Building permits shall be issued in duplicate and one (1) copy shall be kept on the premises affected prominently displayed and protected from the weather when construction work is being performed thereon. No owner, contractor, workman or any other person shall perform any building operations of any kind unless a building permit covering such operation has been displayed as required by these land development regulations, nor shall they perform building operations of any kind after notification of the revocation of the building permit.
- 14.3.4 Expiration of Building Permit. Every permit issued shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced in the form of actual construction within six (6) months after its issuance, or if the work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of six (6) months after the time the work is commenced; provided that one (1) or more extensions of time, for periods not exceeding ninety (90) days each, may be allowed, and such extensions shall be in writing by the Land Development Regulation Administrator.
- 14.3.5 Construction and use to be as provided in applications; status of permit issued in error. Building permits issued on the basis of plans and specifications approved by the Land Development Regulation Administrator authorize only the use, arrangement, and construction set forth in such approved plans and applications, and no other use, arrangement, or construction. Use, arrangement, or construction different from that authorized shall be deemed a violation of these land development regulations and punishable as set out in these land development regulations in Article 15.

Statements made by the applicant on the building permit application shall be deemed official statements. Approval of application by the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall in no way exempt the applicant from strict observance of applicable provisions of these land development regulations and all other applicable regulations, ordinances, codes, and laws.

A building permit issued in error shall not confer any rights or privileges to the applicant to proceed to construction, and the City Commission shall have the power to revoke such permit if actual construction has not commenced.

SECTION 14.4 CERTIFICATE OF LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATION COMPLIANCE

14.4.1 General. It shall be unlawful to use or occupy, or permit the use or occupancy, of any building or premises, or part of any building or premises created, erected, changed, converted, or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use or structure until a Certificate of Land Development Regulation Compliance shall have been issued by the Land Development Regulation Administrator stating that the proposed use of the structure or land conforms to the requirements of these land development regulations.

No permit for erection, alteration, moving, or repair of any building shall be issued until an application has been made for a Certificate of Land Development Regulation Compliance, and the certificate shall be issued in conformity with the provisions of these land development regulations upon completion of the work.

14.4.2 Temporary Certificate of Land Development Regulation Compliance. A temporary Certificate of Land Development Regulation Compliance may be issued by the Land Development Regulation Administrator for a period not exceeding six (6) months during alterations or partial occupancy of a building pending its completion, provided that such temporary certificate may include such conditions and safeguards as are necessary in the circumstances to protect the safety of occupants and the general public.

14.4.3 Records, Violations. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall maintain a record of all Certificates of Land Development Regulation Compliance, and a copy shall be furnished upon request to any person at a reasonable cost for duplication.

Failure to obtain a Certificate of Land Development Regulation Compliance as set out in these land development regulations shall be a violation of these land development regulations and punishable as provided by Article 15 of these land development regulations.

Certificates of Land Development Regulation Compliance issued on the basis of plans and specifications approved by the Land Development Regulation Administrator authorize only the use, arrangement, and construction set forth in such approved plans and applications, and no other use, arrangement, or construction. Use, arrangement, or construction different from that authorized shall be deemed a violation of these land development regulations and punishable as set out in Article 15 of these land development regulations.

SECTION 14.5 ASSURANCE OF COMPLETION OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Where, by the terms of these land development regulations or other applicable regulations or ordinances of the City Commission, provision is made for ensuring to the City Commission that the public improvements required will be constructed as required, the following procedures and regulations shall govern. Before any building permit is issued in such situation, the City Commission shall require the applicant to present satisfactory evidence that full provision has been made for public improvements, including, but not limited to, utility lines, sanitary sewers, storm sewers, construction or reconstruction of streets or alleys, streets signs, and traffic devices or signals. Where such public improvements are to be constructed by the applicant in accordance with the applicant's permit, the City Commission shall require security satisfactory to the City Commission in the form of a:

1. Deposit in cash or cashier's check or
2. Performance and payment bond in the amount of one hundred ten (110) percent of the estimated cost of such improvements.

The purpose of this requirement is to ensure to the City Commission that the public improvements required will be properly and timely completed and paid by the applicant. The form of any such bond or sureties thereon shall be subject to the approval of the City Attorney for the City Commission as to legal form and correctness prior to the issuance of any building permit.

SECTION 14.6 SPECIAL PERMITS FOR BULKHEADS, DOCKS, AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES

No bulkhead, dock, pier, wharf, or similar structure shall be erected or expanded without first obtaining a special permit from the City Commission. Proposals to erect or expand such structures shall be submitted in writing to the Land Development Regulation Administrator together with the payment of reasonable fees as the City Commission may determine through action in setting fees as set out in Article 1 of these land development regulations. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall forward the request to the Planning and Zoning Board for review. The Planning and Zoning Board shall handle such matters in a public session as part of a previously prepared agenda, however, no public notice and hearing is required. The Planning and Zoning Board report and recommendation shall be advisory only and not binding upon the City Commission.

Within a reasonable time after receiving the Planning and Zoning Board report and recommendation, the City Commission shall take final action by either approving, approving with conditions, or denying the request. No public notice and hearing is required, but such matters shall be handled in a public session as part of a previously prepared agenda. Such matters shall be a public record, and approval, approval with conditions, or denial shall require formal action by the City Commission.

If State or Federal permission is required for the erection of any such bulkhead, dock, pier, wharf, or similar structure, such permission shall be presented in writing to the Land Development Regulation Administrator prior to the issuance of any building permit for the bulkhead, dock, pier, wharf, or similar structure.

SECTION 14.7 SPECIAL PERMITS FOR LAND AND WATER FILLS, DREDGING, EXCAVATION, AND MINING

No mining, borrow pit operations, activities which involve the dredging or filling of land or water areas of one-half (1/2) acre in size or larger, or activities which involve excavation or removal of earth in area of one-half (1/2) acre in size or larger shall be conducted without first obtaining a special permit for such activities from the City Commission. Requests for such special permits shall be submitted in writing to the Land Development Regulation Administrator together with the payment of such reasonable fees as the City Commission may determine through action in setting fees as set out in Article 1 of these land development regulations. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall forward the request to the Planning and Zoning Board for review and shall erect a sign advertising the permit request on a prominent position on said land and clearly visible to the public. The Planning and Zoning Board shall hold a public hearing in accordance with Article 13 of these land development regulations. The Planning and Zoning Board report and recommendation shall be advisory only and not binding upon the City Commission.

Within a reasonable time after receiving the Planning and Zoning Board report and recommendation, the City Commission shall hold a public hearing in accordance with Article 13 of these land development regulations. At the hearing, any person may appear in person or by agent. The City Commission shall take final action on the permit request by either approving, approving with conditions, or denying the permit request.

In addition to obtaining this permit, the applicant shall meet any additional requirements of the City, regional agencies, the State of Florida, and the United States of America.

SECTION 14.8 SPECIAL MOVE-ON PERMITS FOR MOBILE HOMES

It shall be deemed a violation of these land development regulations for any person, firm, corporation, or other entity to place or erect any mobile home on any lot or parcel of land within any area subject to these land development regulations for private use without first having secured a mobile home move-on permit from the Land Development Regulation Administrator. Such permit shall be deemed to authorize placement, erection, and use of the mobile home only at the location specified in the permit. The responsibility of securing a mobile home move-on permit shall be that of the person causing the mobile home to be moved. The move-on permit shall be posted prominently on the mobile home before such mobile home is moved onto the site.

SECTION 14.9 SPECIAL PERMITS FOR TEMPORARY USES

Certain uses are temporary in character. They vary in type and degree, as well as length of time involved. Such uses may have little impact on surrounding and nearby properties or they may present questions involving potential incompatibility of the temporary use with existing uses. Unless otherwise specified in these land development regulations, the following regulations shall govern temporary uses.

14.9.1 Temporary Use Permits Issued by City Commission. The City Commission may issue a temporary use permit for the following uses:

1. In agricultural, commercial, and industrial districts: commercial circuses, carnivals, outdoor concerts, and similar uses.

Requests for such a permit shall be submitted in writing to the Land Development Regulation Administrator together with such reasonable fees as the City Commission may determine through action in setting fees as set out in Article 1 of these land development regulations.

The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall forward the request to the Planning and Zoning Board for review and shall erect a sign advertising the request on a prominent position on said land. The Planning and Zoning Board shall handle such matters in a public session as part of a previously prepared agenda, however, no public notice and hearing is required. All matters relating to Planning and Zoning Board consideration of temporary use permits shall be a public record. At the public session, any person may appear in person or by agent or attorney. The Planning and Zoning Board shall submit its report and recommendation to the City Commission. The Planning and Zoning Board report and recommendation shall be advisory only and not binding upon the City Commission.

Within a reasonable time after receiving the Planning and Zoning Board report and recommendation, the City Commission shall hold a public hearing to consider the request. The City Commission shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing, give public notice thereof, as well as due notice to the parties involved. At the hearing, any person may appear in person or by agent or attorney.

The City Commission shall take final action on the request by either approving, approving with conditions, or denying the request.

Prior to granting a temporary use permit, the City Commission shall determine that:

1. Any nuisance or hazardous feature involved is suitably separate from adjacent uses.
2. Excessive vehicular traffic will not be generated on minor residential streets.
3. A vehicular parking problem will not be created.

The temporary use permit, if granted, shall be granted for a specific time period, at the end of which, if the use permitted has not been discontinued, it shall be deemed a violation of these land development regulations and shall be punished as set out in Article 15 of these land development regulations.

Appropriate conditions and safeguards may include, but are not limited to, reasonable time limits within which the action for which temporary use permit is requested shall be begun or completed, or both. Violation of such conditions and safeguards, when made a part of the terms under which the temporary use permit is granted, shall be deemed a violation of these land development regulations and punishable as provided in these land development regulations.

14.9.2 Temporary Use Permits Issued by the Land Development Regulation Administrator. Certain uses are of short duration and do not create excessive incompatibility during the course of the use. Therefore, the Land Development Regulation Administrator is authorized to issue temporary use permits for the following activities, after a showing that any nuisance or hazardous feature involved is suitably separated from adjacent uses; excessive vehicular traffic will not be generated on minor residential streets; and a vehicular parking problem will not be created:

1. In Any Zoning District: Special events operated by nonprofit, eleemosynary organizations.
2. In Any Zoning District: Christmas tree sales lots operated by nonprofit, eleemosynary organizations.
3. In Any Zoning District: Other uses which are similar to (1) and (2) above and which are of a temporary nature where the period of use will not extend beyond thirty (30) days.
4. In Any Zoning District: Mobile homes or travel trailers used for temporary purposes by any agency of municipal, County, State, or Federal government; provided such uses shall not be or include a residential use.
5. In Any Zoning District: Mobile homes or travel trailers used as a residence, temporary office, security shelter, or shelter for materials of goods incident to construction on or development of the premises upon which the mobile home or travel trailer is located. Such use shall be strictly limited to the time construction or development is actively underway. In no event shall the use continue more than twelve (12) months without the approval of the City Commission and the City Commission shall give such approval only upon finding that actual construction has begun and is continuing.
6. In Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Districts: Temporary religious or revival activities in tents.
7. In Agricultural Districts: In addition to the principal residential dwelling, one (1) additional mobile home used as an accessory residence, provided that such mobile home is occupied by persons related by blood, adoption, or marriage to the family occupying the principal residential use. Such mobile home is exempt from lot area requirements, and shall not be located within required yard areas. Such mobile home shall not be located within twenty (20) feet of any building. A temporary use permit for such mobile home may be granted for a time period up to five (5) years. When the temporary use permit expires, the applicant may reapply for a new temporary use permit.

Requests for such a permit shall be submitted in writing to the Land Development Regulation Administrator together with such reasonable costs as the City Commission may determine through action in setting fees as set out in Article 1 of these land development regulations.

Appropriate conditions and safeguards may include, but are not limited to, reasonable time limits within which the action for which temporary use permit is requested shall be begun or completed, or both. Violation of such conditions and safeguards, when made a part of the terms under which the temporary use permit is granted, shall be deemed a violation of these land development regulations and punishable as provided in Article 15 of these land development regulations.

8. In Shopping Centers within Commercial Intensive Districts Only: Mobile recycling collection units. These units shall operate only between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. and shall be subject to the review of the Land Development Regulation Administrator. Application for permits shall include written confirmation of the permission of the shopping center owner and a site plan which includes distances between the mobile recycling collection units and buildings, roads, and property lines. No permit shall be valid for more than thirty (30) days within a twelve (12) month period, and the mobile unit must not remain on site more than seven (7) consecutive days. Once the unit is moved off-site, it must be off-site for six (6) consecutive days.

SECTION 14.10 SPECIAL PERMITS FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Certain uses are essential to providing service to a community and therefore require special permitting.

Essential services requiring a special permit to be approved by the City Commission are: electrical transmission lines and substations, natural gas transmission lines, and radio, telecommunication and television antennae and towers owned or operated by publicly regulated entities.

All other essential services which do not require a special permit from the City Commission are hereby defined to include and be limited to poles, wires (including electrical transmission and distribution lines, telephone lines and substations and cable television lines), mains (including water distribution lines and mains and natural gas distribution lines and mains), hydrants, drains, pipes, conduits, telephone booths, school bus shelters, bicycle racks, bus stop benches, newspaper delivery boxes, mail boxes, police or fire call boxes, traffic signals, and other similar structures.

In addition, where permanent structures are involved in providing essential services, such structures shall conform with the character of the district in which the property is located and to architectural and landscaping characteristics of the adjoining properties.

The criteria for the granting of special permits for essential services shall be limited to a showing of the need for such services in the requested location, that it is in the public interest that such special permits be granted, and that it is in compliance with the other provisions heretofore set out in this Section.

Further, all essential services requiring a special permit to be approved by the City Commission shall conform the following criteria for approval: No essential service shall be sited within five hundred (500) feet of any single or multiple-family residence, group living facility, school or hospital, said distance to be measured from the centerline of the electrical or natural gas transmission lines, as constructed, or the fenced area of electrical stations. In addition, all radio and telecommunication towers shall also maintain the rated self-collapsing distance from any use listed above.

SECTION 14.11 SITE AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN APPROVAL

Where these land development regulations require site and development plan approval, the Planning and Zoning Board shall approve all site and development plans as a condition precedent to the issuance of building permits by the Land Development Regulation Administrator.

- 14.11.1 Contents. The site and development plan required to be submitted by the requirements of these land development regulations shall include the following elements, where applicable:

1. Vicinity map - indicating general location of the site, abutting streets, existing utilities, complete legal description of property in question, and adjacent land use.
2. Site plan - including but not limited to the following:
 - a. Name, location, owner, and designer of the proposed development.
 - b. Present zoning for subject site.
 - c. Location of the site in relation to surrounding properties, including the means of ingress and egress to such properties and any screening or buffers on such properties.
 - d. Date, north arrow, and graphic scale not less than one (1) inch equal to fifty (50) feet.
 - e. Area and dimensions of site.
 - f. Location of all property lines, existing right-of-way approaches, sidewalks, curbs, and gutters.
 - g. Access to utilities and points of utility hook-up.
 - h. Location and dimensions of all existing and proposed parking areas and loading areas.
 - i. Location, size, and design of proposed landscaped areas (including existing trees and required landscaped buffer areas).
 - j. Location and size of any lakes, ponds, canals, or other waters and waterways.
 - k. Structures and major features fully dimensioned including setbacks, distances between structures, floor area, width of driveways, parking spaces, property or lot lines, and percent of property covered by structures.
 - l. Location of trash receptacles.
 - m. For multiple family, hotel, motel, and mobile home park site plans:
 - (1) Tabulation of gross acreage.
 - (2) Tabulation of density.
 - (3) Number of dwelling units proposed.
 - (4) Location and percent of total open space and recreation areas.
 - (5) Percent of lot covered by buildings.
 - (6) Floor area of dwelling units.
 - (7) Number of proposed parking spaces.
 - (8) Street layout.
 - (9) Layout of mobile home stands (for mobile home parks only).
3. Stormwater management plan - including the following:
 - a. Existing contours at one (1) foot intervals based on United States Coastal and Geodetic Datum.
 - b. Proposed finished elevation of each building site and first floor level.
 - c. Existing and proposed stormwater management facilities with size and grades.
 - d. Proposed orderly disposal of surface water runoff.

- e. Centerline elevations along adjacent streets.
- f. Water Management District surfacewater management permit.

14.11.2 Procedure. Where, by the terms of these land development regulations, approval by the Planning and Zoning Board of a site and development plan is required prior to the issuance of a building permit, twelve (12) sets of such site and development plan shall be submitted to the Land Development Regulation Administrator to be circulated for comment to any other official or department of the City which may have responsibility for some aspect of the site and development plan.

Twelve (12) sets of data required for site and development plan approval shall be submitted to the Land Development Regulation Administrator not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the public meeting of the Planning and Zoning Board at which the application for site and development plan approval is to be considered together with the payment of such reasonable fees as the City Commission may determine through action in setting fees as set out in Article 1 of these land development regulations.

14.11.3 Action on Site and Development Plan. The Land Development Regulation Administrator shall forward the application for site and development plan approval along with any comments or criticisms to the Planning and Zoning Board for consideration. The Planning and Zoning Board shall handle such matters in a public session as part of a previously prepared agenda, however, no public notice and hearing is required. All matters relating to Planning and Zoning Board consideration of site and development plans shall be a public record and approval, approval with conditions, or denial shall require formal action of the Planning and Zoning Board. A petition for a zoning amendment and an application for site and development plan approval shall not be handled concurrently. Rather, an application for site and development plan approval shall be heard only after the applicant has secured the appropriate zoning on the subject parcel. Appeals from decisions of the Planning and Zoning Board shall be heard as set out in Article 12 of these land development regulations.

In reaching a decision as to whether or not the site and development plan as submitted should be approved with a directive to the Land Development Regulation Administrator to issue building permits, the Planning and Zoning Board shall be guided in its decision to approve, approve with conditions, or to deny by the following standards; the Planning and Zoning Board shall show in its record that each was considered where applicable and it shall make findings in regard to those of the following standards which it finds to be applicable:

1. Sufficiency of statements on ownership and control of the development and sufficiency of conditions of ownership or control, use, and permanent maintenance of common open space, common facilities, or common lands to ensure preservation of such lands and facilities for their intended purpose and to ensure that such common facilities will not become a future liability for the City Commission.
2. Density and/or the intended use of the proposed development with particular attention to its relationship to adjacent and nearby properties and effect on those properties and relationship to the Comprehensive Plan.
3. Ingress and egress to the development and proposed structures on the development, with particular reference to automotive and pedestrian safety, minimization of marginal friction with free movement of traffic on adjacent streets, separation of automotive traffic and pedestrian and other traffic, traffic flow and control, provision of services and servicing of utilities and refuse collection, and access in case of fire, catastrophe, or emergency.

4. Location and relationship of offstreet parking and offstreet loading facilities to thoroughfares and internal traffic patterns within the proposed development, with particular reference to automotive and pedestrian safety, traffic flow and control, access in case of fire or catastrophe, and screening and landscape.
 5. Sufficiency of proposed screens and buffers to preserve internal and external harmony and compatibility with uses inside and outside the proposed development.
 6. Manner of stormwater management on the property, with particular reference to the effect of provisions for stormwater management on adjacent and nearby properties and the consequences of such stormwater management on overall public stormwater management capacities.
 7. Adequacy of provision for sanitary sewers, with particular relationship to overall sanitary sewer availability and capacities.
 8. Utilities, with reference to hook-in locations and availability and capacity for the uses projected.
 9. Recreation facilities and open spaces, with attention to the size, location, and development of the areas as to adequacy, effect on privacy of adjacent and nearby properties and uses within the proposed development, and relationship to community open spaces and recreational facilities.
 10. General amenities and convenience, with particular reference to assuring that appearance and general layout of the proposed development will be compatible and harmonious with properties in the general area and will not be in conflict with other development in the area as to cause substantial depreciation of property values.
 11. Such other standards as may be imposed by these land development regulations on the particular use or activity involved.
- 14.11.4 Issuance of Building Permits. Upon the approval of the site and development plan application by the Planning and Zoning Board or its approval with conditions, building permits for the proposed development shall be issued by the Land Development Regulation Administrator. The development shall be built substantially in accordance with the approved site and development plan. If after such approval, should the owner/applicant or his or her successors desire to make any changes in the site and development plan, such changes shall be submitted to the Land Development Regulation Administrator. If the Land Development Regulation Administrator deems there to be a substantial change or deviation from that which is shown on the approved site and development plan, the owner/ applicant or his or her successors shall be required to submit the amended site and development plan for approval as set forth in Section 14.11 of these land development regulations. Failure to submit such amended site and development plan for determination by the Land Development Regulation Administrator that a substantial change or deviation is occurring or has occurred, prior to such changes, shall constitute a violation of these land development regulations and shall be punishable as provided in Article 15 of these land development regulations.

SECTION 14.12 CONSISTENCY WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

These land development regulations are required by law to be in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan. All development in conformance with these land development regulations shall, therefore, be in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan.

- 14.12.1 Generally. No development may be approved unless the development is found to be in conformance with the City Comprehensive Plan and that the provision of certain public facilities will be available at prescribed levels of service concurrent with the impacts of the development on those facilities.
- 14.12.2 Determining Conformance with the Comprehensive Plan. If a development proposal is found to meet all the requirements of these land development regulations, it shall be presumed to be in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan in all respects except for compliance with the concurrency requirement. Any aggrieved or adversely affected party may, however, question the consistency of a development proposal with the Comprehensive Plan. If a question of consistency is raised, the Land Development Regulation Administrator or any of the appointed boards, or the City Commission depending on which is responsible for approving the development, shall make a determination of consistency or inconsistency and support that determination with written findings.
- 14.12.3 Maintaining Level of Service Standards. The City shall require a concurrency review to be made with applications for development approvals and a Certificate of Concurrency issued prior to development. The review will analyze the development's impact on traffic circulation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, and recreation and open space. This review shall determine if the proposed development is concurrent with level of service standards for the above stated facilities. If the application is deemed concurrent, a Certificate of Concurrency will be issued by the Land Development Regulation Administrator. If the development requires any other development permit, a copy of the Certificate of Concurrency shall be included with any future application for a development permit. A separate concurrency review shall not be required for each development permit for the same project. Concurrency review addresses only the availability of public facilities a capacity of services and a Certificate of Concurrency does not represent overall development approval.

If the application for development is not concurrent, the applicant shall be notified that a certificate cannot be issued for the development. The burden of showing compliance with the adopted levels of service and meeting the concurrency test shall be upon the applicant.

The City Commission shall review applications for development and a development approval shall be issued only if the proposed development does not lower the existing levels of service of public facilities and services below the adopted level of service in the Comprehensive Plan.

14.12.3.1 Generally.

1. The adopted level of service shall be maintained.
 - a. No development activity may be approved unless it meets the following requirements designed to ensure that certain public services are available at prescribed levels of service concurrent with the impacts of development.
 - b. However, the prescribed levels of service may be degraded during construction of new facilities if upon completion of the new facilities the prescribed levels of service will be met.
2. Determination of Available Capacity. For purposes of these land development regulations, the available capacity of a facility shall be determined by adding together:
 - a. The total excess capacity of the existing facilities with the total capacity of new facilities. The capacity of new facilities may be counted only if one (1) or more of the following is shown:

- (1) Construction of the new facilities are under way at the time of application.
- (2) The new facilities are the subject of a binding executed contract for the construction of the facilities or the provision of services at the time the development permit is issued.
- (3) The new facilities have been included in the City annual capital budget.
- (4) The new facilities are guaranteed in an enforceable development agreement which may include, but is not limited to, development agreements pursuant to Chapter 163.3220 - 163.3243, Florida Statutes, as amended, or an agreement or development order pursuant to Chapter 380, Florida Statutes, as amended. Such facilities must be consistent with the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan and approved by the City Commission.
- (5) The developer has contributed funds to the City necessary to provide new facilities consistent with the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Commitment that the facilities will be built shall be evidenced by and appropriate budget amendment and appropriation by the City or other governmental entity.

b. Subtracting from that number the sum of:

- (1) The demand for the service created by existing development or previously approved development orders; and
- (2) The new demand for the service that will be created concurrent with the impacts of the proposed development by the anticipated completion of other presently approved developments.

3. Burden of Showing Compliance on Developer. The burden of showing compliance with these level of service requirements shall be upon the developer. In order to be approvable, applications for development approval shall provide sufficient information showing compliance with these standards.

14.12.4 Procedures for Concurrency Determination. A concurrency test shall be made of the following public facilities and services for which level of service standards have been established in the Comprehensive Plan, which are:

1. Traffic circulation;
2. Sanitary sewer;
3. Solid waste;
4. Drainage;
5. Potable water; and
6. Recreation and open space.

For Traffic Circulation the following determination procedures shall apply:

- a. The City shall provide level of service information as set forth in the most recent Data and Analysis Report in support of the Comprehensive Plan. If this level of service information indicates a level of service failure, the applicant may either:
 - (1) Accept the level of service information as set forth in the most recent Data and Analysis Report supporting the Comprehensive Plan, or
 - (2) Prepare a more detailed Highway Capacity Analysis as outlined in the Highway Capacity Manual, Special Report 209 (1985) or a speed and delay study following the procedure outlined by the Florida Department of Transportation, Traffic Engineering Office in its Manual for Uniform Traffic Studies.
- b. If the applicant chooses to do a more detailed analysis:
 - (1) The applicant shall submit the completed alternative analysis to the Land Development Regulation Administrator for review, and
 - (2) Land Development Regulation Administrator shall review the alternative analysis for accuracy and appropriate application of the methodology.
- c. If the alternative methodology, after review and acceptance by the Land Development Regulation Administrator, indicates an acceptable level of service, the alternative methodology shall be used in place of the most recent Data and Analysis to support the Comprehensive Plan.
- d. Any proposed development generating more than seven hundred fifty (750) trips a day shall be required to provide a trip distribution model, in addition to the requirements outlined above.

For Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water, and Recreation and Open Space the following determination procedures shall apply:

- a. The City shall provide level of service information as set forth in the most recent Data and Analysis Report in support of the Comprehensive Plan.
- b. If such level of service information indicates that the proposed project would not result in a level of service failure, the concurrency determination would indicate that adequate facility capacity at acceptable levels of service was available.
- c. If such level of service information indicates that the proposed project would result in a level of service failure, the concurrency determination would be that adequate facility capacity at acceptable levels of service was not available at the date of application or inquiry.

14.12.5 Determination of Project Impact. The impact of proposed development activity on available capacity shall be determined as follows:

- 14.12.5.1 Building Permits. The issuance of a building permit has more of an immediate impact on the level of service for public facilities than may be the case with the issuance of other types of development orders. Therefore, building permits shall be issued only when the necessary facilities and services are in place. The determination of the existence of the necessary facilities and services being in place shall be made by the Land Development Regulation Administrator as part of the Certificate of Concurrency Compliance procedure. For traffic circulation, this determination shall apply to the adopted level of service standards for roads within the City jurisdiction. All public facility impacts shall be determined based on the level of service of the facility throughout the facility geographic service area.

14.12.5.2 Other Types of Development Orders. Other types of development orders include, but are not limited to approval of subdivisions, re-zoning, special permits and site and development plan approval. These other types of development orders have less immediate impacts on public facilities and services than the issuance of a building permit. However, public facilities and services must be available concurrent with the impacts of development permitted by these other types of development orders. Therefore, subject to the Land Development Regulation Administrator determining that the necessary facilities or services are in place and are maintaining the adopted level of service, the following concurrency management requirements shall apply for the issuance of such development orders.

1. Provisions shall be included within the development order which shall require the construction of additional public facility capacity, where public facilities, due to the impacts of the development proposal do not meet the adopted level of service; and
2. Such provisions shall require the necessary public facilities be constructed by the developer and at the developer's expense, or by the public or private entity having jurisdictional authority over the facility to the adopted level of service so that the necessary facilities and services will be in place when the impacts of the development occur and within conformance with the Five-year Schedule of Improvements found within the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

14.12.6 For Development Orders and Permits, the following determination shall apply:

- a. If an applicant desires to determine whether there is sufficient capacity to accommodate their proposed project, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall make an informal nonbinding determination of whether there appears to be sufficient capacity in the public facilities and services to satisfy the demands of the proposed project.

If there appears to be insufficient capacity, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall then make a determination of what public facilities or services would be deficient if the proposed project were approved.

- b. There are certain development approvals that are ineligible to receive concurrency reservation because they are too conceptual and, consequently, do not allow an accurate assessment of public facility impacts. These development approvals are land use amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and rezoning requests. Those development approvals shall receive a nonbinding concurrency determination.
- c. Any concurrency determination, whether requested as part of an application for development approval or without an application for development approval, is a nonbinding determination of what public facilities and services are available at the date of inquiry. The issuance of a Certificate of Concurrency Compliance shall be the only binding action which reserves capacity for public facilities and services.

14.12.7 Certificate of Concurrency Compliance. A Certificate of Concurrency Compliance shall only be issued upon final development approval. The Certificate of Concurrency Compliance shall remain in effect for the same period of time as the development order or permit granting final development approval. If the development approval does not have an expiration date, the Certificate of Concurrency Compliance shall be valid for twelve (12) months from the date of issuance.

- 14.12.8 Application Priority. In such cases where there are competing applications for public facility capacity, the following order of priority shall apply:
1. Issuance of a building permit based upon previously approved development orders permitting redevelopment;
 2. Issuance of a building permit based upon previously approved development orders permitting new development;
 3. Issuance of new development orders permitting redevelopment;
 4. Issuance of new development orders permitting new development.
- 14.12.9 Concurrency Management System. The following conditions apply to the City concurrency management system:
1. Amendments to the City Comprehensive Plan can be made twice each year and as otherwise permitted as small scale developments. In addition, changes can be made to the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan by ordinance if the changes are limited to the technical matters listed in Chapter 163.3161 through 163.3215, Florida Statutes, as amended.
 2. No development or development permit order shall be issued which would require the City Commission to delay or suspend construction of any of the capital improvements on the Five-Year Schedule of the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan.
 3. If by issuance of a development order or development permit a substitution of a comparable project on the Five-Year Schedule is proposed, the applicant may request the City Commission to consider an amendment to the Five-Year Schedule in one (1) of the twice annual amendment reviews.
 4. The result of any development failing to meet the required level of service standards for public facilities shall require a halting of the affected development or the reduction of the standard for level of service, which will require an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 14.13 LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

The City Commission shall use the following level of service standards for making concurrency determinations.

- 14.13.1 Traffic Circulation. New development shall not be approved unless there is sufficient available capacity to sustain the following levels of service for traffic circulation as established in the Traffic Circulation Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Establish the Service Standards as noted below at peak hour for the following roadway segments within the City as defined within the Florida Department of Transportation "Florida Level of Service Standards and Guidelines Manual for Planning, 1989".

ROADWAY SEGMENT NUMBER	ROADWAY SEGMENT	NUMBER OF LANES	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	AREA TYPE	LEVEL OF SERVICE
1	C.R. 238 (from City's north limits to City's west limits)	2 U	Major Collector	Rural	D
2	S. R. 121 (from City's northeast limits to City's west limits)	2 U	Minor Arterial	Rural	D
3	S. R. 100 (from City's east limits to City's west limits)	2 U	Minor Arterial	Rural	D
4	S. R. 231 (from C.R. 238 to City's south limits)	2 U	Minor Arterial	Rural	D

U Undivided roadway

- 14.13.2 Sanitary Sewer. New development shall not be approved unless there is sufficient available capacity to sustain the following levels of service for sanitary sewer systems as established in the Sanitary Sewer Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

FACILITY TYPE	LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD
Lake Butler Community Sanitary Sewer System	100 gallons per capita per day

- 14.13.3 Potable Water. New development shall not be approved unless there is sufficient available capacity to sustain the following levels of service for potable water systems as established in the Potable Water Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

FACILITY TYPE	LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD
Lake Butler Community	165 gallons per capita Potable Water System per day

- 14.13.4 Drainage. New development shall not be approved unless there is sufficient available capacity to sustain the following levels of service for drainage systems as established in the Drainage Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD

For all projects which fall totally within a stream, or open lake watershed, detention systems must be installed such that the peak rate of post-development runoff will not exceed the peak-rate of pre-development runoff for storm events up through and including either:

1. A design storm with a 10-year, 24 hour rainfall depth with Soil Conservation Service type II distribution falling on average antecedent moisture conditions for projects serving exclusively agricultural, forest, conservation, or recreational uses; or
2. A design storm with 100-year critical duration rainfall depth for projects serving any land use other than agricultural, silvicultural, conservation, or recreational uses.

All other stormwater management projects shall adhere to the standards as specified in Chapter 17-25, Florida Administrative Code (Rules of the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation) and Chapter 40B-4, Florida Administrative Code (Rules of the Suwannee River Water Management District), as effective on the date of adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.

Any development exempt from Chapter 17-25 or 40B-4 as cited above, and which is adjacent to, or drains into a surface water, canal, or stream, or which enters a ditch which empties into a sinkhole, shall first allow the runoff to enter a grassed swale designed to percolate eighty (80) percent of the runoff from a three (3) year, one (1) hour design storm within seventy-two (72) hours after a storm event.

- 14.13.5 Solid Waste. New development shall not be approved unless there is sufficient available capacity to sustain the following levels of service for solid waste facilities as established in the Public Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

FACILITY TYPE	LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD
Solid Waste Landfill	0.76 tons per capita per year

- 14.13.6 Recreation. New development shall not be approved unless there is sufficient available capacity to sustain the following levels of service for the recreation facilities as established in the Recreation and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

RESOURCE BASED

RECREATION ACTIVITY/FACILITY LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD

ACTIVITY	LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD
Swimming (non-pool)	A 25,000 persons threshold for the initial access point at a beach, stream, spring, river, lake or pond, with a 25,000 person increment for each additional access point at a beach, stream, spring, river, lake or pond within a 25 mile radius of the City.
Fishing (non-boat)	A 2,500 person threshold for the initial access point, with a 2,500 person increment for each additional access point within a 25 mile radius of the City.
Fishing (boat)	A 4,300 person threshold for the initial boat ramp, with a 4,300 person increment for each additional boat ramp, within a 25 mile radius of the City.
Camping (recreation vehicle and tent)	A 5,600 person threshold for the initial acre of camping area, with a 5,600 person increment for each additional acre of camping area within a 25 mile radius of the City.
Picnicking	A 500 person threshold for the initial picnic table, with a 500 person increment for each additional picnic table.
Bicycling	A 1,000 person threshold for the initial mile of local roadway, with a 1,000 person increment for each additional mile of local roadway.
Hiking	A 7,000 person threshold for the initial mile of available hiking trail, with a 7,000 person increment for each additional mile of available hiking trail, within a 25 mile radius of the City.
Nature Study	A 2,500 person threshold for the initial 7.0 acres of wildlife management area, with a 2,500 person increment for each additional 7.0 acres of wildlife management area, within a 25 mile radius of the City.

ACTIVITY BASED
RECREATION ACTIVITY/FACILITY LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD

ACTIVITY	LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD
Golf	A 32,500 person threshold for the initial 9-holes of golf course, with a 32,500 person increment for each additional 9-holes of golf course.
Equipped play area	A 2,500 person threshold for the initial equipped play area, with a 2,500 person increment for each additional equipped play area.
Tennis	A 7,500 person threshold for the initial tennis court, with a 7,500 person increment for each additional tennis court.
Baseball/softball	A 6,000 person threshold for the initial ball field, with a 6,000 person increment for each additional ball field.
Football/Soccer	A 15,000 person threshold for the initial multi-purpose field, with a 15,000 person increment for each additional multi-purpose field.
Handball/racquetball	A 10,000 person threshold for the initial court, with a 10,000 person increment for each additional court.
Basketball	A 2,500 person threshold for the initial goal, with a 2,500 person increment for each additional goal.
Swimming (pool)	A 25,000 person threshold for the initial pool, with a 25,000 person increment for each additional pool.
Shuffleboard	A 10,000 person threshold for the initial court, with a 10,000 person increment for each additional court.

SECTION 14.14 PROPORTIONATE FAIR-SHARE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

14.14.1 Purpose and Intent

The purpose of this section is to establish a method whereby the impacts of development on transportation facilities can be mitigated by the cooperative efforts of the public and private sectors, to be known as the Proportionate Fair-Share Transportation Program, as required by and in a manner consistent with Section 163.3180(16), Florida Statutes, as amended.

14.14.2 Applicability

The Proportionate Fair-Share Transportation Program shall apply to all developments in the City that have been notified of a lack of capacity to satisfy transportation concurrency on a transportation facility in the City Concurrency Management System, including transportation facilities maintained by Florida Department of Transportation or another jurisdiction that are relied upon for concurrency determinations, pursuant to the concurrency requirements of this Article of the Land Development Regulations. The Proportionate Fair-Share Transportation Program does not apply to developments of regional impact using proportionate fair-share under Section 163.3180(12), Florida Statutes, as amended, or to developments exempted from concurrency as provided in the Comprehensive Plan and this Article of the Land Development Regulations, and/or Section 163.3180, Florida Statutes, as amended, regarding exceptions and de minimis impacts.

14.14.3 General Requirements

1. An applicant may choose to satisfy the transportation concurrency requirements of the City by making a proportionate fair-share contribution, pursuant to the following requirements:

- a. The proposed development is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and applicable land development regulations, and
 - b. The Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements in the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan or the long-term schedule of capital improvements for an adopted long-term Concurrency Management System includes a transportation improvement(s) that, upon completion, will satisfy the requirements of the Concurrency Management System. The provisions of paragraph (2) of this General Requirements subsection herein may apply if a project or projects needed to satisfy concurrency are not presently contained within the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan or an adopted long-term schedule of capital improvements for an adopted long-term Concurrency Management System.
2. The City may choose to allow an applicant to satisfy transportation concurrency through the Proportionate Fair-Share Transportation Program by contributing to an improvement that, upon completion, will satisfy the requirements of the Concurrency Management System, but is not contained in the Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements in the Capital Improvements Element or a long-term schedule of capital improvements for an adopted long-term Concurrency Management System, where the following apply:
- a. The City adopts, by resolution, a commitment to add the improvement to the Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements in the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan or long-term schedule of capital improvements for an adopted long-term Concurrency Management System no later than the next regularly scheduled annual Capital Improvements Element update. To qualify for consideration under this section, the proposed improvement must be reviewed by the Local Planning Agency, and determined to be financially feasible pursuant to Section 163.3180(16)(b)1., Florida Statutes, as amended, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and in compliance with the provisions of this section. Financial feasibility for this section means that additional contributions, payments or funding sources are reasonably anticipated during a period not to exceed ten (10) years to fully mitigate impacts on the transportation facilities.
 - b. If the funds allocated for the Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements in the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan are insufficient to fully fund construction of a transportation improvement required by the Concurrency Management System, the City may still enter into a binding proportionate fair-share agreement with the applicant authorizing construction of that amount of development on which the proportionate fair-share is calculated if the proportionate fair-share amount in such agreement is sufficient to pay for one (1) or more improvements which will, in the opinion of the governmental entity or entities maintaining the transportation facilities, significantly benefit the impacted transportation system.
- The improvement or improvements funded by the proportionate fair-share component must be adopted into the Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements in the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan or the long-term schedule of capital improvements for an adopted long-term schedule of capital improvements for an adopted long-term Concurrency Management System at the next regularly scheduled annual Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan update.
3. Any improvement project proposed to meet the applicant's fair-share obligation must meet design standards of the City for locally maintained roadways and those of the Florida Department of Transportation for the state highway system.

14.14.4 Intergovernmental Coordination

Pursuant to policies in the Intergovernmental Coordination Element of the Comprehensive Plan and applicable policies in the North Central Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan, the City shall coordinate with affected jurisdictions, including Florida Department of Transportation, regarding mitigation to impacted facilities not under the jurisdiction of the City. An interlocal agreement may be established with other affected jurisdictions for this purpose.

14.14.5 Application Process

1. Upon notification of a lack of capacity to satisfy transportation concurrency, the applicant shall also be notified in writing of the opportunity to satisfy transportation concurrency through the Proportionate Fair-Share Transportation Program pursuant to the requirements of this section.
2. Prior to submitting an application for a proportionate fair-share agreement, a pre-application meeting shall be held to discuss eligibility, application submittal requirements, potential mitigation options, and related issues. If the impacted facility is on the Strategic Intermodal System, then the Florida Department of Transportation will be notified and invited to participate in the pre-application meeting.
3. Eligible applicants shall submit an application to the City that includes an application fee, as established by a fee resolution, as amended, by the City, and the following:
 - a. Name, address and telephone number of owner(s), developer and agent;
 - b. Property location, including parcel identification numbers;
 - c. Legal description and survey of property;
 - d. Project description, including type, intensity and amount of development;
 - e. Phasing schedule, if applicable; and
 - f. Description of requested proportionate fair-share mitigation method(s).
4. The City shall review the application and certify that the application is sufficient and complete within thirty (30) calendar days. If an application is determined to be insufficient, incomplete or inconsistent with the general requirements of the Proportionate Fair-Share Transportation Program as described in this section, then the applicant will be notified in writing of the reasons for such deficiencies within thirty (30) calendar days of submittal of the application. If such deficiencies are not remedied by the applicant within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the written notification, then the application will be deemed abandoned. The City Commission may, in its discretion, grant an extension of time not to exceed sixty (60) calendar days to cure such deficiencies, provided that the applicant has shown good cause for the extension and has taken reasonable steps to effect a cure.
5. Pursuant to Section 163.3180(16)(e), Florida Statutes, as amended, proposed proportionate fair-share mitigation for development impacts to facilities on the Strategic Intermodal System requires the concurrence of the Florida Department of Transportation. The applicant shall submit evidence of an agreement between the applicant and the Florida Department of Transportation for inclusion in the proportionate fair-share transportation agreement.

6. When an application is deemed sufficient, complete and eligible, the applicant shall be advised in writing and a proposed proportionate fair-share obligation and binding agreement will be prepared by the City and delivered to the appropriate parties for review, including a copy to the Florida Department of Transportation for any proposed proportionate fair-share mitigation on a Strategic Intermodal System facility, no later than sixty (60) calendar days from the date at which the applicant received the notification of a sufficient application and no fewer than fifteen (15) calendar days prior to the City Commission meeting when the agreement will be considered.
7. The City shall notify the applicant regarding the date of the City Commission meeting when the agreement will be considered for final approval. No proportionate fair-share agreement will be effective until approved by the City Commission.

14.14.6 Determining Proportionate Fair-Share Obligation

1. Proportionate fair-share mitigation for concurrency impacts may include, without limitation, separately or collectively, private funds, contributions of land, and construction and contribution of facilities.
2. A development shall not be required to pay more than its proportionate fair-share. The fair market value of the proportionate fair-share mitigation for the impacted facilities shall not differ regardless of the method of mitigation.
3. The methodology used to calculate an applicant's proportionate fair-share obligation shall be as provided for in Section 163.3180 (12), Florida Statutes, as amended, as follows:

The cumulative number of trips from the proposed development expected to reach roadways during peak hours from the complete build out of a stage or phase being approved, divided by the change in the peak hour maximum service volume (MSV) of roadways resulting from construction of an improvement necessary to maintain the adopted level of service (LOS), multiplied by the construction cost, at the time of developer payment, of the improvement necessary to maintain the adopted LOS.”

OR

$$\text{Proportionate Fair-Share} = S \left[\left(\frac{\text{Development Trips}_i}{\text{SV Increase}_i} \right) \times \text{Cost}_i \right]$$

WHERE:

Development Trips_i = Those trips from the stage or phase of development under review that are assigned to roadway segment “I” and have triggered a deficiency per the Concurrency Management System;

SV Increase_i = Service volume increase provided by the eligible improvement to roadway segment “I” per section E;

Cost_i = Adjusted cost of the improvement to segment “I”. Cost shall include all improvements and associated costs, such as design, right-of-way acquisition, planning, engineering, inspection, and physical development costs directly associated with construction at the anticipated cost in the year it will be incurred.

4. For the purposes of determining proportionate fair-share obligations, the City shall determine improvement costs based upon the actual cost of the improvement as obtained from the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan, or the Florida Department of Transportation Work Program. Where such information is not available, improvement cost shall be determined using one of the following methods.

- a. An analysis by the City of costs by cross section type that incorporates data from recent projects and is updated annually and approved by the City Commission. In order to accommodate increases in construction material costs, project costs shall be adjusted by the following inflation factor:

$$\text{Cost}_n = \text{Cost}_0 \times (1 + \text{Cost_growth}_{3\text{yr}})^n$$

WHERE:

Cost_n = The cost of the improvements in year n;

Cost_0 = The cost of the improvement in the current year;

$\text{Cost_growth}_{3\text{yr}}$ = The growth rate of costs over the last three years;

n = The number of years until the improvement is constructed.

The three-year growth rate is determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Cost_growth}_{3\text{yr}} = [\text{Cost_growth}_{-1} + \text{Cost_growth}_{-2} + \text{Cost_growth}_{-3}] / 3$$

WHERE:

$\text{Cost_growth}_{3\text{yr}}$ = The growth rate of costs over the last three years;

Cost_growth_{-1} = The growth rate of costs in the previous year;

Cost_growth_{-2} = The growth rate of costs two years prior;

Cost_growth_{-3} = The growth rate of costs three years prior.

- b. The most recent Florida Department of Transportation *Transportation Costs* report, as adjusted based upon the type of cross-section (urban or rural); locally available data from recent projects on acquisition, drainage and utility costs; and significant changes in the cost of materials due to unforeseeable events. Cost estimates for state road improvements not included in the adopted Florida Department of Transportation Work Program shall be determined using this method in coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation.

5. If the City has accepted an improvement project proposed by the applicant, then the value of the improvement shall be determined using one (1) of the methods provided in this section.
6. If the City has accepted right-of-way dedication for the proportionate fair-share payment, credit for the dedication of the non-site related right-of-way shall be valued on the date of the dedication at one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the most recent assessed value by the City Property Appraiser or, at the option of the applicant, by fair market value established by an independent appraisal approved by the City and at no expense to the City. The applicant shall supply a drawing and legal description of the land and a certificate of title or title search of the land to the City at no expense to the City. If the estimated value of the right-of-way dedication proposed by the applicant is less than the City estimated total proportionate fair-share obligation for that development, then the applicant must also pay the difference. Prior to purchase or acquisition of any real estate or acceptance of donations of real estate intended to be used for the proportionate fair-share, public or private partners should contact the Florida Department of Transportation for essential information about compliance with federal law and regulations.

14.14.7 Proportionate Fair-Share Agreements

1. Upon execution of a Proportionate Fair-Share Agreement the applicant shall receive City concurrency approval. Should the applicant fail to apply for a development permit within twelve (12) months of the execution of the Proportionate Fair-Share Agreement, then the Proportionate Fair-Share Agreement shall be considered null and void, and the applicant shall be required to reapply.

2. Payment of the proportionate fair-share contribution is due in full prior to issuance of the final development order or recording of the final plat and shall be non-refundable. If the payment is submitted more than twelve (12) months after the date of execution of the Agreement, then the proportionate fair-share cost shall be recalculated at the time of payment based on the best estimate of the construction cost of the required improvement at the time of payment, pursuant to the Determining Proportionate Fair-Share Obligation subsection herein and adjusted accordingly.
3. All developer improvements authorized under this section must be completed prior to issuance of a development permit, or as otherwise established in a binding agreement that is accompanied by a security instrument that is sufficient to ensure the completion of all required improvements. Any required improvements shall be completed before issuance of building permits.
4. Dedication of necessary right-of-way for facility improvements pursuant to a proportionate fair-share agreement must be completed prior to issuance of the final development order or recording of the final plat.
5. Any requested change to a development project subsequent to a development order may be subject to additional proportionate fair-share contributions to the extent the change would generate additional traffic that would require mitigation.
6. Applicants may submit a letter to withdraw from the Proportionate Fair-Share Agreement at any time prior to the execution of the Proportionate Fair-Share Agreement. The application fee and any associated advertising costs to the City are non-refundable.

14.14.8 Appropriation of Fair-Share Revenues

1. Proportionate fair-share revenues shall be placed in the appropriate project account for funding of scheduled improvements in the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan, or as otherwise established in the terms of the Proportionate Fair-Share Agreement. At the discretion of the City Commission, proportionate fair-share revenues may be used for operational improvements prior to construction of the capacity project from which the proportionate fair-share revenues were derived. Proportionate fair-share revenues may also be used as the fifty percent (50%) local match for funding under the Florida Department of Transportation's Transportation Regional Incentive Program.
2. In the event a scheduled facility improvement is removed from the Capital Improvements Element of the Comprehensive Plan, then the revenues collected for its construction may be applied toward the construction of another improvement within that same corridor or sector that would mitigate the impacts of development pursuant to the requirements of this section.

Where an impacted regional facility has been designated as a regionally significant transportation facility in an adopted regional transportation plan as provided in Section 339.155, Florida Statutes, as amended, and then the City may coordinate with other impacted jurisdictions and agencies to apply proportionate fair-share contributions and public contributions to seek funding for improving the impacted regional facility under the Florida Department of Transportation's Transportation Regional Incentive Program. Such coordination shall be ratified by the City Commission through an interlocal agreement that establishes a procedure for earmarking of the developer contributions for this purpose.

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ARTICLE FIFTEEN

ENFORCEMENT AND REVIEW

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ARTICLE FIFTEEN. ENFORCEMENT AND REVIEW

SECTION 15.1 COMPLAINTS REGARDING VIOLATIONS

Whenever the Land Development Regulation Administrator receives a written, signed complaint alleging a violation of these land development regulations, he or she shall investigate the complaint, take whatever action is warranted, and inform the complainant in writing what actions have been or will be taken.

SECTION 15.2 PERSONS LIABLE

The owner, tenant, or occupant of any building or land or part thereof and any architect, builder, contractor, agent, or other person who participates in, assists, directs, creates, or maintains any situation that is contrary to the requirements of these land development regulations may be held responsible for the violation and suffer the penalties and be subject to the remedies herein provided.

SECTION 15.3 PROCEDURES UPON DISCOVERY OF VIOLATIONS

1. If the Land Development Regulation Administrator finds that any provision of these land development regulations is being violated, he or she shall send a written notice to the person responsible for such violation, indicating the nature of the violation and ordering the action necessary to correct it. Additional written notices may be sent at the Land Development Administrator's discretion.
2. The final written notice (the initial written notice may be the final notice) shall state what action the Land Development Administrator intends to take if the violation is not corrected and shall advise that the Land Development Regulation Administrator's decision or order may be appealed to the Board of Adjustment in accordance with Article 12.
3. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in cases when delay would pose a danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, the Land Development Regulation Administrator may seek enforcement without prior written notice by invoking any of the penalties or remedies authorized in this Article.

SECTION 15.4 PENALTIES AND REMEDIES FOR VIOLATIONS

1. Violations of the provisions of these land development regulations or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violations of any conditions and safeguards established in connection with granting of variances, special exceptions, special permits or temporary use permits, shall constitute a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in Chapter 775, Florida Statutes, as amended. Any person, firm or corporation who violates these land development regulations, or fails to comply with any of its requirements, shall upon conviction of a misdemeanor of the second degree be fined or imprisoned, or both, as provided for in Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, as amended and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be a separate offense.
2. Any act constituting a violation of the provisions of these land development regulations or a failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violations of any conditions and safeguards established in connection with the granting of variances, special exceptions, special permits, or temporary use permits, shall also subject the offender to the penalties provided above. If the offender fails to pay the penalty within ten (10) days after being cited for a violation, the penalty may be recovered by the City in a civil action in the nature of debt. A civil penalty may not be appealed to the Board of Adjustment if the offender was sent a final notice of violation in accordance with this Article and did not take an appeal to the Board of Adjustment within the prescribed time.

3. Each day that any violation continues after notification by the Land Development Regulation Administrator that such violation exists shall be considered a separate offense for purposes of the penalties and remedies specified in this Article.
4. Any one (1), all, or any combination of the foregoing penalties and remedies may be used to enforce these land development regulations.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN

AMENDMENTS

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ARTICLE SIXTEEN. AMENDMENTS

These land development regulations, and Official Zoning Atlas, and other material as set out may from time to time be amended, supplemented, changed, or repealed. Procedures shall be as follows:

SECTION 16.1 INITIATION OF AMENDMENTS

A land development regulation amendment may be proposed by:

1. City Commission;
2. Planning and Zoning Board;
3. Board of Adjustment;
4. Any department or Board of the City; and
5. Any person other than those listed in 1, 2, 3, or 4 above; provided, however, that no such person shall propose an amendment for the rezoning of property which he or she does not own except as agent or attorney for an owner.

All proposals for land development regulation amendments shall be submitted in writing to the office of the Land Development Regulation Administrator accompanied by all pertinent information which may be required by the Planning and Zoning Board for proper consideration of the matter, along with, for persons under 5 above, the payment of such fees and charges as have been established by the City Commission (see Article 1). In the case of a petition for the rezoning of land, the Land Development Regulation Administrator shall post a sign advertising the petition for rezoning on a prominent position on said land and clearly visible to the public in conformance with Article 13 herein.

SECTION 16.2 PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD REPORT

16.2.1 Procedure. It is the intent of these land development regulations that all proposed amendments shall be heard in the first instance by the Planning and Zoning Board. Within a reasonable time after a proposed amendment is filed, the Planning and Zoning Board shall submit its report and recommendation concerning the proposed amendment to the City Commission.

Before making a recommendation concerning the proposed amendment, the Planning and Zoning Board shall hold a public hearing to consider the proposed zoning amendment in conformance with Article 13 of these land development regulations.

16.2.2 Nature and Requirements of Planning and Zoning Board Report. When pertaining to the rezoning of land, the report and recommendation of the Planning and Zoning Board to the City Commission required by Section 16.2.1 above shall show that the Planning and Zoning Board has considered the proposed change in relation to the following, where applicable:

1. Conformity with the Comprehensive Plan and the effects upon the Comprehensive Plan.
2. The existing land use pattern.
3. The creation of an isolated district unrelated to adjacent and nearby districts.
4. The impact of the proposed change upon population density pattern and the load on public facilities such as schools, utilities, streets, etc.
5. The existing district boundaries in relation to existing conditions on the property proposed for change.
6. Changed or changing conditions which justify the recommended action on the proposed amendment.

7. The impact of the proposed change upon living conditions in the neighborhood.
8. The impact of the proposed change upon traffic with particular regard to congestion or other public safety matters.
9. The impact of the proposed change upon drainage.
10. The impact of the proposed change upon light and air to adjacent areas.
11. The impact of the proposed change upon property values in the adjacent area.
12. The impact of the proposed change upon the improvement or development of adjacent property in accordance with existing regulations.
13. The granting of a special privilege to an individual owner as contrasted with the needs of the overall public welfare.
14. Substantial reasons, if any, why the property cannot be used in accordance with existing zoning.
15. The impact of the proposed change with regard to the scale of needs of the neighborhood or the City.
16. The availability of alternate, adequate sites in the City in districts already permitting such use.

When pertaining to other proposed amendments of these land development regulations. The Planning and Zoning Board shall consider:

1. The need and justification for the change.
2. The relationship of the proposed amendment to the purposes and objectives of the comprehensive planning program and to the Comprehensive Plan, with appropriate consideration as to whether the proposed change will further the purposes of these land development regulations and other ordinances, regulations, and actions designed to implement the Comprehensive Plan.

16.2.3 Status of Planning and Zoning Board Report and Recommendations. The report and recommendation of the Planning and Zoning Board required by Section 16.2.1 above shall be advisory only and shall not be binding upon the City Commission.

SECTION 16.3 CITY COMMISSION: ACTION ON PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD REPORT

Within a reasonable time after receiving the Planning and Zoning Board report and recommendation on a proposed zoning amendment, the City Commission shall hold a public hearing to consider the proposed zoning amendment in conformance with Article 13 herein. The City Commission shall take final action on the proposed land development regulation amendment by either approving or denying the proposed amendment.

SECTION 16.4 RELATIONSHIP OF AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

If the amendment requires the prior amendment of the City's Comprehensive Plan adopted pursuant to the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act (Chapter 163.3161 through 163.3215, Florida Statutes, as amended) action on an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan shall be taken prior to final action on such land development regulation amendment. However, this provision shall not prohibit the concurrent review and consideration of a Comprehensive Plan amendment and land development regulation amendment.

SECTION 16.5 LIMITATION ON SUBSEQUENT APPLICATION

No application by an owner of real property for an amendment to the Official Zoning Atlas for a particular parcel of property, or part thereof, shall be received by the Land Development Regulation Administrator until the expiration of twelve (12) calendar months from the date of denial of an application for an amendment to the Official Zoning Atlas for such property, or part thereof, unless the City Commission specifically waives said waiting period based upon a consideration of the following factors:

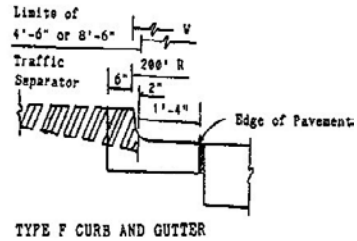
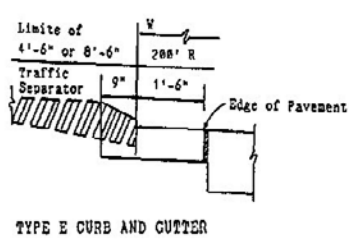
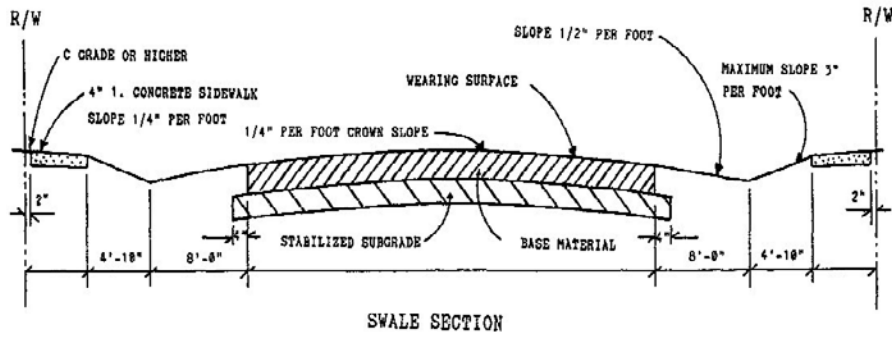
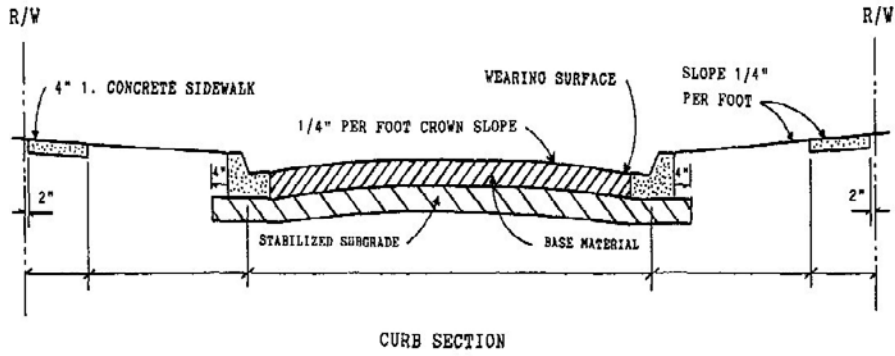
1. The new application constitutes a proposed zoning classification different from the one (1) proposed in the denied application.
2. Failure to waive said twelve (12) month waiting period constitutes a hardship to the applicant resulting from mistake, inadvertence, or newly discovered matters of consideration.

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APPENDIX A

Street Cross Section and Curb Standards.....	A-2
Cul-de-Sac Detail	A-3
Intersection Design Standards.....	A-4
Utility Location	A-5
Certificate of Surveyor	A-6
Certificate of Subdivider's Engineer	A-6
Certificate of Approval by County Health Department	A-7
Certificate of Approval by the City Attorney	A-7
Certificate of Approval of the City Commission	A-8
Certificate of Estimated Cost	A-8
Preliminary and Final Plat Size Specifications	A-9

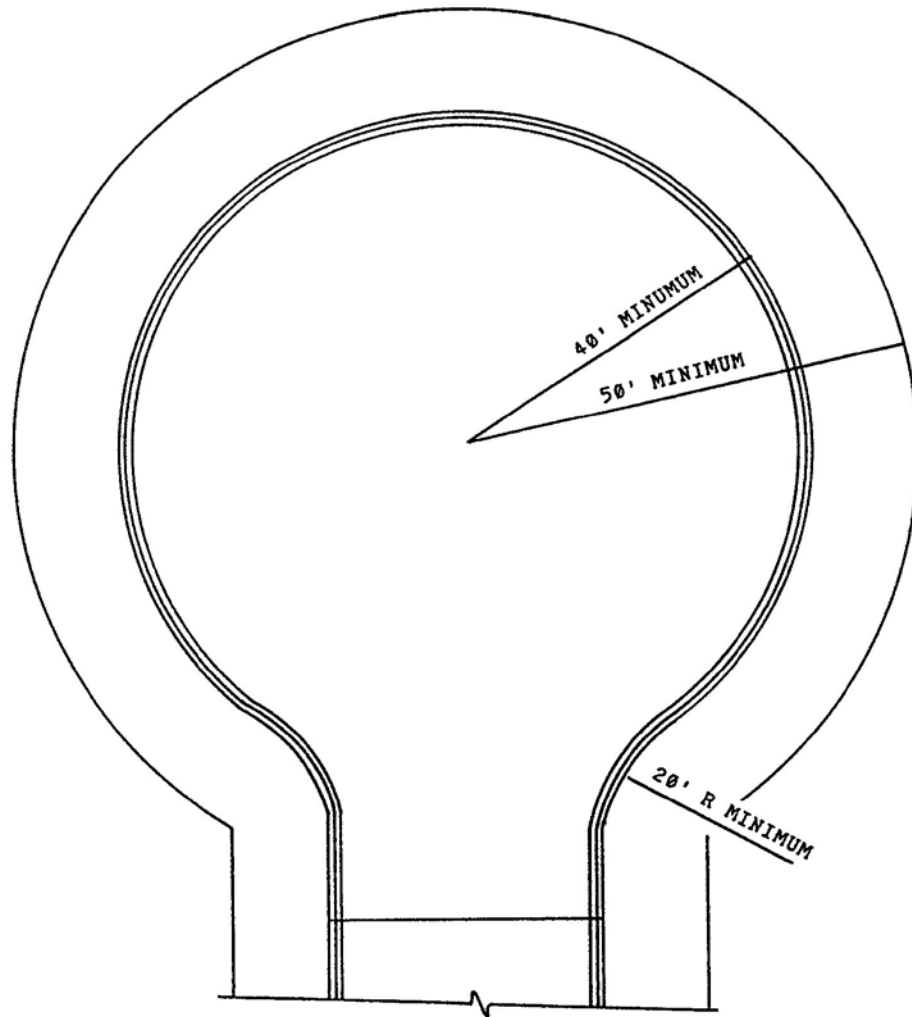
STREET CROSS SECTION AND CURB STANDARDS



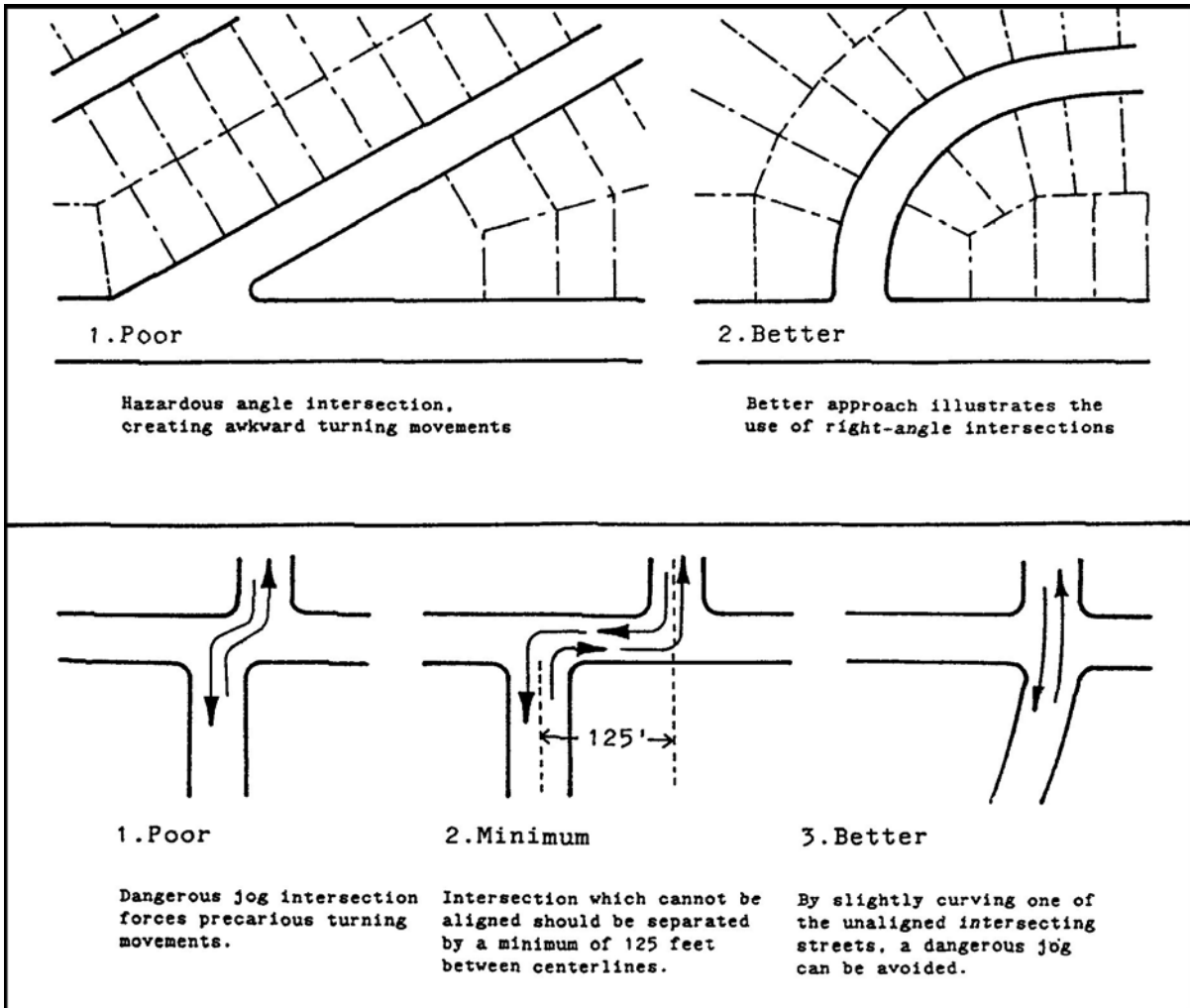
ALTERNATE CURB SECTIONS

NOTE: CURB AND SIDEWALKS SHALL BE CAST OF 2,500 P.S.I. CONCRETE

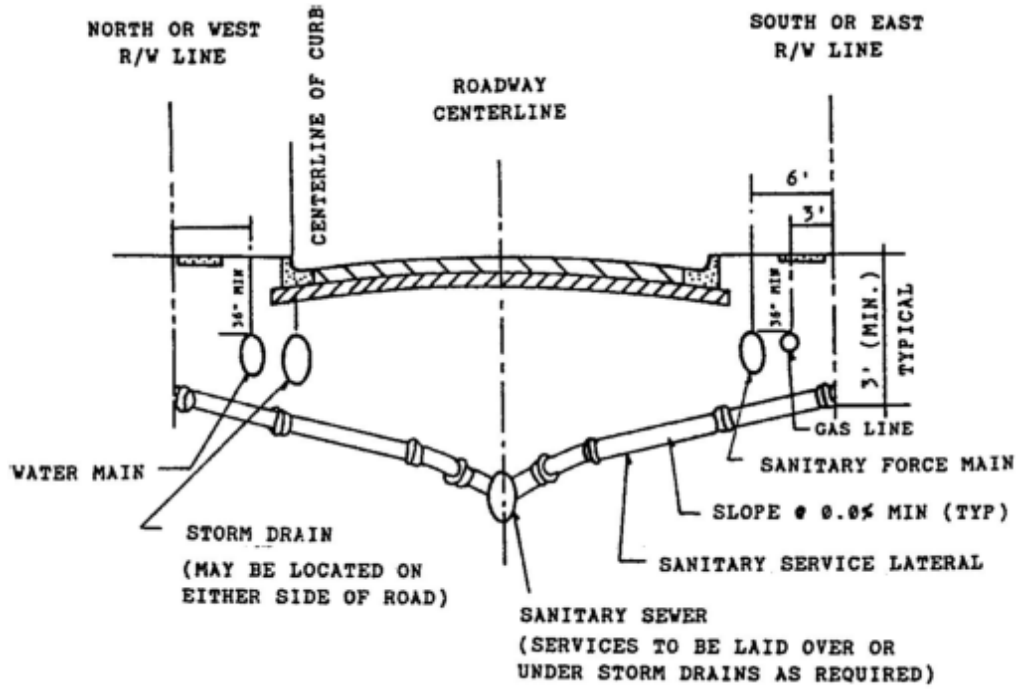
CUL-DE-SAC DETAIL



INTERSECTION DESIGN STANDARDS



UTILITY LOCATION



TYPICAL SECTION
LOCAL AND COLLECTOR STREETS

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEYOR

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the undersigned, being a licensed and registered land surveyor, as provided under Chapter 472, Florida Statutes and is in good standing with the Board of Land Surveyors, does hereby certify that on _____ he completed the survey of the lands as shown in the foregoing plat or plan; that said plat is a correct representation of the lands therein described and platted or subdivided; that permanent reference monuments have been placed as shown thereon as required by Chapter 177, Florida Statutes, as amended; and that said land is located in Section _____, Township _____, and Range _____, Lake Butler, Florida.

NAME _____

DATE _____

Registration Number _____

CERTIFICATE OF THE
SUBDIVIDER'S ENGINEER

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that on _____, _____ Registered Florida Engineer, as specified within Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, License No. _____, does hereby certify that all required improvements have been installed in compliance with the approved construction plans and as applicable, any submitted "as built" blue prints in accordance with the requirements of the City of Lake Butler, Florida.

_____(SEAL)
Registered Florida Engineer

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL
BY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Examined on _____

AND

Approved by _____
County Health Department

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL
BY THE ATTORNEY FOR THE CITY OF LAKE BUTLER, FLORIDA

Examined on _____

AND

Approved as to Legal Form and Sufficiency by _____
City Attorney

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL BY CITY COMMISSION OF
THE CITY OF LAKE BUTLER, FLORIDA

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that on the foregoing plat was approved by the City Commission for the City of Lake Butler, Florida.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

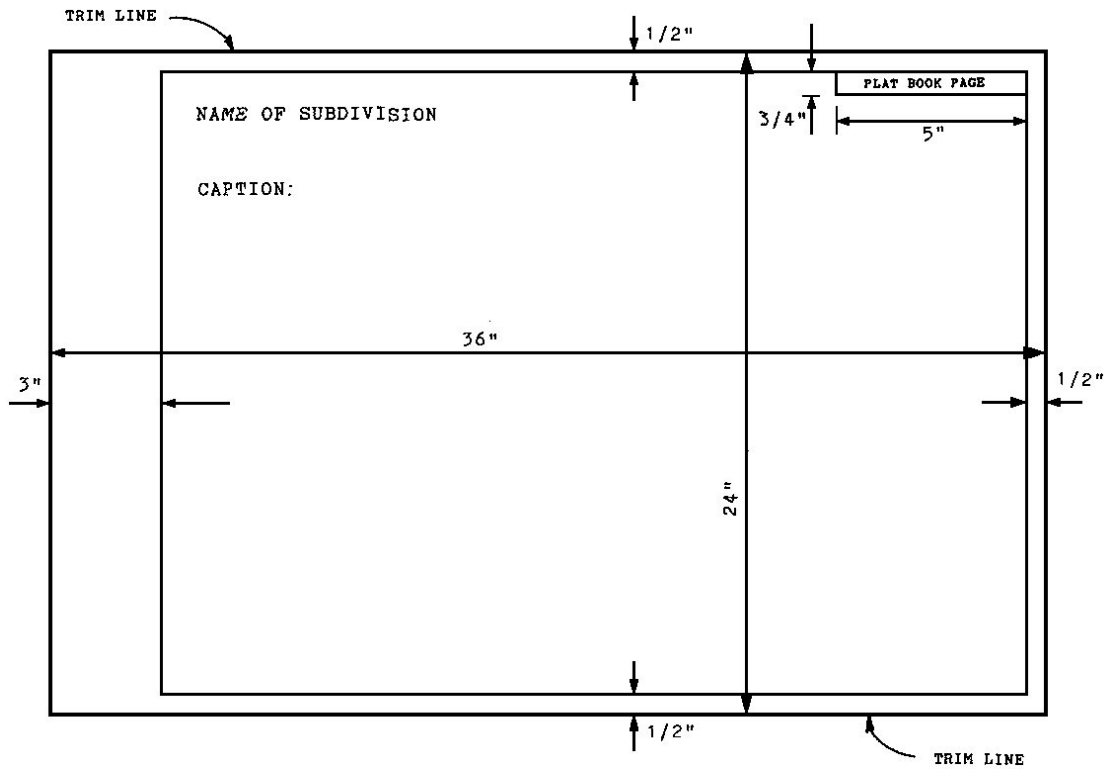
Filed for record on: _____

CERTIFICATE OF ESTIMATED COST

I, _____, Registered Florida Engineer, as specified within Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, License No. _____, do hereby estimate that the total estimated cost of installing all required improvements for the proposed subdivision to be titled _____ is \$ _____.

Registered Florida Engineer (SEAL)

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL PLAT SIZE SPECIFICATIONS



SIZE OF SHEET FOR RECORD PLAT

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NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

STAFF

Scott R. Koons, AICP, Executive Director

Sandra Joseph, Senior Planner

Carmelita Franco, Administrative Planning Assistant