



ORDINANCE NO. 84-13

AN ORDINANCE PROMOTING PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND GENERAL WELFARE AND MINIMIZING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LOSSES DUE TO FLOOD CONDITIONS IN SPECIFIC AREAS BY PROVISIONS DESIGNED TO; RESTRICT OR PROHIBIT USES WHICH ARE DANGEROUS TO HEALTH, SAFETY AND PROPERTY DUE TO WATER OR EROSION HAZARDS; REQUIRE THAT USES VULNERABLE TO FLOODS BE PROTECTED AGAINST FLOOD DAMAGE; CONTROL THE ALTERATION OF NATURAL FLOOD PLAINS AND NATURAL FLOOD BARRIERS; CONTROL BUILDING PERMITS; CONTROL FILLING, GRADING, DREDGING AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT WHICH MAY INCREASE EROSION OR FLOOD DAMAGE; PREVENT OR REGULATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF FLOOD BARRIERS; ADOPTING FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY FLOOD PLAIN MAPS; PROVIDING THAT THE FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS ORDINANCE SHALL APPLY TO ALL AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD WITHIN NASSAU COUNTY; SETTING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF THIS ORDINANCE; APPOINTING A LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR TO ADMINISTER AND IMPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS AND PROVIDING FOR PERMIT PROCEDURES; SETTING FORTH DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR; SETTING FORTH PERMIT PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT OR PERMITS; SETTING FORTH VARIANCE PROCEDURES REGARDING A PERMIT OR PERMITS AND CREATING AN APPEALS BOARD; SETTING FORTH SPECIFIC BUILDING REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS AND MOBILE HOMES IN SPECIFIC FLOOD HAZARD AREAS; SETTING FORTH AN EFFECTIVE DATE;

WHEREAS The Flood hazard areas of Nassau County are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life, property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare. These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in flood plains causing increases in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy of flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods or hazardous to other lands which are inadequately elevated, flood-proofed, or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.

ARTICLE I: SHORT TITLE

This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as the "NASSAU COUNTY FLOOD PLAIN ORDINANCE".

ARTICLE II: LEGAL STATUS

Section 2.01 - Authority

This Ordinance, together with any and all future amendments thereto, is adopted under the provisions and terms granted by Chapters 125, 163 and 166, Florida Statutes.

Section 2.02 - Purpose and Policy

It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- (1) restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural flood plains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage; and,
- (5) prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

Section 2.03 - Validity

If any section, part of a section, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance is, for any reason, held or declared to be unconstitutional, inoperative, void or invalid by any court having jurisdiction, such holding or invalidity shall not affect the validity of any other provision of this ordinance.

ARTICLE III: DEFINITIONS

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its most reasonable application.

Section 3.01 - Appeal

Means a request for a review of the Local Administration's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance or a request for a variance.

Section 3.02 - Area of Shallow Flooding

Means a designated AO or VO Zone on a Community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident.

Section 3.03 - Area of Special Flood Hazard

Is the land in the flood plain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Section 3.04 - Base Flood

Means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Section 3.05 - Basement

Means that portion of a building between floor and ceiling which may be partly below and partly above grade.

Section 3.06 - Building

Means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for any occupancy or storage.

Section 3.07 - Coastal High Hazard Area

Means the area subject to high velocity waters caused by, but not limited to, hurricane wave wash or tsunamis. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone V1-30.

Section 3.08 - Development

Means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate,

including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations.

Section 3.09 - Existing Mobile Home Park or Mobile Home Subdivision

Means a parcel ( or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more mobile home lots for rent or sale for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lot on which the mobile home is to be affixed ( including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and the construction of streets) is completed before the effective date of this ordinance.

Section 3.10 - Expansion to an Existing Mobile Home Park or Mobile Home Subdivision

Means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the mobile are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, either final site grading or pouring of concrete pads, or the construction of streets). Any expansion is considered "new construction."

Section 3.11 - "Flood" or "Flooding"

Means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

1. the overflow of inland or tidal waters;
2. the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

Section 3.12 - Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)

Means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined as zone A.

Section 3.13 - Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

Means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Section 3.14 - Flood Insurance Study

Is 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.

Section 3.15 - Floodway

Means the channel of a river or other 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 foot.

Section 3.16 - Floor

Means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement) i.e. - top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction. The term does not include the floor of a garage used solely for parking vehicles.

Section 3.17 - Highest Adjacent Grade

means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

Section 3.18 - Mangrove Stand

Means an assemblage of mangrove trees which is mostly low trees noted for a copious development of interlacing adventitious roots above the ground and which contain one or more of the following species, black mangrove (*Avicennia Nitida*); red mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*); white mangrove (*Languncularia Racemosa*); and buttonwood (*Cornocarpus Erecta*).

Section 3.19 - Mean Sea Level

Means the average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the flood plain. For purposes of this ordinance, the term is synonymous with National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

Section 3.20 - Mobile Home

Means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or

without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, It does not include recreational vehicles or travel trailers.

Section 3.21 - National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)

As corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the flood plain.

Section 3.22 - New Construction

Means structures for which the "start construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this ordinance.

Section 3.23 - New Mobile Home Park or Mobile Home Subdivision

Means a parcel or contiguous parcels of land divided into two or more mobile home lots for rent or sale for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lot on which the mobile home is to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and the construction of streets) is completed on or after the effective date of this ordinance.

Section 3.24 - Sand Dunes

Means naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

Section 3.25 - Start of construction

Means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure (other than a mobile home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings or any work beyond the state of excavation, including the relocation of a structure. Permanent construction does not 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 a part of the main structure. For a structure (other than a mobile home) without a basement or a poured footing, the "start of construction" includes the first permanent framing or assembly of the structure or any part

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thereof on its piling or foundation. For mobile homes not within a mobile home park, or mobile home subdivision, "start of construction" means the affixing of the mobile home to its permanent site. For mobile homes within mobile home parks or mobile home subdivisions, "start of construction" is the date on which the construction of facilities for servicing the site on which the mobile home is to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the construction of streets, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads and installation of utilities) is completed.

Section 3.26 - Structure

Means a walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, a mobile home, a gas or liquid storage tank, or other man-made facilities or infrastructures.

Section 3.27 - Substantial Improvement

Means, any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure, either (1) before the improvement or repair is started, or (2) if the structure has been damaged and is being restore, before the damage occurred. For the purposes of this definition "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of 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 or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

Section 3.28 - Variance

Is a grant of relief to a person from the requirements of this ordinance which permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this ordinance where specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship.

#### ARTICLE IV: GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### Section 4.01 - Lands to Which This Ordinance Applies

This ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Nassau County, Florida.

##### Section 4.02 - Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in its letter, dated February 18, 1984, with accompanying maps and other supporting data, and any revision thereto are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance.

##### Section 4.03 - Establishment of Development Permit

A Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activities.

##### Section 4.04 - Compliance

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted, or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

##### Section 4.05 - Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

##### Section 4.06 - Interpretation

In the interpretation and application of this ordinance 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 4.07 - Warning and Disclaimer of Liability

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is



considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of Nassau County or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

#### Section 4.08 - Penalties for Violation

Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 60 days, or both, and in addition shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the County from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

### ARTICLE V: ADMINISTRATION

#### Section 5.01 - Designation of Local Administrator

The County Engineer is hereby appointed by the Board of County Commissioners as the Local Administrator to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance. Said appointment shall be effective as of August 14, 1984.

#### Section 5.02 - Permit Procedures

Application for a Development Permit shall be made to the Local Administrator on forms furnished by him, prior to any development activities, and may include, but not be limited to, the following

plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage or materials; drainage facilities, and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required.

- (1) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement) of all structures,
- (2) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure will be flood-proofed,
- (3) Provide a certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the non-residential flood-proofed structure meets the flood-proofing criteria in Article VI, Section 6.02 (2).
- (4) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.
- (5) Provide a floor elevation or flood-proofing certification after the lowest floor is completed. or in instances where the structure is subject to the regulations applicable to Coastal High Hazard Areas, after placement of the horizontal structural members of the lowest floor. Within twenty one calendar days of establishment of the lowest floor elevation, or flood-proofing by whatever construction means, or upon placement of the horizontal structural members of the lowest floor, whichever is applicable, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Local Administrator a certification of the elevation of the lowest floor, floodproofed elevation, or the elevation of the lowest portion of the horizontal structural members of the lowest floor, whichever is applicable, as built, in relation to mean sea level. Said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When

flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building, said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any work done within the twenty one day calendar period and prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Local Administrator shall review the floor elevation survey data submitted.

Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further progressive work being permitted to proceed. Failure to submit the survey or failure to make said corrections required hereby, shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.

Section 5.03 - Duties and Responsibilities of the Local Administrator

Duties of the Local Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) Review all development permits to assure that the permit requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.
- (2) Advise permittee that additional federal or state permits may be require, and if specific federal or state permits are known, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the development permit.
- (3) Notify adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Agency prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (4) Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity if not diminished.
- (5) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to

- mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, in accordance with Article V, Section 5.02 (5).
- (6) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the new or substantially improved structures have been flood-proofed, in accordance with Article V, Section 5.02 (5).
  - (7) In Coastal High Hazard Areas certification shall be obtained from a registered professional engineer or architect that the structure is securely anchored to adequately anchored pilings or columns in order to withstand velocity waters and hurricane wave wash.
  - (8) In Coastal High Hazard Areas, the Local Administrator shall review plans for adequacy of breakaway walls in accordance with Article VI, Section 6.02 (5) (h).
  - (9) When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular structure, the Local Administrator shall obtain certification from a registered professional engineer or architect.
  - (10) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the Local Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this article.
  - (11) When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Article IV, Section 4.02, then the Local Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data available from a federal, state or other source, in order to administer the provisions of Article VI.

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- (12) All records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance shall be maintained in the office of the Local Administrator.

Section 5.04 - Variance Procedures

- (1) The Board of County Commissioners is hereby designated as the Appeal Board and shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance.
- (2) The Appeal Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Local Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance.
- (3) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Board or any taxpayer may appeal such decision to the Circuit Court.
- (4) Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this section.
- (5) In passing upon such applications, the Appeal Board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, and:
  - (a) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
  - (b) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
  - (c) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
  - (d) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
  - (e) the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;

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- (f) the availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
  - (g) the compatability of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
  - (h) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program for that area;
  - (i) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
  - (j) the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and,
  - (k) 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, and streets and bridges.
- (6) Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of this ordinance, the Appeal Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this ordinance.
- (7) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (8) Conditions for variances:
- (a) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief;
  - (b) Variances shall only be issued upon (i) a showing

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of good and sufficient cause; (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and, (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

- (c) Any application to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the elevation to which the structure is to be built and stating that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.
- (d) The Local Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

#### ARTICLE VI: PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

##### Section 6.01 - General Standards

In all areas of special flood hazard the following provisions are required:

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure;
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
- (3) All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;

- (4) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- (5) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designated to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters;
- (6) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding;
- (7) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvements to a structure which is in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this ordinance.

#### Section 6.02 - Specific Standards

In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data has been provided, as set forth in Article IV, Section 4.02, or Article V, Section 5.03 (11), the following provisions are required.

- (1) Residential Construction - New construction or substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than that shown on the F.I.R.M.
- (2) Non Residential Construction - New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other non-residential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than that shown on the insurance rate map or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be flood-proofed so that all areas of the structure below the required elevation is water tight and with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having



the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of bouyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection or satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the official as set forth in Article V, Section 5.02 (3).

(3) Mobile Homes

- (a) No mobile home shall be placed in a floodway or coastal high hazard area, except in an existing mobile home park or existing mobile home subdivision.
- (b) All mobile homes shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement by providing over-the-top and frame ties to ground anchors. Specific requirements shall be that
  - (i) over-the-top ties be provided at each end of the mobile home, with one additional tie per side at an intermediate location on mobile homes of less than fifty feet and one additional tie per side for mobile homes of fifty feet or more;
  - (ii) Frame ties be provided at each corner of the home with four additional ties per side at intermediate points for mobile homes less than fifty feet long and one additional tie for mobile homes of fifty feet or longer;
  - (iii) All components of the anchoring system be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds; and
  - (iv) any additions to be mobile home be similarly anchored.
- (c) For new mobile home parks and subdivisions; for expansions to existing mobile home parks and subdivisions; for existing mobile parks and

subdivisions where the repair, reconstruction or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equal to exceed fifty percent of value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement has commenced; and for mobile homes not placed in a mobile home park or subdivision require;

- (i) Stands or lots are elevated on compacted fill or on pilings so that the lowest floor of the mobile home will be at or above the base flood level;
  - (ii) Adequate surface drainage and access for a hauler are provided; and
  - (iii) In the instance of elevation on pilings;
    - (1) lots are large enough to permit steps;
    - (2) piling foundations are placed in stable soil no more than ten feet apart; and (3) reinforcement is provided for pilings more than six feet above the ground level.
- (4) Floodways - Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Article IV, Section 4.02, are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris. potential projectiles, and has erosion potential, the following provisions shall apply:
- (a) Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other developments unless registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood discharge;

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- (b) If Article VI, Section 6.02 (4) (a), is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Article VI.
  - (c) Prohibit the placement of any mobile homes, except in an existing mobile home park or existing mobile home subdivision.
- (5) Coastal High Hazard Areas (V Zones) - Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article IV, Section 4.02, are areas designated as coastal high hazard areas. These areas have special flood hazards associated with wave wash, therefore, the following provisions shall apply:
- (a) No buildings or structures shall be located Eastward of the Coastal Construction Control Line.
  - (b) All buildings or structures shall be elevated so that the lowest supporting horizontal member (excluding pilings or columns) is located no lower than that shown on the flood insurance rate map with all space below the lowest supporting member open so as not to impede the flow of water. Open lattice work or decorative screening may be permitted for aesthetic purposes only and must be designed to wash away in the event of abnormal wave action and in accordance with Article VI, Section 6.02 (5) (h);
  - (c) All buildings or structures shall be securely anchored on pilings or columns;
  - (d) Pilings or columns used as structural support shall be designed and anchored so as to withstand all applied loads of the base flood flow;
  - (e) Compliance with provisions contained in Article VI, Section 6.02 (5) (b), (c) and (d) shall be

- certified to by a professional engineer or architect;
- (f) There shall be no fill used as structural support;
  - (g) There shall be no alteration of sand dunes or mangrove stands which would increase potential flood damage;
  - (h) Lattice work or decorative screening shall be allowed below the base flood elevation provided they are not designed to as to breakaway, under abnormally high tides or wave action, without damage to the structural integrity of the building on which they are to be used and provided the following design specifications are met:
    - (i) No solid walls shall be allowed, and
    - (ii) Material shall consist of wood or mesh screening only.
  - (i) If aesthetic lattice works or screening are utilized, such enclosed space shall not be used for human habitation;
  - (j) Prior to construction, plans for any structure that will have lattice work or decorative screening must be submitted to the Local Administrator for approval;
  - (k) Prohibit the placement of mobile homes, except in an existing mobile home park or existing mobile home subdivision; and
  - (l) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvement to a structure shall not enclose the space below the lowest floor except for lattice work or decorative screening, as provided for in Article VI, Section 6.02 (5) (h) and (i).

Section 6.03 - Standards for Streams without Established Base Flood Elevations and or Floodways

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in

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Article IV, Section 4.02, where small streams exist but where no base flood data has been provided or where no floodways have been provided, the following provisions apply:

- (1) No encroachments, including fill material or structures shall be located within a distance of the stream bank equal to ten times the width of the stream at the top of bank of twenty feet on each side from top of bank, whichever is greater, unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- (2) New construction or substantial improvements of structures shall be elevated or flood-proofed in accordance with elevations established in accordance with Article IV, Section 4.03

Section 6.04 - Standards for Subdivision Proposals

- (1) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) All subdivision proposals shall have public Utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- (3) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; and
- (4) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development which is greater than the lesser of fifty lots or five acres.

Section 6.04 - Standards for Areas of Shallow Flooding (AO Zones)  
Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article III, Section 3.02, are areas designated as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three feet where a clearly defined

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channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions apply:

- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, in feet, above the highest adjacent grade. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated, at least two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
  - (a) Have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the depth number specified on the flood insurance Rate Map, in feet above the highest adjacent grade. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated at least two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade or,
  - (b) together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be completely flood-proofed to or above that level so that any space below that level is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and dydrodynamic loads and effects of bouyancy.

DONE and ADOPTED in regular session this 14<sup>th</sup> day of AUGUST, 1984.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
OF NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: John F. Claxton  
JOHN F. CLAXTON, Chairman

ATTEST:

By: T. J. Greeson  
T. J. GREESON, CLERK