Sec. 14.01. - Rules for Construction of Language.

Except as otherwise provided herein all words shall have the customary dictionary meaning. The present tense includes the future tense and the future tense includes the present tense. The singular number includes the plural and the plural includes the singular. The word "person" includes a firm, corporation, association, organization, trust, or partnership. The word "lot" includes "plot", "tract" or "parcel." The word "building" includes "structure." The word "shall" is always mandatory. The word "used" or "occupied" as applied to any land or building shall be construed to include the words "intended, arranged, or designed to be used or occupied." The word "City" shall mean the "City of Palm Coast." The word "Staff" shall mean "City of Palm Coast Staff." The words "Comp Plan" shall mean the "City of Palm Coast Comprehensive Plan." The word "Code" or "LDC" shall mean the "City of Palm Coast Land Development Code." Any key word within the LDC for which a definition is not been provided shall have the same definition as provided in the Comp Plan or Florida Statutes (FS) Definition Index.

Sec. 14.02. - Glossary.

Abutting: Any property that is immediately contiguous or immediately across any road or public rights-of-way from the subject property.

Accent color: Refers to the color application to any building accents such as shutters, doors, and awnings.

Accent plant: A shrub required for certain landscape buffer applications that have a minimum height of 12 inches at time of installation.

Access: The street system providing access to a parking facility, sometimes involving several streets, particularly if one-way.

Accessory use or *accessory structure:* A use or structure on the same lot with, and of nature customarily incidental and subordinate to, the principal use or structure.

Access way: The place, means, or way by which pedestrians and/or vehicles shall have safe, adequate, and usable ingress and egress to a property, use, or parking space.

Acre: 43,560 square feet; a measurement of area.

Adult daycare center: See *Daycare center/adult.*

Adult entertainment and sexually-oriented businesses: An adult performance establishment, adult bookstore/adult video store, adult motel, or adult theater as those terms are defined in Chapter 16, Article III in the City of Palm Coast Code of Ordinances, which is operated for commercial or pecuniary gain. An establishment with an adult entertainment license shall be presumed to be an adult entertainment establishment and sexually-oriented business.

Adult family-care home: See *Family-care home/adult.*

Affordable multifamily unit: A multifamily unit that is available for rent or purchase by a household earning 100 percent or less of the county's median income, adjusted for family size, for no more than 30 percent of the household's annual income.

Aggregate sign area: See *Sign area, aggregate.*

Agriculture: The production, keeping, or maintenance of plants and/or animals useful to humans whether for sale, lease, or personal use. The term includes farming, dairying, pasturage, apiculture, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, animal and poultry husbandry, and the necessary accessory uses for packing, treating, or storing the produce, provided the operation of any such accessory uses shall be secondary to that of normal agricultural activities.

Aisle, drive: The traveled path through a parking facility between one or two rows of parked vehicles.

Alcoholic beverage: All beverages containing more than one percent of alcohol by weight and shall include intoxication beverages as defined herein. "Intoxication beverages" shall mean all liquors, wines, and beers containing more than three and two-tenths percent of alcohol by weight. In all prosecutions for violations of this LDC the manufacturer's label on the beverage container shall be prima facie evidence that the substance in such container was and is an alcoholic beverage.

Alteration/altered: These terms shall include any changes in structural parts, stairways, type of construction, kind or class of occupancy, light or ventilation, means of ingress or egress, or other changes affecting or regulated by the building code or this regulation, except for minor changes or repairs not involving the aforesaid features.

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.

Alternative landscape betterment plan: A replacement landscape plan proposed by the developer of a unique or difficult site that provides additional landscape features not already required and a better public benefit, project screening, and aesthetic appeal than a standard landscaping plan.

Ancillary: A use that is incidental and subordinate to that of the main building or use of land and that is located on the same lot and under the same ownership in all respects.

Animal feedlot: A lot, building, or combination of lots and buildings intended for the confined feeding, breeding, raising, or holding of animals and specifically designed as a confinement area in which manure may accumulate or where the concentration of animals is such that cannot maintain a vegetative cover.

Antenna: Any apparatus designed for the transmitting and/or receiving of electromagnetic waves including, but not limited to, telephonic, radio, or television communications. Types of elements include, but are not limited to, omni-directional (whip) antennas, sectionerized (panel) antennas, multi or single bay (FM & TV), yagi or parabolic (dish) antennas.

Antenna array: A single or group of antenna elements and associated mounting hardware, transmission lines, or other appurtenances which share a common attachment device such as a mounting frame or mounting support structure for the sole purpose of transmitting or receiving electromagnetic waves.

Antenna element: Any antenna or antenna array.

Appeal: Relating to flood damage protection, means a request for review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of Section 10.02.

Applicant: An owner of real property or authorized agent including, but not limited to, developers, an authorized developer of real property, or an apparently authorized person, contractor, or other legal entity including, but not limited to, agents, employees, independent contractors, or others in privity with any of the above.

Application: A written request on a form provided by the City for a specific use.

Aquifer: A saturated geologic formation that will yield a sufficient quantity of water to serve as a private and public water supply.

Arcade amusement center: A place of business having at least 50 coin-operated amusement games or machines on premises that are operated for the entertainment of the general public and tourists as a bona fide amusement facility. (For definition of "adult arcade amusement center," see *Adult arcade amusement center.*)

Arch: A structure, especially one of masonry, forming a curved, pointed, or flat upper edge of an open space and supporting the weight above it, as in a bridge or doorway.

Arterial road: A route providing service that is relatively continuous and of relatively high traffic volume, long average trip length, high operating speed, and high mobility importance. In addition, every United States numbered highway is an arterial road.

Articulate: To give visible or concrete expression to the composition of structural elements.

ASCE 24: A standard titled Flood Resistant Design and Construction that is referenced by the Florida Building Code. ASCE 24 is developed and published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA.

Assisted living facility: Any building or buildings, section or distinct part of a building, private home, boarding home, home for the aged, or other residential facility, whether operated for profit or not, which undertakes through its ownership or management to provide housing, meals, and one or more personal services for a period exceeding 24 hours to one or more adults who are not relatives of the owner or administrator.

Available capacity: The amount of a concurrency public facility available for use by the demand from new development after evaluating existing conditions and committed capacity. The term "available capacity" also means the amount of residual potential of a concurrency public facility available to hold, store, or accommodate the demands upon the facility without such concurrency public facility falling below the level of service standards established in the Comprehensive Plan as it may be amended from time-to-time.

Aviary: A place for the keeping of birds for the purpose of racing, exhibiting, or selling.

Avoidance and minimization: The applicant must consider practicable design modifications, which would reduce or eliminate adverse impacts to wetlands and other surface waters. The term "modification" shall not be construed as including the alternative of not implementing the system in some form, nor shall it be construed as requiring a project that is significantly different in type or function. A proposed modification, which is not technically capable of being done, is not economically viable, or which adversely affects public safety through endangerment of lives or property is not considered "practicable." To receive City approval, a system cannot cause a net adverse impact on wetland functions and other surface water functions not offset by mitigation and in accordance with the requirements established by state law.

Awning: A cloth or other covering extending in front of a window or doorway, or over a deck that provides protection from the sun or rain.

Balcony: A platform that projects from the wall of a building and is surrounded by a railing, balustrade, or parapet.

Balustrade: A balustrade is a row of repeating balusters—small posts that support the upper rail of a railing. Staircases and porches often have balustrades.

Banding: A horizontal decorative feature of a wall, such as a flat frieze or fascia, usually with a projecting molding at upper and lower edges. The flat portion between the moldings may be ornately decorated or flat and unadorned.

Banner: See *Sign, banner.*

Base course: The first or lower course of a foundation wall and made of large stones or a mass of concrete; also called foundation course.

Base flood: A flood having a one-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-percent-annual chance flood."

Base flood elevation: The elevation of flood having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) or other datum specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Basement: That portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Bay: A division of a wall, roof, or other part of a building marked off by vertical elements, such as columns or pilasters. When related to parking, a parking facility unit that has two rows of parking stalls and a central aisle.

Bay window: A window projecting outward from the wall and forming a bay or an alcove within.

Bed and breakfast inn: A bed and breakfast inn is a family home structure, with no more than 15 sleeping rooms, that has been modified to serve as a transient public lodging establishment. Such use provides the accommodation and meal services generally offered by a bed and breakfast inn and is recognized as a bed and breakfast inn in the community in which it is situated or by the hospitality industry.

Belvedere: A roofed structure, especially a small pavilion or tower on top of a building, situated to command a wide view.

Berm: A bank or mound of earth usually placed against a foundation wall.

Best management practice (or "BMP")(does not apply to Chapter 9): A practice, activity, procedure, technique, program, methodology, or any combination thereof that, through experience and research, has proven to reliably lead to a desired result. A commitment to using the best management practices in any field is a commitment to using all the knowledge and technology at one's disposal to ensure success.

Best management practices (applies only to Chapter 9): Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, treatment methods and other management practices to prevent or reduce pollutants from entering or discharging from the City stormwater system.

Boarding home: A building or part thereof, other than a hotel, motel, or restaurant, where meals and/or lodging are provided for compensation for three or more unrelated persons where no cooking or dining facilities are provided in individual rooms.

Bona fide: Genuine or authentic; being actually and exactly what is claimed.

Bona fide agricultural uses: Good faith commercial or domestic agricultural use of the land, any such determination of which shall be based upon, but not limited solely to, the following factors:

(1) The productivity of land in its present use;

(2) The relationship of the property to the Comp Plan;

(3) The classification placed upon such lands by the Property Appraiser pursuant to F.S. § 193.461 , and

(4) The current zoning classification of such lands.

Bottle club: A commercial establishment licensed by the state operated for a profit, whether or not a profit is actually made, where patrons consume alcoholic beverages which are brought onto the premises and not sold or supplied to the patrons by the establishment, whether the patrons bring in and maintain custody of their own alcoholic beverages or surrender custody to the establishment for dispensing on the premises, and which is located in a building or other enclosed permanent structure. Non-alcoholic mixers or so-called "set-ups" may be provided by the club. This definition does not apply to sporting facilities where events sanctioned by nationally recognized regulatory athletic or sports associations are held; bona fide restaurants licensed by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation whose primary business is the service of full course meals; or hotels and motels licensed by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; or a social, fraternal or civic association or organization which only occasionally or intermittently provides facilities for on-premises consumption of alcoholic beverages by its members and their guests and is not registered to sell alcoholic beverages. This definition also does not include the private clubs listed in F.S. § 561.20 (7)(a).

Bracket: A decorative or weight-bearing structural unit, two sides of which form a right angle with one arm flush against a wall and other flush beneath a projecting surface, such as eaves or a bay window.

Breakpoint technology: The engineering design of a monopole wherein a specified point on the monopole is designed to have stresses concentrated so that the point is at least five percent more susceptible to failure than any other point along the monopole. This is so that in the event of a structural failure of the monopole, the failure will occur at the breakpoint rather than at the base plate, anchor bolts, or any other point on the monopole.

Breezeway: A roofed passageway, open-sided, the design and construction of which is in keeping with that of the main building and which provides direct access between a main and attached accessory building.

Buffer: Open spaces, landscaped areas, fences, walls, berms, land that is vegetated with native species and left undeveloped, or any combination thereof used to physically separate or screen one use or property from another so as to visually shield or block noise, lights, or other nuisances and/or reduce the shock of impact.

Buffer, landscape: The area of a site that commences at the property line or where plantable area begins and extends for the width of the required buffer, no matter how far into the site it goes.

Buffer, wetland: Upland area adjacent to or surrounding a wetland that is vegetated with native species and left undeveloped to provide protection from potential adverse secondary impacts associated with future development. The buffer area is not part of the jurisdictional wetland and as such shall not be calculated as part of the wetland acreage for the determination of wetland impacts.

Buildable area: Portion of a building site remaining after deducting all required setbacks and meeting any requirements regarding maximum impervious surface.

Buildable land: Land recognized as being above the 100-year flood level with soil conditions that can properly support structures, not including critical wetlands, such as lakes, streams, swamps, and marshes.

Builder: Any person, firm, association, partnership, corporation, realtor, or corporation who constructs model homes and other residential dwellings for sale to the public.

Building: Any structure, temporary or permanent, with a roof supported by columns or walls and intended for the shelter, housing, or enclosure of any individual, animal, process, equipment, goods, or materials of any kind.

Building envelope: The space in which a structure is permitted to be built on a lot; it is defined by the minimum yard setbacks.

Building height: See *Height of building*.

Building line: See *Setback line*.

Building permit: Written permission issued by the proper municipal authority for the construction, repair, alteration, or addition to a structure.

Building, principal: A building or buildings in which is conducted the principal use of the lot on which said building is situated.

Building site: See *Site, building.*

Bulkhead: A structure built between a waterbody on one side and land on the other side.

Business office: Facility consisting of desks, computers, files, phone banks, coping machines, or other equipment usually associated with and utilized in a business office.

Business transaction: A business transaction is a transaction between the seller and a potential purchaser other than the signing of a contract of purchase, selection of a lot or house plan, selection of paint colors, selection of cabinets, fixtures, and appliances, and other similar actions by a purchaser in deciding on the purchase of a home.

Bypass lane: See *Lane, bypass*.

Caliper: The trunk diameter for new trees up to, and including, four inches in diameter as measured at six inches above grade. All new trees over four inches in caliper will be measured 12 inches above grade. The diameter of all existing trees shall be measured at 4½ feet above grade (diameter at breast height (DBH)).

Canopy: With reference to structures, a roof like cover, including an awning, that projects from the wall of a building over a door, entrance, or window; or a freestanding or projecting cover above an outdoor service area, such as at a gasoline service area. With reference to buffer yards, a landscape element that functions as an overhead or "ceiling" used in single or multiple plantings to create shade.

Caretaker's dwelling: An accessory dwelling that houses a caretaker, manager, or security agent employed on the building site due to the need for 24-hour care and security of plants, animals, equipment, or other conditions of the site.

Carport: A roofed structure not more than 75 percent enclosed by walls used to provide shelter for one or more vehicles.

Cemetery: Land used or intended to be used for the burial of the animal or human dead and dedicated for cemetery purposes, including crematories, mausoleums, and mortuaries if operated in connection with and within the boundaries of such cemetery.

Certificate of completion: A written document required prior to occupancy, issued for a use upon a developer's compliance with the provisions of this LDC and any applicable development agreement.

Certificate of concurrency: A statement issued by the City, on a form designed by the Land Use Administrator, relating to a specific development project on a specific parcel of real property or part thereof that is valid for so long as the underlying development order on the parcel is valid. It is to state that all concurrency review requirements, as provided herein, are satisfied as to said development and that specified quantities of concurrency public facilities are reserved. The issuance of a certificate of concurrency shall be a prerequisite to the issuance of any final development order. The issuance of a certificate of concurrency shall not be deemed to insure or guarantee any person or entity including, but not limited to, the holder or owner of the certificate, that any particular level of service currently exists or will exist in the future on a particular concurrency public facility at the time of issuance or at any other given point in time.

Certificate of exemption: A statement issued by the City, on a form designed by the Land Use Administrator, relating to a specific development project on a specific parcel of real property or part thereof, stating that said development is exempt from the concurrency requirements identified in Chapter 7. The issuance of a certificate of exemption shall be a prerequisite to the issuance of any final development order. The issuance of a certificate of exemption shall not be deemed to insure or guarantee any person or entity including, but not limited to, the holder or owner of the certificate, that any particular level of service currently exists or will exist in the future on a particular concurrency public facility at the time of issuance or at any other given point in time.

Certificate of occupancy: An official certificate issued by the City under the authority of ordinance or law authorizing the occupancy of a building for its intended use. The certificate of occupancy shall not be issued until a certificate of completion has been issued.

Change in use: See *Use, change in*.

Child daycare center: See *Daycare center/child.*

Child family daycare home: See *Family daycare home/child.*

City Council: The City Council of the City of Palm Coast.

City Manager: Either the City Manager or such staff person designated to act by the City Manager in order to respect the rules of the City Manager under the City Charter.

City Stormwater system (or "MS4"): A conveyance, storage area or system of conveyances and storage areas (including, but not limited to, roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs,

gutters, ditches, manmade channels, storm drains, treatment ponds and other structural BMPs), owned or operated by a city that discharges to waters of the United States or to other MS4s, that is designed solely for collecting, treating or conveying stormwater, and that is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), as defined by 40 Code of the Federal Register 403.3.

Clinic: A place used for the care, diagnosis, and treatment of sick, ailing, infirm, or injured persons, and those who are in need of medical and surgical attention, but who are not provided with board or room or kept overnight on the premises.

Club civic: An establishment operated by a corporation or association of persons for community, social, fraternal, or recreational purposes and not operated or maintained for profit.

Coastal high hazard area: Relating to flood damage protection, this term means a special flood hazard area extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. Coastal high hazard areas are also referred to as "high hazard areas subject to high velocity wave action" or "V Zones" and are designated on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) as Zone V1-V30, VE, or V.

Collector road: A route providing service that is of relatively moderate average traffic volume, moderately average trip length, and moderately average operating speed. Such a route also collects and distributes traffic between local roads or arterial roads and serves as a linkage between land access and mobility needs.

Colonnade: A series of columns placed at regular intervals.

Colors:

a) *Fuchsia:* A dark purplish-red color, a red with a tint of purple or hot bright pink.

b) *Magenta:* A dark purplish-red color.

~~c) *Olive green:* Varies from a medium yellowish green similar to the color of green olives to a dark brownish green to the grayish olive drab associated with military-issue clothing.~~

d) *Orange:* Color combinations using yellows and reds, lacking visible brownish shades.

e) *Purple:* Color combinations using reds and blues to include colors known as violet.

~~f) *Sage:* Grey-green color.~~

~~g) *Taupe:* A dark grayish brown or brownish gray.~~

~~h) *Terra cotta:* A brownish orange.~~

Column: A column is an upright pillar or post. Columns may support a roof or a beam, or they may be purely decorative. The base is the lower portion of a column. The capital is the upper portion of a column. The entablature is the area that the column supports.

Commencement of construction: See *Construction, commencement of.*

Common area: Area under common ownership of a subdivision (e.g. recreation area, medians), site plan, condominium, or similar development excluding rights-of-way.

Communication conduit: Any pipe which is installed in a road right of way or easement with the intent of carrying wire and cable to be used for communication technology.

Community residential home: Per F.S. ch. 419 , a dwelling unit licensed to serve residents who are clients of the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Family Services, or a dwelling unit licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration. Such dwelling unit provides a living environment for up to 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 the physical, emotional, and social needs of the residents.

Compatibility: The characteristics of different uses or activities, which allow them to be located near or adjacent to each other in harmony. Some elements affecting compatibility include: height, scale, mass, and bulk of structures, pedestrian or vehicular traffic, circulation, access, and parking impacts, landscaping, lighting, noise, odor, architecture, and public hazards. Compatibility does not mean "the same as." Rather, compatibility refers to the sensitivity of development proposals in maintaining the character of existing development.

Compensatory storage (floodplain): An artificially excavated hydraulically equivalent volume of storage used to balance the loss of natural flood storage capacity when artificial fill or structures are placed within the floodplain.

Completeness review: The review of an application in order to determine if all material is present for the specific application type.

Compliance review: The review of an application in order to determine compliance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

Comprehensive plan: A plan designed and adopted to guide development in the City of Palm Coast as required by F.S. ch. 163 .

Concurrency baseline statement: A documented status report as to available capacity relating to concurrency public facilities as a result of the commitment, entitlement, or utilization of concurrency public facilities.

Concurrency management monitoring system: The data collection, processing, and analysis performed by the City to determine available capacity for concurrency public facilities and services and to track certificates of concurrency. Data utilized shall be the most current reliable information available to the City as determined by the Land Use Administrator.

Concurrency management system (CMS): The procedures and processes that the City utilizes to ensure that no development order or permit is issued by the City unless the necessary concurrency public facilities are available or are assured to be available consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and comply with State law in order to meet the impacts of development. As part of the CMS, the City shall operate and maintain a concurrency management monitoring system.

Concurrency public facilities: All arterial and collector roads; stormwater management; potable water treatment plants; sanitary sewer treatment plants, solid waste processing facilities, transfer stations and landfills; urban community parks including land and facilities; and mass transit buses. Such concurrency public facilities may be owned or operated by local, state or federal governments, independent districts and/or private organizations.

Concurrency review: The process utilized by the City to determine if concurrency public facilities and services are adequate to accommodate the impacts of new development at or above the levels of service standards adopted in the Comprehensive Plan.

Conditionally exempt small quantity generator: A conditionally exempt small quantity generator, as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 40 Code of Federal Regulations 261, is a facility or business which, in a calendar month, generates no more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds or 25 gallons) of hazardous waste or less than one kilogram of an acute hazardous waste. Additionally, the generator shall not accumulate more than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds or 250 gallons) of hazardous waste at any time.

Connectedness (of a wetland): The degree to which a wetland borders terrestrial, aquatic, or other wetland systems. The greater the extent to which this bordering occurs (in numbers or linear distance), the greater the connectedness.

Conservation: Preserving from loss, waste, or harm. The official preservation of natural resources such as topsoil, forests, and waterways.

Construction (does not apply to Chapter 9): Any activity including erection, fabrication, installation, alteration, demolition, or removal of any structure, facility, or addition thereto, including all related activities, but not restricted to, clearing of land, earth moving, blasting, and landscaping.

Construction activities (applies only to Chapter 9): The creation, alteration or abandonment of any project, including placement of fill, land clearing, earthwork, or the placement or removal of structures. Cutting of trees or removal of vegetation is not considered land clearing, except where it involves stump removal, root raking, or grubbing.

Construction, commencement of: Construction activity beyond the mere clearing of land that has occurred on a parcel of real property and the construction of the infrastructure required to support an approved development plan has begun in good faith in accordance with all necessary permits and with bona fide intention to complete the construction of such infrastructure.

Construction, new: Relating to flood damage protection and the flood resistant requirements of the Florida Building Code, this term means any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced after February 5, 1986, or standard based upon specific technical base flood elevation data that establishes the area of special flood hazard. The term also includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

Construction, start of: Relating to flood damage protection, this term means the date the building permit was issued for new construction and substantial improvements, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a building including, but not limited to, a manufactured home and mobile 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 or mobile 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 and are not part of the main building. 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.

Containment: Physical systems or operational practices used to prevent the release of hazardous substances to the environment.

Containment, secondary: A physical structure such as curbing, trays, double-walled tanks, spill pallets, or other structural controls used to prevent the release of a spill of regulated substances to the environment.

Contamination: The presence of hazardous substances in surface water, groundwater, soil, sediment, or upon the land in quantities that exceed applicable cleanup, target levels established in the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) or other applicable regulations as amended from time to time.

Continuing care retirement community: An integrated residential development designed to let senior adults age in place by providing independent living units, and including either an assisted living facility where assistance with personal care is provided, or a nursing home providing long-term skilled nursing.

Continuous transit: The nonstop movement of a vehicle except for stops required by traffic laws.

Contractor: Any person, firm, association, partnership, realtor, or corporation engaged in the business of accepting orders or contracts.

Convenience store with fueling stations: A retail store selling convenience goods that may include prepared foods with seating for on-site consumption, and having pumps for the fueling of automobiles and pickups.

Copy area: See *Sign area.*

Cornice: The cornice is the uppermost section of moldings along the top of a wall or just below a roof.

Critical facilities: Any facility that, if flooded or impacted by a natural disaster, would result in severe consequences to public health and safety. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to, hospitals, nursing homes, police stations, fire stations, emergency operation centers, chemical or hazardous materials storage facilities, and utility facilities. The term includes facilities that are assigned Flood Design Class 3 and Flood Design Class 4 pursuant to the Florida Building Code, Building.

Cross connection: Any physical arrangement whereby a public water supply is connected directly or indirectly with any other water supply system, wastewater, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, or any other device, facility, or system which contains or may contain contaminated water, sewage, waste material, or other material or substance of unknown or potentially unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply as a result of backflow. Bypass arrangements, jumper-connections, changeable devices, or other devices through which, or because of which, backflow could occur are deemed to constitute cross connections.

Cross section: A profile of the ground surface perpendicular to the centerline of a street, stream, or valley bottom.

Cultural resources: Any prehistoric or historic district or building, archaeological site, building, object, or other real or personal property of historical, architectural, or archaeological value and folk life resources. These properties or resources may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Native American habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or abandoned shops, engineering works, treasure trove, artifacts, or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government, and culture of the State.

Cultural resources, potentially significant: A cultural resource or archaeological site that may be considered, after further investigation, by the State Historic Preservation Officer to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Cultural resources, protection of: Measures taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to cultural resources consistent with the provisions of this LDC.

Cultural resources, significant: An archaeological site of prehistoric or historic significance that the State Historic Preservation Officer considers eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Cupola: A dome-shaped ornamental structure placed on the top of a larger roof or dome. In some cases, the entire main roof of a tower or spire can be a cupola. More frequently, however, the cupola is a smaller structure which sets on top of the main roof.

Curb: A raised edge on the side of a street or pavement surface.

Daycare center/adult: Any building, buildings, or part of a building, whether operated for profit or not, in which is provided through its ownership or management, for a part of a day, basic services to three or more persons who are 18 years of age or older, who are not related to the owner or operator by blood or marriage, and who require such services.

Daycare center/child: Any child care center or child care arrangement which provides child care for more than five children unrelated to the operator and which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, wherever operated, and whether or not operated for profit.

De minimis activity establishment: An establishment operated by an organization exempt from federal taxation under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code and with five or fewer electronic or mechanical devices that are used to conduct a drawing by chance, sweepstakes, or game promotion utilizing those electronic or mechanical devices.

Dead tree: Means a tree that is dead or damaged beyond repair or is in an advanced state of decline (where an insufficient amount of live tissue, green leaves, limbs, or branches exists to sustain life) and has been determined to be such by the Land Use Administrator.

Demand for concurrency public facilities: The quantitative measure of the amount of concurrency public facility or other public facilities that is necessary to support a specific increment of development.

De minimis: A minor deviation from the required standards or a small degree of relief from requirements as set forth in the LDC in which it is not necessary to acquire a quasi-judicial decision.

Density: The number of dwelling units per gross acre of buildable land, which includes all streets, public right-of-ways, easements, open space, and onsite recreational facilities.

Derelict vessel: A vessel left upon any public waters or docked at private property in a wrecked, junked, or substantially dismantled condition.

Design flood: The flood associated with the greater of the following two areas:

(1) Area with a floodplain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any year; or

(2) Area designated as a flood hazard area on the community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

Design flood elevation: The elevation of the "design flood," including wave height, relative to the datum specified on the community's legally designated flood hazard map. In areas designated as Zone AO, the design flood elevation shall be the elevation of the highest existing grade of the building's perimeter plus the depth number (in feet) specified on the flood hazard map. In areas designated as Zone AO where the depth number is not specified on the map, the depth number shall be taken as being equal to two feet.

Designee: A person(s) duly authorized to act on the behalf of another.

Detailed methods: Relating to flood damage protection, this term means a method of determining a base flood elevation with a site-specific engineering analysis as described in FEMA publication "Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas - A Guide for Obtaining and Developing Base (100-Year) Flood Elevations," also known as FEMA publication 265.

Developer: That person improving a parcel of land within the City and, who may or may not be the owner of the property.

Development: Relating to flood damage protection, this term means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, tanks, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations, temporary or permanent storage of materials or equipment or other land disturbing activities.

Development order, final: The approval of a development of regional impact, a borrow pit permit, an electrical permit, a master planned development, a right-of-way utilization permit, a site plan, a special exception, a variance, a subdivision preliminary plat, a statutory subdivision final plat, a nonstatutory subdivision plat, an underground utility permit, a dredge and fill permit, a written agreement with the Flagler County School Board for the provision of public facilities and services as required by state law, and any other development order which results in an immediate and continuing impact upon concurrency public facilities. Final development orders may address future expansions of a development and may provide for phasing. A final development order may provide for conditions that must be met in order for subsequent approvals to be given or permits to be issued.

Development order having no impacts on concurrency public facilities: Those development orders that permit or approve:

(1) Accessory facilities for agricultural use that create no additional impacts on concurrency public facilities.

(2) An accessory structure to a residence.

(3) Any sub-permit to new construction.

(4) A change of electrical services.

(5) A driveway or parking lot paving.

(6) Fences.

(7) Permits for historical documentation.

(8) Remodeling, such as moving a wall, if no change in use, addition of units or interior completion of a shell only structure is involved.

(9) The repair or replacement of mechanical systems, wiring or plumbing.

(10) The replacement of structures which will have no additional impacts on concurrency public facilities.

(11) The re-roofing of existing structures.

(12) Room additions (including screen rooms) to a residence.

(13) Signs.

(14) Swimming pools.

(15) Temporary construction trailers.

(16) Use permits and right-of-way utilization permits that do not increase the needed capacity of concurrency public facilities.

(17) Walls.

(18) Wells and septic tanks.

Diameter at breast height: Shall mean the measurement of an existing tree trunk's diameter at four and one-half feet above grade (breast height). For trees with less than four and one-half feet of clear trunk, diameter shall be of the largest leader measured four and one-half feet above ground level. For multitrunk trees, each branch that forks below four and one-half feet is considered a separate tree. Trees that originate from the same base shall be considered one tree regardless of the number of forks present above ground only for purposes of minimum tree cover count only.

Directional sign: See *Sign, directional*.

Discharge: Any spilling, leaking, seeping, pouring, misapplying, emitting, emptying, or dumping that may be either accidental or purposeful of any hazardous substance that may negatively impact surface water, soils, or groundwater.

Discount superstore: A very large retail store greater than 100,000 square feet in size that is usually part of a chain, offering a wide variety of merchandise for sale at prices typically below the market price.

Dock: Fixed or floating structure, including access walkways, platforms, catwalks, mooring pilings, lifts, boathouses, and other associated water-dependent structures used for mooring and accessing watercraft.

Dormer: A dormer is a window that is set vertically on a sloping roof. The dormer has its own roof, which may be flat, arched, or pointed.

Drainage: The control of surface flow of water by man-made facilities such as canals, ditches, culverts, or dikes. It can also refer to the artificial lowering of groundwater and the natural drainage of a site in the predevelopment condition.

Drainage area: The watershed (acreage) contributing surface water runoff to the City's stormwater management facilities or systems.

Dredging: To excavate underwater material.

Drinking establishment: An establishment where alcoholic beverages are obtainable within or thereon and where such beverages are consumed on the premises. A bottle club is also a drinking establishment.

Driveway: A private roadway providing access for vehicles to a parking space, garage, dwelling, or other structure. A standard driveway is one leading to a garage for a single-family, two-family, or townhouse residence.

Driveway median: A landscaped island that separates ingress and egress driveways.

Duplex: A detached building intended, designed and occupied as two dwelling units with a common wall or roof on a single lot.

Dwelling or *dwelling unit:* Any building, portion thereof, or other enclosed space or area used as or intended for use as the home of one family, with separate cooking and housekeeping facilities, either permanently or temporarily.

(1) *Single-family:* A detached building designed for and occupied by one family as a home, with ~~cooking and housekeeping facilities.~~ one range.

(2) *Two-family:* A detached building intended, designed and occupied as two dwelling units with a common wall or roof, and with each unit located on a separate lot under separate ownership.

(3) *Multifamily:* A building designed for or occupied by three or more families, with separate cooking and housekeeping facilities for each.

Earth tones: Various rich colors containing some brown. Earth tones are defined herein to include shades of brown, taupe, beige, and gray.

Easement: A grant by a property owner of the use of land for a specific purpose.

Educational facilities: See*Schools.*

Effective removal: A condition of a tree caused by the excessive damage or improper pruning of roots or tree canopy. This includes, but is not limited to, topping, lion tailing, hat racking, or elevation of lower tree branches to a height of more than one-third of the total height of the tree (unless tree is a "standard" form tree).

Egress: An exit.

Electronic equipment: Any electronic device provided by or on behalf of the operator that is used or adapted for use to conduct, or reveal the results of, a drawing by chance conducted in connection with the sale of a consumer product or service, sweepstakes or other game promotion, that displays results by simulating a game or games ordinarily played on a slot machine or other similar games of chance.

Electronic game promotion: A sweepstakes or other game promotion which utilizes electronic equipment, or a drawing by chance conducted in connection with the sale of a consumer product or service which utilizes electronic equipment that does not violate Florida law.

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.

Encumbrance: Any claim or restriction on a property's title. Relating to concurrency, an administrative technique within the concurrency management system implemented to avoid over committing available capacity. The encumbering of available capacity is not synonymous with the issuance of a "certificate of concurrency."

Endangered species: Those animal species listed in Section 39-27.003, FAC and those plant species listed as endangered in 50 Code of Federal Regulations 17.12.

Entrance: Entranceway into a structure.

Erected: The word "erected" includes built, constructed, reconstructed, moved upon, or any physical operations on the site required for building. Excavation, fill, drainage, and the like shall be considered a part of erection.

Etching: Engraving a design in glass, metal, or a hard surface by removing part of the surface. Also, to remove surface concrete to create an exposed aggregate finish.

Excavation: To make a hole, unearth, scrape, or dig out for the purpose of construction, demolition, or stump/root removal with specific relation to a tree drip line and root system.

Facade: The exterior face of a building including the front exterior wall and any side exterior walls facing the public right of way or access easement.

Facility: A structure or place built, installed, or established to serve a particular purpose.

Facility reservation fees: The dollar amount that is due as impact fees and connection fees relating to concurrency public facilities which fees must be paid as a condition precedent to the validity of a certificate of capacity. The fees are computed at the rate that is in effect at the time that payment is made. Such fees are refundable if a final development order is not issued, expires or is surrendered pursuant to an amending development order issued by the City and a new applicant purchases the reserved capacity from the City. If no refund occurs, however, the fees paid run with the real property to which they relate as a credit against future fees relating to development of the real property.

Family care home/adult: Per F.S. ch. 429 , a full-time, family-type living arrangement, in a private home, under which a person who owns or rents the home provides room, board, and personal care on a 24-hour basis for no more than five disabled adults or frail elders who are not relatives.

Family child daycare home/child (large): An occupied residence in which child care is regularly provided for children from at least two unrelated families, which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit, and which has at least two full-time child care personnel on the premises during the hours of operation. One of the two full-time child care personnel must be the owner or occupant of the residence. A large family child care home must first have operated as a licensed family day care home for two years with an operator who has had a child development associate credential or its equivalent for one year, before seeking licensure as a large family child care home. A large family child care home shall be allowed to provide care for one of the following groups of children, which shall include those children under 13 years of age who are related to the caregiver:

(1) A maximum of eight children from birth to 24 months of age.

(2) A maximum of 12 children, with no more than four children under 24 months of age.

Family day care home/child: A residence in which child care is regularly provided for children from at least two unrelated families and which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit. The license holder must reside in the residence. A family daycare home shall be allowed to provide care for one of the following groups of children, which shall include those children under 13 years of age who are related to the caregiver:

(1) A maximum of four children from birth to 12 months of age.

(2) A maximum of three children from birth to 12 months of age, and other children, for a maximum total of six children.

(3) A maximum of six preschool children if all are older than 12 months of age.

(4) A maximum of ten children if no more than five are preschool age and, of those five, no more than two are under 12 months of age.

Farm animals: Animals considered permissible for an agricultural use, including horses, mules, burros, sheep, cattle, rabbits, chickens, ducks, geese, pigs, goats, ostrich, emu, or other similar animals.

Fascia: A flat horizontal band or member between moldings, especially in a classical entablature.

Fence: An artificially constructed vertical barrier constructed of wood, vinyl, or metal erected to enclose, restrict access to, screen, or separate areas. An open fence is one having at least 50 percent visibility.

Field conference: A specific purpose meeting scheduled and held at a job site.

Final development order: See *Development order, final*.

Flat roof: See *Roof, flat*.

Fleet storage: The storage of all operable and/or inoperable vehicles consisting of five or more vehicles, which are owned or leased by the business establishment, exclusive of lawful display of all vehicles and trailers, the parking of vehicles for permitted businesses and the parking, storage, and display of heavy commercial vehicles and construction equipment.

Flood or *flooding:* A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

(1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters; or

(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 one-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: 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.

Flood insurance study: The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. It is an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations or an examination, elevation, and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood related erosion hazards. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the Flood Boundary Floodway Map and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

Floodplain: Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. Also, see definition of *flood* or *flooding*.

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 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.

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.

Floor: 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.

Floor, lowest: The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area of a building or structure, including basement, but excluding any unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, other than a basement, usable solely for vehicle parking, building access or limited storage provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the non-elevation requirements of the Florida Building Code or ASCE 24.

Floor area: 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 buildings. Provided that for the purpose of determining compliance with the permitted floor area, the floor area of enclosed required off-street parking areas shall not be included. Provided further that floor area for outdoor display of merchandise or customer seating, whether uncovered or covered by a tent or canopy, under the provisions of this LDC shall mean the smallest rectangular area encompassing the display or customer seating area.

Floor area, gross: The sum of the horizontal areas of the stories of a building or buildings, measured from the exterior faces of exterior walls or from the centerlines of walls that separate buildings. Included within such sum shall be the areas of all stories and attic spaces providing structural headroom of at least five and five-tenths feet; interior balconies and mezzanines; and any other space reasonably usable for any purpose except parking; no matter where located within a building. This term does not include the area of any parking garage structure, but does include all other interior spaces including those that are not heated or air conditioned.

Floor area ratio: The gross floor area of all buildings divided by the lot area.

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

Florida Department of Transportation Design Standards Road and Bridge Technical Specifications: Publication by the Florida Department of Transportation tabulating and specifying design and safety requirements appropriate for use in designing and constructing roadways and bridges for motor vehicle and pedestrian uses.

Florida Department of Transportation Standards for Sight Triangles and Sight Distances: Publication by the Florida Department of Transportation tabulating design and safety requirements protecting appropriate lines of sight for motor vehicle drivers.

Florida-friendly landscaping: A set of nine guiding principles which help protect natural resources and preserve Florida's unique beauty including: right plant, right place; water efficiently; fertilize appropriately; mulch; attract wildlife; manage yard pests responsibly; recycle; reduce stormwater runoff; and protect the waterfront.

Florida master site file: The listing of cultural resources, historic or archaeological resources maintained by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources and Bureau of Archaeological Research.

Fluorescent colors: Very bright and or glowing colors.

Foot-candle: A unit of measurement referring to illumination incident to a single point. One foot-candle is equal to one lumen uniformly distributed over an area of one square foot.

Footprint: The horizontal area as seen in a plan measured from outside of all exterior walls and supporting columns. It includes buildings, residences, garages, covered carports, and accessory structures, but not trellises, patios, and areas of porch, deck, and balcony less than 30 inches from finished grade.

Foundation: The underlying structure of a building, usually constructed of concrete, which supports the foundation walls, piers, or columns.

Freeboard: Relating to flood damage protection, this term means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. Freeboard tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

Full cut-off light fixture: A light fixture with elements such as shields, reflectors, or refractor angles that direct and cut off the light at a cutoff angle less than 90 degrees.

Fully shielded: When pertaining to lighting, light fixtures shielded in such a manner that light rays emitted by the fixture, either directly from the lamp or indirectly from the fixture, project below the horizontal plane running through lowest point on the fixture where light is emitted.

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.

Gable roof: See *Roof, gable*.

Gallons per day: The gallons per day based on an annual average basis.

Gambrel roof: See *Roof, gambrel*.

Garage: For residential purposes, an enclosed area for the parking/storage of vehicles. For nonresidential purposes, a building for the storage and/or repair of motor vehicles generally closed on all sides.

Garage, attached: An enclosed area for the parking/storage of vehicles that is structurally connected to a residential unit, which may include connection by the means of a breezeway, ~~provided the breezeway is a minimum of six feet in length and in~~ which openings are required for each building as an entrance/exit.

Garage, detached: A detached structure that is accessory to a single detached dwelling unit and to which there is legal vehicular access from a public right-of-way, designed for the storage of motor vehicles for the residents of the single detached dwelling unit.

Gasoline service station: A business having at least one bay for automotive services, pumps for the fueling of automobiles and pickups, and which may include limited retail sales of convenience goods.

Geographic search area: The area designated by a wireless provider or operator for a new base station, produced in accordance with generally accepted principles of wireless engineering.

Good faith: An honest intention to accomplish or complete an approved development plan on a particular parcel of real property, but shall not encompass dishonest, fraudulent, or deceitful actions, ignorance of the law, mistakes of law, delays that are intentional or result from neglect or lack of diligence, or actions or occurrences caused by, resulting from, or facilitated by the property owner, developer, or agent thereof. It shall not be an absence of good faith if a developer attempts to proceed with a development if the developer was prevented from attaining a certain status, event, or condition due to the demonstrated and clear and convincing uncertainty of obtaining required governmental permits for which there is a substantial likelihood that such permits will be granted; provided, however, that delays which are caused by the developer or real property owner and acts by said persons causing delays and omissions by said persons which cause delays shall eliminate the delay as a valid factor which would excuse the attainment of the status, event or condition.

Good faith continuation: The final development order for a project pertaining to a parcel of real property that has not expired and a certificate of completion for development of infrastructure must be received within three years of the date of the preconstruction conference and subject to the following:

(1) Within four years of issuance of the final development order which resulted in the development being deemed statutorily vested, the preconstruction conference for the development must have occurred, provided, however, that if the developer diligently attempted to attain the completion of the preconstruction conference for the development in good faith, but was inhibited due to adverse general market conditions, said time frame shall be tolled during the period during which the recessionary cycle occurred.

(2) Within three years of the completion of the preconstruction conference, the developer must be issued a certificate of completion for the completion of the development's infrastructure; provided, however, that if the developer attempted to attain the certificate of completion, but was inhibited due to adverse general market conditions, said time frame shall be tolled during the period during which the recessionary cycle occurred.

(3) As to residential preliminary plats, the final plat for the development must be submitted within one year of the effective date of this LDC, provided, however, that the underlying development order that resulted in the development being deemed statutorily vested must not have expired.

(4) It shall not be an absence of good faith if a developer attempts to proceed with a development, if the developer was prevented from attaining a certain status, event, or condition due to the demonstrated and clear and convincing uncertainty of obtaining required governmental permits for which there is a substantial likelihood that such permits will be granted; provided, however, that delays which are caused by the developer or real property owner, and acts by said persons causing delays and omissions by said persons which cause delays shall eliminate the delay as a valid factor which would excuse the attainment of the status, event, or condition.

Grade, highest adjacent: The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a building.

Groundwater: Water in the subsurface of the earth in both soils and geologic formations that are saturated.

Hazardous substance: A substance or combination of substances, which because of its quantity or 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 to the environment when improperly used, handled, treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. A material may be judged as hazardous if it is corrosive, reactive, ignitable, or toxic.

Hazardous waste: Waste materials including, but not limited to, poisons, pesticides, herbicides, acids, caustics, pathological wastes, radioactive materials, flammable or explosive materials, and similar harmful chemicals and wastes that require special handling and must be disposed of in a manner that conserves the environment and protects the public health and safety.

Hedge: A close planting of shrubs that forms a compact, dense, visually opaque, living barrier when mature.

Height of building: Building height refers to the vertical distance between lowest finished grade at the front of the building, or the base flood elevation where applicable, and:

(1) The average height level between the eaves and ridgeline of gable, shed, hip or gambrel roof;

(2) The deck line of a mansard roof; or

(3) The highest point of the coping of a flat roof.

Hip roof: See *Roof, hip*.

Historic resources: See *cultural resources*.

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.

Home occupation: A use approved as a permitted use or special exception and any on-site business conducted entirely within a dwelling and carried on by residents thereof. Such use is to be clearly incidental and secondary to the residential uses and shall not change the residential character of the dwelling, and further provide that the use can meet the special exception regulations, as outlined in this LDC.

Hotel: A transient commercial lodging establishment consisting of one or more buildings used only for this purpose, including accessory uses such as eating and drinking facilities, recreation facilities, and parking. Lodgings may consist of sleeping rooms only, or may include cooking facilities also, but not intended for long-term occupancy.

Identification sign: See *Sign, identification.*

Illuminating Engineering Society of North America: Agency that approved an American National Standard Practice for Roadway Lighting. This recommended practice provides the design basis for lighting roadways, adjacent bikeways, and pedestrian ways.

Imperiled upland habitat: Includes natural habitats known to support rare species and the Coastal/Conservation element of the Comp Plan. Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) criteria are utilized to determine if the area consists of the following designations:

(1) Sandhill.

(2) Scrub.

(3) Maritime Hammock.

(4) Live Oak Hammock.

(5) Coastal Strand.

(6) Coastal Grassland.

Impervious: Any improvements that do not readily absorb or retain water including, but not limited to, building roofs, parking, driveway areas, gravel areas, sidewalks, and paved areas.

Impervious surface ratio: The percentage of the area of a lot covered by impervious surface.

Improvements, required site development: All land development improvements necessary to support the proposed buildings, as documented on the approved site plan drawings.

Improvements, required subdivision: All land development improvements necessary to support and service a proposed division of land into smaller parcels. Work includes, but is not limited to, water and sewer, paving and drainage, earthwork and clearing, erosion and sediment control facilities, and measures.

Independent living unit: A senior adult detached or attached housing unit that is an element of a continuing care retirement community, that provides optional services for residents to receive their choice of meals, personal services, medical services, housekeeping, transportation services, and organized social/recreational activities.

Infrastructure: A set of interconnected structural elements that provide the framework supporting an entire structure. This term has diverse meanings in different fields, but in the LDC, it refers to roads, water mains, and storm and sanitary sewer pipes to support a site plan or subdivision project.

Inspection: Observation of construction work being performed to assure compliance with approved plans and permits.

Inspection punch list: List of deficiencies and concerns that are a result of an inspection of a construction site.

Institution: Building and/or land designed to aid individuals in need of mental, therapeutic, rehabilitative counseling, or other correctional services.

Island: A raised area in a roadway, driveway, or parking facility used to control or direct traffic flow that typically contains landscape material to provide shade and aesthetics within parking facilities.

Island, median: A landscaped island at least five feet wide located between two rows of parking spaces with no intervening drive aisle.

Island, terminal: A landscaped island at least five feet wide located at the beginning or the end of a row of parking spaces that separates the adjacent parking space from a drive or parking aisle.

Junk yards: 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., including auto wrecking yards, used lumber yards, house-wrecking yards, and yards or places for storage or handling of salvaged house-wrecking and structural steel materials. This definition shall not include pawn shops and establishments for the sale, purchase, or storage of usable secondhand cars, salvaged machinery, used furniture, radios, stoves, refrigerators, or similar household goods and appliances. Nor shall it apply to the processing of used, discarded, or salvaged materials as part of manufacturing operations.

Kennel: Any place or premises where four or more canines or felines over four months of age are kept.

Keystone: Stone wedge at uppermost point of an arch that secures other arch members in place. Wedge-shaped member installed above an arch for ornamentation.

Kitchen, summer: An outdoor kitchen located for the primary use of outdoor entertaining not to be used for the purpose of a separate single-family dwelling and enclosed by no more than three walls under roof, including but not limited to, glass enclosures.

Landscape area: All pervious area within a site that supports the growth of plant material of any type. When used to calculate minimum tree requirements and landscape area requirements, the following areas shall not be counted as landscape area: synthetic turf areas, ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, and normally wet stormwater retention areas. If an existing or proposed water body, or normally wet retention area is a limiting factor as far as available site development area, then up to 25 percent of the area comprised by these features may be counted as landscape area providing this area be included in the area calculations for overall tree requirements.

Landscape buffer: See *Buffer, landscape.*

Landscape feature: An embellishment to the natural environment by blending manmade or natural materials with plantings in order to improve the outdoor aesthetics of a property. Landscape features, which include decorative planters, stone work, brick work, shall not exceed three feet in height. A Landscape feature, as defined herein is not a fence or wall.

Landscaping: Living plant material purposely installed for functional or aesthetic reasons at ground level and open to the sky.

Land Use Administrator: The City Manager shall act as the Land Use Administrator under the provisions of this LDC and shall prescribe and direct the processes and procedures, other than as otherwise specifically set forth in this LDC, relative to the administration of development review within the City. The City Manager may assign such duties to a City staff person or a team of City staff persons as he or she deems appropriate.

Lane: A strip of roadway or vehicular use area specifically designated to accommodate a single line of vehicles; a narrow way or passage for a specific use such as bicycles, pedestrians, etc.

Lane, bypass: An alternative channel, passage, or route.

Large quantity generator: A large quantity generator, as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 40 Code of Federal Regulations 260, is one who generates more than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds or 250 gallons) of hazardous waste in a calendar month.

Large-scale commercial center: A commercial facility intended to function as a unit with a large-scale retailer as the anchor with shared services of other commercial uses. At least one anchor unit shall contain a minimum of 60,000 square feet.

Lawn/turf/sod: Upper layer of soil bound by live plant roots supporting the grass covered surface of the ground.

Letter of Map Change (LOMC): An official determination issued by FEMA that amends or revises an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study. Letters of Map Change include, but not limited to:

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

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

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

(4) *Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR):* A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed flood protection project or other project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study; upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a Letter of Map Revision may be issued by FEMA to revise the effective FIRM.

Level of service: An existing or projected indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by a concurrency public facility or other public facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the concurrency public facility or other public facility.

Level of service standard: The adopted and acceptable volume of demand for each concurrency public facility or other public facility thereby reflecting an acceptable operational level as to a facility. Volume of demand may be stated as a measure of quantity of capacity per unit of demand or may state a level of performance for which the methodology and rationale used for quantitative measurement is clearly demonstrated in the Comp Plan or its supporting data and analyses.

Light-duty truck: As defined in 40 C.F.R. 86.082-2, any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds Gross Vehicular Weight Rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of 6,000 pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less, which is:

(1) Designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property or is a derivation of such a vehicle; or

(2) Designed primarily for transportation of persons and has a capacity of more than 12 persons; or

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

Light fixture: An artificial illuminating device or lamp, permanent or portable, used to illuminate or to attract attention. Such devices shall include, but are not limited to, search, spot, string, or floodlights for:

(1) Building and structure lighting, to include canopies and overhangs.

(2) Recreational area lighting.

(3) Parking lot lighting.

(4) Landscape lighting.

(5) Billboard or sign lighting.

(6) Street lighting.

(7) Display and service area lighting.

Lintel: A horizontal structure member, such as a beam or stone, which spans an opening, as between the uprights of a door or window or between two columns or piers.

Listed species: Those animal species which are endangered, threatened, or of special concern and are listed in Sections 39-27.003, 39-27.004 and 39.27.005, FAC and those plant species listed in 50 Code of Federal Regulation 17.12 when such plants are found to be located in a wetland or other surface water (Subsection 40C-4.021(19), FAC).

Littoral zone: An environmental planting area around the perimeter of water bodies consisting of littoral shelf plantings, transitional plantings, and upland vegetation.

Live aboard watercraft: Any watercraft docked at a marina facility inhabited by a person or persons for any three consecutive days or a total of five days within a 30-day period, or any watercraft represented as a place of business, a professional or other commercial enterprise, or a legal residence.

Living area: Enclosed rooms, as measured by its outside dimensions, which can be heated or cooled with the exception of garages.

Loading space, off-street: A space logically and conveniently located for pickups or deliveries or for loading or unloading, scaled to the size of the delivery vehicles expected to use it, and accessible to such vehicles when required off-street parking spaces are occupied.

Local road: A route providing service that is of relatively low average traffic volume, short average trip length or minimal through-traffic movements, and high land access for abutting property.

Lot: A parcel, tract, or area of land established by plat, subdivision, or as otherwise permitted by law.

Lot, corner: A lot abutting upon two or more streets at their intersection of less than 135 degrees. The point of intersection of the street lines is the corner. In the event the principal building is more directly oriented to the lot corner at the street intersection than to either street frontage, such lot shall be considered to have two front yards, one abutting each street.

Lot depth: The average distance between the front and rear lot lines.

Lot, double frontage: A lot having frontage on two nonintersecting streets, as distinguished from a corner lot.

Lot line, front: The lot line separating the lot from the rights-of-way of the principal street on which the lot abuts.

Lot, interior: A lot other than a corner lot.

Lot line, rear: The lot line opposite to and most distant from the front lot line, except for double frontage lots, which shall have two front lot lines.

Lot line, side: Any lot line other than front or rear lot line. A side lot line of a corner lot, separating a lot from a street, is called a side street lot line. A side lot line separating a lot from another lot is called an interior lot line.

Lot of record: A lot established prior to the enactment of this regulation that is a part of a recorded map or plat or a lot described by metes and bounds description, which is recorded according to Florida Law prior to November 16, 2008.

Lot width: The average distance between the side lot lines, measured along the front setback line.

Louvers: Vented covering for an opening that allows passage of air, but prevents rain and pests from entering. Commonly made of wood, aluminum, or galvanized steel and designed of horizontal slats in doors and shutters.

Luminaire: A complete lighting unit consisting of one or more lamps, together with the components designed to distribute the light, to position and protect the lamps, and to connect the lamps to the electrical power supply.

Machinery and equipment sign: See *Sign, machinery and equipment.*

Maintenance surety: See *Surety, maintenance.*

Mangrove stand: 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 (Longuncularia racemosa); and buttonwood (Conocarpus erecta).

Mansard roof: See *Roof, mansard*.

Mansard, false or stuck on: A sloped plane that is attached or applied to a flat roof to make it appear to be a mansard roof.

Manual on transportation: The standard manual of recommended minimum requirements for signs, signals, and pavement markings in the United States.

Manufactured home: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is eight feet or more in width and greater than 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."

Manufacturing, heavy: An establishment whose principal purpose is the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products, including the bulk storage of raw materials, and which process may emit noise, vibration, dust, odor, or pollutants. Activities include manufacturing, assembly, and fabrication, including large scale or specialized industrial operations, processing, and compounding of semi-finished products from raw material in bulk form used in an industrial operation. Examples of heavy manufacturing include, but shall not be limited to, cement manufacturing, ship/boat manufacturing, and similar uses.

Manufacturing, light: An establishment whose principal purpose is the manufacturing, assembling, compounding, processing, packing, baling, repairing, storage, or distribution of products made from previously prepared basic materials. Examples include bond, cloth, cork, fiber, leather, paper, plastics, metals (not involving punch presses over 50 tons rated capacity), stones, tobacco, wax, yarns, or wood (except where sawmills or planing mills are employed). Uses deemed to qualify as light manufacturing include, but are not limited to, sign manufacturing, commercial bakeries, and similar uses.

Marina facility: Any structure or combination of structures, other than a single residential dock, located on or over the water surface of the navigable waters of the City, and is designed or used for the mooring of watercraft. Marina facilities are classified into the following subcategories.

(1) *Commercial marina:* Any facility or structure that is used for business or income producing purposes, through rental or any other means, the services of which are open to the general public, or which serves as an accessory facility to other rental, commercial, or industrial operations. It shall include, but not be limited to, docking for restaurants, hotels, motels, commercial fishing, shipping, or sales.

(2) *Noncommercial marina:* A marina facility designed to moor three or more watercraft that is intended to be used for private recreational or leisure purposes by persons or groups of persons who are residents of a development, or a nonprofit organization. General public usage and/or access is and will be prohibited by deed restrictions, easements, or other legally binding documentation except that a de minimis number of watercraft slips, not to exceed five percent, may be subject to rental agreements to nonresidents of the development associated with the

marina facility. A marina associated with and part of a development shall not be deemed a commercial marina if instruments of title, acceptable to the City, bind the developed property to the marina in a manner approved by the City. A marina facility with no more than five-day slips shall be considered a noncommercial marina.

Marine service station: A facility that provides fueling services for watercraft while they are located on or over the water.

Market value: Relating to flood damage protection, this term means the Property Appraiser's 'Just Value' of the structure, excluding the land, or an appraisal of the structure by a qualified independent appraiser. For the purposes of determining "substantial damage" per incident, the market value is the value prior to the damage occurring. For purposes of determining "substantial improvements", the market value is the value prior to the start of construction of each improvement.

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.

Master meter: A single meter serving a multifamily residential or multi-unit commercial facility. This term includes, but is not limited to, master meters serving condominiums, apartments, mobile home parks, hotels, motels, travel trailer parks, shopping centers, and office buildings.

Master Planned Development District (MPD): The purpose of the Master Planned Development District, which takes the place of the former Planned Unit Development (PUD), former Planned Rural Development (PRD), former Village Center (VGC-1, VGC-2), and former Golf Course Community (GCC) Districts, is to provide opportunities for innovative planning and design. Although greater flexibility is given within this district, procedures are established in this LDC to ensure that master planned developments are consistent with sound and generally accepted land development practices and that added benefit is accrued to the community.

Mechanical equipment: Equipment such as air conditioning units, pool pumps, generators, and gas tanks.

Median income: The Flagler County median income is the figure published, and periodically updated, for the County as a whole by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Medical marijuana treatment center: Has the meaning provided in Article X, Section 29, Florida Constitution. Medical marijuana treatment center dispensing facilities are a component of said definition. Medical marijuana treatment center dispensing facilities are subject to licensure by the Florida Department of Health, pursuant to F.S. § 381.986 (2017) and implementing regulations.

Microbrewery: A facility licensed by the State for the production and packaging of malt beverages with low alcoholic content for distribution or for consumption on the premises, with a capacity of not more than 15,000 barrels per calendar year. Accessory uses may include tasting rooms with food sales or tours of the microbrewery.

Mitigation: An action or series of actions to offset the adverse wetland impacts. Mitigation usually consists of restoration, enhancement, creation, preservation, or a combination thereof. Mitigation also refers to the required replacement of protected trees that are removed for multi-family, institutional, commercial, and industrial development and residential lots.

Mobile home: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is eight body feet or more in width and which is built on an integral chasses and designed to be used as a dwelling when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. This structure is required to bear the insignia of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Mobile home park: A residential development on a parcel of land in one ownership providing rental spaces for two or more mobile homes on a long-term basis, with recreation and service facilities for the tenants.

Mobile home park/subdivision, existing: See *Manufactured home park/subdivision, existing*.

Mobile home park/subdivision, expansion to an existing: See *Manufactured home park/subdivision, expansion to an existing.*

Mobile home park/subdivision, new: See *Manufactured home park/subdivision, new.*

Mobile home park/subdivision, substantially improved existing: See *Manufactured home park/subdivision, substantially improved existing.*

Mobile home space: A plot of ground within a mobile home park designated for the accommodation of one mobile home or travel trailer.

Mobile home subdivision: A residential development designed for the accommodation of mobile homes on individually owned lots or in condominium or cooperative ownership, including recreation and open space areas held in common ownership, but not including developments serving tourists or vacation-oriented travel trailers, motor homes, campers, etc.

Model home: A finished single-family residential unit, including units in a multifamily structure and manufactured/mobile homes, for which a certificate of occupancy has been obtained and located in a residentially zoned district, but utilized as an example of a product offered for sale to purchasers by a realtor, builder, developer, or contractor.

Molding: An embellishment in strip form, made of wood or other structural material, used to decorate or finish a surface, such as the wall of a building or the surface of a door.

Monotonous: Tediously uniform or unvarying.

Motel: Any public lodging establishment which offers rental units with an exit to the outside of each rental unit, daily or weekly rates, off-street parking for each unit, a central office on the property with specified hours of operation, and a bathroom or connecting bathroom for each rental unit. Lodgings may consist of sleeping rooms only or may include cooking facilities also, but not intended for long-term occupancy.

Mulch: An organic soil additive or topping such as compost, wood chips, wood shavings, seasoned sawdust, bark, leaves, or pine straw, used to reduce evaporation, prevent erosion, control weeds, enrich the soil, and moderate soil temperature. Inorganic materials such as rock or chipped rubber are also considered mulch. Where the word mulch is used in reference to seeding requirements, it is deemed to be straw or hay.

Multifamily: See *Dwelling, multifamily.*

Multi-tenant retail center shall mean retail uses in one or more buildings consisting of two or more individual, unaffiliated tenants. Multi-Tenant Retail Centers include shared access connections to external roads, shared internal circulation, parking and external signs and master stormwater management areas. Multi-Tenant Retail Centers do not include outparcels.

Multiuse building: A building that provides for nonresidential uses on the first floor and residential living quarters located above the first floor.

Munsell: A standard color system that allows precise documentation of colors using an alphanumeric code to describe the color attributes of hue (pigmentation), value (lightness/darkness), and chroma (color intensity). To establish an objective means of color evaluation, the Munsell color system's lightness value shall guide the selection of acceptable colors.

National Register of Historic Places: The official listing of cultural resources or historic properties significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior as established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Native plant: See *Plant, native.*

Navigable waters of the City: Lakes, ponds, Intracoastal Waterway, saltwater canals, freshwater canals, streams, or any other body of water or waterway natural or artificially created, or any constructed channel or water body to said bodies of water or waterways, located within the City of Palm Coast that can be used for the navigability of watercraft. It is not the intent of the LDC to assert ownership of such waters, but it is the intent of this Ordinance to assert land use regulatory jurisdiction as set forth in the LDC.

Nonconforming use: A use of land existing lawfully at the time of the enactment of this regulation, or at the time of a zoning or use change and which does not conform with the regulations of the use district in which it is located.

Nonresidential: Used or intended for purposes other than as a dwelling unit.

Nonresidential controlling master site development: Commercial facilities developed on one or more lots and intended to function as a unit with shared services and facilities.

Non-vehicular non-access easement: An easement that limits or preludes legal access for any lot, tract, or parcel onto a street or adjacent property or between subdivision boundaries. See also, spite strip.

Nursery, plant materials: Land, building, structure, or combination thereof for the storage, cultivation, transplanting of live trees, shrubs, or plants offered for retail sale on the site, including products used for gardening or landscaping.

Nursing home: A home for aged, chronically ill, or incurable persons in which three or more persons, not of the immediate family, are received, kept, or provided with food and shelter or care for compensation, but not including hospitals, clinics, or similar institutions devoted primarily to the diagnosis and treatment of the sick or injured.

Off-site improvements: All land development improvements proposed to be built on land that is not part of the project property, except for work within a public road right-of-way immediately adjacent to the project limits of frontage on that road.

Off-street loading space: See Loading space, off-street.

Off-street parking space: See *Parking space, off-street.*

One hundred (100)-year flood elevation: See *Base flood elevation*.

One-way: A roadway or aisle on which traffic moves in only one direction.

On-site: Within the limits of the area encompassed by the tract area or parcel of record on which the activity is conducted.

Open space: The land area within a development which is retained in its natural condition or improved in a manner for the enjoyment of all persons owning property within the development. Open space includes, but is not limited to, tree and environmental preservation areas, waterbodies, and common area parcels, and is not developed with impervious surface unless it is common open space. Open space also includes those portions of the right-of-way that are pervious.

Operation: To cause or to allow a system to function.

Operator: Any person in whose name an electronic game promotion is conducted and in whose name a certificate of use is issued.

Oriel: A bay window supported from below by corbels or brackets.

Outdoor display: An outdoor arrangement of objects, items, products, or other materials, typically not in a fixed position and capable of rearrangement, designed and used for the purpose of advertising or identifying a business, product, or service.

Outparcel: For the purpose of this Code, an area meeting the minimum zoning district dimensional requirements and located within a shopping center that shares a common parking lot with other buildings and establishments within said shopping center, but separated from the principal building and establishments by parking or vehicular use area.

Overhead utility facilities: Communications and power lines installed through the air supported on and spanning between poles.

Parapet: A low wall projecting from the edge of a platform, terrace, or roof.

Parasite sign: See *Sign, parasite.*

Parent parcel: A tract or parcel of land that was lawfully created by either a plat or nonstatutory subdivision.

Park trailer: A transportable unit which has a body width not exceeding 14 feet and which is built on a single chassis and is designed to provide seasonal or temporary living quarters when connected to utilities necessary for operation of installed fixtures and appliances. [Defined in F.S. § 320.01 .]

Parking: The temporary, transient storage of motor vehicles used for personal transportation while their operators are engaged in other activities. It shall not include storage of new or used cars for sale, service, rental, or other purpose other than specified above.

Parking angle: The angle formed by a parking stall and the wall or centerline of the facility, ranging from 90 degrees (perpendicular) to 45 degrees.

Parking design: The layout and design of a parking facility based on standard criteria.

Parking lot: A surface area for parking off the street or beyond the right-of-way.

Parking, parallel: Spaces designed parallel to the curb of a street, a lot, or a parking structure wall.

Parking, shared: The approved use of the same off-street parking space for two or more distinguishable uses where peak-parking demand of the different uses occurs at different times of the day.

Parking space: A surface area reserved for temporary storage of one motor vehicle and connected to a street by a driveway.

*Parking space, off-stree*t: An off-street parking space shall consist of an area adequate for parking an automobile with room for opening doors on both sides, together with properly related access to a street or alley and maneuvering room, but shall be located totally outside of any street, alley right-of-way, or highway.

Parking stall: The area, usually marked with distinguishing lines, in which one vehicle is to be parked; a parking space.

Passenger station: A facility at which passengers may board and alight from buses and/or trains, usually consisting of at least one covered structure or building for the use of waiting passengers.

Pavilion: A central or flanking projecting subdivision of a façade, usually accented by more elaborate decoration or a greater height and distinction of a roof line.

Peak period: The period of maximum parking activity, this can be by the hour, day of week, or seasonal.

Pedestrian: A person whose mode of transportation is on foot, including a person "walking a bicycle."

Pediment: A low-pitched triangular gable on the front of a building.

Performance surety: See *Surety, performance.*

Permanent commercial campground: A parcel or plot of ground upon which two or more permanent (year-round) campsites are located, established and maintained for occupancy by camping units of the

general public. Such campgrounds must meet the minimum state code requirements for sanitary facilities and potable water supply.

Pervious area: The total lot area left in a condition that permits full percolation of the stormwater including surface water bodies, wetlands, and retention areas.

Pharmacy: A retail use licensed under the Florida Statutes to dispense or sell prescription drugs, including, but not limited to medical marijuana treatment center dispensing facilities, as referenced in F.S. § 381.986 (11) as amended from time to time. The term does not include hospice services, medical and diagnostic laboratories, dental labs, medical and professional offices, outpatient care facilities, assisted living facilities, nursing homes, adult day care centers, child day care centers, schools, colleges, or other educational or health care institutions.

Pier: Wharf projecting into a body of water. In addition, an upright support member of a building designed and constructed to function as an independent structural element in supporting and transmitting building and environmental loads to the ground with a height limited to a maximum of three times its least lateral dimension.

Pilaster: A pilaster is a rectangular support which resembles a flat column. The pilaster projects only slightly from the wall, and has a base, a shaft, and a capital.

Pile: An upright support member of a building, usually long and slender in shape, driven into the ground by mechanical means and primarily supported by friction between the pile land the surrounding earth. Piles often cannot act as individual support units and require bracing to other pilings.

Pitch: The slope of a roof expressed in terms of a ratio of height to span.

Pitched roof: See *Roof, pitched.*

Planned unit development (PUD): A former zoning classification that allowed an area of land, controlled by a landowner(s), to be developed as a unified project and single entity for a group of structures such as residential or nonresidential or any combination thereof. See *Master Planned Development District.*

Plant, native: Means any plant species with a geographic distribution indigenous to all or part of the State of Florida.

Plat: A map or delineated representation of the subdivision of lands, being a complete exact representation of the subdivision and other information in compliance with all applicable sections of F.S. ch. 177 , and this LDC.

Plinth: A continuous course of stones that form the base or foundation of a wall.

Political sign: See *Sign, political.*

Pollutant: Includes, but is not limited to, dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), heat, wrecked or damaged equipment, rock, sand and industrial (excepting the county's discharges), and agricultural waste discharged into the MS4, and including other materials which the City Manager or designee or federal or state regulatory agencies may deem appropriate to be included.

Porch: A roofed, open space that may be screened, attached to, or part of a building and with direct access to or from the building.

Portal: A doorway, entrance, or gate, especially one that is large and imposing.

Portico: A porch or walkway with a roof supported by columns, often oriented at the entrance of a building.

Poultry: Any chickens, turkeys, ducks, or geese.

Potable water: The water that is satisfactory for drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes and that meets the quality standards of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Preconstruction conference: A meeting that is held between City staff and the contractor or developer after the issuance of a development order, but prior to the issuance of a building permit for the purpose of coordination of project and assurance of compliance with City regulations.

Preliminary site plan: An illustration of the details of development of areas such as, but not limited to, commercial, industrial, recreational, and multifamily residential uses not being platted. The required submittals and processing procedures shall be similar to those provisions for final platting to the extent deemed applicable for the proposed use by the Land Use Administrator.

Preservation: The identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, analysis, recovery, interpretation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, or reconstruction of historic properties.

Principal building: See *Building, principal.*

Private club: See *Club, private.*

Project: A particular development on an identifiable parcel of land.

Property: For the purpose of utilities, the real property owned or controlled by an applicant for which water service capacity allocation, wastewater service capacity allocation, or both is requested.

Public facility baseline statement: The concurrency baseline statement is an assessment of public facility available capacity anticipated for the reporting period.

Public use: See *use, public.*

Qualified environmental professional: A professional entity (may be an individual or company/firm) having appropriate scientific background and experience in the evaluation of wetland systems, delineation of jurisdictional wetlands, and listed flora and fauna in the State of Florida and the assessment of central Florida ecological communities.

Quoin: A stone or brick forming an exterior angle of a masonry wall that is differentiated from adjoining surfaces by material, texture, color, size, or projection.

Rain garden: On-site retention of stormwater using vegetated depressions engineered to collect, store, and infiltrate runoff. Also, known as Bio-Filter and an LID IMP.

Range (appliance): A single kitchen appliance that combines both a cooktop (stovetop) and an oven into one unit.

Reclaimed water: Water, treated wastewater, or wastewater effluent that has been appropriately treated and which, as a result of the treatment of wastes, is suitable and usable for direct beneficial uses or a controlled use by and for public agricultural, commercial, residential or industrial developments, projects or purposes including, but not limited to, irrigation purposes in green areas of developments or other appropriate areas; water that has received at least secondary treatment and is reused after flowing out of a wastewater treatment plant.

Reclaimed water distribution system:

(1) Reclaimed water mains.

(2) Sub mains.

(3) Transmission lines.

(4) Storage and pumping facilities.

(5) Valves.

(6) House services.

(7) Meters.

(8) Other appurtenances.

Reclaimed water system: As used interchangeably, means any and all reclaimed water production, transmission, treatment, and distribution facilities currently owned, operated, managed, controlled, or otherwise used or hereafter owned or operated by the City. Such system includes any and all improvements, extensions, or additions thereto hereafter constructed or acquired either from the proceeds of bonds or from any other sources, together with all property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, currently or hereafter owned, operated, managed, controlled, or otherwise used in connection therewith.

Recreation, indoor: An indoor public or private establishment designed and equipped for the conduct of sports and leisure time activities except for electronic game promotions. Some examples include bowling alleys, game rooms, theaters, gymnasiums, pool halls, and skating rinks.

Recreation, outdoor: Any site where the principal use is the provision of outdoor amusements, sports, games, athletic facilities, or other outdoor recreational facilities and/or services. This term includes botanical gardens, zoological gardens, skeet and gun clubs, golf driving ranges, miniature golf, go-cart tracks, drive-in theaters, aquatic centers, and water parks, but does not include golf courses or public parks and recreational facilities.

Recreational vehicle: Relating to flood damage protection, this term means a vehicle that is:

(1) Built on a single chassis;

(2) Four hundred 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.

Redevelopment: In addition to the definition of "development" provided in F.S. § 380.04 , this term shall mean a substantial or material change in the use or character of an existing development property including, but not limited to, alterations, expansions, or renovations to structures, paved areas, and other property fixtures and features requiring a building permit.

Regulated use (or regulated activity): Any publicly or privately owned operation within a wellhead protection zone that handles, sells or otherwise distributes, produces, uses, stores, or disposes of a regulated substance, unless specifically exempted.

Remedy a violation: See *Violation, remedy of*.

Remove or *removal:* Actual or effective removal through killing, damaging or destroying any trees listed as protected.

Replat: A map or delineated representation of the subdivision of lands, being a complete exact representation of the subdivision and other information in compliance with all applicable sections of F.S. ch. 177 , and this LDC.

Required site development improvements: See *Improvements, required site development*.

Required subdivision improvements: See *Improvements, required subdivision*.

Residential: Used or intended for use as a dwelling unit and includes uses accessory to a dwelling unit.

Restaurant, fast-food/fast-casual: An eating establishment where customers order and receive their food and/or beverages at a counter, select individual items prepared in front of the person, serve themselves buffet style, which include a drive-in window, or service is via drive-up service. Customers may or may not consume the food or beverages on-site.

Restaurant, sit-down: An eating establishment where food and/or beverages are served by waitresses or waiters to patrons seated at booths or tables. A sit-down restaurant may also provide accessory drive-through and walk-up services. If the business also sells alcoholic beverages, the sale of food products must represent at least 51 percent of the facility's total sales, or the business shall be considered a drinking establishment.

Retail fulfillment distribution center: A building where an e-commerce retailer can quickly deliver merchandise to online shoppers for pickup, or where the merchandise is transferred to a retail operator or local delivery service for rapid delivery to shoppers' homes or businesses.

Reuse: The deliberate application of reclaimed water, in compliance with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and St. Johns River Water Management District rules, for a beneficial purpose.

Revetments: Wall with severe slope away from the base.

Right-of-way: Land in which the City owns the fee or has received a dedication for, or has an easement devoted to, or required for, the use of a public road, the use of stormwater management, or any other public use, including for medians, sidewalks, and driveways.

Riverine: Relating to flood damage protection, this term means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river including, but not limited to, tributaries, stream, brook, etc.

Road: Means and shall include streets, alleys, highways, sidewalks, bike paths, driveways, medians, and any other ways open or unopened to travel by the public, including the road bed, right-of-way and all culverts, drains, ditches, inlets, stormwater facilities, embankments, bridges, retaining walls, guardrails or other appurtenances necessary for the maintenance of travel.

Roof: The outside top covering a building or structure.

Roof, flat: A roof having no slope, or one with only a slight pitch to drain rainwater.

Roof, gable: Roof with gabled ends that slopes in two opposite directions from the ridge.

Roof, gambrel: Roof sloped in two opposite directions from the ridge, with each surface divided into two sections with different pitches. Lower section of the roof slopes steeply to the outside walls.

Roof, hip: A roof with sloping ends and sides. In addition, external angle formed at the intersection of two adjacent sloped roof sections.

Roof, mansard: A mansard roof has two slopes on each of the four sides. The lower slope is steeper than the upper slope. Dormers are often set in the lower slope. The upper slope is usually not visible from the ground.

Roof, pitched: A roof having one or more slopes.

Roof, shed: A roof with one slope.

Rooming house: See *Boarding home*.

Runoff (applies only to Chapter 9): The draining away of water (or substances carried in it) from the surface of an area of land, building, or structure.

Runoff (does not apply to Chapter 9): Relating to flood damage protection, that portion of precipitation that is not intercepted by vegetation, absorbed by the land surface, or evaporated, and thus flows overland into a depression, stream, lake, or ocean (runoff, called immediate subsurface runoff, also takes place in the upper layers of the soil).

Sand dunes: Naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

School: A facility used for education or instruction in any branch of knowledge, and including the following: elementary, middle, and high schools, whether public or private; colleges, community colleges and universities; vocational and professional schools giving instruction in vocational, professional,

technical, industrial, musical, dancing, dramatic, artistic, linguistic, scientific, religious or other special subjects. This term does not include childcare centers if separate from elementary schools.

Scoring: Scratching or roughening the surface of a member or material to create a rough finish or key for subsequent coats. To cut a narrow channel or groove in the surface of a material to allow for deeper cuts without shattering or splintering the face of the material.

Screen planting, medium: A 30-inch-high planting of continuous non-deciduous shrubs, with appropriate spacing, intended to partially block the view of something from adjacent properties or a rights-of-way.

Screen planting, short: A two-foot-high planting of continuous non-deciduous shrubs, with appropriate spacing, intended to partially block the view of something from adjacent properties or a rights-of-way.

Screen planting, tall: A five-foot-high planting of continuous non-deciduous shrubs, with appropriate spacing, intended to primarily block the view of something from adjacent properties or a rights-of-way, with opacity of at least 60 percent at time of planting that achieves 80-percent opacity within two years.

Seat: For purposes of determining the number of off-street parking spaces for certain uses, the number of seats is the number of seating units, installed or indicated, for each 24 lineal inches of benches, pews, or space for loose chairs.

Seawall: A structure built between a water body on one side and land on the other side.

Semipublic use: See *Use, semipublic*.

Septic tank: The sewage disposal system in which effluent is flushed into an underground tank and allowed to slowly absorb into the surrounding soil.

Service use: See *Use, service.*

Setback: The area between a property line and a line parallel thereto at a distance equal to the appropriate setback distance. (See *Yard* and *Lot line*)

Setback line: The minimum distance prescribed by a zoning district between any property line and the foundation of a building or structure, or from the property line to the edge of a deck or concrete pad. A line within a lot parallel to a corresponding lot line, which is the boundary of any specified front, side or rear setback/yard, or the boundary of any public right-of-way whether acquired in fee, easement, or otherwise, or a line otherwise established to govern the location of buildings, structures, or uses. (See *Yard* and *Lot line*)

Setback, 25-foot floodway: The area between the outer boundary of the regulatory floodway associated with natural named wetland systems including, but not limited to Big Mulberry Branch and Bulow Creek shown on the FIRM and a line parallel thereto at a distance of 25 feet. The purpose of the 25-foot floodway setback is to minimize encroachments to protect floodplain storage and natural floodplain functions.

Sewers, public or community: An approved sewage disposal system that provides a collection network and disposal system, and central sewage treatment facility for a single development, community, or region.

Sexually oriented business: A commercial bodily contact establishment, escort service, or sexual encounter business. A business shall be a sexually oriented business, whether services are provided on the premises of an establishment or on an out call basis at any other place and regardless of whether such business is licensed under this LDC. A business with a sexually oriented business license shall be presumed to be a sexually oriented business. An individual operating a sexually oriented business is subject to the provisions of this LDC notwithstanding the fact that services are being provided at or from a residence, motor vehicle, vessel, or any other location. A license pursuant to this LCD is required unless the individual is a paid employee for whom taxes and social security payments are withdrawn and paid by

the licensed establishment, worker records are maintained, and the individual is not an independent contractor.

Shade tree: See *Tree, shade*.

Shared parking: See *Parking, shared*.

Shed roof: See *Roof, shed*.

Shopping center: An integrated group of primarily retail-oriented commercial establishments that is planned, developed, owned and managed as a unit.

Shutters: Wood, metal, or plastic panel on either side of a window. May be hinged, but commonly fixed in position. Originally used as a protective covering for windows when swung closed.

Sight distance: The minimum distance that allows a vehicle traveling at a designed speed to be able to stop before reaching a stationary object in its path. Typically, the design sight distance allows a below-average driver to stop in time to avoid a collision.

Sight triangle: A triangular-shaped area at intersections that provides a clear line of sight for drivers at a vertical level between two feet and seven feet above the average grade at the centerline of the right-of-way. Two sides of the triangle shall be the edges of pavement along each roadway from their intersection with their lengths based on the type of roadways, and the third side being a line connecting the ends of the first two lines.

Sign: Any letters, numbers, symbols, graphics, pictures, or figures, or combination thereof that are erected, constructed, placed, or attached on a structure, ground, or body which identify, advertise, or direct attention to a product, business, institution, place, person, or event, or any other communication and that can be seen from the public right-of-way or public waterway. When not modified by the terms "structure" or "face", the term "sign" shall include all parts of the sign and its supporting structure.

Sign, A-frame: A type of sign composed of two boards set up in a triangle shape hinged along the top.

Sign, abandoned:

(1) Any sign face which advertises a business no longer conducted or product no longer sold. In making the determination that a sign advertises a business no longer being conducted, the Land Use Administrator shall consider the existence or absence of a current occupational license, utility service deposit or account, use of the premises, and relocation of the business.

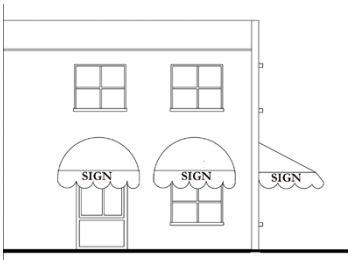
(2) Any sign structure that not used for business purposes for over six months and that is nonconforming according to existing codes regarding height, setback, or sign area.

Signage program: A graphic representation showing a comprehensive detailed presentation of all signage proposed for a particular development to include style, color, location, size, and material.

Sign, animated: Any sign of which all or any part thereof revolves or moves in any fashion whatsoever; and any sign which contains or uses for illumination any light, lights or lighting device or devices which change color, flash or alternate, show movement or motion, or change the appearance of said sign or any part thereof automatically. Animated signs also include electronic, LCD and LED signs if they are using movement and change of light to depict action or to create special effects or scenes. Also, known as Automatic Electric Changing Signs (ACS). Does not include manually changeable copy sign.

Sign area: The area of a sign face (which is also the sign area of a wall or other sign with only one face) shall be computed by means of the smallest square, circular, rectangle, triangle, or combination thereof that will encompass the extreme limits of the writing, representation, emblem, or other display. This includes any material or color forming an integral part of the background of the display or used to differentiate the sign from the backdrop or structure against which it is placed. The sign area does not include any supporting framework, bracing, or decorative fence or wall when such fence or wall otherwise meets the LDC and is clearly incidental to the display itself.

Sign area, aggregate: The architectural area around the copy of the sign. The maximum aggregated sign area is determined by calculating sign area times two and is exclusive of the sign area.



Awning Sign

Sign, awning: Any sign consisting of information painted on, sewn on, imprinted on, or attached to the surface of an awning or canopy.

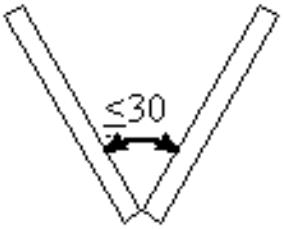
~~*Sign, banner:* A sign either enclosed or not enclosed in a ridged frame and secured or mounted to allow movement caused by atmosphere. Flags are not banners.~~

Sign, commercial: A sign intended to promote the commercial or economic interests of the owner or the products/services offered on the site.

Sign, digital: Any sign which has the capability of changing message content through the use of an electronically controlled device.

Sign, directional: Any sign intended to provide direction to the public, including signs that direct traffic onto or within a site, identify restrooms, parking areas or spaces, freight entrances, or other facilities for the convenience of the public.

Sign, directory: A sign that provides a listing of the occupants of a multitenant center and their suite/building numbers. Directory signs are not intended to be visible from the public right-of-way, but to give direction to customers already within the site.



Sign, double faced: A sign with two faces that are no more than three feet apart at their closest point, or placed at an angle of 30 degrees or less. Double-faced signs shall be considered one sign.

Sign, electronic display type: A sign for presentation of information for visual reception, acquired, stored, or transmitted in various forms, where the input information is supplied as an electric signal, and uses a light source, LED (light emitting diodes), bare electric bulbs, luminous tubes, fiber optic, or other combination of light source to create the message. In addition, signs that appear protected, or are intermittently or intensely illuminated, or of a traveling, scrolling, or sequential light type, or contain, or are illuminated, or flashing light.

Sign, free expression: A sign, not in excess of four square feet in size (area) where the top of the sign is not more than three feet off the ground, if freestanding, and communicating information or views of concern to the owner of the sign, or containing any other noncommercial message that is otherwise lawful.

Freestanding Sign

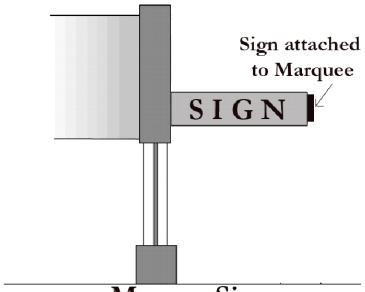
Sign, freestanding: A monument sign supported by a sign structure in the ground and that is wholly independent of any building, fence, vehicle, or object other than the sign structure for support. The width of the base must be less than the width of the display area but must be a minimum of 40% of the width of the sign face.

Sign height: The vertical distance as measured from the finished grade to the highest point of the sign structure. Finished grade is the newly established grade at the base of the sign after construction of the sign, exclusive of any filling, berming, madding, or excavating solely for the purpose of locating the sign.

Sign, identification: A sign that indicates the name and type of business or service, residents, or the name of the development located on the site where the sign is located including street address, phone number, and graphic of business logo.

Sign, illuminated: A sign that uses artificial light, either internal or external to the sign faces, to draw attention to the sign or otherwise increase its visibility.

Sign, machinery and equipment: Graphics and trademarks on vending machines, gas pumps, and machinery customarily used outside of buildings. Also, includes signs on public works and/or construction equipment (bulldozers and such) that have the brand/make of the machinery or equipment.



Marqee Sign

Sign, marquee: A sign attached to or hung from a marquee that is a permanent projecting structure protruding from the entrance of a building wall to provide shelter and display advertising.

Sign, manually changeable copy sign: The message on the sign is changed manually (without the use of an electric signal) using individual letters, numbers, phrases, or symbols. Examples include reader boards with manually changeable letters or changeable pictorial panels.

Sign, monument: ~~See *Sign, freestanding.*~~A durable ground level, self-supporting sign with a solid foundation or base that is at least as wide as the sign's display area.

Sign, non-commercial: Signs which display opinions, points of view, or contain political, civic, public service, religious, or ideological messages.

Sign, off-site advertising: A sign identifying, advertising or directing the public to a business, merchandise, service, institution, residential area, entertainment or activity which is located, sold, rented, based, produced, manufactured, or taking place at a location other than on the site on which the sign is located.

Sign, parasite: Any sign not exempted by this Code, for which no permit has been issued, and which is attached to another sign.

Sign, pole: A freestanding sign supported by a pole, a column, or other fabricated support member without any type of secondary support. Pole/pylon signs typically provide clear view between the sign and the ground.

Sign, political: Any sign used solely to present information suggesting a candidate's suitability for elected public office or presenting an issue to be voted upon in the upcoming legally recognized election at the Federal, State, County, or City level or for special districts.

Sign, portable: A sign that has no permanent attachment to a building or to the ground by means of a footing including, but not limited to, an A-frame or sandwich board sign; a sign with wheels designed to be pulled or towed on a trailer or similar device, pull attachments, hot air or gas filled balloons; umbrellas used for advertising; signs mounted for advertising purposes on a vehicle that is parked and visible from the public right-of-way, sidewalk, or curb.

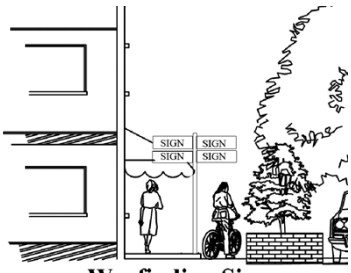
Sign, projecting: A sign that is wholly or partly dependent upon a building for support and that projects horizontally more than 12 inches from such building.

Sign, roof: A sign painted on or affixed to the roof of a building and primarily supported by that roof structure, except fascia signs.

Sign, snipe: Any sign or any material when such sign is attached in any way to trees, utility poles, motor vehicles, trailers, waterborne craft, or other objects.

Sign, temporary: A sign erected for two weeks or less to advertise or identify transitory events unless specifically permitted for a longer period by this LDC.

Sign, wall: A sign attached to a wall of a building or structure so that the wall forms the supporting structure or becomes the background of the sign. For the purpose of Chapter 12, wall signs include awning and projecting signs.



Wayfinding Sign

Sign, wayfinding: A directional sign placed in the public-right-of-way to advertise the location of one or more business or facilities in the immediate area.

Sign, window: A sign posted, painted, placed, or affixed in or on the interior or exterior of a window/glass door, or placed within three feet of a window/glass door pane, or displayed to be visible from the exterior of the building.

Silt fence: A temporary sediment barrier consisting of a filter fabric stretched across, and attached to, supporting posts and entrenched.

Site: The entire lot on which a use is or will be located and that is otherwise subject to the provisions of the LDC.

Site, building: Any lot or parcel, or group of lots or parcels, occupied or intended for development as a unit, whether or not as part of a larger development site. Building site area does not include surface waterbodies, floodways, or wetlands.

Site characteristics: The physical features of a site such as shape, area, topography, soil conditions, and access.

Site plan: A plan, to scale, showing uses and structures proposed for a parcel of land as required by the regulations involved. Includes lot lines, streets, building sites, reserved open space, buildings, landscape features—both natural and manmade—and the locations of proposed utility lines.

Site plan completion surety: See *Surety, site plan completion*.

Small box discount store: A retail store that is 16,000 square feet or less in size, which offers for sale a variety of convenience shopping goods and continuously offers the majority of the items in their inventory for sale at a price lower than traditional retail stores. Small box discount store does not include a pharmacy; and does not sell gasoline or diesel fuel, or specialty items and food items as a primary product (i.e., greeting cards, consignment, meats, seafood, cheese, or oils and vinegars).

Small quantity generator: A small quantity generator, as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 40 Code of Federal Regulations 260, is one that generates less than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds or 250 gallons) of hazardous waste in a calendar month.

Smart irrigation controller: A weather-based irrigation device that utilizes prevailing weather conditions, current, and historic evapotranspiration, soil moisture levels and other relevant factors to adapt water applications to meet the estimated needs of plants and lawns. The controller shall estimate or measure depletion of available plant moisture to operate an irrigation system that replenishes water as needed while minimizing excess.

Special exception: A land use that is not similar in nature to the uses permitted in the district for which application is made (or in any district), but which is desired in the community, with appropriate controls, where a suitable location is available.

Special flood hazard areas: An area in the floodplain subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are shown on FIRMs as Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, AH, V1-V30, VE or V.

Special use: Includes utilities, transportation terminals, and facilities.

Spill: See *discharge.*

Spite strip: A private easement that limits or precludes legal access for any lot, tract, or parcel onto a street or adjacent property or between subdivision boundaries.

Stall: The area, usually marked with distinguishing lines, in which one vehicle is to be parked; a parking space.

Standing seam, metal: A standing seam roof is constructed of many interlocking panels that run vertically from the roof's ridge (the top of the roof) to the eave. The interlocking seam where two panels join together is raised above the roof's flat surface, allowing water to run off without seeping between panels.

Stoop: A raised platform approached by steps at the entrance of a house.

Stormwater: Water collected or collecting as a result of natural precipitation.

Stormwater management system: A system which is designed and constructed or implemented to control discharges that are necessitated by rainfall events, incorporating methods to collect, convey, store, absorb, inhibit, treat, use, or reuse water to prevent or reduce flooding, over drainage, environmental degradation, and water pollution, or otherwise affect the quantity and quality of discharges from the system.

Story: That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and upper surface of the floor or roof next above.

Stream: Any river, creek, slough, or natural watercourse in which water usually flows in a defined bed or channel. It is not essential that the flowing be uniform or uninterrupted. The fact that some part of the bed or channel shall have been dredged or improved does not prevent the watercourse from being a stream. Also, a body of water flowing in a natural surface channel. Flow may be continuous or only during wet periods. Streams that flow only during wet periods are termed "intermittent streams."

Street tree: See *Tree, street*.

Stringcourse: A horizontal band or molding set in the face of a building as a design element.

Striping: Painted lines delineating stalls and circulation patterns.

Structure: Anything constructed, installed or portable, the use of which requires a location on a parcel of land, such as buildings, manufactured homes, mobile homes, fences, billboards, swimming pools, poles, pipelines, transmission lines, advertising signs, a gas or liquid storage tank, seawall, bulkhead, revetment, or other man-made facilities or infrastructure. For the purposes of Subsection 4.01.05—Residential Docking Facilities along Saltwater and Freshwater Canals (and Intracoastal Waterway, as applicable) and Section 4.16—Marinas, this term means anything constructed or otherwise located or operated on or over water, extended over water, or affixed to something that is or will be located on the ground and covered by water, or is located on land and is an essential part of the operation or an integral system of the marina such as, by way of example only, fuel and electrical systems.

Structure, existing and building, existing: Relating to flood damage protection, this term means any structure or building for which the "start of construction" commenced before February 5, 1986 or standard based upon specific technical base flood elevation data that establishes the area of special flood hazard.

Structure, principal: The main building in which is conducted the principal use of the property on which such building is located.

Substantial damage: Damage of any origin sustained by a building or structure whereby the cost of restoring the building or structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred. The term also includes flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a ten-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial improvement: Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure taking place during a ten-year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement or repair is started. The period of accumulation begins when the first improvement or repair of each building is permitted subsequent to August 19, 2008. 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.

Summer kitchen: See *Kitchen, summer.*

Supply well, public: A well that is constructed for purposes of extracting groundwater to the surface, by mumping or natural flow, and the groundwater from such excavation is to be used for human consumption assuming it has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the calendar year.

Surety: A pledge or formal promise made in the form of a cash deposit, bond, or letter of credit to secure against loss, damage, or default; a guarantee.

Surety, maintenance: Surety that guarantees that the installed improvements will remain in operable condition and not have any defects in material or workmanship for a period of 12 months after satisfactory completion of installation.

Surety, performance: Surety that guarantees that the cost of the infrastructure improvements necessary to support the subdivision to be platted is funded to complete the improvements if the property owner cannot complete them.

Surety, site plan completion: Surety that guarantees that perimeter landscape buffers will be constructed and property fenced if construction does not proceed to completion.

Surface water (applies only to Chapter 9): Water upon the surface of the earth, whether contained in bounds created naturally or artificially or diffused. Water from natural springs shall be classified as surface water when it exits from the spring onto the earth's surface [F.S. § 373.019 (21).]

Surface water management system: A dam, impoundment, reservoir, appurtenant work or works, or any combination thereof. The terms "surface water management system" or "system" include areas of dredging or filling as those terms are defined in F.S. §§ 373.403 (13) and 373.403 (14).

Surface water management system: A stormwater management system, dam, impoundment, reservoir, appurtenant work or works, or any combination thereof. The terms "surface water management system" or "system" include areas of dredging or filling as those terms are defined in F.S. §§ 373.403 (13) and 373.403 (14), (Subsection 40C-4.021(26), FAC).

Swale: Depression or channel in the ground, often designed for channeling surface water.

Temporary irrigation system: An interim system, including surface distribution elements (hose, pipe, etc.), that shall be removed once the landscaping is established or once it is no longer needed.

Temporary uses or structures: Any use or structure placed on a parcel of land for a period of short duration.

Threatened species: Those animal species listed in Section 39-27.004, FAC and those plant species which are listed as threatened in 50 Code of Federal Regulations 17.12.

Townhouse: Three or more attached single-family dwelling unit constructed in a series or group of attached units with property lines separating such units.

Traffic circulation: A traffic flow pattern, such as a two-way or a one-way, for an on-street system or off-street parking facility.

Traffic control devices: Signs, pavement markings, and signal lights designed and installed to aid in safe and effective flow of motor vehicles across roads and parking lots.

Traffic flow: The pattern of traffic movement through an area or through a parking facility.

Transom: A horizontal crosspiece over a door, or between a door and a window above it, or a small hinged window above a door or another window.

Transportation center: A designated area for public transportation such as buses, taxicab stand, etc.

Travel trailer: A recreational vehicle used for temporary housing by individuals and families during travel. This category, in this LDC, is assumed to include also campers, camping trailers, motor homes and

smaller mobile homes (up to a length of 35 feet, exclusive of hitch, and eight feet in width), capable of being towed by a passenger motor car and complies with F.S. § 320.01 (1)1.

Travel trailer park: A development for the accommodation of tourists or vacationers of short-term basis, providing rental spaces for each individual trailer, camper, motor home, etc., and recreation and service facilities for the use of the tenants. This designation does not permit or allow permanent residents.

Tree: Any living, self-supporting woody perennial plant which at maturity attains a trunk diameter of at least four inches or more when measured at four and one-half feet above ground level and which normally attains an overall height of at least 15 feet, usually with one main stem or trunk and many branches.

Tree protection zone (TPZ): The circular area usually under the canopy of a tree to be protected where access, construction activities, driving, parking, storage, grubbing, fill dirt, trenching, and digging is restricted by a sturdy but temporary fence. The radius of the TPZ is equal to one foot of TPZ radius for each inch of diameter of the tree to be protected.

Tree, shade: Any tree attaining a mature height of over 35 feet and a spread of 35 feet. Other trees may be acceptable upon approval of the Land Use Administrator including, but not limited to, the species listed per City standards.

Tree, street: Any tree growing in the public rights-of-way or on private property that is within five feet of the rights-of-way line. The tree must be a shade tree if no overhead utility conflicts exist.

Tree, understory: Any tree that has a mature height of less than 35 feet or is a slower growing species, as determined by the Land Use Administrator, including, but not limited to, certain species per City standards.

Trim: To reduce, shorten, or diminish gradually a plant or parts of a plant without altering the natural shape using proper horticultural and arboricultural techniques.

Trim color: Refers to a complementary color used for the trim of architectural components such as window trim, windowsills, doorframes, cornice, and banding.

Turbidity barrier: A floating geotextile material that minimizes sediment transport from a disturbed area adjacent to or within a body of water.

Turning radius: The pavement or ramp width necessary to permit a vehicle to complete a turning maneuver.

Two-way: A roadway or aisle on which traffic moves in the opposite, yet parallel, direction.

Underground utility facilities: Communications and power lines installed below the ground surface within road rights-of-ways or easements.

Understory tree: See *Tree, understory.*

Use: The specific purpose(s) for which land or a building is designated, arranged, intended, or for which it is or may be occupied or maintained.

Use, change in: Substitution of one thing for another specifically regarding use of land or use of a building.

Use, conforming: Any use of a structure or land that is a permitted or approved provisional or special use in the district in which the structure or land is situated and which conforms to the regulations of that district and all other regulations as adopted by the City.

Use, discontinued: A use that is interrupted or in which there is a break in continuity regardless of the intent of the owner or operator.

Use, legal nonconforming: A use that lawfully occupied a building or lands at the time this LDC was adopted and that does not conform to the use regulations of the district in which it is located.

Use, nonconforming: The use of a building, structure, or parcel of land not in compliance with the regulations as adopted by the City.

Use, principal: The main or primary purpose for which a structure or lot is designated, arranged, or intended, or for which it may be used, occupied, or maintained under this LDC.

Use, public: The use of land, water, or building by a municipality, public body or board, commission, or authority, or federal, state, or county government, or any agency thereof for a public service purpose.

Use, semipublic: Includes churches, museums, and organizations operating as a nonprofit activity serving a public purpose or service and includes such organizations as noncommercial clubs and lodges, theater groups, recreational, conservation, and neighborhood associations, and cultural activities.

Use, service: An establishment where the principal use is the provision of services for individuals, business, and government establishments, and other organizations; as opposed to the selling of goods or merchandise. This term includes automotive services, business services, major vehicle service, and personal services, but does not include retailing uses, restaurants, residential social service facilities, or any industrial uses.

(1) *Service, automotive:* Where the provision of services is focused on the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. Examples of automotive services include detailing, mechanical or interior repair, tune-ups, tire sales and service, and stand-alone car washes, and similar uses.

(2) *Service, business:* Where the provision of services is focused on support to professional office establishments. Some examples include copy centers, secretarial service, computer rental-repair service, internet service, and similar uses.

(3) *Service, major:* Vehicle or machinery service activities that do not meet the definition of automotive service shall be classified as major service. Examples include bus, truck or train terminal/maintenance facilities, commercial or industrial machinery repair shops, and body and paint shops.

(4) *Service, personal:* A service use primarily engaged in providing services involving the care of a person, his or her apparel, pets, or small appliances. Some examples include barbershops, beauty shops, dance studios, funeral homes, pet grooming, laundromats, dry cleaners (drop-off and pick up only), health and fitness clubs, caterers, window tinting, video tape/disc rentals, consumer goods rental and service centers, and similar uses.

Use, temporary: A use established for a fixed period of time with the intent that such use will terminate automatically upon expiration of the fixed time period.

Utility agreement: A written agreement between the City and a property owner that establishes the terms and conditions pursuant to which the City will provide water and/or wastewater service.

Utility facilities or *utility installations:* By way of illustration and not limitation, all equipment, fixtures, pumps, lines, mains, manholes, lift stations, pumping stations, laterals, service connections, and any and all appurtenances thereto together with all real property, easements and rights-of-way necessary to provide water and wastewater service to property whether located on-site or off-site.

Variance: A modification of the strict terms of the 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 the regulation would result in unnecessary and undue hardship. As used in this regulation, a variance may be authorized only for area and size of structure, size of yards, open spaces, and flood damage protection regulations. The establishment or expansion of a use otherwise prohibited shall not be allowed by variance, nor shall a variance be granted because of the presence of nonconformities in the district or uses in an adjoining district.

Variance, floodplain: Relating to flood damage protection, this term means a grant of relief from the requirements of Section 10.02 or the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code that permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by Section 10.02 or the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code.

Vegetation: Plant material, including trees, shrubs, groundcover, and vines, that are either existing or planted on a site.

Vehicle: Any device or conveyance for transporting persons or property over the public streets, including, but not limited to, any automobile, motorcycle, motor truck, trailer, van, semi-trailer, tractor-trailer combination, commercial vehicle or trailer, recreational vehicle or trailer, golf cart, and boat or boat trailer but it shall not include tractors, construction equipment or machinery, or any other device used to perform a job except as stated above.

Vehicle fueling position: A location next to a pump island at a service station or convenience store where a single vehicle obtains fuel simultaneously while other vehicles are being fueled. Typically, one fuel dispenser will provide two vehicle fueling positions located on opposite sides of the pump island.

Vehicle repair: The repair, rebuilding or reconditioning of motor vehicles or parts thereof, including collision service, painting, and steam cleaning of vehicles.

Vehicle sales: The sale of new and used motor vehicles.

Vehicular use area (VUA): Any area used by vehicles for driving or parking except public thoroughfares, including but not limited to areas for parking, display, storage or traverse of any and all types of motor vehicles, bicycles, watercraft, trailers, airplanes or construction equipment.

Veranda: A large, open porch, usually roofed and partly enclosed, as by a railing, and often extending across the front and sides of a house.

Vested development: A project that has received an entitlement to develop due to a City issued development order or permit for the project, such as a site plan approval or building permit or which meets the legal requirements for vesting. Such a project, having satisfied the City's concurrency requirements, shall be permitted to develop as per the terms of the development order or permit application. Should the development program of a "vested development" project be substantially modified in terms of density, intensity or facility impact from that development program described in the original permit application or development order, the project will lose its vested rights and be obliged to undergo a concurrency review per Chapter 7.

A project may also be a vested development if the City issued a development order or permit such as site plan approval or a building permit for the project prior to November 16, 2008. Such a project is not required to meet the concurrency requirements of Chapter 7, unless the project is significantly changed in terms of its density, intensity, or facility impact subsequent to such effective date, as determined by the City, in which case it will lose its vested development status and be obliged to undergo a review as per Chapter 7.

Vested rights: The right to undertake and complete the development and use of property under the terms and conditions of an approved site-specific development plan or an approved phased development plan for a specified time, regardless of changes in this Code.

Wall offset: A ledge or recess in a wall formed by a reduction in wall thickness above.

Wall (when referred to as a fence): An artificially constructed vertical barrier that is typically solid and constructed of stone, brick or masonry erected to enclose, restrict access to, screen, or separate areas.

Wastewater: A combination of any type of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, industrial establishments, any and all other customers facilities, together with such ground, surface and stormwater as may be present, but does not mean or include hazardous or toxic wastes.

Wastewater system: As used interchangeably, means any and all wastewater or wastewater collection, transmission, treatment and disposal facilities currently owned, managed, controlled, or otherwise used or hereafter owned, operated, managed, controlled, or otherwise used by the City. Such system includes any and all improvements, extensions or additions thereto hereto constructed or acquired either form the proceeds of bonds or from any other sources, together with all property, real,

personal or mixed, tangible or intangible, currently or hereafter owned, operated, managed, controlled, or otherwise used by the City in connection therewith.

Waterbodies: Fresh and saltwater canals, ditches, lakes, marshes, rivers, swamps, and swales in the City.

Watercourse: A natural or artificial channel in which a flow of water occurs either continually or intermittently.

Watercraft: Any craft, vessel, or boat used or capable of being used as means of transportation on or under the water including watercraft such as houseboats and other watercraft not used primarily for transportation.

Water or *waters in the state:* Any and all water on or beneath the surface of the ground or in the atmosphere, including natural or artificial watercourses, lakes, ponds, or diffused surface water and water percolating, standing, or flowing beneath the surface of the ground, as well as all coastal waters within the jurisdiction of the state. [F.S. § 373.019 (22).]

Water distribution system:

(1) Water mains.

(2) Sub mains.

(3) Transmission.

(4) Storage and pumping facilities.

(5) Valves.

(6) House services.

(7) Meters.

(8) Other appurtenances.

Water system: As used interchangeably, means any and all water production, transmission, treatment, and distribution facilities currently owned, operated, managed, controlled, or otherwise used or hereafter owned by and/or operated by the City. Such system includes any and all improvements, extensions, or additions thereto hereafter constructed or acquired either from the proceeds of bonds or from any other sources, together with all property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, currently or hereafter owned, operated, managed, controlled, or otherwise used in connection therewith.

Water surface elevation: The height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, or other datum specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal and riverine areas.

Water use zone: A grouping of spray, sprinklers, or micro irrigation emitters so that they can be operated simultaneously by the control of one valve according to the water requirements of the plants used and soil conditions.

Well: Any excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed for conveying groundwater levels or other characteristics, providing cathodic protection or providing a method of injecting water into the aquifer system from above the earth's surface.

Wellfield: A tract of land that contains a number of existing or proposed wells for the purpose of supplying public potable water.

Wellhead: The specific location of a well.

Wellhead protection zone: An area surrounding a public supply well or group of wells that has or have been established where special protective measures or land use activities are restricted for

purposes of protecting the quality of water contributing to public supply well(s). The following wellhead protection zones have been established:

(1) *Primary wellhead protection zone:* The innermost protective zone around a wellhead as defined by a 500-foot radius from a wellhead.

(2) *Secondary wellhead protection zone:* A delineated area around favorable potable water production areas for the Floridan and intermediate aquifer as determined by the Land Use Administrator.

Wetland: Those areas inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric or alluvial or possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions. The prevalent vegetation in wetlands generally consists of facultative or obligate hydrophytic macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having soil conditions described above. These species, due to morphological, physiological or reproductive adaptations, have the ability to grow, reproduce or persist in aquatic environments or anaerobic soil conditions. Florida wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, riverine swamps and marshes, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps and other similar areas. Florida wetlands generally do not include longleaf or slash pine flatwoods with an understory dominated by saw palmetto. The landward extent of wetlands is delineated pursuant to Sections 62-340.100 through 62.340.550, FAC as ratified by F.S. § 373.4211 (Subsection 40C-4.021(30), FAC).

Wetland buffer: See *Buffer, wetland*.

Wetland quality assessment method: According to the Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method (UMAM), a score is determined by calculating the average of the three quality assessment criteria: Location and Landscape Support, Water Quality, and Community Structure (Chapter 62-345, FAC). The score will range from zero to one.

Wetland systems, named: The following wetland and surface water systems shall be designated named wetland systems:

(1) Graham Swamp.

(2) Long Creek.

(3) Pellicer Creek.

(4) Hulett Branch.

(5) Hulett Swamp.

(6) Pringle Branch.

(7) Pringle Swamp.

(8) Styles Creek.

(9) Hominy Branch.

(10) Big Mulberry Branch.

(11) Gore Lake.

(12) Black Branch.

(13) Black Branch Swamp.

Wheel stop: A bumper or block placed at the head of a parking stall to restrain the vehicle from moving or overhanging any pedestrian access way.

Wing: A part of a building projecting from and subordinate to a central or main part.

Wireless communication facilities: Any staffed or unstaffed location for the transmission and/or reception of radio frequency signals, or other personal wireless communications, as defined in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and usually consisting of an antenna or antenna array, transmission cables, feed lines, equipment cabinets, towers, cabling, antenna brackets, and other such equipment. The following shall be deemed a wireless communication facility: new, replacement, or existing towers, government-owned towers, modified towers, collocation on existing towers or base stations, attached concealed and non-concealed antenna, dual purpose facilities, DAS, small cell, concealed towers, and non-concealed towers, so long as those facilities are used in the provision of personal wireless services as that term is defined in the Telecommunications Act.

Xeric: Native plants as well as other trees, shrubs, ground covers, and vines proven to survive only on natural rainfall after a sufficient plant establishment period.

Yard: The open space existing on the same lot with a principal building, unoccupied and unobstructed by buildings from the ground to the sky, between the lot lines and building line.

Zero lot line: An arrangement of development on adjoining lots in which the required side yard offsets is reduced on one side and increased on the other so that the sum of the offsets on any lot is no less than the sum of the required offsets. No building or structure shall be closer to a lot line than five feet, unless it abuts the lot line and provided with an access easement of five feet on the adjoining lot or abuts a building or structure on the adjoining lot. The offset adjacent to property not included in the zero lot line development or a street shall not be less than that required in the zoning district. All required building codes shall be adhered to (i.e. firewalls, etc.).

Abbreviations

/ = per	ad = advertisement	max. = maximum	min. = minimum
% = percent	ac. = acre; acres	' = foot; feet	ft. = foot; feet
" = inch; inches	ht. = height	sf = square foot; square feet	sq. ft. = square foot; square feet
n/a = not applicable	gal. = gallon(s)	pop. = population	*FS = Florida Statutes*
FAC = Florida Administrative Code		CMS = Concurrency Management System	

(Ord. No. 2009-26, § 97, 12-15-09; Ord. No. 2012-3, § 6, 5-1-12; Ord. No. 2013-9, § 3, 11-19-13; Ord. No. 2015-08 , § 4, 7-21-15; Ord. No. 2016-4 , § 1, 3-15-16; Ord. No. 2016-6 , § 2, 11-1-16; Ord. No. 2017-19 , § 2, 10-17-17; Ord. No. 2018-02 , § 6(Att. B), 2-6-18; Ord. No. 2018-13 , § 3, 4-17-18; Ord. No. 2018-21 , § 4, 10-2-18; Ord. No. 2018-24 , § 3, 11-6-18; Ord. No. 2020-09 , § 3, 8-18-20; Ord. No. 2021-22 , § 3, 10-5-21)

CODE COMPARATIVE TABLE

This is a numerical listing of the ordinances of the City used in this Code. Repealed or superseded laws and any omitted materials are not reflected in this table.

Ordinance Number	Adoption Date	Section	Section this Code
2004-10	5- 4-04	1—7 Added	2.17
2008-16	8-19-08	2(Exh. A) Added	Chs. 1—5, 7, 9—14
2009-17	7-21-09	3(Exh. A) Added	3.04.05
2009-26	12-15-09	2	2.08.02.A.2.c.
		3 Added	2.08.02.A.2.d.
		Rnbd	2.08.02.A.2.d.
		as	2.08.02.A.2.e.
		4	2.15.01
		5	2.15.03.B.
		6	2.16.01
		7 Added	2.16.02.C.5.
		8	2.16.02.D. (title)
		9	2.16.02.D.3.
		10	3.02.02 (table 3-3)
		11	3.03.02 (table 3-4)
		12	3.03.03 (table 3-5)
		13	3.05.02.B.3.

		14	4.01
		15	4.01.01.A.
		16	4.01.02.A.3.c.
		17 Added	4.01.02.A.3.g.
		18	4.01.02.B.
		19	4.01.03.B.1.
		20	4.01.05.B.4.d.
		21	4.01.05.B.4.f.
		22 Rpld	4.01.05.B. (table 4-1)
		23	4.01.05.C.6.b.
		24	4.01.08.A.2.
		25 Added	4.01.09
		26	4.09.01, 4.09.02
		Rnbd	4.09.02 1.—5.
		as	4.09.02 A.—F.
		Added	4.09.03
		27	4.15 (title)
		28	4.15.01—4.15.04
		29	4.15.02

	30		4.15.03.A.2.
	31		4.16.08.G. (title)
	32		4.16.08.G.1.
	33	Added	4.16.08.G.3.
	34		4.19.05
	35		5.03.02.B.3.
	36		5.04.02.B.1.
	37		5.04.02.C.5.
	38		5.04.02.E. (table 5-5)
	39		5.04.02.E.6.
	40	Rpld	5.04.02.E.7.
	41		7.04.02.A.
	42	Rpld	7.04.03.B.
	43		7.04.03.C.
	44		7.04.05.B.
	45		7.07.04.C.
	46		9.02.05.A.2.
	47		9.02.05.B.
	48	Added	9.04.02.B.1.

		49	10.03.05
		50	10.05.04.B.
		51	11.03.01.F.
		52	11.03.02.A.1.
		53	11.03.02.C.2.b.
		54 Added	11.03.04.B.1.c.
		55	11.03.05.A. (table 11-4)
		56	11.03.05.B. (table 11-5)
		57	11.03.05.C. (table 11-6)
		58	11.03.06.B.6.
		59	12.01.01.P.
		60 Added	12.02.01.D.
		61 Rpld	12.02.02
		62	12.03.01.B.
		63	12.03.01.D.
		64	12.03.01.H.
		65	12.03.01.K.
		66 Added	12.03.01.L.
		67	12.03.02.B.

		68	12.03.02.Q.
		69	12.03.02.Z.
		70	12.03.02.EE.
		71	12.03.02.FF.
		72	12.04.03.C.
		73	12.04.04.D.2.
		74	12.04.04.E.
		75	12.04.05
		76	12.04.06.A.
		77	12.04.07.A.3.
		78	12.04.07.B.
		79	12.05.01.B.
		80	12.05.01.C.1.
		81	12.05.02.B.2.
		82	12.05.02.C.1.
		83	12.05.02.C.4.
		84	12.05.02.D.
		85	12.05.02.E.3.
		86	12.05.02.F.1.

		87 Rnbd	12.05.02.H.3.
		as	4.09.03
		88	12.06.01.B.
		89 Rpld	12.06.03.A.6.
		90	12.06.04.B. (table 12-3)
		91	12.06.06.E.
		92 Added	12.06.07
		93	13.03.03.B.3.
		94	13.03.03.C.1.
		95 Rpld	13.03.03.C.2.
		96	13.03.03.C.4.
		97	14.02
2010-13	10- 5-10	2	4.19.02 C.
		Rnbd	4.19.02 E.—G.
		as	4.19.02 D.—F.
		Added	4.19.02 C.5.
2012-3	5- 1-12	2(Exh. 1)	3.03.02 (table 3-4)
		3 Added	4.21
		4(Exh. 2)	5.04.02 (table 5-4)

		5	12.05.02
		6	14.02
2013-9	11-19-13	2	13.02.06
		3	14.02
2015-08	7-21-15	2	3.03.02
		4	4.01.02
		5	14.02
2015-9	8- 4-15	2	3.04.04.E.
		3	3.02 (table 3-3) fn. 8
		4	3.03 (table 3-5) fn. 5
		5 Added	3.05.02.F.
2015-16	12- 1-15	2	4.01.01.A.
			4.01.08.B.
2016-4	3-15-16	1	14.02
		2	3.01.06
2016-6	11- 1-16	2 Rpld	11.01—11.04
		Added	11.01—11.04
			14.02
2017-19	10-17-17	2	14.02

		3	3.03.02 (table 3-4)
2018-02	2- 6-18	3	3.02.02 (table 3-2)
		4	3.03.02 (table 3-4)
		5(Att. A)	4.20
		6(Att. B)	14.02
2018-13	4-17-18	2 Rpld	10.02 (10.02.01—10.02.13)
		Added	10.02 (10.02.03—10.02.18)
		3	14.02
2018-14	5-15-18	3(Exh. A)	3.04.05
2018-21	10- 2-18	2 Rpld	4.09
		3	5.01.02
			5.02—5.04
		4	14.02
2018-24	11- 6-18	2 Rpld	9.01—9.07
		Added	9.01—9.08
		3	14.02
2020-09	8-18-20	2(Exh. A)	3.03.02(tbl 4-3)
		3	14.02
2020-11	10- 6-20	2	4.20.02

		3	4.20.13
2021-22	10- 5-21	2	10.02.07.A.3., B.3.
			10.02.08.D.
			10.02.12.B.2., 4.
			10.02.13.D.
			10.02.14.B.1., D.
		Rpld	10.02.14.E., F.
		Rnbd	10.02.14.G., H.
		as	10.02.14.E., F.
			10.02.18.B.
		3	14.02