
Sec. 6.13.5. Flood-plain volume and conveyance protection.

- A. This section provides requirements for all land use activities, including single family residences, which materially change the location, elevation, size, capacity, or hydraulic characteristics of the ~~existing-effective one percent (100-year) Special flood Flood plain~~ Hazard Area (SFHA), also commonly referred to as the 100-year floodplain, as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and flood prone areas determined by County watershed management plans as made viewable on the County Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping portal. Some flood prone areas may be determined to be of insignificant impact at the discretion of the County Engineer or their designee. Examples of flood prone areas of insignificant impact include areas less than 1 acre in area or 200 feet in width, shallow areas less than 1 foot in depth and less than 2 acres in area, and isolated areas contained within a single parcel demonstrated to pose no significant risk to life or property.

The intent is to ensure that equivalent flood-plain and flood prone area volume and conveyance is maintained. This section also supplements Division 5.3 Flood-~~Plain~~ plain Overlay Zone Management.

- B. Land use activities which materially change the flood-plain or flood prone areas.

(1) Land use activities that meet the thresholds for a stormwater analysis, such as Major Site Plans, Improvement Plans, or developments that may increase flooding on adjacent property, may be permitted when shall be required to provide calculations performed by a licensed professional ~~are provided demonstrating that favorable hydraulic characteristics exist or are provided by the improvements that do not increase flooding that or~~ compensating storage ~~or other hydraulic characteristics are is~~ provided on the owner's property or within an easement. Compensating storage shall be equivalently provided between the base flood elevation and the seasonal high groundwater or surface water level as determined by a qualified Florida licensed professional. The calculations shall be reviewed and approved by the County Engineer or ~~his~~ their designee. In addition to all other requirements set forth in Division 13 Stormwater Management, plans and calculations shall include the following information when compensating storage is required:

1. Plan extents of proposed fill and excavation;
2. Volume of proposed fill and excavation;
3. Volume calculations supporting one-for-one compensating storage; and
4. Cross sections or typical sections through the extents of the proposed fill and excavation with existing and finished site elevations.

~~C.~~ (2) Land use activities that do not meet the thresholds for a stormwater analysis, such as single-family residential building permits, Minor Site Plans, ESOZ plans, or other development waived from such requirements, shall minimally be required to demonstrate one-for-one compensating storage, to be reviewed and approved by the County Engineer or his their designee. Compensating storage shall be equivalently provided between the base flood elevation and the seasonal high groundwater or surface water level as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Soil Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey data, as visually evidenced on site by watermarks, sediment deposition, aquatic vegetation, seepage, or restrictive soil layering or as determined by a qualified Florida licensed professional.

- ~~D.C.~~ When proposed improvements associated with mass grading plans, major site plans or improvement plans encroach into create buildable areas within a flood hazard zone FEMA SFHA, it shall be necessary for the applicant's responsibility to file a Letter of Map Change (LOMC) map amendment or revision with FEMA as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the date of the availability of the required technical or scientific data. A conditional letter of map revision (CLOMR) shall be required if there is any resulting increase in base flood elevation (BFE) in a floodway or greater than a 1-foot increase outside of a floodway. If a CLOMR is obtained for a development, the applicant shall request a revision to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) to reflect the constructed project as soon as the as-built certification and all other data supporting the

48 map revision as required by FEMA is available, but no later than 6 months after the date of availability of
49 such data. Under no circumstance shall a building permit be issued based on a reduced draft BFE until the
50 revision has been issued by FEMA. The applicant shall provide the County Growth Services department and
51 Office of the County Engineer with the map revision GIS data necessary to update the County flood prone
52 map.