

Section 6 - Plan Evaluation and Maintenance

Requirements:

§201.6(c)(4)(i): The plan maintenance process shall include a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

§201.6(c)(4)(ii): The plan shall include a process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.

§201.6(c)(4)(iii): The plan maintenance process shall include a discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

§201.6(d)(3): Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development?

Changes in Development

The Franklin County Local Mitigation Strategy serves as a guide for hazard mitigation activities on a community-wide basis. The LMS reflects the developing needs of the communities as the county experiences growth and changes in relation to hazard vulnerability. Land use modification and development can affect a variety of infrastructure issues such as roads, bridges, sewers, electrical grids and ecological considerations such as water quality.

There have been significant changes in development on two critical facilities in Franklin County since the last LMS Plan was approved. Both wind retrofit projects were completed in 2015.

- 1. The Franklin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Wind Retrofit**
- 2. The Franklin County Jail Wind Retrofit**

Critical facilities are classified as Risk Category IV facilities. Risk Categories in building codes are assigned to reflect current understanding of the risk to human life, health, and welfare associated with damage or failure of a facility by nature of its occupancy or use. Risk Category IV, the highest risk category, includes buildings and structures that, if severely damaged, would reduce the availability of essential community services necessary to cope with an emergency. The EOC and the County Jail are crucial facilities for the county residents and completing the wind retrofit projects on these facilities reduces the vulnerability to all hazards that affect the county.

After a disaster strikes that overwhelms the ability of local communities to respond, the President's action authorizes the Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, to coordinate all disaster relief efforts which have the purpose of alleviating the hardship and suffering caused by the emergency on the local population, and to provide appropriate assistance for required emergency measures,

authorized under Title V of the Stafford Act, to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety and to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in the county. *Franklin County was declared as disaster area, declaration #4068, from the hazard event, Tropical Storm Debby, and the county required individual and public assistance.*

With each Presidential Disaster Declaration, hazard mitigation funding is made available to communities through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). HMGP funds were made available from (FEMA 4068-DR-FL), and Franklin County applied for the grant funding and was awarded for both critical facility projects.

(A) Franklin County Emergency Operations Center

Figure W – Franklin County Emergency Operations Center Wind Retrofit



The EOC Wind Retrofit Project was completed in the 1st Quarter of 2015.

The Scope of Work for the Franklin County EOC Wind Retrofit Project

Protect the entire envelope of the Franklin County Emergency Operations Center by shuttering all windows and doors and constructing a new hip roof on the building located at 28 Airport Road, Apalachicola, Florida 32320.

Design and construct a new hip roof with the following specifications:

- A 2:12 slope 26 gauge kynar roof panels, gutters, downspouts, and plumbing vent extensions with neoprene roof boots.
- The dimensions of the hip roof system are 85'.6" x 48'.0".

- The design criteria will be for a 140 mph wind load, a 1.15 importance factor, with a 20 PSF live load with tributary reduction allowed, building exposure category: C, and deflection criteria of MBM standard.

Install high velocity accordion shutters on:

- 12 windows and three doors.
- The shutters must meet the highest engineering rating of (Class A), and Florida Product Approval Numbers (Miami-Dade PA 201, 202, and 203).

Install roll down shutter on:

- The access door of the EOC.
- The roll down shutter at a minimum will be a RE1000 rating with a Florida Product Approval Number.

(B) Franklin County Jail

Figure X – Franklin County Jail Wind Retrofit



The Jail Wind Retrofit Project was completed in the 3rd Quarter of 2015.

The Scope of Work for the Franklin County Jail Wind Retrofit

Install a new retrofit Metal Frame/Metal Roof Assembly over the Jail's Administration Building, a new Membrane Roof System over the Jail Facility House, and protection of 26 windows and 1 door of the building located at 270 Highway 65, Eastpoint, Florida 32328.

Design and install a new retrofit metal frame/metal roof assembly with the following specifications:

- New retrofit metal frame roof assembly over the Administration Building, and a new membrane roof system over the Facility House.
- Membrane inserts will be installed in existing roof drains and scupper for proper sealing and drainage.
- This roof assembly will add another level of protection by conveying the storm water off the roof via gutters and downspouts and not through the internal drains and piping. This option would serve to mitigate the potential for water intrusion into the building. Also, the breezeway between the two buildings will be protected.
- All plumbing vents will be resealed.
- HVAC equipment rework for new roof.
- Electrical work for attic space power, lighting and security rough in.
- The design criteria will be for a 140 mph wind speed building code requirements.
- All unprotected windows and door of the building will be protected using evolution clear panels with aluminum frames. This will meet the FL Building Codes TAS 201, 202, and 203.
- Existing lightning protection will be adjusted during the construction.
- At a minimum a limited warranty of 20 years.

Install Evolution Clear Panels with aluminum frames on:

- 26 windows (25 are the same size windows); (1 different size window over the dispatch office)
-

With the following specifications:

- Engineering Rating - FL Building Code TAS 201, 202 and 203
- FL Product Approval Number – FL15888

In addition to the two wind retrofit projects, there have been several mitigation projects completed over the last five years mitigating the following hazards: All Hazards and Flooding, Drought, High Winds, and All Hazards. See Table 6.1.

**Table 6.1 – Completed Local Mitigation Strategy Projects
over the last 5 years (2010 – 2015)**

Description of Project	Hazards Mitigated	Mitigation Goals Achieved	Jurisdiction (Location)	Estimated Costs and Completion Date
Purchase and install a countywide telephone emergency notification system.	All Hazards	Yes	All jurisdictions in Franklin County.	In 2013, the sheriff's office established the "Code Red" link on the sheriff's website. This link provides the needed resource for emergency notifications.
Installation of hydrologic monitoring data collecting gauges on the Ochlocknee, Crooked, New and Apalachicola Rivers.	Floods	Yes	All jurisdictions in Franklin County.	The hydrologic monitoring gauges have been installed and are collecting data. Gauge installation at the Abercrombie Boat Ramp will occur once the ramp is built. The gauge has been purchased.
Reduce flooding by replacing culverts and improving cross drains at Mill Road, McIntyre Road, Jeff Sanders Road, Crooked River Road, Brickyard Road, and the New River Road.	Floods	Yes	All jurisdictions in Franklin County.	As of November 2012, the status of this stormwater project was the culverts were replaced and the improvement cross drain project was completed. The construction continued through 2013 and then completed. The project was funded through HMGP.
Elevate and relocate a Repetitive Loss Property	Flood	Yes	Dog Island	The owner received Cost of Compliance Funding to elevate and relocate his house.
Install an updated water pump system in selected areas of Eastpoint.	All Hazards	Yes	City of Eastpoint	A new system and well on Twin Lakes Road was completed in the 2012 – 2013 timeframe. In addition, two new vacuum stations were concluded. The completion date for the mitigation project was in 2014.

LMS Plan Evaluation, Maintenance and Update

The Franklin County Emergency Management Director in conjunction with the Franklin County LMS Committee/Working Group will coordinate the monitoring, evaluation, and revisions of the LMS Plan. The LMS Committee/Workgroup will meet at least once on an annual basis to update

and review the effectiveness of the Local Mitigation Strategy.

At the LMS meeting, the Committee/Workgroup Members review the following topics:

- ✓ Any significant changes to the hazard risk or vulnerability section of the plan;
- ✓ Analyze and evaluate each mitigation project or initiative and provide an update on the status:
If the mitigation project has been completed, if the project will need to be removed or deleted, if there are any new mitigation projects that need to be added, and if there are any changes in the priority ranking of mitigation initiatives;
- ✓ Review the Repetitive Loss Property data;
- ✓ Analyze the Mitigation Goals and Objectives to see if they still meet the needs for the community;
- ✓ Audit any updates to the County's critical facilities list; and
- ✓ Examine the vulnerability assessment data and maps, if necessary.

As a result of these efforts from the meeting, any important changes as well as the information required in accordance with Florida Statue Chapter 27P-22 will be submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management, Mitigation Planning Section within the timeframe outlined in the statute.

If in the event a disaster should occur, or other type of emergency in the county, the Committee/Working Group may chose to meet early in the recovery and then redevelopment phase, soon after damage assessments are conducted. At this point, the current strategy will be reviewed and necessary changes made based on lessons learned from the response and recovery phase of the disaster. Also, new mitigation projects might be identified as a result of the disaster event and will be considered and added to the mitigation project list if deemed viable.

The Committee/Workgroup will begin the 5-year update process as close to the 18-months prior to the expiration of the LMS Plan. The plan update will be based on an evaluation and analysis of the risk and vulnerability assessment. The intent is to incorporate any changes in the estimate of replacement costs, new scientific data on hazards, the effects hazards have on the communities, changes in growth patterns, and if there are any reductions in vulnerability due to completion of mitigation projects.

Once the risk assessment is updated, the Committee/Working Group will utilize this information and evaluate the goals, objectives, and actions contained in the LMS to determine if they are still applicable.

The most recent review and discussion on the LMS Goals and Objectives were at the *October 20, 2014* meeting and were determined that they meet the needs for the County.

Also, the Working Group will evaluate whether or not the communities have the resources available to implement current and new programs and projects. The updated LMS will also capture the planning process followed during the update of the Plan.

During the 5-year LMS evaluation and revision process, at least one public meeting will be conducted and include elected and appointed County officials, each participating municipality, and the general public, for consideration of the proposed comments or changes. Upon final coordination between these groups and formal approval from FDEM, the updated Local Mitigation Strategy will be presented to the Board of County Commissioners and the governing bodies of the municipality for their approval and adoption.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

When feasible, the local governments should incorporate the requirements of the Local Mitigation Strategy into their comprehensive plans and land development regulations. The process for amending local government comprehensive plans is specified by Florida law, Section 163.3 191, Florida Statutes, which requires local governments to prepare Evaluation and Appraisal Reports of their comprehensive plan at least once every seven years. The purpose of the process is to consider changes to comprehensive plans that reflect new information, comprehensive plan successes and failures, changing conditions and trends, as well as changes in state policy on planning and growth management which may have occurred during the prior seven years. Local governments will consider new information and policy guidance provided in the LMS in their next evaluation and appraisal report for amendments to their comprehensive plans.

Section 163.3 177, Florida Statutes, requires local government comprehensive plans to include a capital improvements element and a 5-year schedule of capital improvements. Furthermore, Section 163.3 177 (3)(b), Florida Statutes, requires the capital improvements element to be reviewed and modified as necessary on an annual basis. In addition, that statute mandates that the identified improvements be consistent with the plan and that all public facilities shall be consistent with the capital improvements element. Therefore, all identified capital improvement projects contained in the LMS, which are anticipated to be implemented within the next five years should be considered for incorporation into capital improvements element on an annual basis.

The LMS is intended to provide the local communities an opportunity to implement across planning boundaries. There are a variety of ways that the LMS has incorporated elements of other planning mechanisms and programs in addition to related mechanisms and program that have integrated components of the LMS.

(A) Franklin County Comprehensive Plan

Land Use Element

FLOODPLAINS - Any structural development will have to comply with the county's Flood Hazard Ordinance, which regulates construction within flood prone areas. (Policy 1.2, 6 (e))

Residential Development shall be prohibited within the portions of the Soundings Property within the Coastal High Hazard Area designated by the Apalachee Regional Hurricane Evacuation Study

prepared in 2004 and adopted by the Franklin County Board of County commissioners on April 5, 2005. the only development allowed within the portions of the Soundings Property within the above described coastal high hazard Area shall be 9i) recreational trails and paths, (ii) water access in the form of a dock with viewing platform and no permanent mooring vessels allowed, (iii) stormwater management facilities and (iv) wetland maintenance and restoration as permitted or required by the regulatory agency with wetland jurisdiction. (Policy 2.2 D 1 (a))

Development, alteration of native vegetation, and habitable structures shall be so allowed in a Development of Regional Impact ("DRI") as defined in Section 380.0651(3)(i), Florida Statutes, and Rule 28-24-032(2), Florida Administrative Code, when the overall environmental impact of the development is lessened or mitigated and the average setback is at least 50 feet from wetlands or waters of the State, or when the setback is at least 50 feet from wetlands or waters of the State. In the event that the Florida Legislature dispenses with the category of developments called DRI's, but retains the requirement that equivalent or similar large-scale developments undergo review process, then this Policy shall apply to those equivalent or similar developments. (Policy 1.6)

Regulate areas subject to flooding. The County shall enact an ordinance, which shall regulate construction in areas subject to seasonal and periodic flooding. This ordinance, which shall adopt the Federal Insurance Rate Maps for Franklin County dated July 18, 1983 promulgated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall provide for the enforcement of building regulations that will make the County eligible to participate in the Federal Flood Insurance Program. (Policy 2.1 (c))

The County has, through its Land Development Regulations, limited development type, density and intensity, within the Coastal High Hazard Area, as defined in the Conservation/Coastal Management Element, and directed unsuitable development outside of the Coastal High Hazard Area, to minimize the impact of natural hazards in this area. By December 31, 2006 the county shall develop policies to restrict public funding for facilities within coastal high hazard areas. The manner of development shall be guided by way of increased setback requirements, impervious surface limitations, vegetative preservation requirements, and other necessary performance criteria. (Objective 9)

All residential and other structures shall conform to applicable standards established in the Franklin County Zoning Ordinance, Critical Shoreline Ordinance, Flood Hazard Ordinance, Coastal Construction Code Ordinance, and, if applicable, other standards adopted by a county PUD ordinance or DRI development (Policy 11.5)

Coastal/Conservation Element

Franklin County shall oppose through formal resolution further depositing of dredge material in the floodplain of the Apalachicola River, other than those already approved spoil sites. (Policy 1.3)

The County shall, through the reduction of setback requirements, encourage the use of natural vegetation erosion control structures along the coastal area. (Policy 2.4)

Policy 10.1 The County's site plan review process shall be amended to take into consideration natural constraints such as flood hazard, wetlands, soil suitability and aquifer recharge potential,

and shall be restricted depending upon the severity of those constraints. (Policy 10.1)

THE VULNERABILITY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY IN FRANKLIN COUNTY TO HARM FROM HURRICANES WILL BE REDUCED AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURES IN AREAS SUBJECT TO NATURAL DISASTER WILL BE LIMITED. (GOAL 2)

OBJECTIVE 12

Hazard Mitigation and Coastal High-Hazard Areas. The County shall adopt Land Development Regulations to restrict development within coastal high-hazard areas and shall develop budget policies to restrict public funding for facilities within coastal high hazard areas. (9J5.012(3)(b)(5))

A crucial need finding must be arrived at by the County to authorize public expenditures within the CHHA and shall establish that the expenditure is necessary to alleviate dangerously overcrowded or otherwise hazardous roads, to replace or construct wastewater facilities to alleviate or prevent potential violations of surface and potable water quality standards, or to construct recreational facilities unique to coastal sites such as boat ramps and associated facilities. Furthermore, a crucial need may only be established after consideration has been given to hazard mitigation standards, including floodproofing and evacuation. (Policy 12.2)

The County's Floodplain Management Ordinance shall reference the building elevations of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps, the building requirements of the National Flood Insurance program, provide for detention of rain from a 25 year - 24 hour rainfall event, and restrict discharge of rainwater into ditches which may flood evacuation routes. (Policy 12.4)

The County shall prohibit the approval of new development orders for mobile home projects within the V-zones of the FEMA maps and on the barrier islands in Franklin County. (Policy 13.5)

Should a comprehensive plan amendment in the coastal high hazard area cause the hurricane evacuation clearance times for a Category One storm to exceed the established county standard, the amendment shall mitigate such impacts to insure compliance with applicable established hurricane evacuation level of service. Mitigation may include subscribing to "reverse 911" system, providing NOAA weather radios, developing hurricane evacuation plans, creating annual hurricane evacuation information, and providing other development specific requirements. (Policy 13.10)

All future improvements to roads along the evacuation routes shall include remedies for flooding problems. (Policy 14.4)

The Recovery Task Force shall propose comprehensive plan amendments to County officials, which reflect the recommendations in any interagency hazard mitigation reports or other reports prepared pursuant to Section 406 of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (PL 93-288). (Policy 15.3)

In coastal areas needing redevelopment after a disaster, structures, which were nonconforming in terms of flood elevation or land use and which suffered damage in excess of fifty percent of their appraised value shall be rebuilt to meet all current requirements, including those enacted since construction of the structure. (Policy 15.4)

The County shall, through its local mitigation strategies, identify structures in the coastal high-

hazard area, inventory their assessed value, judge the utility of the land for public access, and make recommendations for acquisition when post-disaster opportunities arise. (Policy 15.6)

As modified pursuant to policy 15.2, the County shall incorporate into this plan recommendations listed in the hazard mitigation appendix of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, as well as applicable hazard mitigation recommendations from future revisions to the Regional Hurricane Preparedness Plan. (Policy 15.7)

Housing Element

The County shall continue to issue building permits for housing units that meet the minimum standards established in the Franklin County Zoning Ordinance, the Coastal Building Code, the Flood Hazard Ordinance, the Critical Shoreline Ordinance, the Florida Building Code, and other relevant land development regulations. (Policy 11.1)

Intergovernmental Coordination Element

The County shall encourage the location of schools proximate to residential areas by: 3. Prohibiting schools to be located in designated coastal high hazard areas (Policy 7.1-d)

Capital Improvements Element

The county shall limit expenditure of county controlled funds in high hazard coastal areas to the replacement or renew existing public facilities. (Policy 2.1)

(B) Franklin County Code of Ordinances

Chapter 6.5 – Flood Damage Prevention

Franklin County enforces local floodplain management ordinances that provide flood loss reduction building standards for new and existing development.

The purpose of the Floodplain Management Ordinance and the flood load and flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code are to establish minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flooding through regulation of development in flood hazard areas to:

- (1) Minimize unnecessary disruption of commerce, access and public service during times of flooding;
 - (2) Require the use of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize future flood damage;
 - (3) Manage filling, grading, dredging, mining, paving, excavation, drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion potential;
-

- (4) Manage the alteration of flood hazard areas, watercourses, and shorelines to minimize the impact of development on the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain;
- (5) Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities;
- (6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas;
- (7) Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events; and
- (8) Meet the requirements of the NFIP for community participation as set forth in the Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 59.22.

(C) City of Apalachicola Comprehensive Plan

Coastal Management Element

Apalachicola shall oppose through formal resolution further depositing of dredge material in the floodplain of the Apalachicola River, other than those already approved spoil sites. (Policy 1.3)

By 2020, the City shall, adopt a floodplain drainage basin program which will address development restrictions for floodplain drainage areas, a work plan for correcting drainage facility deficiencies and the creation of a stormwater manual outlining stormwater systems appropriate for use with the coastal area. (Objective 5)

The City shall, through its land development regulations, require all development within the City's areas of special flood hazard to be elevated or floodproofed in accordance with Federal Flood Hazard Regulations. (Policy 5.1)

The City shall establish a lower priority for the expenditure of City funds for public infrastructure within the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) as compared with expenditures within other non-CHHA areas, except where expenditures are necessary to meet a "crucial need". A "crucial need" finding must be arrived at by the City to authorize public expenditures within the CHHA, and shall establish that the expenditure is necessary to alleviate dangerously overcrowded or otherwise hazardous roads, to replace or construct wastewater facilities to alleviate or prevent potential violations of potable water quality standards or water quality standards applicable to surface waters, or to construct recreational facilities unique to coastal sites. Furthermore, a "crucial need" may only be established after consideration has been given to hazard mitigation standards, including floodproofing and evacuation. Furthermore, a "crucial need" shall not be generated as a result of development approvals within the Coastal High Hazard Area of unincorporated Franklin county after adoption of this Comprehensive Plan. (Policy 8.2)

The City's Floodplain Management Ordinance shall reference the building elevations of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps, the building requirements of the National Flood Insurance program, provide for detention of rain from, a 25 year - 24 hour rainfall event, and restrict discharge of rainwater into ditches which may flood evacuation routes. (Policy 8.4)

New sanitary sewer facilities in the hurricane vulnerability zone shall be flood proofed, raw sewage shall not leak from sanitary sewer facilities during flood events. (Policy 8.5)

The Coastal High Hazard Area shall, at a minimum, be consistent with the definition found in Rule 9J5-.03(17) FAC. which reads as follows: "Coastal High Hazard Area means the evacuation zone for a Category 1 hurricane as established in the regional hurricane evacuation study..." The City's CHHA shall further encompass the velocity zones as identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps, the areas seaward of the coastal construction control line and where public facilities have been damaged or undermined by coastal storms. (Policy 8.6)

It shall be the policy of Apalachicola to require that all land development applications within the Coastal High Hazard Area be planned and obtain approval pursuant to a site plan review process, to ensure that development is compatible with site characteristics. Applications will be reviewed according to pertinent sections of the National Flood Insurance Program, and will be reviewed for compliance with all other applicable flood control regulations. (Policy 9.1)

All future improvements to roads along the evacuation routes shall include remedies for flooding problems. (Policy 10.4)

In coastal areas needing redevelopment after a disaster structures, which were nonconforming in terms of flood elevation or land use and which suffered damage in excess of fifty percent of their appraised value shall be rebuilt to meet all current requirements, including those enacted since construction of the structure. (Policy 11.6)

(D) City of Carrabelle Code of Ordinances

Part II Code of Ordinances, Article III. – Special Districts,

Part 3.05.00 - Critical Shoreline District

Sec. 3.05.03.01 – Setbacks Structures shall be setback a minimum of 20 feet from the inland boundary of waters and wetlands. No impervious surface shall be permitted within this setback and the alteration of vegetation shall be prohibited. The following exceptions to this setback requirement are permitted:

- 1.The construction of principal and accessory water dependent structures.
 - 2.Erosion control and shoreline stabilization structures landward of waters and wetlands upon a demonstration of hardship. The construction of adequately designed, flexible coastal and shore protection structures such as beach nourishment, dune construction and stabilization, sand fencing, and planting of appropriate native vegetation is required for the construction of rigid coastal and shore protection structures (such as seawalls, bulkheads, and revetments). Revetments shall be constructed at a gradual slope and native vegetation planted as a component of the site suitable stormwater management plan. Vertical seawalls without armoring, such as riprap and sandbags, on the waterward face are prohibited on natural waterbodies. An approved stormwater management plan shall be required prior to approval for erosion control structures.
 - 3.The construction of pile-supported, nonhabitable water dependent structures such as docks,
-

decks, and dune walkovers.

Part 3.06.00, Flood Damage Prevention

Sec. 3.06.01.03 - The purposes of this part and the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code are to establish minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flooding through regulation of development in flood hazard areas to:

- 1.Minimize unnecessary disruption of commerce, access and public service during times of flooding;
- 2.Require the use of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize future flood damage;
- 3.Manage filling, grading, dredging, mining, paving, excavation, drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion potential;
- 4.Manage the alteration of flood hazard areas, watercourses, and shorelines to minimize the impact of development on the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain;
- 5.Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities;
- 6.Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas;
- 7.Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events; and
- 8.Meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program for community participation as set forth in the Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 59.22.

Sec. 3.06.02.03 - Basis for establishing flood hazard areas. The Flood Insurance Study for Franklin County, Florida and Incorporated Areas dated February 5, 2014, and all subsequent amendments and revisions, and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), and all subsequent amendments and revisions to such maps, are adopted by reference as a part of this ordinance and shall serve as the minimum basis for establishing flood hazard areas. Studies and maps that establish flood hazard areas are on file at the Franklin County Planning and Building Department.

A. Submission of additional data to establish flood hazard areas. To establish flood hazard areas and base flood elevations, pursuant to [section 3.06.05](#) of this part the floodplain administrator may require submission of additional data. Where field surveyed topography prepared by a Florida licensed professional surveyor or digital topography accepted by the community indicates that ground elevations:

1. Are below the closest applicable base flood elevation, even in areas not delineated as a special flood hazard area on a FIRM, the area shall be considered as flood hazard area and subject to the requirements of this ordinance and, as applicable, the requirements of the Florida Building Code.
 - 2.Are above the closest applicable base flood elevation, the area shall be regulated
-

as special flood hazard area unless the applicant obtains a letter of map change that removes the area from the special flood hazard area.

Sec. 3.06.05.02 - Information in flood hazard areas without base flood elevations (approximate Zone A). Where flood hazard areas are delineated on the FIRM and base flood elevation data have not been provided, the floodplain administrator shall:

1. Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices.
2. Obtain, review, and provide to applicants base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source or require the applicant to obtain and use base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source.
3. Where base flood elevation and floodway data are not available from another source, where the available data are deemed by the floodplain administrator to not reasonably reflect flooding conditions, or where the available data are known to be scientifically or technically incorrect or otherwise inadequate:
 - a. Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices; or
 - b. Specify that the base flood elevation is two feet above the highest adjacent grade at the location of the development, provided there is no evidence indicating flood depths have been or may be greater than two feet.
4. Where the base flood elevation data are to be used to support a letter of map change from FEMA, advise the applicant that the analyses shall be prepared by a Florida licensed engineer in a format required by FEMA, and that it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to satisfy the submittal requirements and pay the processing fees.

Sec. 3.06.05.03 - Additional analyses and certifications.

As applicable to the location and nature of the proposed development activity, and in addition to the requirements of this section, the applicant shall have the following analyses signed and sealed by a Florida licensed engineer for submission with the site plan and construction documents:

2. For development activities proposed to be located in a riverine flood hazard area for which base flood elevations are included in the flood insurance study or on the FIRM and floodways have not been designated, hydrologic and hydraulic analyses that demonstrate that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated flood hazard area encroachments, will not increase the base flood elevation more than one foot at any point within the community. This requirement does not apply in isolated flood hazard areas not connected to a riverine flood hazard area or in flood hazard areas identified as Zone AO or Zone AH.

Sec. 3.06.37.07 - Other development in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V).

In coastal high hazard areas, development activities other than buildings and structures shall be permitted only if also authorized by the appropriate federal, state or local authority; if located outside the footprint of, and not structurally attached to, buildings and structures; and if analyses

prepared by qualified registered design professionals demonstrate no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent buildings and structures. Such other development activities include but are not limited to:

1. Bulkheads, seawalls, retaining walls, revetments, and similar erosion control structures;
2. Solid fences and privacy walls, and fences prone to trapping debris, unless designed and constructed to fail under flood conditions less than the design flood or otherwise function to avoid obstruction of floodwaters; and
3. On-site sewage treatment and disposal systems defined in 64E-6.002, F.A.C., as filled systems or mound systems.

Continued Public Involvement

The Franklin County LMS Committee/Working Group will hold scheduled meetings throughout the 5-year mitigation planning process cycle. All meetings will be public meetings as required by Article I, 24 (b) of the Florida Constitution and any exceptions to this law would have to be duly noted. There will be an opportunity at every meeting for the public citizens to provide comment on the Local Mitigation Strategy and planning process for updating the LMS.

A legal notice of all County LMS meetings will be advertised on the online websites and in the following printed newspapers prior to each meeting inviting and encouraging the public to attend and participate:

- Franklin County Emergency Management website:

<http://www.franklinemergencymanagement.com/>

- Franklin County Emergency Management Facebook:



https://www.facebook.com/Franklin-County-Florida-Emergency-Management-480669948615497/photos_stream?ref=page_internal

➤ The Times Apalachicola & Carrabelle

The LMS Committee will offer those who are interested in the County mitigation efforts, and unable to attend the LMS meeting, an opportunity to review the plan and submit formal comments. A draft LMS Plan, meeting notices, agendas, minutes, and any other relevant materials presented at the County LMS meetings will be available for review at the Franklin County Emergency Management office.

The LMS Committee/Working Group will hold at least one public meeting to solicit formal comments from the public prior to the final plan approval. After approval by the County LMS Committee, the revised plan and appropriate crosswalk will be submitted to the State for review and final approval.

Upon receiving an “approved pending adoption” letter from the State of Florida, the Committee/Workgroup will present the updated plan to the County Commission as well as the Commissions of the City of Apalachicola, and the City of Carrabelle for approval and adoption. At least one jurisdiction must adopt the updated plan within one year of receiving “approved pending adoption” letter in order to receive a final approval. All other jurisdictions must adopt the updated plan in order to be eligible for federal mitigation grant funds.