Interoffice Memorandum



AGENDA ITEM

January 25, 2022

TO: Mayor Jerry L. Demings

-AND-

County Commissioners

FROM: Jon V. Weiss, P.E., Director

Planning, Environmental, and Development

Services Department

CONTACT PERSON: David D. Jones, P.E., CEP, Manager

Environmental Protection Division

407-836-1406

SUBJECT: March 8, 2022 – Work Session

Dock Construction Ordinance

Orange County's Dock Construction Ordinance (Chapter 15, Article IX) was last updated in 2004. Input received during an environmental charrette and other feedback received from stakeholders during the Mayor's Customer First Development Services initiative indicated that updating the ordinance should be a high priority.

At this work session, staff will present an overview of the current code and proposed changes, goals for the code update, public input, and proposed next steps. This work session will allow the Environmental Protection Division to obtain Board direction prior to coming back to the Board for the adoption hearing in Spring 2022.

This item is for informational purposes only; no action is required.

DDJ/JVW: jk

Attachment

2	DRAFT 09/15/21 — AM
	<u>10/25/21</u>
4	ORDINANCE NO. 2021
6	AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE ORANGE COUNTY CODE, CHAPTER 15, ARTICLE IX, DIVISIONS 1 AND 2
8	PERTAINING TO DOCK CONSTRUCTION; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.
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12	BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF
	ORANGE COUNTY:
14	Section 1. Amendments; In General. Article IX, Chapter 15, Divisions 1 and 2 of the
	Orange County Code is hereby amended as set forth in Sections 2 and 3 below, with additions
16	being shown as <u>underlined</u> and deletions being shown as strike-throughs.
	Section 2. Amendments to Article IX, Chapter 15, Division 1, Generally. Article IX,
18	Chapter 15, Division 1, of the Orange County Code is amended to read as follows:
	CHAPTER 15
20	ARTICLE IX. DOCK CONSTRUCTION
	DIVISION 1. GENERALLY
22	Sec. 15-321. Short title.
24	This article is shall be known and may be cited as the "Construction of Dock Construction Ordinance."
26	
28	Sec. 15-322. Policy, purpose, intent, and and scope.
30	(a) The An-intent of the board of county commissioners is to protect and enhance the county's water bodies so that the public may
32	continue to enjoy the traditional recreational uses of those waters such as swimming, boating, and fishing.
34	(b) Water bodies in the county provide important habitat and functions to fish and wildlife. Orange County County's water bodies

contain littoral areas that are significant and productive in the 36 maintenance and preservation of aquatic plants and animals. Additionally, these littoral areas effectively assimilate nutrients in 38 the sediment and water column column, as well as stabilize soils affected by wave action and erosional forces. 40 Dock construction involves activities that may cause pollution to water bodies. Additionally, activities associated with 42 docks may cause pollution to water bodies. A purpose of this article is to regulate dock construction, 44 including dock repairs which for the purposes of this article includes dock repairing, within unincorporated areas of the county-county, in 46 order to minimize adverse impacts of such activities upon the natural resources of the county. The county may regulate dock construction 48 activities pursuant to the provisions of this article, in areas not described in this paragraph upon execution of an interlocal 50

agreement by the county and the municipality.

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- (e) A purpose of this article is to regulate the construction of docks such that the navigation of water bodies is not unreasonably impeded.
- (f) The intent of the board of county commissioners is to apply these regulations in a manner sensitive to the riparian rights and other property rights of the applicant, the riparian rights and other property rights of other waterfront property owners, and the rights of the public to the traditional uses and enjoyment of water bodies in the county.
- (g) The board of county commissioners recognizes that the cumulative and secondary impacts of docks may adversely affect the water quality of the water bodies, as well as the functions the water bodies provide to fish and other wildlife. The reduction in water quality and functions to fish and other wildlife will result in the decline of in the recreational value of the water body. Therefore, it is the intent of the board of county commissioners and a the purpose of this article to regulate dock construction in a manner that addresses cumulative and secondary impacts.
- (h) The intent of the board of county commissioners is that the environmental protection officer shall be responsible for the interpretation of this article.

Sec. 15-323. Definitions.

The following words, terms, <u>and-and</u> phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Access walkway means that portion of the dock that commences on the upland parcel and terminates at the junction with the terminal platform. Dock accessories, including kayak and canoe storage racks, or other cantilevered structures designed to store non-motorized craft, are not to be included in the calculation of access walkway width if no part of the accessory extends below the normal high water elevation.

Boat. Refer to vessel.

Board means the Board of County Commissioners of Orange County, Florida.

Building official means for unincorporated Orange County, the Orange County Building Official as defined in section 9-11 9-1; and for incorporated Orange County, the principal enforcing officer for the building code within the particular municipality.

Dock means any permanently fixed or floating structure extending from the upland into the water, capable of use for vessel mooring and other water-dependent recreational activities. The term "dock" also includes any floating structure, boat lift or mooring piling, detached from the land, capable of use for mooring vessels or and/or for other water-dependent recreational activities. The term "dock" also includes any area adjacent to the dock designated for mooring purposes when a mooring feature, including but not limited to a piling or buoy anchored to the lake bottom, is utilized to moor a vessel of any type. This term excludes does not include any vessel that is not permanently docked, moored, or anchored.

Dock accessory means an item that is added to an access walkway or terminal platform that makes the dock more useful, versatile, or attractive, including but not limited to bumpers, brackets, mooring arms, lighting, kayak racks, benches, stairs, or canoe racks. A dock accessory does not substantially preempt the use of the water or shoreline and is not included in the calculation of the access walkway width or terminal platform size if no part of the accessory (excluding stairs) extends below the normal high water elevation.

<u>Dock accessory structure</u> means an item that preempts the use of the water or shoreline, including but not limited to floating vessel platforms, personal watercraft lifts, shore stations, or any recreational item.

Enclosed dock means a dock which has any portion of its structure completely or partially enclosed with walls and/or doors. Screened enclosures and storage lockers shall not be included in this definition.

122	Environmental protection commission (EPC) means the commission created and established pursuant to section 15-29.
124	Environmental protection officer means the Orange County official as defined in section 15-32.
126	$\it EPD$ means the Orange County Environmental Protection Division.
128	<u>Institutional</u> means a non-residential parcel designated and zoned for public uses, government, schools or religious organizations, such as churches.
130	Maintenance means the act of keeping the dock in a safe and useable condition consistent with original design specifications.
132	Mooring area means an area adjacent to any permanently fixed or floating structure where a vessel may be secured.
134	Normal high water elevation (NHWE) means the landward edge of any natural surface water body during normal hydrological
136	conditions, as determined by the <u>public works director</u> county engineer or according to article IX of chapter 30.
138	Person has the same meaning as set forth in section 1-2 and includes means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, or
140	other entity, including governmental entities.
142	<i>Principal structure</i> means the building or structure in which the principal use of the parcel or lot is conducted. A dock <u>cannot-shall</u> not be the principal structure on a parcel or lot <u>unless the parcel or</u>
144	lot is within a residential subdivision and has been designated as recreation or a similar common area or open space tract on the plat,
146	commercial, institutional, or is government-owned property.
148	<i>Principal use</i> means a use of the upland parcel for residential, commercial, institutional, or governmental purposes. At a minimum, a principal use <u>must shall</u> be established by the issuance
150	of a building permit for a principal structure. For the exceptions where a dock is allowed as the principal structure, no building
152	permit will be required to establish the principal use, however, a building permit will be required prior to beginning construction of
154	the dock.
156	Private dock means a dock that, which may be used by only those persons living in a single-family residence on the upland parcel and their usual and customary guests.
158	Projected property line means a continuation of, and extension to the upland property line where it intersects with the NHWE. In
160	to, the upland property line where it intersects with the NHWE. In cases of privately owned bottomland, that is, non-sovereignty submerged lands underlying a water body, the projected property

line is the aetual property line as described in the deed of the 162 property. Public dock means a dock that which is subject to public 164 accessible by members of the public. Docks associated with commercial establishments and activities, and governmental and 166 non-governmental institutions, and private organizations are included in the definition of public dock. 168 Repair means to restore a dock structure to the original design specifications of a dock structure, including the replacement of the 170 entire dock or portions of the dock. 172 Riparian rights means those rights incident to lands bordering upon navigable waters, as recognized by the courts of this state and eommon law defined in section 253.141, Florida Statutes. 174 Satisfactory evidence of title means a warranty deed or a current title insurance policy issued by a title insurance company authorized 176 to do business in the State of Florida, or an opinion of title prepared by a member of the Florida Bar, covering title to lands involved and 178 indicating, at least, such minimum interest in the applicant that which may entitle the applicant to the relief sought. 180 Semi-private dock means a dock that, which may be used by a group of residents living in a subdivision or multi-family 182 development and their usual and customary guests, or by the membership of a private club or organization and their usual and 184 customary guests. Semi-private docks must not be used by the general public. 186 Shoreline means the edge of a body of water measured at the normal high water elevation (NHWE). 188 Terminal platform means that portion of a dock beginning at the 190 terminal end of the access walkway. The terminal platform includes the area occupied by accessory structures that are fixed to or located adjacent to the platform. The terminal platform must-shall be 192 designed for the mooring and launching of vessels or other waterdependent activities. The size calculation for the terminal platform 194 does not includes any uncovered area adjacent to the dock with pilings designated for mooring purposes. 196 Vessel is synonymous with boat, as referenced in section 1(b), article VII of the Florida Constitution and includes every description 198 of watercraft, barge, and airboat used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water. The term vessel does not 200 distinguish between motorized and non-motorized. Vessel does not

mean a seaplane on the water.

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Waters means and includes, but is not limited to, rivers, lakes, streams, waterways, bays, springs, impoundments, inlets, canals, 204 and all other waters or bodies of water, whether natural or artificial, 206 located in Orange County. Water-dependent activity means any activity that which can only be conducted on, in, over, or adjacent to, water areas because the 208 activity requires direct access to the water body for transportation or 210 recreation, and where the use of the water is an integral part of the activity. USGS means the United States Geological Survey. 212 Sec. 15-324. Permits-Dock construction permits required. 214 Unless expressly exempted in section 15-346, any person 216 desiring to construct or repair a dock or modify an existing dock shall-must first receive a permit from the environmental protection 218 officer authorizing the construction or modification activity-repair of the dock. Floating docks or structures installed in Orange County 220 are subject to the regulations in this article and in general will be treated similar to fixed docks for the purposes of this article, unless 222 expressly exempted by section 403.813, Florida Statutes. 224 Sec. 15-325 Fees. 226 By resolution, the board may may, from time to time, establish fees-to-be applicable to all permits, variances, appeals, waivers, or 228 other regulatory activities authorized in this article. Fees for dock construction permits, variances, appeals, waivers, or other 230 regulatory activities set forth in the county's fee directory will-shall remain in force until modified by the board. 232 234 Secs. 15-326—15-340. Reserved. 236 Section 3. Amendments to Article IX, Chapter 15, Division 2, Permits. Article IX, 238 Chapter 15, Division 2, of the Orange County Code is amended to read as follows: **DIVISION 2. PERMITS** 240 242 Sec. 15-341. Permit application and procedures. 244 Generally. Dock construction permit and repair-application forms are available at the environmental protection division EPD office and on the county's website. Applicants must submit 246

	applica	tion	s for dock construction or repair permits to the county
248	environmental protection division. EPD and Applicants must pay an		
250	a non-refundable application-processing fee at the time the application is submitted for review. Review of the permit application will not begin until the application fee is paid in full and		
252	payment does not Payment of such application fee shall in no way guarantee issuance of a dock construction permit, and such fee is		
254	non-re	fund	able. No permit application shall be submitted unless rincipal use established on the property.
256	(b)	Ap	plications must-shall contain the following information:
258	(1)	wh	e original signature(s) of the property owner(s) of upon ich the upland portion of the parcel where the dock is to constructed;
260	(2)		e original signature(s) of the applicant(s), if the applicant of the property owner;
262	(3)	Sat	isfactory evidence of title;
264	(4)	as_	cumentation showing riparian rights for the parcel, such an any legal instrument indicating ownership to the reline or legal permission to construct or modify a dock
266			use of the submerged lands;
268	(5)		copy of a survey of the real property that which accurately picts current conditions;
270	(6)	the	ur (4) sets of a A site plan depicting the exact location of proposed dock, and shall include that includes the lowing:
272		a.	An arrow indicating the northerly direction of the scale that to which the sketch or drawing was prepared and the
274			name of the water body that upon which the proposed dock structure or renovation is to be located;
276		b.	The exact distance between the existing shoreline, at at the point where the dock is to be constructed, or or is
278			currently located, and a permanent object or marker (e.g., house, tree, USGS—United States Geological Survey
280			benchmark) to be used as a reference point;
282		c.	The exact setback distance from adjacent_the property lines and projected property lines to all portions of the dock;
284		d.	Floor and roof elevations of the proposed or existing dock;
286		e.	The current water depth at the end of the proposed or existing dock and, and at all proposed mooring locations;

288		1	The length of the proposed or existing dock, as measured from the normal high water elevation (NHWE) to the point most waterward of the NHWE;
		g. ′	The NHWE as established by the county;
292		_	The location of any conservation easement area areas or wetland and wetlands within twenty (20) feet from any
294			portion of the dock;
296		1	A description of vegetation types identified occurring within the area described in paragraph 15-341(b)(6)h. Private dock applicants may request EPD to assist with
298			identifying vegetation types; and
300		_	Location of lifts, hoists, mooring pilings, and mooring areas, and dock accessory structures.
302	(7)		tatement indicating whether any portion of the dock will locks are located on abutting properties;
304	(8)	wate	nitigation plan offsetting adverse impacts to the surface ers, conservation easement—areas areas, or wetlands, alting from the construction or modification of the
306		tern	ninal platform or access walkway as may be required er this articles X, XI, and XIII, of chapter 15;
308	(9)		escription of sediment and erosion control measures to used during construction or modification and/or repair of
310		the and	dock. These measures must be depicted on the site plan;
312	(10)		icate whether the proposed dock is for public, semi- vate, or private use. (If the proposed dock is for public or
314			ni-private use, approval of a special exception may be uired through the board of zoning adjustment and the
316		boa	rd. The application must demonstrate that the property is ropriately zoned prior to permit issuance.)
318	(11)		<u>applicant</u> Applicants may submit the following primation with their applications:
320			A request for a variance or waiver under pursuant to section 15-350.
322			If applicable to a variance request, an original, Original, signed and notarized letter(s) letters of no objection from
324			the abutting <u>or affected</u> shoreline property <u>owner(s)</u> owners when applicable. The letter of no objection must
326		identify the site plan and construction plan for the proposed dock and a copy of the site plan and	
328			construction plan must be attached to the letter.
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330	Sec. 15-342. Conditions for issuance of dock construction permits.
332	To obtain a dock construction permit, the following criteria must
334	be satisfied:
336	(a) The dock must be designed and constructed to be open to the environment and without opaque walls, solid panels, or fencing, except for partial walls less than thirty-six (36) inches in height. See-
338	through mesh insect screening is allowed for enclosing the dock.
340	(b) The dock must only extend shall extend only to the point where reasonable water depth for vessel mooring and access to navigable water is achieved. A reasonable water depth may be
342	defined by a determination that the dock does not extend any further than the nearest permitted docks (within three hundred (300) feet or
344	three (3) abutting lots) or a maximum of five (5) feet of water depth as measured from the NHWE, unless the natural conditions of the
346	water body necessitate a greater water depth to allow reasonable mooring conditions. The dock length necessary to achieve a
348	reasonable water depth must not create a navigation hazard, as determined by EPD or law enforcement. The maximum water depth
350	allowed for mooring areas is five feet, as measured from the NHWE, unless the natural conditions of the water body necessitate a greater
352	water depth to allow reasonable mooring conditions. The dock must have a minimum mooring depth of twenty-four (24) inches, as
354	measured from the NHWE, to prevent bottom scouring.
356	(c) The dock <u>must-shall</u> not adversely affect the rights of other persons <u>or other and</u> property <u>owner's owners'</u> use of, and access to, the water body <u>or constitute a navigation hazard</u> , as determined by
358	EPD or law enforcement. No work should be done within areas, which that constitute easements for ingress or egress or for drainage
360	unless authorized by the county.
362	(d) Docks and dock accessory structures are prohibited for Under no circumstances shall a permit for construction of a dock be utilized to construct any facilities to be used for residential purposes
364	or-other non-water dependent non-mon-water-dependent activities. Dock accessory structures are prohibited within wetlands or
366	conservation easements that prohibit structures.
368	(be) The maximum allowable square footage of the terminal platform-shall not exceed the square footage of ten is the calculation of fifteen (15) times the linear shoreline frontage, for the first
370	seventy-five (75) feet of shoreline and five times the linear shoreline frontage for each foot in excess of seventy-five (75) feet, not to
372	exceed a maximum of not to exceed one thousand five hundred (1,500) (1,000) square feet. In addition to the requirements of
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374 	paragraph 15-341(b)(8), EPD will require mitigation for a terminal platform in excess of one thousand (1,000) square feet as established using the uniform mitigation assessment methodology provided in chapter 62-345, F.A.C.
378	(ef) Access walkways are shall be limited to a five foot six (6) feet in width. Impacts to wetlands must shall be avoided to the
380	greatest extent practicable. Access walkways traversing any wetland or platted upland buffer must-shall be elevated a minimum of three
382	(3) feet above the ground surface. The environmental protection officer may require an access walkway be elevated above the three-
384	foot above ground surface minimum elevation to <u>further minimize</u> or <u>avoid impacts</u> to wetlands <u>or upland buffers</u> .
386	(g) Boards used to construct the surface of the structure, whether landward or waterward of the NHWT, must not exceed eight (8) inches in width and must be spaced at least one quarter (1/4) inch
390	apart. Board spacing on the structure should allow light penetration underneath.
392	$(d\underline{h})$ The floor elevation <u>must-shall</u> be a minimum of one (1) foot above the established control elevation or NHWE.
394	(ei) The maximum <u>allowable</u> roof height <u>is shall be no higher</u> than twelve (12) <u>fourteen (14) lifteen (15)</u> feet above the floor elevation.
396 398	(fj) There shall be no fish-cleaning Fish-cleaning stations, wet bars, living quarters, or other similar facilities over wetlands or other surface waters or are prohibited on docks the dock.
	(g) Enclosed docks are prohibited.
400	(hk) Generally, the construction of more than one (1) dock per residential lot is not allowed; however, permitted. However, one a
402	dock may be permitted on each water body to which that a residential lot has frontage on if there is no navigable connection
404	between the water bodies.
406	(il) Docks <u>must-shall</u> be designed to accommodate vessel use without bottom scouring or <u>propeller</u> dredging.
408	(jm) There must not be any shall be no dredging or filling associated with construction of the dock and boat shelter, other than that required for the installation of the actual pilings for the dock.
410	(n) On Outstanding Florida Waters or Outstanding National
412	Resources, a reasonable demonstration that dock pilings will not cause degradation of ambient water quality consistent with rules 62-302,300 and 62-302,700, F.A.C. Acceptable measures could
414	include, but not be limited to, wrapping pilings or using polymer coated pilings that have been installed or treated in a manner that

416	will prevent the leaching of constituents contained in treated wood, or using alternative materials such as concrete or recycled plastic
418	pilings.
420	Sec. 15-343. Additional conditions of issuance-of-permits for permits of private docks.
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424	(a) On lots or parcels having a shoreline frontage of less than seventy five (75) feet, docks, Private docks, including designated mooring areas, <u>must shall</u> have a minimum <u>side setback side setback</u>
426	of ten (10) feet from any property line or the projected property line.
428	(b) On lots or parcels having a shoreline frontage of seventy-five (75) feet or greater, docks shall have a minimum side setback of twenty-five (25) feet from the projected property line, unless such
430	requirement is reduced by an appropriate waiver which shall be reviewed by the environmental protection division. Certain lots or
432	parcels may be able to meet the minimum setback distance at the shoreline, however, when the projected property lines converge due
434	to an irregular lot shape, a proposed dock may not meet the minimum setback distance at some point along the projected
436	property line. At the point where the distance between the projected property lines is equal to or less than seventy five (75) feet, the
438	minimum setback shall be ten feet. Waivers from side setback requirements may be granted by the environmental protection
440	officer if a notarized letter of no objection to the waiver is received from the shoreline property owner abutting the applicant's property
442	line affected by the waiver. All other waivers to the minimum side- setback requirement shall be granted in accordance with the
444	provisions of section 15-350.
446	(e <u>b</u>) Storage lockers <u>shall be are limited</u> to a cumulative maximum of sixty-five (65) cubic feet. Storage lockers <u>must not shall not</u> be used to store boat maintenance <u>or and/or</u> repair
448	equipment <u>or</u> and materials, fuel, fueling equipment, and <u>or</u> hazardous materials or hazardous wastes. <u>Storage lockers are</u>
450	prohibited on semi-private docks and public docks.
452	Sec. 15-344. Additional conditions of issuance of permits for permits of semi-private and public docks.
454	<u> </u>
456	(a) Semi-private <u>and public docks, including designated</u> <u>mooring areas, must shall</u> have a minimum <u>side setback side setback</u> of twenty-five (25) feet from <u>any property line or the</u> projected
458	property line, unless such requirement is reduced by an appropriate waiver, which shall be reviewed by the environmental protection
460	division. Final approval of a side setback waiver under this

462	provision shall be granted in accordance with the provisions of section 1 15-350.
	(b) Semi-private docks shall not be used by the general public.
464	(eb) All storage facilities shall be located on the upland parcel. Storage lockers are prohibited on semi-private and public docks.
466	(d) Applicants for semi-private docks for use in subdivisions or planned developments must provide a conservation easement or
468	other restriction, on a form acceptable to the board, of the appropriate length along the affected riparian shoreline to prohibit
470	the construction of additional docks that would exceed the maximum allowed for private docks under this article.
472	Sec. 15-345. Additional conditions of issuance of permits for
474	public docks. Reserved.
476	(a) Docks shall have a minimum side setback of twenty five (25) feet from the projected property line, unless such requirement
478	is reduced by an appropriate waiver, which shall be reviewed by the environmental protection division. Final approval of the side-
480	setback waiver shall be granted in accordance with the provisions of section 15-350.
482	(b) All storage facilities shall be located on the upland parcel.
484	Sec. 15-346. Dock maintenance and repair: and minor modifications.
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488	(a) <i>Dock maintenance and repair, generally.</i> Docks-shall must be maintained in a safe and useable condition. All maintenance and
400	repair activities must maintain the original design and original
490	footprint of the dock, as approved in the boat dock construction permit. If the design and footprint of the dock will change as a result
492	of a maintenance or repair activity, approval of a minor modification or a new permit will be required. The owner of property on which a
494	dock is located is responsible for maintaining a dock in safe and useable condition. Best management practices must be used during
496	all maintenance and repair activities to prevent soil erosion and water quality violations in the project area. Information on best
498	management practices may be obtained from the environmental protection division-EPD.
500	(b) Owner's duty to repair, replace, or remove unsafe structures. The owner(s) of property where a dock is located must
502	promptly repair, replace, or remove a dock structure, or part(s) of the structure, that because of dilapidation, deterioration, decay,
504	faulty construction, the removal or movement of some portion of the

ground necessary for the support, or if for any other reason is likely to partially or completely collapse, or some portion of the foundation or underpinning of the structure is likely to or has failed.

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(b) Maintenance and repair of docks permitted by Orange County. When maintenance and repair of docks permitted under this article involves the repair or replacement of pilings, or other portions of the dock at or below the water surface, the permit holder shall provide written notice to the environmental protection officer of the proposed maintenance and repair activities at least ten days prior to initiating the maintenance or repair activity. The notice must be provided on the notification form that may be obtained at the environmental protection division. At a minimum, the permit holder must identify the permit number, physical address of the property on which the dock is located, name of the permit holder, or current owner of the property if not the original permit holder, a description of the proposed maintenance or repair, and the date that the permit holder intends to commence the activity. Repairs that do not involve activity at or below the water surface are allowed without notice or permit. All maintenance and repair activities must maintain the original design and original footprint of the dock, as approved in the county permit.

(c) Repair of unpermitted "grandfathered" docks constructed on or before December 19, 1988. The repair of unpermitted docks constructed on or before December 19, 1988, requires a permit issued under this article. Applications for the repair of docks constructed without a dock construction permit prior to December 19, 1988, shall contain the information required in paragraphs 15-341(b)(1), (2), (5), (6), (9) and (10). It is intended that docks constructed before December 19, 1988, be allowed to remain as constructed.

- (dc) Maintenance of unpermitted "grandfathered" docks constructed on or before December 19, 1988. Docks constructed on or before December 19, 1988, are allowed to remain as originally constructed. Maintenance activities of unpermitted docks constructed on or before December 19, 1988, do not require a permit under this article, unless repair or replacement occurs to more than fifty (50) percent of the dock if the maintenance activities do not include repair or replacement of pilings or portions of the dock at or below the water surface.
- (ed) Maintenance, modification, or and repair of unpermitted docks constructed after December 19, 1988. Maintenance A permit under this article is required prior to maintenance, modification, or and repair of unpermitted docks that were constructed after December 19, 1988, shall be treated as the construction of a new

dock and shall be required to obtain a dock construction permit prior to initiating construction, including demolition.

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modifications to permitted docks. (fe) Minor Minor modifications to existing permitted structures or for unpermitted "grandfathered" docks (including but not limited to adding to the roof, adding to the terminal platform less than twenty-five (25) square feet, or changing the layout of a boat slip), must be approved by the environmental protection officer. The applicant must submit a request for the proposed deviation change or minor modification to the original site plan to the environmental protection officer for consideration. Additional information may be requested from the applicant in order to complete the review. Minor modifications must comply with the provisions of this article. Any modification that will may require a variance or waiver of any provision of this article ordinance cannot shall not be considered a minor modification. Any modification that increases the size of the terminal platform shall not be considered a minor modification. The environmental protection officer may require notification of abutting shoreline property owners of the application for minor modification.

Sec. 15-347. Notification—of adjacent property owners and comments.

- (a) The environmental protection officer will send notice of receipt of an application for variance or waiver-under the provisions of this article by certified mail to the owners of the shoreline properties situated within three hundred (300) feet of the property that on which the proposed dock is to be located on. For a variance request waiver requests to reduce side setback the side-setback requirements, the environmental protection officer will only send such notice to the abutting-shoreline property owner(s) affected by the waiver-request. The environmental protection officer may send additional-notices to other shoreline-property owners as appropriate.
- (b) The environmental protection officer will also send notice of receipt of an application for variance and a copy of the application to the Windermere Water and Navigation Control District Advisory Board or the Conway Water and Navigation Control District Advisory Board, where applicable, appropriate, and may request comments from, and provide copies to, other county departments, agencies, or or governmental bodies.
- (c) All notices provided in accordance with this section will shall require that written comments on the proposed dock be sent to the environmental protection officer within twenty (20) thirty five (35) calendar days of receipt of such notices. Objections to a

variance request should detail the grounds of the objection and any impact or effect of the requested variance.

- (d) Failure to return written comments within twenty (20) thirty-five (35) calendar days will shall be presumed to indicate that no objections exist, provided that in cases where the addressee does not receive the notice, the environmental protection officer may make other reasonable efforts to notify the addressee.
- (e) The Windermere Water and Navigation Control District Advisory Board and the Conway Water and Navigation Control District Advisory Board may submit to the environmental protection officer a recommendation to approve or deny an application for variance—applications for docks within their jurisdictions. Recommendations shall—must be approved by a majority of the advisory board at a public meeting, duly noticed and conducted in accordance with the Florida Sunshine Law, section 286.011, Florida Statutes, as may be transferred or amended from time to time. Advisory board recommendations shall—must be submitted to the environmental protection officer within twenty (20) thirty-five (35) ealendar days of receipt of notice.

Sec. 15-348. Decisions of the environmental protection officer.

- (a) Generally. The decision of the environmental protection officer shall be in writing, and will include findings of fact material to the decision, and shall-indicate the date of the decision. Copies of the decision will be sent to the applicant, and by certified mail to those who previously filed written objections to the application and as applicable, to the Windermere Water and Navigation Control District Advisory Board or the Conway Water and Navigation Control District Advisory Board, if appropriate. If no objections have been filed and the environmental protection officer's decision is to approve has approved the application, the approval shall be is effective immediately following the appeal provisions pursuant to section 15-349.
- (b) Decisions relating to new dock construction. Upon receipt of comments from all parties that have been notified <u>pursuant to this article</u>, or upon the expiration of the <u>twenty (20) thirty five (35) calendar</u> day period for written comments <u>or and</u>-recommendations, when applicable, and following staff review of the complete dock application, the environmental protection officer shall approve, deny, or approve with conditions, the application to construct the dock.
- (c) Decisions relating to applications to repair pursuant to section 15-346(b). The environmental protection officer shall approve, deny, or approve with conditions, applications for repairs

that meet the criteria set forth in section 15-346(b) following the staff review of a complete application.

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(dc) Decisions relating to applications for minor modifications pursuant to paragraph 15-346(e) section 15-346(f). Following staff review of the request, the environmental protection officer will-shall either: (1) render a decision stating that the request is non-substantial or insignificant and issue a letter authorizing modification of the permit; or (2) refer the request to the environmental protection commission EPC to make a recommendation regarding issuance of the permit modification. The environmental protection commission EPC shall render to the board a recommendation stating that the request is non-substantial or insignificant and recommending approval of the permit modification or that a new dock construction permit would be needed to authorize the applicant's request. The board may accept the recommendation or call for a public hearing.

Sec. 15-349. Appeals of from decisions of the environmental protection officer.

The appeal provisions in section 15-38 govern appeals of final decisions of the environmental protection officer under this article. The applicant, or parties who have previously filed written objections, may, within fifteen (15) calendar days of the decision of the environmental protection officer, file a written notice of appeal with the environmental protection officer. If no notice of appeal is received within the fifteen (15) calendar day period, then the prior ruling of the environmental protection officer shall be final. If an appeal is taken, such appeal shall be heard by the environmental protection commission. The environmental protection commission shall render a recommendation to the board approving, approving with modifications, or denying the recommendation of the environmental protection officer. The recommendation of the environmental protection commission shall be provided to the board within twenty-one (21) days, provided that if no meeting is scheduled within the 21-day period, then the recommendation shall be presented at the first meeting of the board following the expiration of the 21-day period. The board may accept the recommendation or call for a public hearing.

(b) Parties who have previously filed written objections and whose substantial interests are adversely affected by the recommendation of the environmental protection commission may appeal to the board within ten days of the rendering of the recommendation. The appeal shall be filed with the environmental protection officer and shall be scheduled for a public hearing before the board. The notice of the appeal will be provided to the applicant and to parties who have previously objected in writing. The board

684	may affirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the environmental protection commission. The decision of the board shall be final.
686	(eb) For the purposes of this section, the terms term "party" or "person" as used in section 15-38 do shall not include the
688	Windermere Water and Navigational Control District Advisory Board, the Conway Water and Navigational Control District
690	Advisory Board, other county departments, agencies, or governmental bodies.
692	(d) Notices of appeal filed pursuant to this section shall contain the following:
694	(1) A statement identifying the decision being appealed;
696	(2) The name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number (if any) of the person or persons appealing the decision (the "appellant");
698	(3) A detailed statement asserting the grounds for appeal; and
700	(4) A statement describing with particularity each section and paragraph of this article the appellant contends requires reversal or modification of the decision.
702	(e) Failure to provide the information required in subsection 15-349(d) shall be a basis for dismissal of the appeal by the
704	environmental protection officer. The environmental protection officer shall promptly give written notice to the appellant of the
706	dismissal of the appeal and shall state the reasons for the dismissal. Dismissal of an appeal shall, at least once, be without prejudice to
708	appellant's filing an amended notice of appeal within fourteen (14) days of the date of the dismissal.
710	Sec. 15-350. Variance <u>s and waiver</u> .
712	(a) Cananally. An applicant may submit an application for a
714	(a) Generally. An applicant may submit an application for a variance from a requirement of this article to EPD and must pay a non-refundable variance application processing fee. Review of the
716	variance application will not begin until the fee is paid in full and payment does not guarantee approval of the variance request. At a
718	minimum, the applicant must:
720	(1) Identify the section(s) of this article that the applicant seeks a variance for and the extent of the requested variance;
722	(2) Describe the impact of the requested variance on the water body and the environment;
	(3) Explain the effect of the requested variance on any abutting
724	or affected shoreline property owner(s);

726	(4) Describe how strict compliance with the section(s) of this article would impose a unique, unreasonable, and unintended unnecessary hardship on the applicant; and
728	(5) Explain why the hardship is not self-imposed.
730	(6) The environmental protection officer, the EPC, or the board may require the applicant provide additional information necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.
732	(1) Variances. An application for variance from the requirements of this article shall be made to the
734	environmental protection officer. At a minimum, the applicant shall identify the sections and paragraphs of this
736	article from which the applicant seeks a variance and the extent of the requested variance. The applicant shall also
738	describe (1) how strict compliance with the provisions from which a variance is sought would impose a unique and
740	unnecessary hardship on the applicant the hardship cannot be self-imposed; and (2) the effect of the proposed variance
742	on abutting shoreline owners. The environmental protection officer, environmental protection commission and the board
744	may require of the applicant information necessary to carry out the purposes of this article. A variance application may
746	receive an approval or approval with conditions when such variance: (1) would not be contrary to the public interest; (2)
748	where, owing to special conditions, compliance with the provisions herein would impose an unnecessary hardship on
750	the permit applicant; (3) that the hardship is not self- imposed; and (4) the granting of the variance would not be
752	contrary to the intent and purpose of this article.
754	(b) Mitigation. In addition to the requirements of paragraph 15-341(b)(8), the environmental protection officer may require mitigation appropriate for the variance and the extent of the
756	requested variance.
758	(c) <i>Procedure</i> . Except for variances granted pursuant to paragraph 15-350(e) of (f), the environmental protection officer shall either render a recommendation to approve, deny, or approve
760	with conditions a variance application consistent with paragraph 15-350(d), and schedule a hearing on the variance application before
762	the EPC. The EPC shall render a recommendation to the board to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the variance application.
764	The recommendation of the EPC will be timely provided to the board and the board may accept the recommendation or call for a
766	public hearing.
768	(d) Criteria. A variance application may receive an approval or

770	(1) Would not negatively impact the water body or the environment or if there is a negative impact, sufficient mitigation is proposed pursuant to paragraph 15-350(b), if
772	appropriate;
	(2) Would not be contrary to the public interest;
774 776	(3) Where, owing to special conditions, compliance with the provisions herein would impose a unique and substantial unnecessary hardship on the applicant;
778	(4) Where the environmental protection officer has determined that the hardship is not self-imposed on the applicant; and
780	(5) Would not be contrary to the intent and purpose of this article.
782 784	(i) The environmental protection officer may approve variances to the provisions of this ordinance to accommodate persons with disabilities or to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
786 788	(ii) The environmental protection officer may approve variances to the provisions of this article in order to provide greater protection to the water bodies and shorelines than provided under this article.
790	(iii) Applicants may seek variances from the provisions of the ordinance not addressed in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above from the environmental protection commission.
792	(2) Waivers. An application for waivers from the requirements of sections 15-342(b), 15-343(b), 15-344(a) and 15-345(a)
794	shall be made to the environmental protection officer. At a minimum, the applicant shall identify the sections and
796	paragraphs of this article from which the applicant seeks a waiver and the extent of the requested waiver. The applicant
798	shall also describe (1) how this waiver would not negatively impact the environment, and (2) the effect of the proposed
800	waiver on abutting shoreline owners. The environmental protection officer and the board may require of the applicant
802	information necessary to carry out the purposes of this article.
804	(e) The environmental protection officer may approve of approve with conditions a variance to the provisions of this article
806	to accommodate persons with disabilities or to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The environmental protection
808	officer may approve or approve with conditions a variance to the provisions of this article in order to provide greater protection to the
810	water bodies and shorelines than provided under this article. This

may include an approval with conditions to provide additional mitigation beyond any required pursuant to paragraph 15-341(b)(8).

(f) The environmental protection officer may approve or approve with conditions a variance to side setback requirements for adjoining properties that share a common dock, if the adjoining property owners record a legal instrument allowing each owner the right to construct, repair, replace, access, and use the proposed shared dock. The Orange County Attorney's Office must approve the legal instrument as to form. Applications for each portion of the proposed shared dock must be reviewed by EPD concurrently. This provision will only apply when the internal property lines between the property owners cross the proposed shared dock.

(b) Procedure. Except as otherwise provided in section 15-343(b), the environmental protection officer shall make a recommendation to approve, deny, or approve with conditions a variance or waiver application to the environmental protection commission. The environmental protection commission shall render to the board a recommendation to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the variance or waiver application. The recommendation of the environmental protection commission shall be provided to the board within twenty-one (21) days, provided that if no meeting is scheduled within the twenty-one day period, then the recommendation shall be presented at the first meeting of the board following the expiration of the 21-day period. The board may accept the recommendation or call for a public hearing.

Sec. 15-351. Building permit required.

Following the issuance of a dock permit, the <u>permittee permit holder</u>-must obtain a building permit from the appropriate building official prior to commencing construction. The construction plan submitted as part of the building permit application must be the construction plan approved by the environmental protection officer and incorporated into the dock permit. The provisions of the Florida Building Code <u>shall</u>-apply to the construction, alteration, repair, modification, and demolition of docks <u>under this article</u>, and any associated electrical or plumbing system application <u>as required by for the required</u>-building official prior to the commencement of work.

Sec. 15-352. Compliance checks.

(a) The <u>permittee or permit holder and/or</u> designated agent must submit a notice of completion to the environmental protection

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division <u>EPD</u> within thirty (30) days of completion of the construction or repair of the permitted structure so that a compliance check may be performed by environmental protection division <u>EPD</u> staff.

- (b) With the notice of completion, the permittee The permit holder and/or designated agent must provide as-built drawings on a final survey, signed and sealed by an appropriate professional licensed by the State of Florida, with the notice of completion.
- (c) The compliance check will shall determine if the structure was built according to the plans and permit approved by the environmental protection officer division.

Sec. 15-353. Violations; penalties; enforcement.

- (a) It is shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision of this article, or any provision of any resolution enacted pursuant to the authority of this article. Any person who violates this chapter, or any provision of any resolution enacted pursuant to the authority of this article, may be prosecuted in accordance with chapter 11. Violations of this chapter, or any provision of any resolution enacted pursuant to the authority of this article, may be punished as provided in section 1-9.
- (b) In addition to the enforcement and penalty provisions provided in paragraph 15-353(a), the county may avail itself of any other legal or equitable remedy available to it, including without limitation, injunctive relief or revocation of any permit involved.
- (c) Any person violating this article will-shall be liable for all costs incurred by the county in connection with enforcing this article or any provision of any resolution enacted pursuant to this article, including without limitation, attorneys' fees and investigative and court costs.
- (d) If the environmental protection officer determines that construction is occurring or has occurred without prior approval or not in accordance with this article, these regulations, the environmental protection officer shall promptly issue a written notice of violation to the applicant and/or designated contractor. The notice of violation will-shall include a description of the site where the violation has occurred, eite-citation to the provision(s) provisions of this article, these regulations, general or special laws that which have been violated, and set forth the remedial action required by the county. Such remedial action may include submittal of revised drawings, reapplication submittal of an application for a permit or permit modification, removal of the dock or any offending portion thereof, and administrative and civil penalties. Any person

000		determined to have violated section 15-324 for failure to obtain a
902 I		permit prior to constructing a dock or modifying an existing dock may be subject to an administrative penalty-of \$500.00 in an amount
004		not to exceed \$10,000. The administrative penalty as provided in
904		this section is not intended to limit the judicial imposition of civil
906		penalties in state court.—Additional penalties may be assessed as
900		determined by the environmental protection officer.
000		determined by the chrynominental protection officer:
908		Sec. 15-354. Effect of permit.
010		Sec. 15-354. Effect of permit.
910		Any permit issued under this article cannot shall not substitute for
012		any permitting requirements of any state or federal agencies but will
912		shall-be cumulative to any environmental permits. The board shall
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914		not permit any dock in any water body where state or federal regulations prohibit such installation.
046		regulations promote such installation.
916		Secs. 15-355—15-360. Reserved.
040		Secs. 15-355—15-300. Reserved.
918	Section 4.	Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect pursuant to general law.
	Section 4.	Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect pursuant to general law.
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	ADO	PTED THIS, 2022.
922		ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA
		By: Board of County Commissioners
924		
•	•	By:
926		Jerry L. Demings
		Orange County Mayor
928		
	ATTEST: Ph	nil Diamond, CPA, County Comptroller
930		the Board of County Commissioners
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	By:	<u> </u>
934		eputy Clerk
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