

Abandoned property: See Section 7.00.01.

Abut: To physically touch or border upon, or to share a common property line.

Abutting, Parcel: Parcels sharing a common property line or a boundary along a road right of way.

Accessory use or building: A subordinate use or building customarily incidental to and located on the same lot with the main use or building.

Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU): Pursuant to §163.31771, F.S., an ancillary or secondary living unit that has a separate kitchen, bathroom, and sleeping area, existing either within the same structure, or on the same lot, as the primary dwelling unit.

Active recreation: See Section 2.03.00

Addition (to an existing building): Any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common loadbearing wall other than a firewall. Any walled and roofed addition which is connected by a firewall or is separated by independent perimeter loadbearing walls is new construction.

Adult congregate living facility (ACLF): A type of residential care setting that provides housing, meals, personal care services, and supportive services to one or more adults of all ages who are typically unable to live independently and are not related to the owner or administrator by blood or marriage. ACLFs are for elderly or disabled persons who do not need 24-hour nursing supervision, except for those receiving hospice services from a licensed hospice, who may continue to reside in an assisted living facility.

Advertising: Sign copy intended to directly or indirectly promote the sale or use of a product, service, commodity, entertainment, or real or personal property.

Aerobic treatment unit: A small scale sewage treatment system similar to a septic tank system, but which uses an aerobic process for digestion rather than just the anaerobic process used in septic systems.

Affordable housing: Housing for which monthly rents or monthly mortgage payments, including taxes, insurance, and utilities, do not exceed 30 percent of that amount which represents the percentage of the median adjusted gross annual income for the households or persons indicated in §420.0004, F.S (extremely low income, very low income, and low income, moderate income persons).

Aggrieved or Adversely affected party: Any person who is suffering or will suffer an adverse impact to an interest protected or furthered by the Walton County comprehensive plan or this Code, including, but not limited to: interests related to health and safety; police and fire protection services; densities or intensities of development; transportation facilities; recreational facilities; health care facilities, equipment, or services; or environmental or natural resources. The alleged adverse effect may be shared in common with other members of the community at large, but must exceed in degree the general interest in community good shared by all persons.

Agriculture: See Section 2.03.00.

Functionally Related Agricultural Uses: See Section 2.03.00.

Airport facility: Any area of land or water improved, maintained or operated by a governmental agency for the landing and takeoff of aircraft, or privately owned runways of 1,000 or more feet in length, and airport buildings such as hangars, or other airport facilities or rights-of-way.

Allowable uses: Purposes or activities that are permissible as of right within a future land use category.

Alteration: Generally, as applied to a building or structure, a change or rearrangement in the structural parts, a reduction in gross floor area or overall footprint, or an enlargement, whether by extending on a side or by increasing in height, or the moving from one location or position to another.

Amendment: Any action of a local government which has the effect of amending, adding to, deleting from or changing an adopted comprehensive plan element or map or map series, including an action affecting a prior plan or plan amendment adoption ordinance, but shall not mean a legislative act which only codifies local legislation or makes corrections, updates and modifications of the capital improvements element concerning costs, revenue sources, acceptance of facilities or facility construction dates consistent with the plan as provided in §163.3177(3)(b), F.S., and corrections, updates, or modifications of current costs in other elements, as provided in §163.3187(2), F.S.

Anodized aluminum: A protective electrolytic oxide coating applied to aluminum products, allowing for varying colors of the finished aluminum product.

Appeal: A means for obtaining review of a decision, determination, or order pursuant to the terms of this Code as expressly authorized by the provisions of Chapter 1.

Arcade: A continuous walkway or passageway adjacent to a building and parallel to and open to a street or open space, or a passageway within a building, usually covered by a canopy or permanent roofing, and open to public use.

Area of shallow flooding: A designated AO or VO zone on a community's flood insurance rate map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident.

Aquaculture: The act of farming of freshwater and saltwater organisms (i.e. finfish, mollusks, crustaceans and aquatic plants), also known as aquafarming, aquaculture involves cultivating aquatic populations under controlled conditions, and can be contrasted with commercial fishing (the harvesting of wild aquatics).

Aquifer: A geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding potentially usable quantities of potable water from wells or springs.

Artisanal Uses: See Section 2.03.00

Area of special flood hazard: See Flood Hazard Area in Section 4.09.03.

Arterial road: A roadway providing service which is relatively continuous and of relatively high traffic volume, long trip length, and high operating speed. In addition, every United States numbered highway is an arterial road. These roads are identified on the Walton County Roadway Classification Map.

Artificial light or artificial lighting: The light emanating from a manmade point source of light (see Point source of light, below).

Availability: As used in Chapter III, Concurrency, means that at a minimum the facilities and services will be provided in accordance with the adopted Level of Service standards.

Awning: A canvas covering of varying shapes, sizes and colors located over doorways and/or windows.

Balustrade: An ornamental upright post supporting a top rail.

Bar: Any pub, tavern, beer garden, saloon, or other establishment licensed to serve alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, excluding restaurants, which is subject to regulation pursuant to Florida's Beverage Law in accordance with Chapters 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 567, and 568, F.S.

Base flood: See Section 4.09.03 **Base flood elevation:** See Section 4.09.03

Basement: That portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides. See Section 4.09.03.

Beach: The zone of unconsolidated material that extends landward from the mean low-water line to the place where there is marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation, usually the effective limit of storm waves. "Beach" is alternatively termed "shore."

Beach: Dynamic coastal area of sedimentary deposits, usually sand, between the frontal dune and the water. Note: This definition is tied to Wildlife Conservation Zone Ordinance #2009-03.

Bed and Breakfast: A commercial lodging establishment providing rooms for rent on a short term rental basis which provides meal services as a component of the rental agreement. The distinguishing characteristic of this establishment is the residential character of the building and grounds and resulting minimal impacts of a commercial intensity on surrounding properties.

Best management practices (BMP) for stormwater: An effective integration of stormwater management systems, with appropriate combinations of landscape conservation, enhancement, structural controls, impervious cover, schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices that provide an optimum way to convey, store, and release run-off, in order to reduce peak discharge, remove pollutants, and enhance the environment. Also *see Section 7.03.02*.

Breakaway wall or frangible wall: A partition independent of supporting structural members that will withstand design wind forces, but will fail under hydrostatic, wave, and runup forces associated with the design storm surge. Under such conditions, the wall shall fail in a manner such that it breaks up into components that will minimize the potential for damage to life or adjacent property.

Berm: An undulating earth form, usually required within the setback buffer.

Block: an aggregate of private lots, passages, rear alleys, and rear lanes circumscribed by thoroughfares.

Bicycle, pedestrian and multi-use paths: Any road, path, or way which is open to bicycle/pedestrian travel from which motor vehicles are excluded.

Board: The Walton County Board of County Commission also referred to as the BOCC.

Borrow pits: Non-commercial excavation or removal of materials from the earth where the excavated materials are used solely in aid of onsite agriculture, aquaculture, silviculture, or construction; and, such materials are neither sold nor transported offsite. Borrow pits that extract materials for on-site use which materials are not made available for sale for off-site use are not mines. For the purposes of this definition, “on-site” means, “within the limits of an area of land under one ownership or control, and upon which agricultural or construction activities are taking place.”

Bug light: A lamp that is tinted yellow in order to attenuate its emission of short wavelength visible light and thus reduce its attractiveness to insects. This does not include insect killing devices (bug zappers) that attract insects.

Buffer: A mechanism or strategy which shields one land use from the potentially detrimental impacts and/or effects of an adjacent use. The defining aspect of a buffer is its effect not its design or composition.

Building: Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy, as defined by the current Florida Building Code.

Building permit: A legal document issued by the Building Official allowing building construction, erection, repair, addition, or alteration projects to commence in accordance with the Florida State Building Code.

Building support structure: Any structure which supports floor, wall or column loads, and transmits them to the foundation. The term shall include beams, grade beams, or joists, and includes the lowest horizontal structural member exclusive of piles, columns, or footings.

Build-to-line: A line established on a parcel to indicate the placement of the principal structure upon the parcel, parallel to the frontage and/or right-of-way, facing a street or open space. The intent of the build-to-line is to align structures on a street or open space.

Built-up roof: A flat roof, allowed only when accompanied by a detailed parapet.

Business: All activities, trades, occupation, calling, vocation or professions engaged, conducted, advertised, carried on, or held out to the public to be a business for the purpose of gain or economic benefit. "Business" shall not include the following: agriculture or silvicultural uses, roadside and beachside vending, home occupations, and residential short and long term rentals.

Business activity: Any activity conducted by any person in furtherance of such person's business (regardless of whether such business is for profit) or employment at any location other than a natural person's residence.

Candela: The basic, international unit for measuring luminous intensity.

Canopy: A suspended covering over a building entrance or a driveway, connected to the building structure.

Capital improvement: Physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve or replace a public facility and which are large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multi-year financing. For the purposes of the Comprehensive Plan, physical assets which have been identified as existing or projected needs in the individual comprehensive plan elements shall be considered capital improvements.

Casement window: A window with a side hinged sash, usually mounted to swing outward.

Change of use: A change of use is constituted when there is a change from one classification to another, i.e., commercial to industrial; retail to entertainment; residential to commercial, etc. For example, a retail use being replaced by another retail use does not constitute a change of use.

Civic Uses: See Section 2.03.00.

Clean Water Act: See Section 7.03.02.

Clustering: The grouping together of structures and infrastructure on a portion of a development site.

Coastal A Zone: See Section 4.09.03.

Coastal barrier islands: Geological features which are completely surrounded by marine waters that front upon the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic Ocean, Florida Bay, or Strait of Florida, and are composed of quartz sands, clays, limestone, oolites, rock, coral, coquina, sediments, or other material, including soil disposal, which features lie above the line of mean high water. Mainland areas which were separated from the mainland by artificial channelization for the purpose of assisting marine commerce shall not be considered coastal barrier islands.

Coastal Construction Control Line: The line established pursuant to the provisions of Section 161.053, Florida Statutes. **Also See Section 4.09.03.**

Coastal Dune Lake: Shallow, irregularly shaped or elliptic depressions occurring in coastal communities that share an intermittent connection with the Gulf of Mexico through which freshwater and saltwater is exchanged. They are generally permanent water bodies, although water levels may fluctuate substantially. Typically lentic water bodies without significant surface inflows or outflows. Instead, water is largely derived from lateral ground water seepage through the surrounding well-drained coastal sands. Storms occasionally provide large inputs of salt water and salinities vary dramatically over the long term. Coastal Dune Lakes located within Walton County are designated on the Coastal Dune Lakes Map.

Coastal Dune Lake Outfall: A historical area in which a coastal dune lake intermittently opens/closes and exchanges fresh and salt water with the Gulf of Mexico.

Coastal or shore protection structures: Shore-hardening structures, such as seawalls, bulkheads, revetments, rubblemound structures, groins, breakwaters, and aggregates of materials other than natural beach sand used for beach or shore protection and other structures which are intended to prevent erosion or protect other structures from wave and hydrodynamic forces including beach and dune restoration.

Coastal high hazard area (CHHA): The area below the elevation of the category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model; also known as the “high-hazard coastal area.” Also **See Section 4.09.03** pertaining to special flood hazard area defined as Coastal High Hazard Area as related to the County’s floodplain management program.

Code Enforcement Officer: See Section 7.00.01.

Collector roads: A roadway providing service which is of relatively moderate traffic volume, moderate trip length, and moderate operating speed. Collector roads collect and distribute traffic between local roads or arterial roads. These roadways are designated on the Walton County Roadway Classification Map.

Column action: The potential elastic instability in piles or columns resulting in axial or lateral bending of the member due to compressive stress.

Commercial: Having to do with commerce and the generation of profit as a primary purpose, uses which are predominantly connected with the sale, rental, or distribution of products or services.

Commercial, general: See Section 2.03.00.

Commercial, neighborhood: See Section 2.03.00.

Community residential home: A dwelling unit licensed to serve clients who are clients of the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Children and Families or licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration, which provides a living environment for seven to fourteen unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care by supportive staff as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents. The term "community residential home" shall include congregate care facilities, foster homes, group care homes and child care facilities with seven to fourteen residents and that otherwise meet the definitional requirements of a community residential home. See Section 4.19.001, F.S.

Commercial Property: For the purposes of this ordinance, commercial property is defined as all multi-family residences with more than four (4) units, such as condominiums, including rentals and time shares, as well as-hotels, motels, retail stores, gas stations, convenience stores and other businesses engaged in commerce. Note: This definition is tied to Wildlife Conservation Zone Ordinance #2009-03.

Composition: The make-up of various land uses by types, extent, intensity, density, or otherwise, which are included in a development or land use category.

Comprehensive plan: The policy of the Board of County Commissioners in such descriptive form, written or graphic, as may be appropriate to the prescription of principles, guidelines, and standards for the orderly and balanced future economic, social, physical, environmental, and fiscal development of the area.

Concrete pavers: Integrally colored interlocking concrete paving units of varying sizes and shapes on a sand setting bed with sand swept joints.

Concurrency: Means that the necessary public facilities and services to maintain the adopted level of service standards are available when the impacts of development occur.

Concurrency management system: The procedures and/or process that Walton County uses to assure that development orders and permits are not issued unless the necessary facilities and services are available concurrent with the impacts of development.

Conservation: The protection, preservation, and careful management of natural resources and of the environment.

Conservation easement: A non-possessory interest of a holder in real property that imposes limitations or affirmative obligations designed to: retain or protect natural, scenic, or open space values of real property or assure its availability for agricultural, forest, recreational, or open space use; protect natural resources; maintain or enhance air or water quality; or preserve the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural aspects of real property.

Conservation uses: See Section 2.03.00.

Construction: The carrying out of any building, clearing, filling, or excavation or the making of any material change in the size or use of any structure or the appearance of any land. When appropriate to the context, "construction" refers to the act of construction or the result of construction.

Contiguous: Lots are contiguous when at least one boundary line of one lot touches a boundary line or lines of another lot.

Copy: The linguistic or graphic content of a sign.

Copy area: The area on a sign which bears letters, numbers, logos or any graphic representation designed to convey information.

Corridor buffer setback: That preserved portion of land parallel to the U.S. Highways 98 and 331 R.O.W. whose width varies within each district of the Walton County Scenic Corridor expressly used for buffering, landscaping, and signage.

County: Walton, County, a political subdivision of the State of Florida.

County attorney: The Legal Counselor for the Board of County Commissioners of Walton County, Florida.

Cross access corridors: A driveway allowing vehicular access between two or more adjoining sites.

Cul-de-sac: A local street with only one outlet and having an appropriate terminal for the safe reversal of traffic movement.

Cutoff fixture: An outdoor light fixture shielded or constructed in such a manner that no more than two and one-half percent of the total light emitted by the fixture is projected above the horizontal plane of the fixture. See also "Full cutoff fixture" and "Semi-cutoff fixture."

Density: An objective measurement of the number of residential units allowed per acre unit of land.

Density, gross: The number of dwelling units divided by the total land area subject to an application for development approval, stated as dwelling units per acre. Gross density is defined as the maximum number of dwelling units allowed per unit of land under the applicable land use categories, often expressed as dwellings units per acre.

Design flood: See Section 4.09.03.

Design flood elevation: See Section 4.09.03.

Detached structure: A structure having no party wall or common wall with another structure.

Developer: Any person who engages in or proposes to engage in a development activity either as the owner or as the agent of an owner of property.

Development:

(1) The term "development" means the carrying out of any building activity or mining operation, the making of any material change in the use or appearance of any structure or land, or the dividing of land into three or more parcels.

(2) The following activities or uses shall be taken to involve "development": (a) A reconstruction, alteration of other size or material change in the external appearance of a structure on land.

(b) A change in the intensity of use of land, such as an increase in the number of dwelling units in a structure or on land or a material increase in the number of businesses, manufacturing establishments, offices or dwelling units in a structure or on land.

(c) Alteration of a shore or bank of a seacoast, river, stream, lake, pond or canal, including any "coastal construction" as defined in Section 161.021.

(d) Commencement of drilling, except to obtain soil samples, mining or excavation on a parcel of land.

(e) Demolition of a structure.

(f) Clearing of land as an adjunct of construction.

(g) Deposit of refuse, solid or liquid waste or fill on parcel of land.

(h) The use of any structure or land devoted to dwelling uses for any purpose customarily incidental to enjoyment of the dwelling.

3. The following operations or uses shall not be taken to involve "development":

(a) Work by a highway or road agency or railroad company for the maintenance or improvement of a road or railroad tract. If the work is carried out on land within the boundaries of the right-of-way.

(b) Work by any utility and other persons engaged in the distribution or transmission of gas or water, for the purpose of inspecting, repairing, renewing or constructing on established rights-of-way, any sewers, mains, pipes, cables, utility tunnels, power lines, towers, poles, tracks or the like.

(c) Work for the maintenance, renewal, improvement or alteration of any structure, if the work affects only the interior or the color of the structure or the decoration of the exterior of the structure.

(d) The use of any land for the purpose of growing plants, crops, trees and other agricultural or forestry products; raising livestock or for other agricultural purposes.

(e) A change in use of land or structure from a use within a class specified in an ordinance or rule to another use in the same class.

(f) A change in the ownership or form of ownership of any parcel or structure.

(g) The creation or termination of rights of access, riparian rights, easements, covenants concerning development of land or other rights in land.

4. "Development" as designated in an ordinance, rule or development permit includes all other development customarily associated with it unless otherwise specified. When appropriate to the context "development" refers to the act of developing or to the result of development. Reference to any specific operation is not intended to mean that the operation or activity, when part of other operations or activities, is not development. Reference to particular operation is not intended to limit the generality of subsection (1).

Development agreement: Any agreement between Walton County and a developer adopted in conformity with the Florida Local Governments Development Agreement Act, §163.3221 - §163.3243, F.S.

Development order: An order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for approval of a development project or activity. A distinction is made between development order, which encompasses all orders and permits, and three distinct types of development orders: preliminary development order, final development order, and development permit.

Development order, final: The final authorization of a development project; the authorization which must be granted prior to issuance of a development permit as defined for purposes of this Code. (The final development order authorizes the project, whereas the development permit authorizes specific components of the project, such as building construction, parking lot installation, landscaping, and the like.) For purposes of this Code the final development plan approval is the final development order.

Development permit: Any one of the following: (a) building permit, (b) final plat, and (c) any other official action of Walton County having the effect of permitting the development of land.

Diameter at breast height (DBH): The standard measure of a single-stemmed tree at 4 1/2 feet above grade. When a tree has grown with cluster stems at breast height, DBH shall be equal to the sum or aggregate of the individual stems measured at 4 1/2 feet above grade.

Dilapidated structure: See Section 7.00.01.

Directly illuminated: Illuminated by one or more point sources of light directly visible to an observer on the beach.

Directory sign: A sign on which names and locations or occupants is given.

Disorientation: Inability of hatchling or adult sea turtles to orient properly to the Gulf of Mexico.

Double hung window: A window with an upward sliding lower sash and a downward sliding upper sash.

Drainage basin: The area defined by topographic boundaries which contributes stormwater to a watershed, drainage system, estuarine waters, or oceanic waters, including all areas artificially added to the basin.

Drainage detention structure: A structure which collects and temporarily stores stormwater for the purpose of treatment through physical, chemical, or biological processes with subsequent gradual release of the stormwater.

Drainage facilities: A system of man-made structures designed to collect, convey, hold, divert or discharge stormwater, and includes stormwater sewers, canals, detention structures, and retention structures.

Drainage retention structure: A structure designed to collect and prevent the release of a given volume of stormwater by complete on-site storage.

Drainfield: A system of open-jointed or perforated piping, approved alternative distribution units, or other treatment facilities designed to distribute effluent for filtration, oxidation and absorption by the soil within the zone of aeration.

Dripline: An imaginary, perpendicular line that extends downward from the outermost tips of the tree branches (i.e. crown) to the ground.

Dune: A mound, bluff or ridge of loose sediment, usually sand-sized sediment, lying upland of the beach and deposited by any natural or artificial mechanism, which may be bare or covered with vegetation and is subject to fluctuations in configuration and location.

Dune vegetation: All vegetative communities defined as “Coastal Uplands” by the latest edition of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory Guide to the Natural Communities of Florida, including Beach Dune, Coastal Berm, Coastal Grassland, and Coastal Strand vegetative communities.

Duplex: A structure containing two separate dwelling units.

Dwelling, single-family detached: A structure containing one dwelling unit, and not attached to any other dwelling unit by any means. A single-family unit lot may contain an accessory apartment pursuant to this Code.

Dwelling, single-family attached: A structure containing two or three separate dwelling units with common walls in between the units.

Dwelling, multifamily residential: Any residential structure containing three or more separate dwelling units.

Dwelling unit: A single housing unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one housekeeping unit, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

Easement: A right to use land owned by another person by agreement. Used in Walton County Scenic Corridor to allow for cross access corridors and joint use driveways.

Easement, utility: An easement granted for installing and maintaining utilities across, over, or under land, together with the right to enter the land with machinery and other vehicles necessary for the maintenance of utilities.

Easement, vehicular non-access: An easement established on a lot for the purpose of prohibiting ingress and egress to vehicular traffic.

Eave: The edge of a roof overhanging the walls.

Educational uses: Activities and facilities of public or private primary or secondary schools, vocational and technical schools, and licensed colleges and universities, including the areas of buildings, campus open space, dormitories, recreational facilities or parking.

Elevated building: A non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), shear walls or breakaway walls.

Endangered or threatened animal species: Animal species designated as endangered or threatened by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service hereby referenced as chapter 50, Code of Federal Regulations, section 17.11-12, subpart B--List, "Title 50 Wildlife and Fisheries Part 17--Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants," and the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission hereby referenced as published in section 39-27.03-05, Florida Administrative Code, "Official List of Endangered and Potentially Endangered Animals and Flora in Florida."

Endangered plant species: Plant species designated as endangered by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services hereby referenced as published in sections 581.185--187, Florida Statutes [F.S. §§ 581.185--581.187].

Environmental impact assessment: A process to examine the adverse on and off-site environmental impacts to the ecosystem by a development project.

Environmentally sensitive lands: Wetlands, the Choctawhatchee River and Bay, Shoal River, bayous, living marine resources, coastal barrier resources, coastal dunes and coastal dune lakes and their outfalls, lakes, steephead ravines, karst springs, priority water bodies, Outstanding Florida Waters, critical habitat for endangered species, threatened species, or species of special concern listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, state conservation or preserve lands and state forest, and conservation lands, are designated as environmentally sensitive lands.

Estuary: A semi-enclosed, naturally existing coastal body of water in which saltwater is naturally diluted by fresh water and which has a connection with oceanic waters, including bays, bayous, embayments, lagoons, sounds and tidal streams.

Erect a sign: To construct, reconstruct, build, relocate, raise, assemble, place, affix, attach, create, paint, draw, or in any other way bring into being or establish; but it shall not include any of the foregoing activities when performed as an incident to the change of message, or routine maintenance.

Evacuation routes: Routes designated by county civil defense authorities or the regional evacuation plan for the movement of persons to safety in the event of a hurricane.

Exotic plants: Those plant species that are listed as category I or II invasive species by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council.

Expression Line: An architectural treatment extending or offset from the surface plane of the building wall, or change of material, color, or other treatment. Expression lines typically delineate the transition between floor levels and base-middle-top of a building.

Family residential home: A dwelling unit licensed to serve clients of the department of health and rehabilitative services, which provides a living environment for six or fewer unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care by supportive staff as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents. The term "family residential home" shall include congregate care facilities with six or fewer residents and that otherwise meet the definitional requirements of a family day care home. FAR: See "Floor area ratio."

Fence: A freestanding structure made of metal, masonry, composition, wood, or combination thereof, resting on or partially buried in the ground, rising above ground level, and used to delineate a boundary or as a barrier or means of protection, confinement, or screening.

Fenestration: The arrangement, proportioning and design of windows and doors in a building adding design detail and relief to the building facade.

Fiber Cement Siding: Exterior wall cladding made of panels intended to emulate the dimensions and thickness of traditional wood siding.

Flood or flooding: See Section 4.09.03.

Flood damage-resistant materials: See Section 4.09.03.

Flood hazard area: See Section 4.09.03.

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM): An official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood insurance study (FIS): See Section 4.09.03.

Floodplain Administrator: See Section 4.09.03.

Floodplain development permit or approval: See Section 4.09.03.

Flood lamp: A form of lighting designed to direct its output in a specific direction with a reflector formed from the glass envelope of the lamp itself. Such lamps are so designated by the manufacturers and are typically used in residential and commercial outdoor area lighting.

Flood light: A form of lighting designed to direct its output in a diffuse, more or less specific direction, with reflecting or refracting elements located external to the lamp.

Floodway: See Section 4.09.03.

Floodway encroachment analysis: See Section 4.09.03.

Florida Building Code: See Section 4.09.03.

Floor: As used in section 4.059.00, Flood damage prevention the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction. The term does not include the floor of a garage used solely for parking vehicles.

Florida Scenic Highway Designation: Roadways that have been designated Florida Scenic Highways by the F.D.O.T. and are subject to the Florida Scenic Highway action plan document. These roadways include the entire length of Route 30-A; C.R. 83 from U.S. Highway 98 to Blue Mountain Road; C.R. 283 from U.S. Highway 98 to Hotz Avenue; and C.R. 395 from Eden State Park to Route 30-A (as depicted in Chapter 6).

Floor area: The sum of the gross horizontal areas of all floors of a structure, including interior balconies and mezzanines, but excluding areas designed for the parking of motor vehicles, as

measured from the exterior face of exterior walls or from the centerline of a wall separating two structures. Floor area includes the area of roofed porches having more than one wall and of accessory structures on the same lot.

Floor area ratio: The ratio of the floor area to the area of the lot. The floor area is the sum of all enclosed areas on all floors of a building or buildings measured from the ~~outside~~ exterior faces of the exterior walls. The floor area includes basement floor area. Floor area includes attic floor area [area] only if the attic area meets the Walton County building code standards for habitable floor area. It does not include cellars, enclosed porches, or any floorspace in the principal building that is designed for the parking of motor vehicles in order to meet the parking requirements of this Code.

Footcandle (FC): A quantitative unit measuring the amount of light cast onto a given point, measured as one lumen per square foot. One footcandle is equivalent to the illuminance produced by a source of one candle at a distance of one foot.

Front: The length of the property line of any one parcel along a street on which it borders.

Frontal dune: The first natural or human-made mound of sand which is located immediately landward of the beach.

Full cutoff fixture: An outdoor light fixture shielded or constructed in such a manner that it emits no light above the horizontal plane of the fixture. See also "Cutoff fixture and "Semi-cutoff fixture."

Full cut-off fixture: A fixture with a flat, horizontally oriented lens and opaque sides that does not permit light distribution above a horizontal plane located at the bottom of the fixture. Note: This definition is tied to Wildlife Conservation Zone Ordinance #2009-03.

Functional relationship: A complementary and interactive relationship among land uses or development, including at a minimum a substantial and positive exchange of human interaction, goods, resources, institutions, services, jobs or workers between land uses or developments.

Functionally dependent use: See Section 4.09.03. (Also "water dependent use".

Gable roof: A roof style whose connected sloping surfaces form a triangle section of building facade.

Glare: The effect produced by a light source within the visual field that is sufficiently brighter than the level to which the eyes are adapted to cause annoyance, discomfort, or loss of visual performance and ability.

Goal: The long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.

Grade: The slope of land specified in percentage terms.

Greenway: A linear open space established along a natural corridor, such as a riverfront, stream valley, or along a railroad right-of-way converted into a recreational use, or a canal, a scenic road, or other route. Trails, wildlife corridors, and stormwater management facilities are regarded as greenway uses and are encouraged to be installed in greenways.

Gross acreage: The total acreage of a development.

Groundwater: Any water percolating below the surface of the ground.

Group home: A facility which provides a living environment for unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents. Adult congregate living facilities comparable in size to group homes are included in this definition. It shall not include rooming or boarding homes, clubs, fraternities, sororities, monasteries or convents, hotels, residential treatment facilities, nursing homes, or emergency shelters.

Hatching: Any individual of a species of sea turtle, within or outside of a nest, which has recently hatched from an egg.

Hazardous materials: See Section 7.03.02.

High Intensity Discharge (HID) Lamps: A general term for mercury metal halide and highpressure sodium lamps. HID lamps contain compact arc tubes which enclose mercury and various gases with other chemicals and operate at relatively high pressure and temperatures to produce intensely bright light.

High or moderate aquifer recharge potential: Are those areas that are shown as the Florida Aquifer High Recharge Area on the West Florida Regional Planning Council maps of Regionally Significant Resources (1996).

Highest adjacent grade: The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure. **Also See Section 4.09.03.**

Hip roof: A combination of gable roof ends which eliminates the triangular section of building facade.

Historic district: An area, urban or rural, defined as an historic district by Walton County, state or federal authority, and which may contain, within definable geographic boundaries, one or more buildings, objects, sites, or structures designated as exceptional or significant historic landmarks or clusters, as defined herein, including their accessory buildings, fences, and other appurtenances, and natural resources having historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural significance, and which may have within its boundaries other buildings, objects, sites, or structures, which, while not of such historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance as to be designated

landmarks, nevertheless contribute to the overall visual setting of or characteristics of the landmark or landmarks located within the district.

Historic resources: All areas, districts or sites containing properties listed on the Florida Master Site File, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated by a local government as historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.

Historic structure: See section 4.09.03.

Historic Sweep Area: The outermost edges of the area affected by the previous identifiable locations of the eastern and western outfall channels of the Coastal Dune Lakes.

Home occupation: A business, profession, occupation, or trade conducted for gain or support and located entirely within a residential building or structural accessory thereto, which use is accessory, incidental and secondary to the use of the building for dwelling purposes and does not change the essential residential character or appearance of such building.

Household: Any person or persons living together as a single household unit who reside or intend to reside in the same dwelling unit with common access to and common use of all areas and facilities within the dwelling unit.

Household pet: Animals that are customarily kept for personal use or enjoyment that are not exhibited to the public, nor raised for commercial purposes. Household pets shall include, but not be limited to: domestic dogs, domestic cats, white mice, and domestic rabbits.

Hurricane shelter: A structure designated by local officials as a place of safe refuge during a storm or hurricane.

Hurricane vulnerability zone: Areas subject to coastal flooding delineated by the hurricane evacuation plan requiring evacuation. The hurricane vulnerability zone shall include areas requiring evacuation in the event of a 100-year storm or Category 3 storm event.

IESNA: The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, a non-profit professional organization of lighting specialists that has established recommended design standards for various lighting applications.

Illicit connections: See Section 7.03.02.

Impact fee: A fee or assessment on a development to assist funding the costs of capital improvements or expansions necessitated by and attributable to the development.

Impervious surface: Roads, parking areas, buildings, pools, patios, sheds, driveways, private sidewalks, and other impermeable construction covering the natural land surface, including, but not limited to, all streets and pavement. "Percent impervious cover" is calculated as the area of

impervious cover within a lot, tract, or parcel or within the total site being developed divided by the total area within the perimeter of such lot, tract, parcel, or development. Vegetated water quality basins, vegetated swales, other vegetated conveyances for overland drainage shall not be calculated as impervious cover.

Impervious surface ratio: A measurement of the amount of the site that is covered by any material that substantially reduces or prevents the infiltration of stormwater into previously undeveloped land. Impervious surfaces [include], but are not limited to, roofs, streets, sidewalks and parking lots paved with asphalt, concrete, compacted sand, limerock, or clay.

Improvement: Any manmade, immovable item which becomes part of, is placed upon, or is affixed to real estate.

Inappropriate discharge: See Section 7.03.02.

Indirectly illuminated: Illuminated by one or more point sources of light not directly visible to an observer on the beach.

Industrial, heavy: See Section 2.03.00.

Industrial, light: See Section 2.03.00.

Infrastructure: Those man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as: sewage disposal systems; potable water systems; potable water wells serving a system; solid waste disposal sites or retention areas; stormwater systems; utilities; piers; docks; wharves; breakwaters; bulkheads; seawalls; bulwarks; revetments; causeways; marinas; navigation channels; bridges; and roadways.

Intensity: An objective measurement of the extent to which land may be developed or used for non-residential development, including the consumption or use of the space above, on or below ground; the measurement of the use of or demand on natural resources; and the measurement of the use of or demand on facilities and services.

Intermittent stream: A stream in which surface water is absent during a portion of the year, as shown on the most recent 7.5- minute topographic quadrangle published by the United States Geologic Survey as confirmed by field verification.

Invasive plants: Those plant species that are listed as category I or II invasive species by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council.

Institutional residential home: A dwelling unit licensed to serve clients of the department of health and rehabilitative services, which provides a living environment for more than 14 unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care by supportive staff as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the

residents. The term "institutional residential home" shall include congregate care facilities, foster homes, group care homes and child care facilities with more than 14 residents that otherwise meet the definitional requirements of institutional residential home.

Interior subdivision lot: A residential lot which fronts an interior subdivision street; front to mean that the front lot line as defined within this Code is adjacent to the interior subdivision street.

Interior subdivision street: A residential street accessed via a collector street or a street which functions as a collector street which serves to access residential lots or multi-family residential developments.

Internal refractive lens: A glass or plastic lens installed between the lamp and the sections of the outer fixture globe or enclosure. Refractive refers to the redirection (bending) of the light as it goes through the lens, softening and spreading the light being distributed from the light source thereby reducing direct glare.

Investigator: Any authorized agent or employee of the county whose duty it is to investigate violations or alleged violations of this Code.

ISR: See "Impervious surface ratio."

Joint use driveways: A common entry drive whose centerline is the common property line of two adjoining sites and which serves as the main vehicular entrance to both sites.

Junk: See Section 7.00.01.

Junked or abandoned motor vehicle: See Section 7.00.01.

Karst: A term describing landforms that have been modified by dissolution of soluble rock (limestone or dolostone) (Modified from SDII Global Corp., 2002).

Karst spring: A point where groundwater discharges to the surface through a karst opening (Modified from Florida Geological Survey No. 66, 2004).

Keystone: Quarried and cut stone whose color and texture is derived from fossilized materials.

Lamp: The source of light within the luminaire.

Land Development Code (LDC): All ordinances enacted by Walton County for the regulation of any aspect of development and includes any zoning, rezoning, subdivision, building construction, or sign regulations or any other regulations controlling the development of land, and implementing the goals, objectives and policies of the Comprehensive Plan. The Land Development Code is also referred to as the land development regulations.

Land Use: The development that has occurred on the land, the development that is proposed on the land, or the use that is permitted or permissible on the land under an adopted comprehensive plan or element or portion thereof, land development regulations, or a land development code.

Lap siding: Vertical wood siding comprised of beveled or shiplap wood members.

Law Enforcement Officer: See Section 7.00.01.

LED: light-emitting diode.

Level of service (LOS): An indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based upon and related to the operational characteristics of the facility and the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility.

Light fixture: The device that holds, protects and provides the optical system and power connections for a source of light.

Light pollution: Any adverse effect of artificial light including sky glow, glare, light trespass, light clutter, decreased visibility at night, and energy waste.

Light Reflectance Value (LRV): Light reflectance value is a numerical rating assigned by paint manufacturers to each color they make. This number is a scientifically determined assessment of the amount of light and heat that color will reflect on a scale of 0 to 100.

Light source: The element of a lighting fixture that is the point of origin of the lumens emitted by the fixture.

Light trespass: Any form of artificial illumination emanating from a fixture that penetrates other property other than its intended use.

Light trespass: Artificial light that directly or indirectly illuminates any portion of the beach or dune system seaward of the crest of the primary dune. Note: This definition is tied to Wildlife Conservation Zone Ordinance #2009-03.

Limited access facility: A roadway especially designed for through traffic, and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no greater than a limited right or easement of access.

Limited lodging: Includes any lodging facility ranging up to 125 rooms. The number of rooms appropriate for a specific site shall be determined on the basis of the land use category.

Litter: See Section 7.00.01.

Live-work unit: A building in which offices, studios, or other commercial uses are located on the lower floors and a dwelling unit is located above the first floor.

Living shoreline: Natural stabilizers used in place of hardened structures such as sea walls, rip rap, groins and bulkheads to reduce coastal erosion and provide valuable habitat using native vegetation, sand and organic material.

Living marine resources: Oceanic or estuarine plants or animals, such as seagrasses, algae, and living marine habitat; fish, shellfish, crustacea and fisheries; and sea turtles and marine mammals.

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

Lock-out unit: Rooms within a living unit which can be accessed by means other than the main entrance of a dwelling unit without entering the remainder of the dwelling unit. Lock-out units are considered dwelling units for density purposes. One lock-out bedroom will not be considered a unit as long as there are no facilities for cooking, refrigeration or eating and the lock-out bedroom will not be rented separately from the remainder of the unit.

Lodging: A hotel, motel, inn, boutique hotel, bed-and-breakfast, or boarding house.

Long wavelength: Light with wavelengths predominantly greater than 580 nanometers (nm) that fall within the yellow to red color spectrum, including but not limited to. low pressure sodium vapor lamps, incandescent bug lamps. Lights of America 11 watt compact fluorescent bug lamps. TSL coated compact fluorescent lamps, amber and red LEDs, true red neon lamps and other lamps certified by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission as "Wildlife Lighting".

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

Lot line: A line defining the ownership boundary of the lot.

Lot line, front: The lot line which abuts the street right-of-way. On a corner lot, this shall be the lot line having the shortest dimension adjoining a street. On a double-frontage lot, this shall be along the street that is designated as such by the director of planning and zoning.

Lot line, rear: The lot line that is most distant from, and most nearly parallel to the front lot line.

Lot line, side: A lot line that is not a front lot line or a rear lot line.

Lot of record: A designated parcel, tract, or area of land legally established by plat, subdivision, or otherwise on or before November 7, 1996.

Low Impact Development: An approach to land development that uses various land planning and design practices and technologies to simultaneously conserve and protect natural resource systems and reduce infrastructure costs. LID still allows land to be developed, but in a cost-effective manner that helps mitigate potential environmental impacts.

Low income housing: Housing meeting the definition set forth in § 420.0004, F.S.

Lowest floor: The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including the basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage, in an area other than a basement, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirement of Section 60.3 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations or the County's residential and nonresidential building height restrictions.

Low-pressure sodium light: An electric discharge lamp containing sodium, neon, and argon and that appears amber-yellow when lighted.

Lumen: A quantitative unit measuring the amount of light emitted by a light source.

Lumen: A unit of light output or flux, equal to the amount of light flow from one candela through a unit solid angle. Note: This definition is tied to Wildlife Conservation Zone Ordinance #2009-03.

Luminaire: A complete unit that artificially produces and distributes light. An artificial light source, including fixture, ballast, mounting, and lamp(s).

Maintained footcandles: Illuminance of lighting fixtures adjusted for a maintenance factor accounting for dirt build-up and lamp output depreciation. The maintenance factor used in the design process to account for this depreciation cannot be lower than 1.0 for high-pressure sodium and 1.0 for metal halide and mercury vapor. Major structure: Includes but is not limited to residential buildings including mobile homes, commercial, institutional, industrial, and other construction having the potential for substantial impact on coastal zones.

Major trip generators or attractors: Concentrated areas of intense land use or activity that produces or attracts a significant number of local trip ends.

Manufactured home: A residential manufactured home meeting the definition in §320.01, (2)(b), F.S. Also known as "manufactured housing."

Manufacturing: Operations required in the mechanical, biological, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products, including the assembling of component parts; the manufacture of products; and the blending of materials, such as lubricating oils, plastics, resins, or liquors. Covers all mechanical, biological, or chemical transformations, whether the new product is finished or semi-finished as raw materials in some other process.

Marine habitat: Areas where living marine resources naturally occur, such as seagrass beds, algal beds, salt marshes, transitional wetlands, marine wetlands, rocky shore communities, hard bottom communities, oyster bars or flats, mud flats, artificial reefs, offshore springs, nearshore mineral deposits, and offshore sand deposits.

Mass, buidling: The size, height, symmetry, and overall proportion of a structure in relation to the original style and/or to surrounding structures.

Master plan: A comprehensive, long-range plan intended to guide the growth and development of a community, area, DRI, or mixed-use development over a set period of time and which typically includes inventory and analytic sections for land use, future economic development, housing, recreation and open space, transportation, community facilities, and community design, all related to the project's goals and objectives.

Marquee: A structure projecting from and supported by a building which extends beyond the building line or property line and fully or partially covers a sidewalk, public entrance or other pedestrian way.

Mean high-water line: The intersection of the tidal plane of mean high water with the shore. Mean high water is the average height of high waters over a 19-year period. (See section 177.27(15), F.S. [F.S. § 177.27(15)]).

Mean sea level: The average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain. For purposes of this chapter [code], the term is synonymous with National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

Medium base: The size of lamp socket designed to accept a medium or Edison base lamp.

Minerals: All solid minerals, including clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells (excluding live shellfish), stone, sand, heavy minerals, and any rare earths, which are contained in the soils or waters of the state.

Mining: An area of land that is related to the removal from its location of solid substances of commercial value found in natural deposits on or in the earth, so as to make the substances suitable for commercial, industrial, or construction use, but does not include excavation solely in aid of on-site farming or on-site construction, nor the process of prospecting. Borrow pits that extract materials for on-site use are not mines. For the purposes of this definition, "on-site" means, "within the limits of an area of land under one ownership or control, and upon which agricultural or construction activities are taking place."

Minor re-plat or minor re-subdivision: The subdivision of a single lot or parcel of land into two lots or parcels, or the subdivision of a parcel into two or more lots solely for the purpose of increasing the area of two or more adjacent lots or parcels of land, where there are not roadway, drainage or other required improvements, and where the resultant lots comply with the standards of this Code.

Minor structure: Includes but is not limited to pile-supported, elevated dune and beach walkover structures; beach access ramps and walkways; stairways; pile-supported elevated viewing platforms, gazebos, and boardwalks; lifeguard support stands; public and private bathhouses;

sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, shuffleboard courts, tennis courts, handball courts, racquetball courts, and other uncovered paved areas; earth retaining walls; sand fences, privacy fences, ornamental walls, ornamental garden structures, aviaries, and other ornamental construction. It shall be a characteristic of minor structures that they are considered to be expendable under design wind, wave, and storm forces.

Mitigation: A system by which a developer causing some adverse agricultural, environmental, or fiscal impact is required to counterbalance that impact by creating an equivalent benefit through dedication, payments, offsets, and alternative construction of self-imposed restrictions.

Mixed-use building: A building that contains two or more of the following major use types: residential, office, or retail.

Mobile home: A structure meeting the definition in §320.01, (2)(a), F.S., “Mobile home” means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is 8 body feet or more in width and which is built on an integral chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling when connected to the required utilities and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. For tax purposes, the length of a mobile home is the distance from the exterior of the wall nearest to the drawbar and coupling mechanism to the exterior of the wall at the opposite end of the home where such walls enclose living or other interior space. Such distance includes expandable rooms, but excludes bay windows, porches, drawbars, couplings, hitches, wall and roof extensions, or other attachments that do not enclose interior space.

Mobile home park: A place set aside and offered by a person, for either direct or indirect remuneration of the owner, lessor, or operator of such place, for the parking, accommodation, or rental of five or more mobile homes.

Moderate income household: Housing meeting the definition provided in §420.0004, F.S.

Modular home: Any residential unit, constructed to standards promulgated by the Florida Building Commission, away from the installation site, and which bears a Department of Community Affairs insignia.

Motel/hotel: A public lodging establishment consisting of any unit, group of units, dwelling, building, or group of buildings within a single complex of buildings, which is rented to guests more than three times in a calendar year for periods of less than 30 days or one calendar month, whichever is less, or which is advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented to guests. The following are excluded from this definition:

1. Any dormitory or other living or sleeping facility maintained by a public or private school, college, or university for the use of students, faculty, or visitors;
2. Any hospital, nursing home, sanitarium, assisted living facility, or other similar place;

3. Any place renting four rental units or less, unless the rental units are advertised or held out to the public to be places that are regularly rented to transients;

4. Any unit or group of units in a condominium, cooperative, or timeshare plan. Motor vehicle salvage and recycling center: Any establishment or place of business which is maintained, used or operated for storing, keeping, buying, or selling wrecked, scrapped, ruined, dismantled, or otherwise inoperable automobiles, motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts.

Mosquito Control Ditch: A man-made ditch constructed to convey water and serve to drain swampy breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Multiple-occupancy complex: A commercial use, i.e. any use other than residential or agricultural, consisting of a parcel of property, or parcel of contiguous properties, existing as a unified or coordinated project, with a building or buildings housing more than one occupant.

Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4): See Section 7.03.02.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD): As corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

National pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) stormwater discharge: See Section 7.03.02.

Native vegetation: Any indigenous tree, plant or shrub adapted to soil and climatic conditions occurring onsite.

Natural drainage features: The naturally occurring features of an area which accommodate the flow of significant amounts of stormwater, such as streams, rivers, lakes, sloughs, floodplains and wetlands.

Natural drainage flow: The pattern of surface and stormwater drainage through or from a particular site before the construction or installation of improvements or prior to regrading.

Natural groundwater aquifer recharge areas: Areas contributing to or providing volumes of water which make a contribution to the storage or regional flow of an aquifer.

Natural resources: Specifically, as defined by § 163.3177(6)(d) Florida Statutes, all air, land, water, forests, wildlife, topsoil, minerals, used by people for production or for direct consumption; which resources can be either renewable or nonrenewable.

Neighborhood commercial uses: See Chapter 2.03.00.

Neighborhood park: A park which serves the population of a neighborhood and is generally accessible by bicycle or pedestrian ways.

Neighborhood plan: The master or specific design plan for a particular neighborhood or district that provides recommended standards and guidelines for future land use and development, open space and recreation areas, streets and circulation, and community facilities.

Nest: An area where sea turtle eggs have been naturally deposited or subsequently relocated by an authorized permittee of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Nesting Habitat: The beach, frontal dune, and those portions of the primary dune, typically seaward of the dune crest, accessible to sea turtles.

Nesting season: The period from May 1 through October 31 of each year.

New construction: As used in section 4.059.00, Flood damage prevention, structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of this chapter [section 4.05.00].

NGVD: National Geodetic Vertical Datum, a geodetic datum established by the National Ocean Service and frequently referred to as the 1929 Mean Sea Level Datum.

Nonconforming lot, parcel, or plat: A lot, parcel, or plat that was lawfully established prior to the adoption of Walton County's Comprehensive Plan (11-7-1996) and that fails to meet the current requirements for area or lot size because of a change in the Future Land Use Map.

Nonconforming sign: Any sign that does not conform to the requirements of these Walton County Scenic Corridor Design Standards.

Nonconforming structure: A building or structure that was lawfully erected prior to the adoption of Walton County's Comprehensive Plan but that no longer complies with the regulations applicable to the land use district where the structure is located.

Nonconforming use: Any use that was lawfully established, commenced, and has lawfully continued without interruption or abandonment prior to the adoption of Walton County's Comprehensive Plan, or its subsequent amendments, but which now fails by reason of such adoption or amendments to conform to all applicable requirements of the Comprehensive Plan.

Nonconformity: Any nonconforming use, sign, lot, parcel, building, site, or structure.

Nonhabitable major structure: Includes but is not limited to swimming pools; parking garages; pipelines; piers; canals, lakes, ditches, drainage structures, and other water retention plants, transmission and distribution lines, transformer pads, vaults, and substations; roads, bridges, streets, and highways; underground storage tanks; communications buildings and towers; flagpoles and signs over 15 feet in height.

Non-stormwater discharge: See Section 7.03.02.

Nuisance: Any conditions or use of premises or of building exteriors, not specifically permitted, which causes or tends to cause substantial decrease in the value of other property or is otherwise detrimental to the residential area in which such premises are located. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (1) The keeping or depositing on, or the scattering over a premises accumulations of junk, trash, or debris;
- (2) The keeping or depositing on, or the scattering over a premises wrecked, inoperable, discarded, or unusable objects or equipment such as automobiles, other vehicles, mechanical equipment, furniture, white goods, cans, or containers;
- (3) The unoccupied or abandoned remains of a structure, building, mobile home or dwelling which has fallen into a state of disrepair, decay or ruin or which has been damaged by fire, windstorm, or any other peril.

Nonconformity, legal: Any nonconforming use, sign, lot, parcel, building, site, or structure established prior to the effective date of the Land Development Code which would not be permitted by or is not in full compliance with the regulations of the Land Development Code.

Nonpoint source pollution: Any source of water pollution that is not a point source.

Nonresidential Use: Any use that is not residential, such as civic, public, commercial, industrial, etc.

Nonresidential subdivision: A subdivision whose intended use is other than residential, such as commercial or industrial.

Objective: A specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.

Occupant (occupancy): A commercial use, i.e. any use other than residential or agricultural.

Off-site: Located in an area or on a parcel that is separate from the boundary of the approved site plan authorizing the business or activity where it is to be finally conducted or placed.

Open space: The amount of the site that is devoted to recreation, resource protection, amenity, and/or landscaped buffers. Open space may include, but is not limited to, lawns, decorative planting, walkways, active and passive recreation areas, playgrounds, fountains, swimming pools, wooded areas, and watercourses.

Ordinance: Any legislative action, however denominated, of the county that has the force of law, including any amendment or repeal of any ordinance.

Ordinary High Water Line: A line defined by the boundary of a body of water at its normal high water level on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of water are so usual and long

continued as to impress on the bed of the stream a character distinct from that of the banks with respect to vegetation and the nature of the soil.

Outdoor sports field: An area designed for active recreation, whether publicly or privately owned, including but not limited to baseball/softball diamonds, soccer fields, football fields, golf courses and ranges, tennis courts, racetracks, and swimming pools.

Outdoor performance area: An area permanently dedicated to the public presentation of music, dance, theater, media arts, storytelling, oratory, or other performing arts, whether publicly or privately owned, including but not limited to amphitheaters and similar open or semi-enclosed structures.

Overgrowth: See Section 7.00.01.

Overlay district: A specially delineated boundary superimposed over a defined area for the purpose of imposing specific standards or requirements within the defined area in addition to those minimum requirements otherwise applicable to the underlying land use district.

Owner: A person who, or entity which, alone, jointly or severally with others, or in a representative capacity (including without limitation, an authorized agent, attorney, executor, personal representative or trustee) has legal or equitable title to any property in question, or a tenant, if the tenancy is chargeable under his lease for the maintenance of the property.

Parapet: An exterior wall, entirely above the roof, used to add design detail to a building.

Parcel: A unit of land within legally established property lines.

Park: A neighborhood, community, or regional park.

Pattern: The form of the physical dispersal of development or land use.

Perennial stream: A stream that contains surface water throughout an average rainfall year, as shown on the most recent 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle published by the United States Geologic Survey, as confirmed by field verification.

Perennial water body: A lake, pond, or other water body (other than a stream) that contains surface water throughout an average rainfall year, as shown on the most recent 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle published by the United States Geologic Survey, as confirmed by field verification.

Permanent: Designed, constructed and intended for more than short term use.

Person: Any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, or association; any municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of the State of Florida or any

other state; and any governmental agency of this state or the federal government. **See also Section 7.03.02.**

Phased construction project: Any land development project that is developed in greater than a single phase and that is identified by the issuance of sequential development approvals.

Phased subdivision application: An application for subdivision approval submitted pursuant to a preliminary plat, or at the option of the subdivider, pursuant to a specific plan in which the applicant proposes to immediately subdivide the property but will develop in one or more individual phase or phases over a period of time. May include an application for approval of, or conversion to, horizontal or vertical condominiums, nonresidential development projects, planned developments, mixed-use projects, and residential developments.

Pilaster: A solid masonry column, free-standing or built into a wall, adding structural integrity to a wall or fence.

Planned service area: An area where the Walton County Water Supply Plan indicates that potable water and/or sanitary sewer service will be provided by the applicable utility within the first five years of the 10-year plan.

Planned unit development: Planned Unit Development (PUD) is both a type of development as well as a regulatory process for which design standard deviations from the requirements in the Land Development Code may be considered, at the discretion of the Board of County Commissioners, in conjunction with evidence of a public benefit. A PUD is a designed grouping of varied and compatible land uses, such as housing, recreation, commercial centers, and industrial parks, all within one contained development or subdivision.

Plat: A map or delineated representation of the subdivision of lands, being a complete exact representation of the subdivision and other information in compliance with the requirement of all applicable sections of Chapter 177, F.S., and of any local ordinances.

Playground: A recreation area with play apparatus.

Point source of light: A bulb, lamp, filament or other manmade source within a fixture that emanates light, including, but not limited to incandescent, tungsten-iodine (quartz), mercury vapor, fluorescent, metal halide, neon, halogen, high pressure sodium, and low pressure sodium light sources, as well as natural gas lights, torches, camp and bonfires. When a lamp is contained within a translucent fixture, the entire fixture shall be considered the point source of light.

Point source pollution: Any source of water pollution that constitutes a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other

floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

Pole lighting: A light fixture set on a base or pole which raises the source of light higher than forty-eight (48) inches off the ground.

Pole sign: For the purposes of these standards, pole signs shall include vertical main I.D. or parkway directional signs mounted on a single pole or multiple poles, which do not express any architectural detail related to the building design.

Policy: The way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal.

Pollutant: See Section 7.03.02.

Pollution: The presence in the outdoor atmosphere, ground or water of any substances, contaminants, noise, or manmade or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of air or water, in quantities or at levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

Positive Outfall: Positive outfall is defined as the ability to discharge into a manmade or natural channel, waterway or pipe system which is part of receiving waters which has more than adequate, adequate, or peak sensitive capacity.

Potable water facilities: A system of structures designed to collect, treat, or distribute potable water, and includes water wells, treatment plants, reservoirs, and distribution mains.

Potable water wellfield: The site of one or more water wells which supply potable water for human consumption to a water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

Premises: See Section 7.03.02.

Primary dune: A significant dune that has sufficient along-shore continuity to offer protection value to upland property. The primary dune may be separated from the frontal dune by an inter-dunal trough; however, the primary dune may be considered the frontal dune if located immediately landward of the beach.

Primarily residential area or residential area: Those areas outside the incorporated municipalities of Walton County in platted or un-platted subdivisions of record, or where there is any similar concentration of residential dwelling units or those areas along public road rights-of-way which provide access to a residential area.

Primary dune: The first substantial mound or ridge of loose sediment lying upland of the beach or shore, deposited by natural or artificial mechanism. This dune is landward of seasonal tides.

Primary dune: A significant dune which has sufficient vegetation, height, and alongshore continuity to offer protective value to upland properties. The primary dune may be separated from the frontal dune by an inter-dunal trough; however the primary dune may be considered the frontal dune if located immediately landward of the beach. Note: This definition is tied to Wildlife Conservation Zone Ordinance #2009-03.

Primary state highways: Highways designated as state roads on the general highway map of Walton County, dated February 1976.

Private recreation sites: Sites owned by private, commercial or non-profit entities available to the public for purposes of recreational use.

Proposed development: The uses, structures, and buildings contained in the application for development approval.

Public access: The legal ability of the public to physically reach, enter or use recreation sites including beaches and shores.

Public buildings and grounds: Structures or lands that are owned, leased, or operated by a government entity, such as civic and community centers, hospitals, libraries, police stations, fire stations, and government administration buildings.

Public facilities and services: Those items covered by the Walton County comprehensive plan, required by sec. 163.3177, F.S. [F.S. § 163.3177], and for which level of service standards must be adopted under 9J-5, F.A.C. These are: roads; sanitary sewer; solid waste; drainage; potable water; and parks and recreation.

Public recreation sites: Sites owned or leased on a long-term basis by a federal, state, regional or local government agency for purposes of recreational use.

Public transit: Passenger services provided by public, private or non-profit entities such as the following surface transit modes: commuter rail, rail rapid transit, light rail transit, light guideway transit, express bus, and local fixed route bus.

Public Use: See Section 2.03.00.

Recessed Ceiling Fixture: Fixture recessed into the ceiling such that no portion of the lamp extends below the horizontal plane of the ceiling.

Recreation: The pursuit of leisure time activities occurring in an indoor or outdoor setting.

Recreation, active: See Section 2.03.00.

Recreation facility: A component of a recreation site used by the public such as, but not limited to a trail, court, athletic field or swimming pool.

Recreation, passive: See Section 2.03.00.

Recreation vehicle: A vehicular-type portable structure without permanent foundation, which can be towed, hauled or driven and primarily designed as temporary living accommodation for recreation, camping, and travel use and including, but not limited to, travel trailers, truck campers, camping trailers, and self-propelled motor homes.

Redevelopment: See definition (2) under “Development” in Walton County’s Land Development Code.

Regional park: A park which is designed to serve two or more communities.

Repeat violation: Any violation of a provision of this Code by a person whom the code enforcement board has previously found to have violated the same provision within five years prior to the violation.

Re-subdivision: Any change in a finally approved or recorded subdivision plat that affects any condition of the development order, any street layout on the map, any area that is reserved for public use, or any lot line.

Right-of-way: Land dedicated, deeded, used, or to be used for a street, alley, walkway, boulevard, drainage facility, access for ingress and egress, or other purpose by the public, certain designated individuals, or governing bodies.

Roofline: A horizontal line intersecting the highest point or points of a roof.

Roadway functional classification: The assignment of roads into categories according to the character of service they provide in relation to the total road network. Basic functional categories include local roads, limited access facilities, arterial roads, and collector roads, which may be subcategorized into principal, major or minor levels. Those levels may be further grouped into urban and rural categories.

Rural areas: Low density areas characterized by social, economic and institutional activities which may be largely based on agricultural uses or the extraction of natural resources in unprocessed form, or areas containing large proportions of undeveloped, unimproved, or low density property.

Rural home occupation: Any occupation, profession, or business activity customarily conducted entirely within a dwelling unit and carried on by a member of the household residing in the dwelling unit, and whose occupation or profession is clearly incidental and subordinate to the use of the dwelling unit for dwelling purposes and does not change the character of the dwelling unit. Under

certain conditions, as specified in the Comprehensive Plan, a rural home occupation may be located in an accessory structure on the site.

Salvage: Old or scrapped copper, batteries, junked, dismantled, wrecked or otherwise inoperable motor vehicles or parts thereof, iron or steel.

Salvage and recycling center: Any establishment or place of business which is maintained, operated, or used for storing, keeping, buying, or selling salvage, or for the maintenance or operation of a motor vehicle salvage and recycling center.

Sand dunes: See "Dune."

Sanitary sewer facilities: Structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage and includes trunk mains, interceptors, treatment plants and disposal systems.

Scale: The relationship of a building or structure to its surroundings with regard to its size, height, bulk, density, and/or intensity.

School: See *Educational Facilities*.

Sea turtle: Any marine-dwelling reptile of the families Cheloniidae or Dermochelyidae found in Florida waters or using the beach as nesting habitat, including the species: *Caretta caretta* (loggerhead), *Chelonia mydas* (green), *Dermochelys coriacea* (leatherback), *Eretmochelys imbricata* (hawksbill), and *Lepidochelys kempii* (Kemp's ridley). For purpose of this rule, sea turtle is synonymous with marine turtle.

Security unit: A dwelling unit placed on a commercial or industrial site for the purpose of providing after-hours security for the site.

Self storage facility: Any building or group of buildings that is composed of contiguous individual rooms, which are rented to the public for the storage of personal property and which have independent access and locks under the control of the tenant.

Semi-public: Partially but not entirely open to the use of the public.

Semi-cutoff fixture: An outdoor light fixture shielded or constructed in such a manner that it emits no more than five percent of its light above the horizontal plane of the fixture, and no more than 20 percent of its light ten degrees below the horizontal plane of the fixture. See also "Cutoff fixture" and "Full cutoff fixture."

Setback: The distance from which a building or structure is separated from a designated reference point, such as a property line.

Shakes: Hand split shingles.

Shed roof: Sloping roof sections which are not connected and therefore do not create a roof ridge.

Shield: An opaque covering, canopy or other such device fitted over a light source that blocks the light source from being observed from the beach and prevents the light from illuminating the beach.

Shoreline access: The ability to physically reach, enter or use recreation sites including beaches and shores.

Sign: Any writing, pictorial presentation, number, illustration, or decoration, flag, banner or pennant, or other device which is used to announce, direct attention to, identify, advertise or otherwise make anything known. The term "sign" shall not be deemed to include the terms "building" or "landscaping," or any architectural embellishment of a building not intended to communicate information.

Sign, building: A sign displayed upon or attached to any part of the exterior of a building, including walls, windows, doors, parapets, marquees and roof slopes of 45 degrees or steeper.

Sign face: The part of a sign that is or may be used for copy.

Sign face area: The area of any regular geometric shape which contains the entire surface area of a sign upon which copy may be placed.

Sign, ground: A sign that is supported by one or more columns, upright poles, or braces extended from the ground or from an object on the ground, or that is erected on the ground, where no part of the sign is attached to any part of a building.

Sign, on-premises: A permanent ground or building sign that is permitted under this Code as incidental to an existing or proposed use of land.

Sign, outdoor advertising: A permanent ground sign with a sign face the bottom of which is at least 20 feet above the ground and which is at least 200 square feet in size.

Sign, portable: Any sign which is manifestly designed to be transported by trailer or on its own wheels, including such signs even though the wheels may be removed and the remaining chassis or support structure converted to an A or T frame sign and attached temporarily or permanently to the ground.

Sign, roof: A sign placed above the roofline of a building or on or against a roof slope of less than 45 degrees.

Sign, sandwich board : two usually hinged boards designed for hanging from the shoulders with one board before and one behind and used especially for advertising or picketing.

Sign, snipe: Any sign made of any material, including paper, cardboard, wood, and metal, when such sign is tacked, nailed, posted, pasted, glued, or otherwise attached to trees, telephone poles or fences.

Sign structure: Any construction used or designed to support a sign.

Silvicultural activity: Any forestry operation affecting land or waters such as site preparation, clearing construction of access roads, extraction of stumps and submerged logs, and placement of bridges and culverts.

Single hung window: A window with an upward sliding lower sash.

Site: A development parcel of land, or group of parcels of land, which is the location of an industrial, commercial or residential project within the Walton County Scenic Corridor, including unplatted parcels of single ownership which, for the purposes of these Standards, shall be considered a single site.

Skyglow: The overhead glow from light emitted sideways and upwards. Skyglow is caused by the reflection and scattering of light by dust, water vapor and other particles suspended in the atmosphere. Skyglow reduces one's ability to view the night sky.

Solid waste: Sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or garbage, rubbish, refuse, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.

Solid waste facilities: Structures or systems designed for the collection, processing or disposal of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, and includes transfer stations, processing plants, recycling plants, and disposal systems.

Solid waste processing plant: A facility for incineration, resource recovery, or recycling of solid waste prior to its final disposal.

Solid waste transfer station: A facility for temporary collection of solid waste prior to transport to a processing plant or to final disposal.

South Walton County: The portion of Walton County that is bounded by Choctawhatchee Bay and the Intercoastal Waterway on the north, the Okaloosa County line on the west, the Bay County line on the east, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south.

Special flood hazard area (SFHA): See Section 4.09.03.

Specific area plan (SAP): A plan adopted by Walton County for the future development of a specific geographic area of Walton County, prepared for the purpose of specifically implementing the

Walton County Comprehensive Plan by refining the policies of the comprehensive plan in a specific geographic area and containing specific recommendations as to the detailed policies and regulations applicable to a focused development scheme. A specific area plan shall include specific provisions regarding, and implementing strategies for capital improvements, land use; physical and environmental conditions; housing and land-use characteristics of the area; and maps, diagrams, and other appropriate materials showing existing and future conditions.

Split face block: Concrete masonry units whose exposed faces are ribbed. Also known as ribbed block.

Stable, commercial: A building or land where horses are kept for remuneration, hire, sale, boarding, or show.

Stable, private: Any building, incidental and accessory to an existing residential use, that shelters horses for the exclusive use of the occupants of the premises.

Start of construction: As used in section 4.05.00, Flood Damage Prevention (for other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (PL 97-348)), includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation, or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not a part of the main structure.

Steep slopes: Land area where the inclination of the land's surface from the horizontal is 12 percent or greater. Slope is determined from onsite topographic surveys prepared with a two-foot contour interval.

Street: A public or private right-of-way for vehicular traffic, including highways, thoroughfares, lanes, roads, ways and boulevards.

Storm drainage system: See Section 7.03.02.

Stormwater: Any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation. See also Section 7.03.02.

Stormwater facilities: Manmade structures that are part of a stormwater management system designed to collect, convey, hold, divert, or discharge stormwater, and may include stormwater sewers, canals, detention facilities and retention facilities.

Stormwater management plan: See Section 7.03.02.

Stormwater management system: As described in §62-40.210(21), F.A.C., (1992).

Stormwater run off: That portion of the rainfall that drains into the stormwater drainage system.

Structure: Anything constructed, installed, or portable, the use of which requires a location on a parcel of land. It includes a movable structure while it is located on land which can be used for housing, business, commercial, agricultural, or office purposes either temporarily or permanently. "Structure" also includes fences, billboards, swimming pools, poles, pipelines, transmission lines, tracks, and advertising signs.

Stub street: A portion of a street for which an extension has been proposed and approved. Stub streets are located within developments that are phased over time.

Stucco: Exterior plaster finish of varying textural types.

Subdivide: The act or process of creating a subdivision.

Subdivision: The division of land into three or more lots, parcels, tracts, tiers, blocks, sites, units, or any other division of land and includes establishment of new streets and alleys, additions, and re-subdivisions, and when appropriate to the context, relates to the process of subdividing or to the lands or area subdivided.

Substantial improvement: Any combination of repairs, reconstruction, alteration, or improvements to a structure, taking place during the life of a structure, in which the cumulative cost equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure. The market value of the structure should be (1) the appraised value of the structure prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement, or (2) in the case of damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring. For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. The term does not, however, include any project for improvement of a structure required to comply with existing health, sanitary or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions.

Suitability: The degree to which the existing characteristics and limitations of land and water are compatible with a proposed use or development.

Sweep Area: The area affected by all previous identifiable locations of channels or outfalls. (Browder and Dean, Preliminary Investigation of the Characteristics of Coastal Lake Outlets in the Florida Panhandle, 1998).

Temporary: Designed, constructed, and intended to be used on a short term basis.

Temporary use: A use that is established for a fixed period of time with the intent to discontinue such use upon the expiration of such time. Such uses do not involve the construction or alteration of any permanent structure.

Thoroughfare: As used in section 7.05.00, Permanent outdoor advertising signs, means any street, road, expressway, freeway, or highway located within the unincorporated areas of Bay County.

Tinted glass: Any tinted glass treated to achieve an industry-approved, inside-to-outside light transmittance value of 45% or less. Such transmittance is limited to the visible spectrum (400 to 700 nanometers) and is measured as the percentage of light that is transmitted through the glass.

Tract: See lot.

Trail: A path or road used for walking, cycling, equestrian, nature observation or other activities.

Transportation disadvantaged: Those individuals who because of physical or mental disability, income status, or age are unable to transport themselves or purchase transportation and are therefore dependent upon others to obtain access to health care, employment, education, shopping, social activities, or other life-sustaining activities.

Transportation system management: Improving roads, intersections, and other related facilities to make the existing transportation system operate more efficiently. Transportation system management techniques include demand management strategies, incident management strategies, and other actions that increase the operating efficiency of the existing system.

Translucent Fixture: A fixture consisting of a material (e.g... frosted glass) that transmits light but causes sufficient diffusion to prevent a distinct image of the lamp inside.

Tree removal: Any intentional or unintentional act which may reasonably be expected to cause a tree to decline and die, including:

- a. Severing the trunk;
- b. Excessive pruning of the trunk or branching system;
- c. Mechanical damage to the branching system;
- d. Mechanical damage to the bark and cambium system;

- e. Damage to the root system by machinery, storage of materials, or soil compaction;
- f. Substantially changing the natural surface grade within the dripline;
- g. Excessive paving or building within the dripline;
- h. Substantially changing the natural drainage patterns of the building site in a manner reasonably expected to kill the tree;
- i. Direct or indirect application of toxic substances or fire to the tree or its root system.

TSL (“Turtle Safe Lighting”): compact fluorescent bulbs/lamps that have been specifically coated to filter out short wavelengths of light and emit light in the yellow to red color spectrum.

Turf block: A concrete or plastic product allowing for the placement of sod in the turf block openings permitting vehicular traffic with no damage to the turf.

Unpermitted connections: See Section 7.03.02.

Up-lighting: Lighting fixtures that are directed upward, usually onto objects (flags, monuments, signs, buildings, landscape. etc.).

Urban sprawl: Urban development or uses which are located in predominantly rural areas, or rural areas interspersed with generally low-intensity or low-density urban uses, and which are characterized by one or more of the following conditions: (a) The premature or poorly planned conversion of rural land to other uses; (b) The creation of areas of urban development or uses which are not functionally related to land uses which predominate the adjacent area; or (c) The creation of areas of urban development or uses which fail to maximize the use of existing public facilities or the use of areas within which public services are currently provided. Urban sprawl is typically manifested in one or more of the following land use or development patterns: Leapfrog or scattered development; ribbon or strip commercial or other development; or large expanses of predominantly low-intensity, low-density, or single-use development.

U.S. numbered highways: Highways designated as such by the general highway map of Walton County, dated February 1976.

Use: The purpose or activity for which land or any building thereon is designed, arranged or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.

Vegetative communities: Ecological communities, such as coastal strands, oak hammocks, and cypress swamps, which are classified by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory based on the presence of certain soils, vegetation and animals.

Vehicular canopy: A roofed, open, drive-through structure designed to provide temporary shelter for vehicles and their occupants while making use of a business' services.

Vertical seawall: A vertical seawall is a waterward face of which is at a slope greater than 75 degrees to the horizontal. A seawall with sloping riprap on the waterward face shall not be considered a vertical seawall.

Very low income housing: Housing meeting the definition as set forth in §420.0004, F.S.

Vested rights: Right to continue the use or occupancy of land or structures, or to continue construction of a structure or initiation of a use, where such use or occupancy of land or construction is otherwise prohibited by a law or regulation in effect. Includes rights obtained under principles of equitable estoppel.

Violator: Any violation of a provision upon which the planning and zoning department or the code enforcement board has found a violation of this Code to exist.

Vista: A view through homes or vegetation along a street, which, as a view corridor, frames, highlights, or accentuates a prominent building, object, site, structure, scene, or panorama, or patterns or rhythms of buildings, objects, sites, or structures.

Wall : A freestanding continuous structure of various permanent upright beam, foundation, or footer, rising above ground level, and used as a barrier or means of protection, confinement, or screening.

Wall pack: A type of light fixture typically flush-mounted on a vertical wall surface.

Wastewater: See Section 7.03.02.

Water Quality Management: Ensures that stormwater is free of suspended solids and other pollutants, such as oil or grease from driveways.

Water Quantity Management: Is the detention of a specified volume of water in an attempt to reduce localized flooding.

Water dependent uses: Activities which can be carried out only on, in or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body for: waterborne transportation including ports or marinas; recreation; electrical generating facilities; or water supply.

Water recharge areas: Land or water areas through which groundwater is replenished.

Water related uses: Activities which are not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provide goods and services that are directly associated with water-dependent or waterway uses.

Water surface elevation: The height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, 1988, or other datum where specified, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

Water wells: Wells excavated, drilled, dug, or driven for the supply of industrial, agricultural or potable water for general public consumption.

Watercourse: A natural or man-made channel through which stormwater flows.

Watershed: The area drained by a given stream, river, watercourse, or other body of water.

Walton County U.S. 98/331 Scenic Corridor Overlay District: The term used to describe an area of land extending from the Okaloosa/Walton County line east to Walton/Bay County line. In addition, these standards cover the area from U.S. Highway 98, north along U.S. 331 to the south end of the bridge at Choctawhatchee Bay; 400 feet north of the north ROW of U.S. Highway 98; and 400 feet south of the south ROW of U.S. Highway 98. In addition, the corridor width extends 400 feet east and 400 feet west of the respective rights-of-way on U.S. 331 (as depicted in Chapter 6).

Walton County Route 30-A Scenic Corridor Overlay District: All properties that are located contiguous to County Road 30-A, County Road 393, or County Road 395, or are contiguous to those portions of County Road 83 and County Road 283 that are south of U.S. 98 (as depicted in Chapter 6).

Walton County Scenic Gulf Drive Overlay District: The term used to describe an area of land extending east and west from the Okaloosa/Walton County line to the intersection of Scenic Gulf Drive and U.S. Highway 98, and along the corridor north 400' from the right-of-way line and south of right-of-way line to the gulf of Mexico (as depicted in Chapter 6).

Wellhead protection area: An area designated by Walton County to provide land use protection for the groundwater source for a potable water wellfield, including the surface and subsurface area surrounding the wellfield. Differing levels of protection may be established within the wellhead protection area depending on the capacity of the well and an evaluation of the risk to human health and the environment. Wellhead protection areas shall be delineated using professionally accepted methodologies based on the best available data and taking into account any zone of contribution described in existing data.

Wetland boundary: For the purposes of this Code, the wetlands jurisdiction line that is most landward of the subject wetland using the wetland definition in this Code.

Wetlands, coastal: A wetland that is regularly flowed by tides, with inundation frequency ranging from twice daily to twice monthly. §404, Clean Water Act, §10, Rivers and Harbors Act.

Wide-body refractive globe: A translucent lamp enclosure used with some outdoor fixtures to provide a decorative look (including but not limited to acorn- and carriage light style fixtures). "Wide-body" refers to a wider than average size globe (greater than 15.75 inches in diameter). "Refractive" refers to the redirection (bending) of the light as it goes through the lens, rendering the

light fixture more effective. Wide-body refractive globes are intended to soften and spread the light being distributed from the light source thereby reducing direct glare.

Wildfire hazard areas: Areas where, because of slope, fuel, weather, or other fire-related conditions, the potential loss of life and habitat from fire necessitates special fire protection measures and planning.

Wildlife Conservation Zone: The area extending from the mean high water line to a line 750 feet landward of the Mean High Water Line along the Gulf of Mexico from the Okaloosa County line to the Bay County line. A map of the Conservation Zone is available electronically at www.co.walton.fl.us (Your Government, Maps, Turtle Lighting).

If any portion of a lighted structure lies within the Conservation Zone, the entire structure shall be considered to be within the Conservation Zone.

Wildlife Lighting: Artificial lighting that minimizes the potential for negative effects to the nocturnal behaviors of nesting and hatchling sea turtles and other wildlife. Based on the premise of Keep it Low, Keep it Shielded, and Keep it Long, the following criteria apply:

- A. The light source is mounted as low to the ground or floor as practicable through the use of fixtures such as low-mounted wall fixtures, low bollards, and ground-level fixtures
- B. The lumens emitted by the light source are the minimal required for the intended application.
- C. The light source is contained within a full cut-off or fully shielded fixture such that no light is broadcast above a horizontal plane and the point source of light and any reflective surfaces of the fixture are not directly visible from the beach and
- D. The lamp emits long-wavelength light.

The luminaires, light fixtures, lamps, and other light sources that have been certified as meeting the criteria of Wildlife Lighting can be found on the joint Florida Fish and

Wildlife Conservation Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Wildlife Lighting Certification Program (LCP) website URL:

(<http://myfwc.com/seaturtle/WildlifeLighting/index.htm>)

Window tinting: Tinting or film that meets the standards for tinted glass.

Wood shingles: Individual pieces of wood, usually western red cedar, commonly in lengths of 16", 18" and 24", with maximum exposed surface area (when installed) of 4" 7 1/2".

Workforce housing: Single-family homes, townhouses, condominiums, starter homes, and apartments affordable to area workers.

Working landscape: *Consists of farms, ranchlands, and timberlands.*

Xeric landscaping: A type of landscaping that conserves water and protects the environment by using site-appropriate plants, an efficient watering system, proper planning and design, soils analysis, practical use of turf, the use of mulches, and proper maintenance. Does not refer to the use of cactus and/or rock gardens in a landscape design. Also known as xeriscaping.

Xeriscape™: Landscaping with native plants that utilize the existing environmental conditions to the best advantage, conserving water and protecting the native environment.

Yard: An open unoccupied space on the lot, unobstructed from the ground to the sky.

Yard, front: A yard extending the full width of the lot in the area between the front lot line and the front building line.

Yard, rear: A yard extending the full width of the lot in the area between the rear lot line and the rear building line.

Yard, side: A yard extending the full length of the lot in the area between the side lot line and the side building line.