

# **MEMORANDUM**

**Date:** May 12, 2025

Re: Magic Beach Hotel: 50 Vilano Road, St. Augustine Beach, FL

Building and Property Evaluation – Coastal Construction Regulations and Criteria

**To:** Rick Johnston

From: Elizabeth Fountain, P.E., CFM, JR Evans Engineering

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide a description of the critical site-specific design/construction criteria applicable to the project site per FEMA, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and Local (County) regulations. The information provided is critical to the feasibility of considering substantial improvements to the existing building and/or redevelopment of the property.

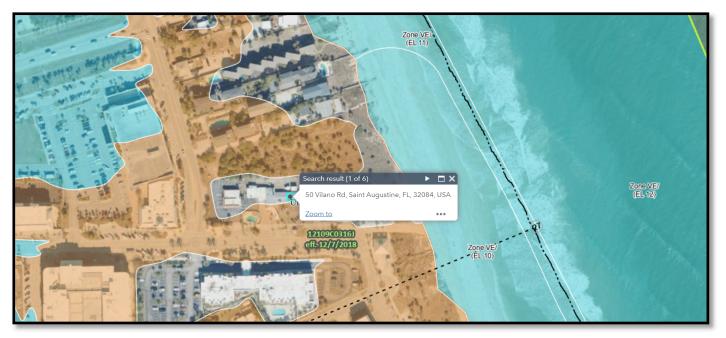
#### Site Information and Jurisdictions:

- The site is located at 50 Vilano Road, St. Augustine, FL 32084.
- Per current FEMA FIRM Panel 12109C0316J, dated December 7, 2018; the 50 Vilano Rd property is located partially Zone X Shaded (500-yr) and Zone X. The property is also adjacent to the FEMA Zone VE (EL 10), which is considered a Coastal High Hazard Area.
- Based on the current 1988 FDEP Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) boundary and recent Boundary Survey
  (2021), most of the 50 Vilano Rd property is located seaward of the 1988 CCCL boundary. Therefore, any
  substantial improvements to the existing buildings or redevelopment of the property are subject to FDEP's
  regulations for activities seaward of the CCCL.
- Based on recent available topographic data from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Dated 2024 Post Hurricane Milton, NAVD-88), the average existing ground elevations around the existing Magic Beach Hotel building are 9.0-9.5 FT-NAVD.
- Based on the 2024 topographic data, the existing elevations of Vilano Rd fronting the Magic Beach Hotel property range from 7.5 FT-NAVD to 9.5 FT-NAVD.
- Based on recent building inspections by Fisher/Koppenhafer, it is noted that the existing finished floor elevations of the Magic Hotel building are below the current grade of the adjacent areas/properties.
- It should be noted that Vilano Road also serves as vehicle access to the open beach along the Atlantic Ocean.

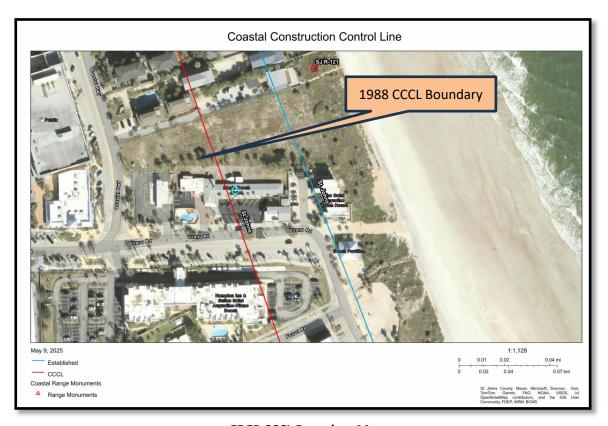
#### Provided on the following pages are the following maps:

- FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer Map of Property;
- FDEP CCCL Boundary Map of Property
- Recent Boundary Survey, prepared by Nicholas H. Franklin (2021)- *Partial View provided and Full View provided in Separate Attachment*
- Topographic Work Map, prepared by JR Evans Engineering *Partial View provided, and Full View provided in Separate Attachment*





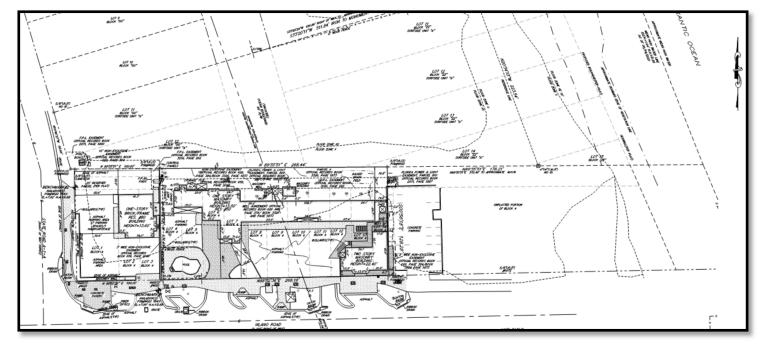
FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer Map – 50 Vilano Road



**FDEP CCCL Boundary Map** 

J.R. EVANS ENGINEERING





**2021 Boundary Survey** 



**Topographic Work Map** 



## FDEP Coastal Construction, Florida Building Code (FBC) and FEMA/Local Floodplain Regulations

For the evaluation of the feasibility of making substantial improvements to the existing Magic Beach hotel structure such that it can remain, careful consideration should be given to the criteria and regulations associated with FDEP's Coastal Construction Control Line boundary, State of Florida Building Code, FEMA's regulations and the local (County) Floodplain Damage Control criteria. Outlined below are the specific criteria and regulations and a description of how they impact the feasibility of maintaining the existing Magic Beach Hotel building.

Per the 2023 Florida Building Code, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, the term *Substantial Improvement* is defined as follows:

Any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, alteration, addition or other improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- 1. Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the building official and that is the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
- 2. Any alteration of a historic structure provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

## I. FDEP Coastal Construction Control Line Boundary Regulations

- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (FDEP) Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) program regulates construction and activities seaward of the CCCL to protect the coastal environment.
- Per the current 2023 Florida Building Code, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, Chapter 3109 Structures Seaward of a Coastal Construction Control Line; the provisions of this section shall apply to the design and construction of habitable structures, and substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage of such structures, that are entirely seaward of, and portions of such structures that extend seaward of, the coastal construction control line or seaward of the 50-foot setback line, whichever is applicable. In reference to Existing Structures, the provisions of this chapter do not apply to the modification, maintenance, or repair of existing habitable structures, provided <u>all of the following</u> apply to the modification, maintenance, or repair:
  - o It is within the limits of the existing foundation.
  - Does not require, involve, or include any additions to, or repair or modification of, the existing foundation.
  - Does not include any additions or enclosures added, constructed, or installed below the lowest floor or deck.

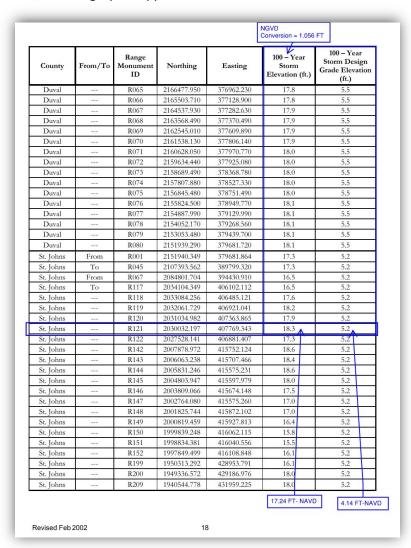
Therefore, should the improvements, repairs or modifications to the existing structure involve changes to the existing foundation, then the structure will be required to comply with Chapter 3109 and all the provisions.

- Chapter 3109 outlines the specific design and construction criteria for habitable structures located seaward
  of the CCCL boundary. These provisions include the requirement of a pile supported foundation, elevation
  requirements for the lowest horizontal structural member, limitations on shear walls and specifications for
  walls located below the lowest habitable floor.
- Per the published FDEP 100-Year Storm Elevation Requirements for Habitable Structures Located Seaward of the CCCL document, FDEP has established specific 100-year storm design elevations and design grade



(scour elevations) for all coastal counties with established CCCL boundaries. The 100-year storm elevations are published per FDEP Range Monuments along the coastline.

- For the 50 Vilano Road property, the closest FDEP Range Monument is SJR-R-121. Based on this location, the published FDEP <u>100-Year Storm Elevation is 18.3 FT-NGVD/17.24 FT-NAVD</u>. Please see table below for further information. Therefore 17.24 FT-NAVD is the required minimum elevation for the <u>underside of the lowest horizontal structural member</u> for any proposed habitable structures on the property. In addition, the foundation system supporting the habitable structures needs to be designed based on a <u>scour/design grade of 4.14 FT-NAVD</u>. This will set the minimum elevations for pile caps or grade beams located below ground.
- Based on the potential upgrades, repairs or improvements to the existing Magic Beach Hotel building necessitating modifications to the existing foundation, the improvements would require compliance with FBC Chapter 3109, including a pile supported foundation.



**FDEP Published 100-yr Storm Elevations** 



## II. FEMA and County Flood Damage Control Regulations

- Per the current FEMA Map, the closest adjacent base flood elevation (BFE) associated with the property is 10.0 FT-NAVD. The existing Magic Beach Hotel building is located within areas mapped as Zone X (Shaded) and Zone X (Unshaded). Zone X (Shaded) represents areas identified by FEMA as being within the 0.2% annual chance floodplain (500-year flood), but outside the 1% annual chance floodplain (100-year flood), as determined by the 2018 Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for St. Johns County.
- Based on St. Johns County Land Development Code, Article III., Section 3.03.00 Flood Damage Control Regulations, and specifically Section 3.03.02 Applicability, C.: The County's Floodplain Administrator will utilize the following criteria to establish a Flood Hazard Area:
  - o <u>C. Basis for Establishing Flood Hazard Areas</u>

The FIS for St. Johns County, Florida and Incorporate Areas dated December 7, 2018, and all subsequent amendments and revisions, and the accompanying FIRM, and all subsequent amendments and revisions to such maps, are adopted by reference as a part of these regulations and shall serve as the minimum basis for establishing Flood Hazard Areas. Studies and maps that establish Flood Hazard Areas are on file at the Building Department, 4040 Lewis Speedway, St. Augustine, Florida 32084.

1. Submission of Additional data to Establish Flood Hazard Areas

To establish Flood Hazard Areas and base flood elevations, pursuant to Section 3.03.05, below, the Floodplain Administrator may require submission of additional data. Where field surveyed topography prepared by a Florida licensed professional surveyor or digital topography accepted by the community indicates that ground elevations:

- a. Are below the closest applicable base flood elevation, even in areas not delineated as a special Flood Hazard Area on a FIRM, the area shall be considered as Flood Hazard Area and subject to the requirements of these regulations and, as applicable, the requirements of the Florida Building Code.
- b. Are above the closest applicable base flood elevation; the area shall be regulated as special Flood Hazard Area unless the applicant obtains a Letter of Map Change that removes the area from the special Flood Hazard Area.
- 2. The Floodplain Administrator may accept the use of best available data providing it is more stringent than that provided on the FIRM.
- Understanding that the existing 2024 topographic data for the subject property indicates elevations which
  are lower than the closest applicable base flood elevation of 10.0 FT-NAVD, the County would designate the
  property as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA-Flood Zone) with respect to construction activities within
  SFHAs. This designation affects any evaluation under the Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage
  (SI/SD) rules governed by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and enforced via the FBC 50% Rule.
- If any proposed upgrades, repairs, or improvements to the Magic Beach Hotel are deemed to meet the threshold for Substantial Improvement, then full compliance with Chapter 3109 of the Florida Building Code, ASCE 24-24, and local Flood Damage Control Regulations would be required. Due to these regulatory



constraints, compliance would necessitate demolition of the existing structure and reconstruction in accordance with current code requirements for buildings seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL).

## III. Additional Considerations

- It is important to note that the beach and dune system located immediately seaward of the Magic Beach Hotel has been subject to ongoing erosion and storm-related impacts, as documented through aerial imagery and topographic data since 2016. According to the most recent 2024 topographic data and aerial photography, the dune width in this area has decreased by approximately 60 feet. This reduction demonstrates the dune's vulnerability to erosion, thereby diminishing its effectiveness as a natural barrier against storm surge and wave impacts.
- Additionally, given that the existing elevations along Vilano Road are at or below the applicable Base Flood Elevation (BFE) of 10.0 FT-NAVD, there is significant potential for coastal floodwaters to breach this corridor and directly impact the Magic Beach Hotel property.

It is my professional opinion that any substantial repairs or upgrades to the Magic Beach Hotel building would trigger the Florida Building Code's Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage (50% Rule), as outlined in Section 1612 of the Florida Building Code (FBC) and FEMA regulations. This would require the existing hotel structure to be demolished, and a new structure constructed in full compliance with the current Florida Building Code Chapter 3109 provisions for buildings located seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL), as well as with Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Chapter 62B-33, F.A.C., which governs coastal construction.

I trust this report has provided a detailed and thorough review of the applicable Federal, State and Local regulations applicable to the evaluation of the feasibility of modifications or upgrades to the existing Magic Beach hotel building. Should there be any additional questions concerning these matters, please contact our office.

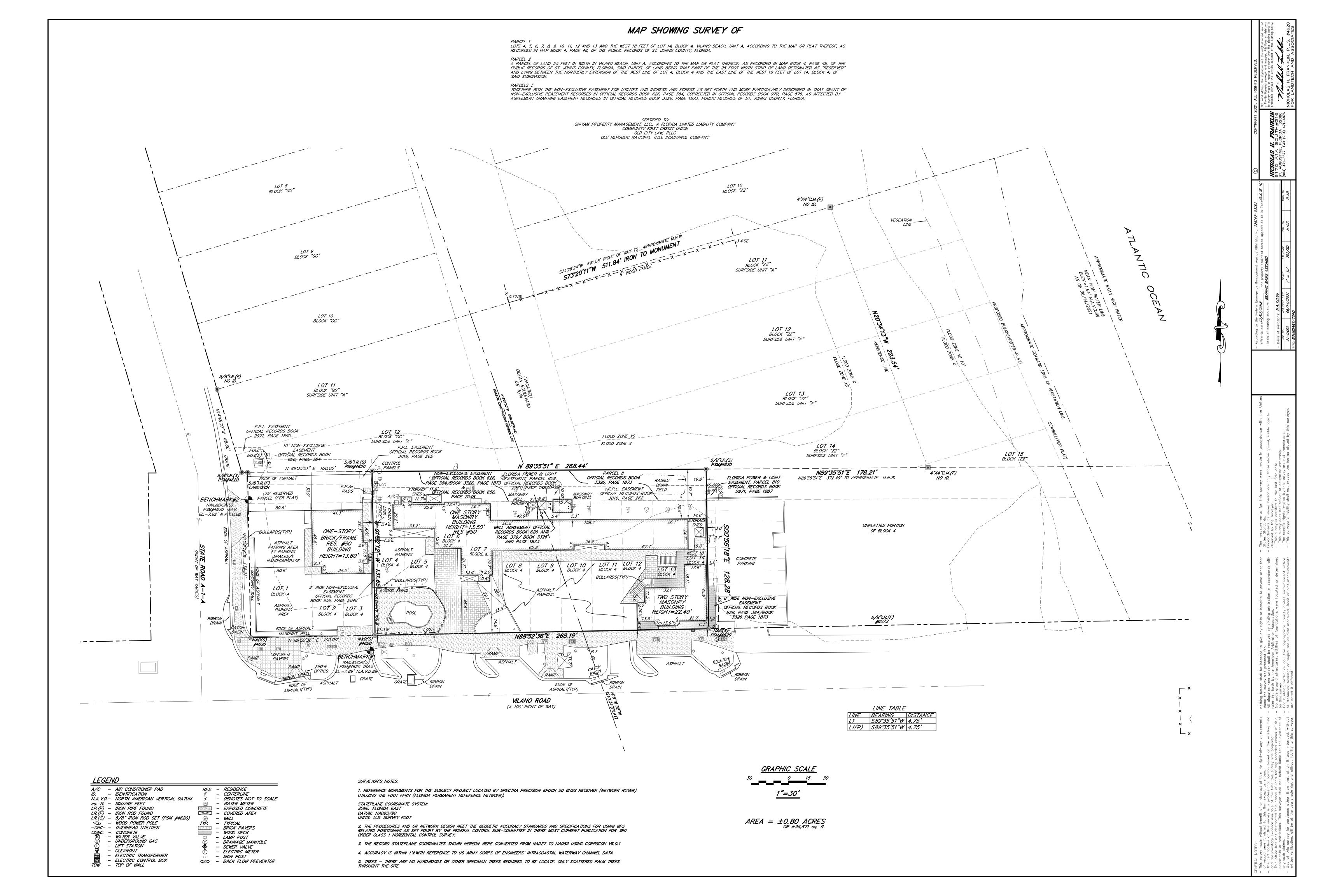
Sincerely,

Elizabeth Fountain, P.E., CFM

Senior Vice President FL License No. 60077



Attachments: Boundary Survey





Attachments: Topographic Map

