Chapter 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 Sec. 1-1. Designation and citation of Code.

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The ordinances embraced in the following chapters and sections, along with applicable sections of the Collier
 County Code pursuant to the Charter, shall constitute and be designated the "Code of Ordinances, City of Marco
 Island, Florida," or "Code of Ordinances", and may be so cited.

6 Sec. 1-2. Definitions and rules of construction.

In the construction of this Code, and of all ordinances, the following definitions and rules shall be observed,
unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

9 *Charter.* The term "Charter" means the Charter of the City of Marco Island, printed as part I of this volume.

10 *City.* The term "city" shall be construed as if the words "of Marco Island" followed the word "city," and shall 11 extend to and include its officers, boards, committees and employees. *Code.* The term "Code" means the Code of 12 Ordinances, City of Marco Island, Florida.

Computation of time. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by ordinance, the day of the act, event or default from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, in which event the period shall run until the end of the next day which is neither a Saturday, a Sunday nor a legal holiday. When the period of time prescribed or allowed is less than seven days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays shall be excluded in the computation.

19 *Council.* The term "council" or "city council" means the City Council of the City of Marco Island.

20 *County*. The term "county" means the County of Collier in the State of Florida.

Fiscal year means the period commencing on October 1 of each year and continuing through the next
 succeeding September 30, or such other period as may be prescribed by law as the fiscal year for the city.

F.S. The abbreviation "F.S." refers to the official Florida Statutes and all amendments and supplements adopted
 by the state legislature. <u>The symbol "§" is an abbreviation for the "section." All references to a numbered provision</u>
 within F.S. shall also include amendments to such provision, as may occur from time to time.

26 *Gender*. A word importing the <u>a particular masculine</u> gender <u>only mayshall</u> extend and be applied to females
 27 <u>all persons</u> and to firms, partnerships and corporations as well as to males.

Legal holiday. The term, "legal holiday" means all holidays declared by the state pursuant to F.S. § 110.17 and
 all holidays -for which city hall is closed to the public.

30 *Month.* The term <u>"month"</u> means a calendar month.

Nontechnical and technical words. Words and phrases shall be construed according to the common and approved usage of the language; however, technical words and phrases and such others as may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law shall be construed and understood according to such meaning.

Number. A word importing the singular number only may extend and be applied to several persons and things,
 as well as to one person and thing.

36 *Oath.* The term "oath" shall be construed to include an affirmation whenin all cases in which, by law, an 37 affirmation may be substituted for an oath, and in such cases the words "swear" and "sworn" shall be equivalent to 38 the words "affirm" and "affirmed."

39 *Officers, boards, committees, etc.* The title of any office, officer, employee, board, committee or commission 40 shall be construed as though the words ""of Marco Island, Florida"" were added. Whenever a provision appears 41 authorizing or requiring a particular officer or employee of the city to do some act, it shall be construed to authorize

- 42 the officer or employee to delegate, designate and authorize subordinates to do the act unless the terms of the 43 provisions or section specify otherwise.
- 44 Or, and. The word <u>"or</u>" may be read <u>"and</u>," and <u>"and</u>" may be read <u>"or</u>," if the sense requires it.

45 *Owner.* The term <u>"owner,"</u> applied to a building or land, includes any part owner, joint owner, tenant in 46 common, tenant in partnership, joint tenant, or tenant by the entirety, of the whole or of a part of such building or 47 land.

- 48 *Person.* The term <u>"person"</u> shall extend and be applied to associations, clubs, societies, firms, partnerships,
 49 copartnerships, and bodies politic and corporate, as well as to individuals.
- 50 *Personal property.* The term <u>"personal property"</u> includes every <u>species-type</u> of property except real property.
- 51 *Preceding, following.* The terms "preceding" and "following" mean next before and next after, respectively.
- 52 *Property.* The term "property" includes real and personal property.
- *Public nuisance.* The term, "public nuisance" means the commission or omission of any act, by any person, or
 the keeping, maintaining, propagation, existence or permitting of anything, by any person that may threaten or
 impair the life, health, safety, or welfare of any person, or that may diminish the customary use and enjoyment of
 property.
- 57 *Public place.* The term <u>"public place"</u> means any park, cemetery or open space adjacent thereto, and all 58 beaches, canals or other waterways, and any property owned by the city, state or federal government that is 59 normally accessible to the public.
- 60 *Real property.* The term <u>"real property"</u> includes lands, tenements and hereditaments.

61 <u>Render; rendition.</u> The term, "render" or "rendition" means the issuance of a written order, including approval, 62 approval with conditions, or denial of a determination by the city council, planning board other board with 63 jurisdiction, or administrative official, effective upon the date of signing by the authorized city official of such order 64 or final letter of determination and its filing in the records of the city council, board, or administrative official.

Right-of-way. The term, "right-of-way" means a strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a road,
 sidewalk, pedestrian or bicycle path, utility, or stormwater conveyance. The term shall mean a public right-of-way
 that is granted, dedicated or deeded to the public, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

- 68 Shall, may. The word <u>"shall"</u> is mandatory; the word <u>"may"</u> is permissive.
- 69 *Sidewalk.* The term <u>"</u>sidewalk<u>"</u> means any portion of a street between the <u>edge of pavement of a roadway, or</u> 70 curb<u>line</u>, and the adjacent property line, intended for the use of pedestrians, excluding parkwaysswales.
- 71 *Signature, subscription.* The term "signature" or "subscription" includes a mark when the person cannot write.
- 72 *State.* The term "state" means the State of Florida.

Street. The term "street" means right-of-way and improvements therein for a public thoroughfare that affords
 access to abutting property. The term includes streets, avenues, boulevards, roads, ways, alleys, lanes, viaducts and
 all other public highways in the city regardless of the descriptive term used.

- *Swale, roadway*. The term "swale" or "roadway swale" means a pervious, depressed strip of land used to
 retain and/or convey surface water runoff, generally located between the edge of the pavement of a roadway, and
 the inside edge of sidewalk or right-of-way boundary if no sidewalk is present.
- 79 *Tenant, occupant.* The terms "tenant" and "occupant," applied to a building or land, include any person holding 80 a written or oral lease of, or who occupies the whole or a part of such buildings or land, either alone or with others.
- 81 *Tense*. Words used in the past or present tense include the future as well as the past and present.
- 82 *Week.* The term "week" means <u>any</u> seven_-days <u>period</u>.

- Written, in writing. The term "written" or "in writing" includes any representation of words, letters or figures,
 whether by printing or otherwise.
- 85 *Year.* Unless otherwise designated, the term "year" means a calendar year, <u>unless a fiscal year is indicated</u>.

86 Sec. 1-3. Catchlines of sections.

The catchlines of the several sections of this Code printed in boldface type are intended as mere catchwords to indicate the contents of the section and <u>are not shall not be deemed or taken to be</u> the titles of such sections, or any part of the section, nor, unless expressly-so provided, shall they be so deemed when any of such sections, including the catchlines, are amended or reenacted.

91 Sec. 1-4. References to chapters or sections.

- 92 (a) Whenever in-one section of this Code references is made to another section of this Code, the reference shall
 93 extend and apply to the <u>referenced</u> section referred to as <u>may be</u> subsequently amended, revised, recodified,
 94 or renumbered unless the subject matter is changed or materially altered by the amendment or revision.
- 95 (b) All references to chapters or sections are to the chapters and sections of this Code, unless otherwise specified.

96 Sec. 1-5. History notes.

97 The history notes appearing in parentheses after sections of this Code are not intended to have any legal effect,
98 but are merely intended to indicate the source of matter contained in the section.

99 Sec. 1-6. Charter references, cross references, state law references and editor's notes.

References and editor's notes following certain sections are inserted as an aid and guide to the reader and are
 not controlling or meant to have any legal effect.

102 Sec. 1-7. Provisions considered as continuation of existing ordinances.

103 The provisions <u>of this Code appearing in this and the following chapters and sections, so far as they are the</u> 104 same as ordinances existing at the time of the adoption of this Code, shall be considered as a continuation thereof 105 of the ordinances that created them, and not as new enactments.

- 106 Sec. 1-8. Ordinances not affected by Code.
- 107 Nothing in this Code or the ordinance adopting this Code shall affect any ordinance:
- 108(1)Promising or guaranteeing the payment of money by or to the city, or authorizing the issuance of any109bonds of the city or any evidence of the city's indebtedness, or any contract or obligation assumed by110the city.
- 111 (2) Appropriating funds or establishing or relating to the annual budget.
- 112 (3) Imposing taxes which are not inconsistent with this Code.
- 113 (4) Granting any right or franchise.
- 114 (5) Dedicating, naming, establishing, locating, relocating, opening, paving, widening or vacating any street
 115 or public way.
- 116 (6) Establishing or prescribing street grades.
- 117 (7) Providing for local improvements and assessing taxes therefor, or establishing special districts.

- 1(8)Prescribing through streets, parking prohibitions, parking limitations, one-way streets, speed limits, load2limits or loading zones not inconsistent with this Code.
- 3 (9) Zoning or rezoning specific property.
- 4 (10) Dedicating, accepting or rejecting any plat or subdivision.
- 5 (11) Annexing or deannexing property.

- 6 (12) Which continues in effect pursuant to Charter section 10.06.
- 7 (13) Which is special, although permanent.
- 8 (14) Which is temporary, although general.
 - (15) Whose purposes have not been consummated.
- 10 All such ordinances are hereby recognized as continuing in full force and effect to the same extent as if set out at 11 length in this Code.

12 Sec. 1-9. Effect of repeal of ordinances.

- (a) The repeal of an ordinance shall not revive any ordinances in force before or at the time the ordinance repealed
 took effect.
- (b) The repeal of an ordinance shall not affect any punishment or penalty incurred before the repeal took effect,
 or any suit, prosecution or proceeding pending at the time of the repeal, for an offense committed under the
 ordinance repealed.

18 Sec. 1-10. Code does not affect prior offenses or rights.

- (a) Nothing in this Code or the ordinance adopting this Code shall affect any offense or act committed or done, or
 any penalty or forfeiture incurred, or any contract or right established or accruing, before the effective date of
 this Code.
- (b) The adoption of this Code shall not be interpreted as authorizing or permitting any use or the continuance of
 any use of a structure or premises in violation of any ordinance of the city in effect on the date of adoption of
 this Code.

25 Sec. 1-11. Amendments to Code; effect of new ordinances; amendatory language.

- (a) All ordinances passed subsequent to this Code which amend, repeal or in any way affect this Code may be
 numbered in accordance with the numbering system of this Code and printed for inclusion in the Code. In the
 case of repealed chapters, sections and subsections, or any part thereof, by subsequent ordinances, such
 repealed portions may be excluded from the Code by omission from reprinted pages affected thereby. The
 subsequent ordinances, as numbered and printed, or omitted in the case of repeal, shall be prima facie
 evidence of such subsequent ordinances until such time that this Code and subsequent ordinances numbered
 or omitted are readopted as a new code of ordinances by the city council.
- (b) Amendments to any of the provisions of this Code may be made by amending such provisions by specific
 reference to the section number of this Code in substantially the following language: "NOW, THEREFORE, BE
 IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MARCO ISLAND, FLORIDA: That section ______ of the
 Code of Ordinances, City of Marco Island, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The new provisions
 shall then be set out in full as desired.

- (c) If a new section not heretofore existing in the Code is to be added, the following language may be used: "NOW,
 THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MARCO ISLAND, FLORIDA: That the Code
 of Ordinances, City of Marco Island, Florida, is hereby amended by adding a section, to be numbered ______,
 which section reads as follows" The new section shall then be set out in full as desired.
- 6 (d) All sections, articles, chapters or provisions desired to be repealed must be specifically repealed by section,
 article or chapter number, as the case may be.

Sec. 1-12. Supplementation of Code.

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- 8 (a) By contract or by city personnel, supplements to this Code shall be prepared and printed whenever authorized 9 or directed by the city. A supplement to the Code shall include all substantive permanent and general parts of 10 ordinances passed by the city council or adopted by initiative and referendum during the period covered by 11 the supplement and all changes made thereby in the Code, and shall also include all amendments to the 12 Charter during the period. If necessary, t The pages of a supplement shall be so numbered that they will fit 13 properly into the Code and will, where necessary, replace pages which have become obsolete or partially 14 obsolete, and the new pages shall be so prepared that, when they have been inserted, the Code will be current 15 through the date of the adoption of the latest ordinance included in the supplement.
- (b) In preparing a supplement to this Code, all portions of the Code which have been repealed shall be excluded
 from the Code by the omission thereof from reprinted pages.
- (c) When preparing a supplement to this Code, the codifier, meaning the person, agency or organization
 authorized to prepare the supplement, may make formal, nonsubstantive changes in ordinances and parts of
 ordinances included in the supplement, insofar as it is necessary to do so to embody them into a unified code.
 For example, the codifier may:
 - (1) Organize the ordinance material into appropriate subdivisions;
 - (2) Provide appropriate catchlines, headings and titles for sections and other subdivisions of the Code printed in the supplement and make changes in catchlines, headings and titles;
 - (3) Assign appropriate numbers to sections and other subdivisions to be inserted in the Code and, where necessary to accommodate new material, change existing section or other subdivision numbers;
 - (4) Change the words "this ordinance" or words of the same meaning to "this chapter," "this article," "this division," etc., as the case may be, or to "sections ______ through ______." The inserted section numbers will indicate the sections of the Code which embody the substantive sections of the ordinance incorporated into the Code; and
 - (5) Make other nonsubstantive changes necessary to preserve the original meaning of ordinance sections inserted into the Code, but in no case shall the codifier make any change in the meaning or effect of ordinance material included in the supplement or already embodied in the Code.

34 Sec. 1-13. Severability of parts of Code.

It is hereby declared to be the intention of the city council that the sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses and phrases of this Code are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this Code shall be declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this Code.

1 Sec. 1-14. General penalty; continuing violations; violations deemed public nuisance.

- (a) Whenever in this Code any act is prohibited or is made or declared to be unlawful or an offense, or whenever
 in this Code the doing of any act is required or the failure to do any act is declared to be unlawful or an offense,
 where no specific penalty is provided therefor, the violation of any such provision of this Code shall be
 punished by a fine not exceeding \$500.00 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 60 days, or by both such
 fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day any violation of any provision of this Code shall
 continue shall constitute a separate offense.
- 8 (b) In addition to the penalties provided in subsection (a) of this section, any condition caused or permitted to
 9 exist in violation of any of the provisions of this <u>c</u>=code shall be deemed a public nuisance and may be abated
 10 by the city as provided by law, and each day that such condition continues shall be regarded as a new and
 11 separate offense.
- (c) The penalties in this section are in addition to any other remedy provided by law, which may include without
 limitation, an equitable action for injunctive relief or an action at law for damages.
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15 <u>Sec. 1-15. Appeals.</u>

- (a) Any person affected by a decision or determination of a city administrative ,official or of a city board or committee established pursuant to Sec. 2-201, relating to a provision of this code of ordinances not excluded in subsection (b), may appeal the decision according to the procedure established within this section, if the affected person believes the decision was rendered in error.
 - (b) This section does not authorize an appeal from any provision in chapter 30, land development code, or any other article or chapter that provides for a separate appeal procedure.
 - (1) Filing. The party filing the appeal (appellant) shall submit written notification of the appeal to the city clerk. The appeal must be received within thirty (30) days after the decision was rendered, and shall include at least the following information: name, address, phone number and email address of the appellant, the decision being appealed and how the appellant is affected by the decision, the name of the administrative official or board that rendered the decision, the date the decision was rendered, a copy of the decision, and the reason the appellant believes the decision was issued in error together with any pertinent information, exhibits and other backup information in support of the appeal. The appellant shall pay a fee for the processing of the appeal as may be established by the city council from time to time.
- (2) Processing. Upon receipt of a timely notice of appeal, the appeal shall be assigned to the city council serving in an appellate capacity at one of the next two regularly scheduled meetings unless an extension of time is requested or agreed to by the appellant.
- (3) Hearing. The city council shall conduct a de novo review of the appeal at a quasi-judicial public hearing noticed in a newspaper of general circulation at least seven days prior to the hearing. The city council shall make a final determination based on the following criteria:
 - a. There exists an error or ambiguity that must be corrected;
 - b. Whether competent substantial evidence exists to support the decision being appealed;
 - c. The general intent of the section of this code of ordinances that is the subject of the appeal;
 - d. The impact of any finding on the surrounding community;
 - e. The testimony and submittals of any appellants, their counsel, agents, representatives, or witnesses;
- 43f. The testimony and submittals of city administrative officials, their counsel, representatives, or44witnesses;

1		g. Applicable statutes; and,
2		h. Established case law.
3		(4) Administrative resolution of appeal. In the event that the department or division that issued the
4 5		decision determines it erred after the appeal has been filed, nothing in this section precludes the department or division from correcting the error and reversing or modifying its decision.
6 7		(5) Council authority. The city council shall have the authority to reverse or affirm, wholly or in part, or modify any administrative or board order, requirement, decision, or determination made in the
8		administration, interpretation or enforcement of any provision of this code of ordinances. The council
9		shall have all the powers of the official or board from whose decision the appeal is taken, and its
10		decision shall become effective immediately. The City Council's decision shall be reflected in a written
11		order prepared by the City Attorney and filed with the City Clerk.
12		(6) Appeal of council decision. Appeal of the council's decision shall by petition for writ of certiorari to the
13		appropriate state court located in Collier County within thirty (30) days from the date of the rendering
14		of the decision.
15		(7) A violation of any order entered with respect to an appeal processed pursuant to this section shall be
16 17		considered a violation of the code section that was the subject of the appeal and shall be subject to enforcement procedures of this code of ordinances.
18		emorement procedures of this code of ordinances.
10		Chapter 2 ADMINISTRATION
19		Chapter 2 ADMINISTRATION
20		ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL
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21	Sec.	2-1. City seal.
22	(a)	There is hereby designated an official seal of the city.
23	(b)	The city manager/city clerk shall be the custodian of the city seal.
24	(c)	The manufacture, use, display, or employment of any facsimile or reproduction of the city seal, except by
25		municipal officials or employees in the performance of their duties, without express approval of the city council
26		is prohibited.
27	(d)	Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the <u>The</u> city manager/city clerk is <u>authorized</u> from to
28 29		using use a corporate seal, which reflects the name of the city and the state of incorporation, for certification of official documents.
29		or official documents.
30	Sec.	2-2. Court cost for criminal justice education.
31		In addition to costsAs provided for in F.S. § 938.01, the city hereby assesses an additional \$32.00 for
32	expe	nditures for criminal justice education degree programs and training courses.
33	Sec	s. 2-3—2-30. Reserved.
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34		ARTICLE II. CITY COUNCIL
35	Sec.	2-31. Induction of members into office: oath.
36		Except as provided by section 2-31.1, the newly elected councilmembers shall take office at noon on the
37		day following their election, and shall be inducted into office at a special meeting called for that purpose. At
38	that	time, the city attorney or any judicial officer shall administer an oath of office to the newly elected

39 councilmembers. The oath of office shall be as follows:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and will obey the Laws of the United States
 and of the State of Florida; that I will, in all respects, observe the provisions of the Charter and the Ordinances
 of the City of Marco Island, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of City Council."

Sec. 2-31.1. City council election dates; commencement of term; qualifying; vacancy in candidacy; extension of term.

- 6 (a) *Priority of provisions.* The provisions of this section 2-31.1 shall control over any conflicting provision of the
 7 City Code or Charter. to the fullest extent authorized by F.S. § 100.3605 (2).
- 8 (b) Election dates. The regular municipal election shall be held on the last Tuesday in January for the 2008 and
 9 2010 elections, and, beginning with the 2012 election and every election thereafter, the regular Regular
 10 municipal elections shall be held on the first Tuesday, following the first Monday, in November of even 11 numbered years.
- (c) Commencement of terms. Those persons certified as duly elected in the 2008 and 2010 elections shall take
 office at the second city council meeting held in March. Those persons certified as duly elected in the 2012
 election, and any election thereafter, shall take office at the next city council meeting held following the
 certification of the election results. Terms of office shall remain staggered such that elections to fill four seats
 shall be conducted during presidential election years and three seats during non-presidential election years.
- 17 (d) *Qualifying; vacancy in candidacy.*

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- (1) The qualifying period for candidates shall begin at 8:00 a.m. on the sixteenth Tuesday prior to the election and end at 5:00 p.m. on the fourteenth Tuesday preceding the election.
- If the death, withdrawal or removal of a qualified candidate or candidates following the end of the 20 (2) 21 qualifying period results in the number of candidates remaining on the ballot equal to or less than the 22 vacancies on city council, one supplemental qualifying period shall be established for a period of five 23 days beginning on the first day following the vacancy in candidacy. No further supplemental qualifying 24 period shall thereafter be established and no supplemental qualifying period shall be established at all if 25 a vacancy in candidacy occurs within 30 days prior to the date of the general municipal election. If within 26 30 days prior to the date of the general municipal election for city council there remains a number of 27 candidates on the ballot equal in number to the vacancies on city council, said candidates shall be 28 declared elected and no election for city council shall be required. In the event that there are less 29 candidates than vacancies following the qualifying period or supplemental qualifying period, said 30 remaining qualified candidates shall be declared elected and city council shall, within 60 days, by majority vote of the councilmembers seated, appoint a person to fill the vacancy or vacancies until the next 31 32 regularly scheduled city election at which the seat shall be filled in accordance with Article V of the City 33 Charter.

34 (e) *Extension of term.* The term of office for those certified as duly elected in the 2008 election shall be extended
 35 to the date of the 2012 election. The term of office for those certified as duly elected in the 2010 election
 36 shall be extended to the date of the 2014 election.

37 Sec. 2-32. Time and place of regular meetings.

The city council shall hold regular meetings at least once in every month at such times and places as prescribed by the city council's rules of procedure. The city council shall cause to be published annually a schedule of regular city council meetings.

41 Sec. 2-33. Special meetings.

42 The city council may hold special meetings at any time pursuant to due notice, and whenever practicable, upon 43 no less than 24 hours' notice to each member and the public. Special meetings may be held on the call of the 44 chairman, or by the city manager, when a majority of councilmembers express a desire to call a special meeting.

Sec. 2-34. Agenda and notice of meetings. 1 2 The procedure for the preparation of the agenda for regular meetings and the notice of meetings of the city 3 council shall be established by resolution and incorporated with the city council rules of procedure. 4 Sec. 2-35. Recessed meetings. 5 The city council may recess at any regular or special meeting, provided such recessed meetings shall be to a 6 future day and hour to be specifically provided for in the motion for such recess. A recessed meeting shall not be 7 later than the next regular meeting, and any such recessed meeting shall not be held at any hour or time other than 8 as specified in such motion. Sec. 2-36. Parliamentary rules; conduct of meetings. 9 10 Parliamentary rules and conduct of meetings shall be established by resolution and incorporated in the city 11 council rules of procedure. Secs. 2-37-2-60. Reserved. 12 13 14 15 ARTICLE III. OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES 16 DIVISION 1. GENERALLY 17 Secs. 2-61-2-80. Reserved. 18 19 **DIVISION 2. CITY MANAGER** 20 Sec. 2-81. Office established; qualifications. 21 22 (a)There shall be a city manager, who shall be the chief administrative officer of the city. The city manager shall 23 be responsible to the council for the administration of all city affairs placed in the manager's charge by or 24 under the Charter. 25 (b) The selection of a city manager shall be based on education, experience, and administrative background. 26 27 Sec. 2-82. Appointment; removal; residency; compensation. 28 The council shall appoint a city manager by a vote of five of the seven councilmembers. The city manager shall (a) 29 serve at the will of the council and shall not be given a fixed term by resolution, ordinance, contract, or 30 otherwise. 31 The city manager shall serve at the will of the city council. The council may remove the city manager by the (b) 32 affirmative vote of at least four members of the council. 33 Upon request by the city manager, to be made within five days after receipt of written notification of (1) such vote, a public hearing shall be held within ten days after receipt of such request. 34

1 2		(2)	After such hearing, the council by affirmative vote of at least four councilmembers shall decide whether to reconsider its previous action.		
3 4	(c)	The manager need not be a resident of the city or state at the time of the manager's appointment, but may reside outside the city while in office only with the approval of the council.			
5	(d)	The	compensation of the city manager shall be fixed by the council.		
6	Sec	2-83	3. Powers and duties.		
7		The	city manager shall:		
8 9 10 11 12		(1)	Appoint and, when deemed necessary for the good of the city, suspend or remove any city employees and appointive administrative officers provided for by or under the Charter, except as otherwise provided by law or personnel rules adopted by council resolution. The city manager may authorize any administrative officer who is subject to the direction and supervision of the city manager to exercise these powers with respect to subordinates in that officer's department.		
13 14		(2)	Direct and supervise the administration of all departments, officers, and agencies of the city, except as otherwise provided by the Charter or by law.		
15 16 17 18			(a) Appoint an officer to administer each such department, office, and agency. Such officers shall be under the direction and supervision of the city manager, provided that, with the consent of the council, the city manager may serve as the head of one or more such departments, offices, or agencies or may appoint one person as the head of two or more of them.		
19		(3)	Attend all council meetings and shall have the right to take part in discussion, but may not vote.		
20 21		(4)	See that all laws, provisions of the Charter, and acts of the council subject to enforcement by the city manager or by officers subject to the city manager's direction and supervision are faithfully executed.		
22 23		(5)	Prepare and submit the annual budget, budget message, and capital program to the council in a form provided by ordinance.		
24 25		(6)	Submit to the council, and make available to the public, a complete report on the finances and administrative activities of the city as of the end of each fiscal year.		
26		<u>(7)</u>	Prepare and enforce personnel policies, wage and compensation plans, and collective bargaining		
27			contracts, and shall keep such policies current and in conformity with applicable federal and state laws.		
28 29		(<u>8</u> 7)	Make such other reports as the council may require concerning the operations of city departments, offices, and agencies subject to the manager's direction and supervision.		
30 31		(<u>9</u> 8)	Keep the council fully advised as to the financial condition and future needs of the city and make such recommendations to the council concerning the affairs of the city as manager deems desirable.		
32		(<u>10</u> 9) Perform such other duties as are specified in the Charter or as may be required by the council.		
33 34		(<u>11</u> 4	D) Execute all formal contracts on behalf of the city. Such contracts shall be attested by the deputy city clerk.		
35	Sec	2-84	1. Acting city manager.		
36 37 38	(a)	the p	etter filed with the council, the city manager may designate a qualified city administrative officer to exercise powers and perform the duties of manager during the city manager's temporary absence or disability, not kceed a period of 30 days.		
39 40	(b)		ng such absence or disability, the council may revoke such designation at any time and appoint another er of the city to serve until the city manager shall-returns or the city manager's disability shall-ceases.		

2	Sec	. 2-85	5 Su	pervision of departments. Reserved.		
3 4	(a) Except as otherwise provided in the Charter or by general law, the city manager shall be responsible for the supervision and direction of all departments, agencies, or offices of the city.					
5 6	(b)	b) All departments, offices, and agencies under the direction and supervision of the manager shall be administered by an officer appointed by and subject to the direction and supervision of the manager.				
7 8	(c)			consent of council, the manager may serve as the head of one or more such departments, offices, es or may appoint one person as the head of two or more of them.		
9 10 11	(d)		aining	hanager shall prepare and enforce personnel policies, wage and compensation plans, and collective g contracts, and shall keep such policies current and in conformity with applicable federal and state		
12	Sec	. 2 86	. Pre	eparation of administrative code.		
13 14	ordi			ager shall develop and keep current an administrative code for the purpose of implementing and by the council.		
15						
16	Sec	s. 2-8	<u>6</u> 7—	-2-100. Reserved.		
17	DIVISION 3. CITY ATTORNEY					
18	Sec. 2-101. Office established; appointment and removal; term; compensation.					
19 20 21	(a)	(a) There <u>council</u> shall <u>be-appoint</u> a city attorney, <u>appointed by the council, who shall to</u> serve as chief legal advisor to the council and city administrators and <u>shall-to</u> represent the city in all legal proceedings and perform such other related duties as the council may deem necessary.				
22 23	(b)	b) The city attorney may be full-time or part-time or on retainer as the council may deem necessary. If the position of city attorney is full-time:				
24 25 26		(1)	shal	council shall appoint a city attorney by a vote of five of the seven councilmembers. The city attorney I serve at the will of the council and shall not be given a fixed term by resolution, ordinance, contract, therwise.		
27		(2)	The	council may remove the city attorney by the affirmative vote of at least four members of the council.		
28 29			a.	Upon request by the city attorney, to be made within five days after receipt of written notification of such vote, a public hearing shall be held within ten days after receipt of such request.		
30 31			b.	After such hearing, the council by affirmative vote of at least four councilmembers shall decide whether to reconsider its previous action.		
32 33	(c)			ney need not be a resident of the city or state at the time of the attorney's appointment, but may side the city while in office only with the approval of the council.		
34	(d)	The	comp	ensation of the city attorney shall be fixed by the council.		

1	Sec. 2-102. Duties.				
2	In addition to any other duties assigned to the city attorney by the city council, the city attorney shall:				
3	(1)	Upon request, give all necessary advice to the city council and all officers and agents of the city.			
4 5	(2)	Institute and defend such proceedings and render such other legal services on behalf of the city as may be requested by the proper officers or agents of the city.			
6 7	(3)	Be responsible for drafting or reviewing all ordinances, resolutions, and other instruments of writing relating to the business of the city.			
8	(4)	Approve official documents of the city, as to form.			
9 10	(5)	Attend regular and special meetings of the city council, render legal advice upon request, and review the legal propriety of documents under consideration by council or administrative officials.			
11					
12	Secs. 2-1	103—2-120. Reserved.			
13		DIVISION 4. CITY CLERK			
14	Sec. 2-121. Office established; duties.				
15	The	city manager shall appoint a city clerk who- <u>to</u> shall be responsible for the following:			
16	(1)	Provide public notice of all public meetings to city council and the public.			
17	(2)	Keep a journal of all city council proceedings, which shall be a public record.			
18	(3)	Be custodian of all official records and the official city seal.			
19	(4)	Supervise city elections, initiatives, and referendums.			
20 21	(5)	Provide access to public records as required by article 1, section 24, of the state constitution and F.S. ch. 119, as amended.			
22 23	(6)	Serve as a member of the board of trustees of the City of Marco Island Firefighters' Pension Plan and the board of trustees of the City of Marco Island Police Officers' Pension Plan, if eligible.			
24					
25	Secs. 2-1	22—2-140. Reserved.			
26		DIVISION 5. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE			
27	Sec. 2-14	41. Established; director.			
28 29					

1	Sec. 2-142. Duties.			
2 3		inance director shall be responsible for the proper administration of the financial affairs of the city, subject ervision of the city manager . The department of finance shall be required to:		
4 5	(1)	Maintain a general accounting system for the city government and each of its departments, offices, and agencies.		
6	(2)	Keep the books for, and exercise financial budgetary control over, each office, department, and agency.		
7	(3)	Direct the data processing function for the city government.		
8	(4)	Collect revenues due the city, including occupational business taxeslicense fees.		
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	(5)	Upon the approval of the city manager, open and maintain checking and savings accounts in the name of the city; designate persons to sign checks, drafts, notes, bills of exchange, acceptance or other orders for the payment or withdrawal of money from such accounts; endorse checks, notes, bills, certificates of deposit or other instruments owned or held by the city for deposit in such accounts or for collection or discount by depository banks; accept drafts, acceptances and other instruments payable at city depositories; and waive presentment, demand, protests, and notices of protest, or dishonor of any check, note, bill, draft, or other instrument made, drawn, or endorsed by the city.		
16 17 18 19	(6)	Establish a "returned check" service charge to be assessed against any person who <u>presents</u> issues or <u>delivers to this city any a</u> check, draft, or other written order on any bank or depository for the payment of <u>moneyto</u> the city, when, upon presentation of such check, the payment is that is not paid for any reason.		
20	(7)	Invest funds of the city as provided by state statutes.		
21	(8)	Perform other duties and functions as may be prescribed by the city manager.		
22	(9)	Be responsible for establishing and maintaining accounting procedures and a system of internal controls.		
23	(10)	Produce monthly and yearly financial reports and the annual financial statements.		
24	(11)	Coordinate and establish the budget approval process and TRIM regulations.		
25				
26	Secs. 2-1	43—2-160. Reserved.		
27		DIVISION 6. TRAVEL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES		
28	Sec. 2-16	1. Purpose of division.		

The purpose of the this division is to effectively allocate limited funds available for business-related expenses, including training and professional development of elected and appointed officials and employees. This division is established to pay for and reimburse all allowable expenditures, while reducing required paperwork to a minimum. Business and travel expenditures, as with other purchases, represent an expenditure of city funds. Each employee is responsible for ensuring that expenditures are prudent and necessary.

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35 Sec. 2-162. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions are supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of conflict.

- 1 *Authorized individual* means a public officer or employee, whether elected or not, who is authorized by the 2 city manager to incur travel expenses in the performance of <u>his or her_their</u> duties, including, but not limited to, 3 board and committee members performing services on behalf of the city and persons who are candidates for 4 executive or professional positions.
 - *Common carrier* means a train, bus, commercial airline operating scheduled flights, taxi, ferry, airport limousine, rental cars of an established rental car firm, or ride sharing company.

Public employee means an individual, either elected or appointed, who in the performance of his or her-their official duties is vested by law with powers of government.

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10 Sec. 2-163. Authority to incur travel and business expenses.

- (a) If a member of the city council or the city manager finds it necessary to incur travel and business expenses,
 and when the expenses are within the intent of the adopted budget, the expenditures are authorized. All travel
 and business expenses by public employees must be authorized by the city manager.
- (b) Traveling expenses shall be limited to those expenses necessarily incurred by the traveler in the performance
 of duties related to the functions and responsibilities of the city.
- (c) Traveling expenses of prospective employees for the sole purpose of taking merit system or other job
 placement examinations, interviews, etc., may be authorized by the city council or the city manager.
- (d) Business expenses shall apply to those expenditures which are incurred in the performance of a public purpose,
 including meetings with governmental officials, seminars and training programs, pickup and delivery of parts
 and equipment, recruitment of personnel, community promotion, and any other related activities.

21 Sec. 2-164. Funding; travel advances.

- (a) All travel must have prior written authorization, in accordance with the city's administrative procedures
 established pursuant with section 2-165, showing the itinerary, the source of funding and whether or not a
 travel advance is needed.
- 25 Travel advances may be issued to authorized persons or individuals prior to departure on an authorized trip. (b) 26 The cash amount will be based on a schedule commensurate with the known expenses as stated in the travel 27 authorization. If common carrier tickets are necessary, issuance of such tickets shall be made only upon receipt 28 of a travel authorization. The authorized traveler receiving a travel advance must keep a record of all travel 29 expenses and report the expenses. If an authorized travel advance is less than the approved actual expenses, 30 the difference will be reimbursed to the authorized traveler. If the travel advance is greater than the actual or 31 allowed travel expenses, then the difference shall be reimbursed to the city within 30 days after return of the 32 traveler.

33 Sec. 2-165. Expense administrative procedures.

The city manager shall establish procedures for travel requests, expenses and reimbursements, and mileage allowances, where applicable, and prescribe such regulations as are reasonable and necessary to effectuate the purpose of this division. The finance director, or designee, shall verify requests for travel expenses and reimbursements before payment is made.

38 Sec. 2-166. Eligibility for receiving meal and accommodations allowances.

- For the purpose of reimbursements under this division, the allowance for meals will be based on the following
 schedule, where each period covered must be of three hours' duration or longer to be valid:
- 41
- (1) Breakfast allowance will be made when travel begins before 6:00 a.m. and extends beyond 8:00 a.m.

- 1 (2) Lunch allowance will be made when travel begins before 12:00 noon and extends beyond 2:00 p.m.
 - (3) Dinner allowance will be made when travel begins before 6:00 p.m. and extends beyond 7:00 p.m., or when travel occurs during nighttime hours due to special assignment.
 - (4) Hotel or accommodations allowances will be made when travel extends overnight and requires lodging not within the county at the single occupancy rate. An employee taking a guest will pay any cost differences for double occupancy. Room service expenses will not be reimbursed by the city.
 - (5) No expenses incurred by employees in the county shall be reimbursed unless approved by the city manager.

Sec. 2-167. Amount of meal and accommodations allowances.

- (a) When the period of travel conforms to the schedule of allowances in section 2-166, all authorized travelers
 may be allowed subsistence when traveling to a convention, conference, seminar or activity or on city-related
 business which serves a direct public purpose.
- (b) Subsistence will consist of the basic travel allowance for meals as follows and actual hotel or accommodation
 charges when the period of travel extends overnight. Meal allowances shall be in accordance with the amounts
 authorized in F.S. § 112.061, as may be amended.
- Hotel or accommodation charges must be single-occupancy rate and substantiated by receipt. The basic travelallowance for meals shall exclude meals which have been prepaid as a part of registration fees.
- 18 (c) Tips and gratuities are included in the basic travel allowance for meals.

19 Sec. 2-168. Reimbursement for transportation expenses.

- (a) All travel must be on a convenient and mainly traveled route. Air travel shall be at the coach fare. If a person
 travels by an indirect route for his or her convenience, any extra costs shall be borne by the traveler.
 Reimbursement for expenses shall be made accordingly upon the presentation of receipts.
- (b) If a privately owned vehicle is used for travel, the vehicle owner shall be entitled to a mileage reimbursement
 at a cents per mile rate equal to the Internal Revenue Service allowable rate then in effect.
- (c) Transportation by a common carrier which has not been prepaid and for which the authorized traveler seeks
 reimbursement must be substantiated by an official receipt from the common carrier.
- (d) Transportation by charter vehicle_s may be authorized when it is determined to be the most economical
 method of travel when considering the nature of the business, the number of people making the trip and the
 most efficient and economical means of travel (considering the time of the traveler, cost of transportation and
 subsistence required).

31 Sec. 2-169. Use of private vehicles.

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- Authorized travelers shall not be allowed either mileage or transportation expenses when they are transported
 gratuitously by another person or when they are transported by another authorized traveler who is entitled
 to mileage or transportation expense.
- (b) Reimbursement for expenditures related to the operation, maintenance, depreciation and ownership of a
 vehicle shall not be allowed when a privately owned vehicle is used on public business or a mileage allowance
 is paid.

38 Sec. 2-170. Reimbursable incidental expenses.

- An authorized traveler may be reimbursed for incidental travel expenses incurred during the course of travel.
 These incidental travel expenses include but are not limited to the following:
- 41 (1) Common carrier fares.

- 1 (2) Bridge, road and tunnel tolls.
- 2 (3) Storage and parking fees.
 - (4) Communication expenses relating to city business.
- 4 (5) Registration fees associated with conventions, conferences, seminars, or training.

5 Sec. 2-171. Fraudulent request.

6 By submitting requests pursuant to this division the authorized traveler declares that the request is true and 7 correct as to every material matter. Any individual who makes or aids in the making of a false or fraudulent request 8 shall be guilty of a violation against the city, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in the city's 9 personnel rules and regulations. In addition, any person who receives a travel allowance, advance or reimbursement 10 by means of a false request shall be civilly liable for the repayment of the amount into the public fund from which 11 the request was paid.

12 Secs. 2-172—2-200. Reserved.

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ARTICLE IV. BOARDS AND COMMISSION

14 Sec. 2-201. Procedure for establishment.

Boards, committees, or commissions <u>("boards")</u> may be established by ordinance <u>or</u>, resolution, <u>or motion</u> at the discretion of city council. <u>Such ordinance or resolution</u> and shall also describe the duties and the qualifications of its members.

18 Sec. 2-202. Qualifications of members.

In addition to qualifications that may be specified for membership by state statutes, the Charter, ordinance,
 <u>or</u> resolution, or motion, a person appointed to a board, committee, or commission shall be a resident of the city,
 shall be a registered elector, and shall serve without compensation.

22 Sec. 2-203. Appointment of members; vacancies.

Except as otherwise provided by state statutes, ordinance, <u>or</u> resolution, or motion ("otherwise provided"), appointments to a board, committee, or commission shall be filled by the city council in accordance with the following procedure:

- (1) The city council may direct the city manager to advertise a vacancy and seek resumes from interested members of the public willing to accept appointment.
- (2) The composition of each board, committee, or commission shall consist of seven members. Each council member shall reserve the right to recommend the appoint of one member. The city council may accept or reject thean recommendation appointment offered by the council member.
 - (3) If a vacancy occurs on the board, <u>committee</u>, <u>or commission</u> during the term of the <u>appointing</u> council member, <u>such councilmember</u> shall have the right to <u>may recommend appoint</u> a replacement to fill the vacancy to complete the unexpired term. The city council may accept or reject the <u>recommendationappointment</u>.
- 35 (4) The city council may delegate the appointment of advisory <u>board members committees</u> to the city manager.

Sec. 2-204. Terms of members.

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2 3	Unless otherwise regulated provided, by state statutes, ordinance, resolution, or motion, the following shall apply with respect to the terms of board members:				
4 5	(1)		The members appointed to all boards , committees, or commissions shall serve staggered terms that run concurrently with the terms of office of the appointing city council member.		
6		a.	Such	-Setaggered terms shall commence for appointed members as follows:	
7 8			1.	June 1 following the election of the appointing city council member for the audit advisory committee and the code compliance board.	
9 10			2.	February 1 following the election of the appointing city council member for all other boards, committees, or commissions.	
11		b.	Such	⊢Sestaggered terms shall end for appointed members at the earliest of any of the following:	
12 13 14			1.	May 31 following the election for which the appointing city council member did qualify, or would have been qualified, to seek re-election, or was term-limited, in the case of appointments to the audit advisory committee and the code compliance board; or	
15 16 17			2.	January 31 following the election for which the appointing city council member did qualify, or would have been qualified, to seek re-election, or was term-limited, in the case of appointments to all other boards , committees, or commissions ; or	
18 19			3.	Upon replacement by a person appointed by the procedure described in section 2-203 of this article; or	
20			4.	Upon removal by majority vote of city council.	
21 22		c.		nembers appointed to any boards, committees or commissions person may serve more than cal of eight continuous years on any single board , committee or commission .	
23 24				nbers <u>A person</u> who have <u>has</u> served eight years on one board , committee, or commission are igible immediately for appointment to a different board , committee or commission .	
25 26		d.		appointment or replacement is not made prior to or at the expiration of a term of office, the <u>a</u> member shall continue to serve until a re-appointment or replacement is made.	
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28 Sec. 2-205. Removal of members.

29 Unless otherwise <u>provided</u> precluded by state statutes, ordinance, resolution, or motion, any member of a 30 board, <u>committee</u>, or <u>commission</u> shall serve at the pleasure of the city council and may be removed by the city 31 council with or without cause.

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33 Sec. 2-206. Meetings; attendance requirements.

- Regular meetings. Meetings shall be scheduled in accordance with the ordinance or resolution authorizing the
 establishment of the board, committee, or commission. Public notice of the meeting shall be provided in
 accordance with procedures adopted for city council meetings. Meetings may be called by the committee
 board chairman chairperson or by the city manager or his designee.
- 38 (b) *Quorum*. A majority of all members appointed to the board, committee, or commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business unless otherwise provided required by the ordinance or resolution authorizing the establishment of a particular board, committee, or commission.

2 3		its action on each question considered. Such record shall be filed with the city clerk and shall be open to public inspection.
4 5 6 7 8	(d)	Attendance. Unless otherwise provided, <u>by state statute, ordinance, resolution, or motion</u> , absence from 30 percent of the meetings held by a board, <u>committee</u> , or <u>commission</u> within any 12-month period <u>which period</u> shall be considered to be the 12-month period, <u>immediately prior to and</u> including the day of the last absence, shall automatically operate to vacate the seat of a member.
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9	Sec.	2-207. Rules of procedure.
10 11 12		Unless otherwise regulated provided by state statutes, ordinance, resolution, or motion, the city manager shall are standard rules of procedure for the conduct of meetings. Such rules of procedure shall be followed by each inted board, committee, or commission.
13	Sec.	2-208. Authority of council regarding establishment and dissolution.
14 15	com	Unless otherwise regulated by state statutes, the city council may dissolve a city board, committee, or mission.
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17	Sec	s. 2-209—2-230. Reserved.
18		ARTICLE V. FINANCES
19		DIVISION 1. GENERALLY
20	Sec	s. 2-231—2-250. Reserved.
21		DIVISION 2. PURCHASING
22	Sec.	2-251. Purpose of division.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29	(a)	The <u>cityCity of Marco Island</u> is required to purchase goods and services, which are necessary for the operation and maintenance of city government. This <u>article_division</u> establishes the procedures to maximize the use of financial and personnel resources with sound procurement practices in order to obtain the best value for each tax dollar expended; to ensure fair and equitable treatment of all persons who deal with the <u>city's</u> purchasing system <u>of Marco Island</u> ; to develop procurement capability responsive to user department needs; to provide safeguards for the maintenance of a procurement system dedicated to quality and integrity; and to promote public confidence in the procedures followed in public procurement.
30 31 32	(b)	The purchase of goods and services shall follow sound financial management practices, utilizing techniques and processes that ensure that those goods and services are obtained at the best quality and lowest prices and which meet the requirements of the city.
33	(c)	The purchase of goods and services shall follow all applicable state statutes.
34 35	(d)	When competitive bidding is required, adequate fair and open competitive practices will be employed to ensure that all parties that are interested in earning city business will be given the opportunity to do so.

(c) Minutes. A written record of the proceedings of the board, committee, or commission shall be kept, showing

1 Sec. 2-252. Definitions.

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The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them
 in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. The following words and phrases as
 used in this division shall have the following meanings. These definitions are supplemental to the definitions in
 section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of conflict. ÷

- Addendum means written or graphic instruments, issued prior to the opening of bids, which clarify, correct,
 or change the bidding documents or the contract documents.
- 8 *Adequate competition* means the solicitation of sources to ensure that the price paid is fair and reasonable.
- 9 *Bid, proposal* and *quotation* <u>each</u> means an offer given to the city in response to a solicitation.
- 10 *Change order* means revisions made to an executed contract, which does not alter the character of the work.

11 *Contract* means any agreement for the procurement of supplies, services, or construction. Typical contracts 12 include, but are not limited to, contracts, purchase orders or agreements, including verbal or email authorizations.

13 *Contracting officer representative (COR)* means a person designated to direct one or more contractors in the 14 delivery of products and services. The COR also reports on the progress of the contractor(s), approves invoices (or 15 release of progress payments), and prepares all change orders including termination paperwork at the end of a 16 contract.

17 *Cooperative purchasing ("piggy-backing")* or *competitive pricing* can usually be assured when using 18 cooperative purchasing agreements, which were negotiated through the RFB/RFP process.

19 Design-build means a procurement method in which a single firm has been given responsibility for the design 20 and construction of a public project. Selection of a firm requires a combination of qualification-based selection and 21 negotiated pricing based on project requirements and specifications.

22 *Emergency procurement* means a purchase made in response to a need when the delay incidental to 23 compliance with all governing rules, regulations, and/or procedures would be detrimental to the life, health, welfare, 24 safety, or convenience of the city and/or its residents.

- Noncompetitive purchase means any purchase of supplies, materials, equipment, or services from one source
 without competition.
- 27 *Project manager* means the city's representative for procurement of supplies, services, and construction.

Proprietary means a technological design or architecture whose configuration is unavailable to the public and
 may not be duplicated without permission from the designer or architect.

30 *Prototype* means an original, full-scale, and usually working model of a new product or new version of an 31 existing product.

Purchasing means the buying, renting, leasing, or otherwise acquiring of any supplies, materials, and equipment, professional or contractual services, or construction services.

Responsible bidder means a person or firm who has submitted a bid and has the capability in all respects to perform fully the contract requirements and the tenacity, perseverance, experience, integrity, reliability, capacity facilities, equipment, and credit which that will ensure good-faith performance.

- *Responsive bidder* means a person or firm who has submitted a bid<u>that</u>, which conforms in all material
 respects to the invitation to bid or request for proposals.
 - Small purchases means the procurement of goods and services that do not exceed \$25,000.00.

40 *Sole source* means the only known vendor or the only responsible vendor capable of providing commodities 41 or contractual services to the city. Surplus means materials, supplies or equipment for which the city no longer has a use, or materials, supplies
 and equipment which that have has reached the end of its their useful life, or items that are not functional and for
 which the cost of repair is not a sound business decision.

4 *Warrant* means a written authorization of authority to a specific individual issued by the city manager, to be 5 reviewed no less than annually.

- 6 Sec. 2-253. Purchasing authority Authority of the city manager.
- 7 (a) The city manager shall ensure the city's efficient and effective contracting, compliance with terms and conditions of contracts, and protection of city interests in all contractual relationships. In exercising the authority granted in this section, the city manager shall ensure that the city's best interests are served, shall
 9 exercise sound business judgement, and adhere to the requirements of this section and sound procurement principles. shall have purchasing authority, including authority to award and administer contracts necessary to procure goods and services for the city. The city manager may delegate procurement authority to a purchasing agent, contract officer, or employee(s). The city manager may:
- 14 (1) Delegate procurement authority to the purchasing agent, contract manager or other employee.
- 15 (2) Establish procurement policies and procedures.
 - (3) Enter into, award, administer, <u>modify</u>, and terminate contracts, <u>and approve</u>, <u>reject</u>, <u>or modify bids</u>, for <u>purchase of goods and services as necessary</u>, unless otherwise provided in this article.
 - (42) Require bid bonds, performance, and payment bonds before entering into a contract, in such form and amount as found reasonably necessary to protect the best interest of the city, procure supplies, material, equipment, contractual services, and construction services required by the city.
 - (53) Require chemical and physical tests of samples submitted with quotations, bids, or proposals to determine their quality and conformance with specifications.
- 23 (<u>6</u>4) <u>Declare city-owned items as surplus.</u>

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- (a) Transfer surplus stock-items to other another cityoffices, departments, or agencies of the city government when the estimated value is less than \$1,000.00.
- (5)(b) Sales Sell of personal and surplus property, when the estimated value exceeds \$1,000.00, shall via be sold by written sales contract or at public auction to the highest responsible bidder, after due notice inviting proposals or bids. <u>Alternatively</u>, <u>Surplus</u> personal property may be sold to other governmental agencies in lieu of using sealed bid or public auction procedures.
- 30 (6) Sell all supplies, materials and equipment which have become surplus property or unsuitable for use.
- 31 (7) Trade in supplies, material and equipment when deemed in the best interest of the city.
- 32 (8) Enter into interlocal agreements for cooperative purchasing when the best interest of the city would be
 33 served.
- 34 Sec. 2-254. Authority and responsibilities of city manager Reserved.
- 35 (a) Authority of the city manager.
 - (1) The city manager may establish <u>Eprocurement policies and procedures and execute agreements for the</u> purchases of goods and services as necessary.
- 38 (2) The city manager shall have the authority to approve, reject, or modify bids or contracts and to
 39 administer the purchase of goods and services to ensure that the best interests of the city are served.
- 40 (3) The city manager may delegate procurement authority to the purchasing/contract manager or
 41 purchasing agent.

2 department owning such surplus items to transfer the items to another city department or to dispose 3 of such surplus equipment in an approved manner as specified in purchasing policies and procedures. 4 (b) Responsibilities of the city manager. 5 (1) The city manager or designee is responsible for ensuring efficient and effective contracting, compliance 6 with the terms and conditions of contracts, and protecting the interest of the city in all contractual 7 relationships. The city manager is provided the latitude to exercise sound business judgment while 8 adhering to the requirements of this section and sound procurement principles. 9 (2) The city manager is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the best interest of the city is served. Sec. 2-255. General practices. 10 11 *[Method of procurement.]* The method of procurement is dependent upon the type of commodity or service (a) 12 and the value of that commodity or service. Where required by state statute, city ordinance or department 13 procedures, the city shall competitively award contracts in accordance with those statutes, ordinances or 14 policy and procedures. 15 (b) *Competition*. Purchases should be planned and made on the basis of adequate competition whenever feasible. 16 Adequate competition means the solicitation of sources to ensure that the price paid is fair and reasonable. 17 The requirement for adequate competition does not preclude noncompetitive procurement as enumerated in 18 this section. 19 (1) Request for bids (RFB) shall be used for projects exceeding \$25,000.00 when the specifications for the 20 product or services can be clearly defined and there is little or no leeway in the interpretation of the 21 requirement. Care must be taken not to create a specification that only one vendor can meet. 22 (2) Request for proposals (RFP) shall be used for those projects that cannot be precisely defined and 23 specifications are such that more than one approach or product type could fulfill the requirement. 24 (3) Request for qualifications (RFQ) shall be primarily used to obtain professional services. The intent is to 25 choose the vendor based on qualifications rather than price alone. 26 (c) Noncompetitive purchases are permitted in the following circumstancesprovided: 27 Acquisition of supplies or services does not exceed \$25,000.00 in value. (1)28 In emergencies involving public health, public safety, or where necessary for repairs to city property in (2) 29 order to protect against further loss or damage to city property or to prevent or minimize serious 30 disruption in city services. 31 (3) Where goods and services are available from federal, state or local government agencies, and contracts 32 with firms that provide goods or services subject to uniform tariff, government regulation or area-wide 33 rates (utilities). (4) 34 Repair, maintenance, remodeling, renovation, construction or demolition of a single project not 35 involving an increase in the size and type of an existing facility. 36 (5) Maintenance and servicing of equipment by the manufacturer or authorized service agent of the 37 equipment. 38 (6) Telecommunications systems and information technology, including data processing equipment, 39 systems software, and reproduction equipment. 40 (7) Where complete systems or equipment, parts or replacements of specified makes and models are 41 needed for interoperability, compatibility or standardization purposes. 42 (8) When competitive purchasing would not otherwise be in the best interest of the city.

(4) The city manager shall have the authority to declare city-owned items as surplus and direct the

- (9) When purchasing land, buildings, structures, or assets of other government agencies or private utilities.
 - (10) When granting nonexclusive franchise agreements, or contracts to manage and operate municipal facilities and programs.
- (d) Standards of conduct. City employees are held to the highest standard of conduct in the performance of their
 duties and shall conduct themselves so as to avoid even the appearance of any impropriety in the planning
 and execution of purchase requirements. All employees shall adhere to the standards of ethical conduct as
 listed in the city's personnel manual and other applicable policies and laws.
- 8 (e) *Gifts and rebates.* The city manager and every officer and employee of the city are expressly prohibited from
 9 accepting any valuable gift, whether in the form of service, loan, thing or promise that may tend to unduly and
 10 improperly influence them in the discharge of their duties.
- (f) Public notice. Public notice should be provided for all purchases requirements valued at over \$25,000.00 unless
 otherwise provided in this article.
- 13 (fg) Purchasing methods.

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- (1) [Purchases not exceeding \$25,000.00....] Small purchases are determined by the level of effort expected and the documentation of the effort used to ensure that the price received is fair and reasonable and is in direct proportion to the cost of the good or service. <u>Purchases Purchasing requirements aggregating</u> may not be separated solely for the purpose of avoiding formal contract procedures. When smaller purchases are a part (segment) of a system, process, structure, facility and/or project, the total cost of the system, etc., will determine the controlling purchasing method and procedure.
 - (2) The basis for award would be the lowest bid price submitted by a responsive and responsible bidder.
 - (3) Factors other than price are considered and negotiations with the best proposer(s) are used to determine the ultimate awardee.
 - (4) The method of the procurement of professional services is governed by F.S. § 287.055, the Consultants' Competitive Negotiation Act.
 - (5) Contracts or purchasing agreements that were obtained through competitive purchasing methods by federal, state, county, or municipal purchasing organizations can be used by the city in place of issuing its own RFBs or RFPs.
 - (6) Emergency procurement may justify noncompetitive purchasing. Documentation shall be prepared to enable the finance department to process the invoices and to provide management insight and ultimate approval.
 - (7) Design-build. Some of the primary objectives of using this procurement method are; (a) fast tracking of project completion (b) quick re-pricing and the ability to obtain an immediate analysis of options during a critical time when changes in plans are being considered, (c) competitive bids are obtained from each subcontractor and (d) it ensures that a project is going to be within an established budget before any early and/or substantial expenditures are made. For design-build projects, the city shall follow the procedures set forth in F.S. § 287.055, as may be amended from time to time.
- (8) Purchases shall be made following established procurement and contracting principles and requirements of this article and supplemental procurement policies established by the city manager. The purchasing method employed is based upon the purchase requisition dollar estimate and the complexity of the purchase requirement.
- 41a.Purchasing using petty cash. Department heads are authorized to make purchases for supplies and42material valued up to \$100.00 using departmental petty cash funds. The department head shall be43responsible for the accounting and documentation of petty cash transactions. Use of petty cash44for services is prohibited.

	1 2 3 4 5		b.	<i>Purchasing using a credit card.</i> The city has obtained credit cards and assigned them to select employees. The purpose of the credit card is to obtain services and supplies via internet and telephonic sources. A secondary use of the credit card is to pay for travel related expenses. In all instances, purchase via credit card should be limited to the signature authority of the individual making the purchase (e.g. \$10.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00).
ļ	6 7		C.	<i>Employee purchase with subsequent reimbursement.</i> Purchasing by an employee with subsequent reimbursement by city is discouraged and should be used only as a last resort.
	8 9 10 11		d.	<i>Competition for simplified-or small purchases.</i> Competition is not required if the city manager or designee determines that the price received is fair and reasonable. Where practicable, noncompetitive purchases may be distributed equitably among qualified suppliers in order to develop and maintain a responsive industrial/supplier base for the city.
	12 13 14 15 16		e.	<i>Basis for award.</i> Simplified purchases are awarded to the proposer who offers the best value to the city. Best value is obtained by basing the award on price or a combination of price with price-related factors, other evaluation factors, or both. Rationale for making other than low-price award will be documented in the appropriate files. In instances of equal prices and all other evaluation factors being equal, the award should be made to the local proposer.
	17 18 19		f.	<i>Solicitations.</i> Solicitation of proposals or quotations for small-purchases up to \$25,000.00 may be done in writing or orally, at the discretion of the city manager-or designee. Public notice of small for such purchases is not required, but may be initiated at the discretion of the city manager.
	20 21		g.	<i>Negotiation.</i> The city manager-or designee may negotiate with proposers to ensure prices are reasonable, and that the city's requirements are understood.
	22 23		h.	Suppliers or sources in default to city. No purchases shall be made from vendors or contractors who are delinquent in the payment of taxes, licenses or other monies due the city.
ļ	24 25 26		i.	<i>Ordering methods.</i> Simplified <u>purchases</u> or <u>small</u> purchases <u>up to \$25,000.00</u> may be made using petty cash or by purchase methods, such as purchase orders, unpriced purchase orders, blanket purchase orders and delivery agreements.
	27 28 29 30		j.	Administration of small purchases. Small purchases Purchases up to \$25,000.00 will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions of the order or agreement. The city manager may amend, modify, cancel, or terminate purchase orders and agreements as deemed necessary by the particular circumstances or situation.
	31	(<mark>g9</mark>) Form	al con	ntract procedures.
	32 33 34		purch	upplies, material, equipment and contractual services valued in excess of \$25,000.00, whether nased competitively or noncompetitively through sealed bids or sealed proposals, shall be purchased rmal written contract or purchase order.
	35 36			of property between two governmental entities shall be pursuant to Florida Statutes. The principles Hin the subparagraph below apply to formal contracts:
	37 38 39 40 41		purch notic servio	<i>c notice requirements.</i> All purchases requirements over \$25,000.00, except those authorized to be hased noncompetitively by this article, shall only be awarded after due public notice. The public e required for purchases over \$25,000.00 shall include a general description of the articles or ces, state where written solicitations may be obtained, and shall state the time and place for receipt ds or proposals.
l	42 43			tations. Except in cases of emergency, written solicitations will be issued when requesting sealed and sealed proposals.

1 Sec. 2-256. Use of sealed competitive bidding.

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Sealed, competitive bidding is a method of contracting that employs competitive bids, public opening of bids, and award to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Invitations to bid (written solicitations) shall be used to request sealed bids and shall describe the purchase requirements. Sealed bid procedures are normally used for standard products or services where the specifications or statement of work are so definitive that prospective bidders may clearly understand the requirement and may take the necessary business risk to propose a firm-fixed price for the contract.

- (1) Bid bonds for sealed bids. When deemed necessary, bid bonds shall be prescribed in the public notices inviting sealed bids. Upon entering into a contract, bidders will be entitled to return of the bid bond. A successful bidder shall forfeit any bid deposit upon failure on his part to enter into a contract within the working days specified following the award of contract. The city, in its sole discretion, may waive this forfeiture.
- 13 (2) Sealed bids—Award to other than low bidder. When contract award is not made to the lowest 14 responsible bidder, a full and complete statement of the reasons should be prepared and filed with the 15 purchase transaction.
- 16 (3) [Payment and performance bonding.] Bond of contractor, as defined in F.S. § 255.05, means (in part) any Any person entering into a formal contract with the state or any county, city, or political subdivision 17 18 thereof, or other public authority or private entity, for the construction of a public building, for the 19 prosecution and completion of a public work, or for repairs upon a public building or public work shall 20 be required, to comply with the bonding requirement in F.S. § 255.05before commencing the work or 21 before recommencing the work after a default or abandonment, to execute, deliver to the public owner, and record in the public records of the county where the improvement is located, a payment and 22 23 performance bond with a surety insurer authorized to do business in this state as surety. When such 24 work is done for the state and the contract is for \$100,000.00 or less, no payment and performance bond 25 shall be required. At the discretion of the official or board awarding such contract when such work is 26 done for any county, city, political subdivision, or public authority, any person entering into such a 27 provided the city may exempt contracts which is for \$200,000.00 orand less, may be exempted from 28 executing the payment and performance bond.

29 Sec. 2-257. Contract through negotiation.

- 30 (a) Negotiation is a process of contracting through the use of either competitive or other-than-competitive 31 proposals and discussions. Negotiation is a procedure that may include the receipt of sealed proposals from 32 offerors, permits bargaining, and may afford offerors an opportunity to revise their offers before award of a 33 contract. Award may be made on a basis other than the lowest price. Negotiation is the preferred method of 34 contracting when specifications or statements of work may not be definitive and may allow for variation in 35 providing the products or services. Requests for proposals (written solicitation) should be used in negotiated 36 acquisitions to communicate purchase requirements to prospective contractors and to solicit proposals or 37 quotations from them.
 - (1) Award without negotiation. A contractor may be selected from the sealed proposals and award made without discussing proposals with the offerors. Whenever price or price-related factors are the most important or the only evaluation factors, award will normally be made without discussion, if adequate competition exists, to ensure that offerors submit their most favorable proposals at the outset. However, even when award will be based on price alone, discussions may be held as necessary to determine that the price is fair and reasonable. The decision to make an award without discussions shall be made by the city manager for amounts up to \$50,000.00.
- 45 (2) *Award with negotiation.* Whenever appropriate, written or oral discussions may be held with offerors to 46 resolve uncertainties in their proposals, to give them an opportunity to correct deficiencies, and to

1 2 3 4		provide the opportunity to revise proposals. Discussion may be held with one offeror or with all offerors in the competitive range. The competitive range will be determined following evaluation of proposals. The competitive range shall be determined on the basis of the evaluation factors stated in the solicitation and shall only include all proposals that have a reasonable chance of being selected for award.				
5 6	(3)	<i>Conduct of discussions.</i> When necessary, discussions shall be held with the assistance or participation of technical, accounting or legal personnel as appropriate. Discussions may be conducted so as to:				
7 8		a. Advise the offeror of deficiencies in its proposal in terms of user department requirements, but not deficiencies relative to other proposals.				
9		b. Attempt to resolve uncertainties concerning aspects of the proposal.				
10 11		c. Resolve any suspected mistakes by calling them to the offeror's attention as specifically as possible without disclosing information concerning other offerors' proposals or the evaluation process.				
12 13		d. Provide the offeror a reasonable opportunity to submit any price, technical or other revisions to its proposal that may result from the discussions.				
14 15	(4)	Best and final offers. Upon completion of discussions, a request for "best and final offer" will be issued to all offerors still in the competitive range.				
16 17	(5)	<i>Contractor selection.</i> Following receipt of the best and final offers, the contract may be awarded to the offeror (contractor) whose proposal offers the best value to the city.				
18	Sec. 2-2	8. Award of contracts.				
19	Auth	prity to award contracts:				
20	(1)	Contracts with a total value under \$50,000.00 may be awarded by the city manager.				
21	(2)	Contracts with a total value over \$50,000.00 shall be awarded by the city council.				
22	(3)	Exemptions:				
23		 Contracts for capital projects and equipment; 				
24		 Utility department water and wastewater production chemicals. 				
25 26		a. The city manager shall have the authority to award all contracts for capital equipment and projects specifically approved by the city council in the current year budget provided that:				
27 28		1. All purchasing requirements are met and documented and available for public inspection; and				
29 30 31 32		2. The final cost per item does not exceed the approved current year amount budgeted cost for the item by more than 25 percent of the budgeted amount or more than a total dollar value of and does not exceed \$50,000.00. If the final cost of the item exceeds the approved current year budget cost by more than \$50,000.00, the award shall be made by city council.				
33 34 35 36		b. The city manager shall have the authority to award term contracts for utility department chemicals that are used in the production of water or the treatment of wastewater, and previously funded in the current year utility department operating budget and required in the day to day operation of the utility department.				
37 38	(4)	Blanket/price agreement contracts shall be awarded by the purchasing/contracts manager provided that all purchasing requirements are met <u>, and</u> documented and available for public inspection.				
39 40 41	(5)	Emergency procurements. If the city manager determines that an emergency exists and a delay would be detrimental to the interests of the city, the city manager is authorized to direct the purchase of any supplies or professional or contractual services needed to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the				

city and its residents. The city manager shall inform the city council of the conditions and circumstances requiring such action for purchases having a dollar value exceeding \$50,000.00.

- (6) Basis of award. Contracts may be awarded to the lowest and most responsible bidder, as determined on the basis of the entire bid and the investigations into the bidder by the city manager and purchasing/contracts manager. When the contract is awarded by the city manager or purchasing/contracts manager, such award shall be evidenced by either a notice of award or purchase order, signed by the purchasing/contracts manager.
- (7) Modification and withdrawal of bids. Bids submitted in response to RFBs or RFPs may be modified or withdrawn by the bidder or proposer at any time prior to the applicable public opening date (for advertised solicitations) or due date (for unadvertised purchases). The request for withdrawal or modification should be made in writing and signed by an officer of the company. After the public opening or due date, as applicable, obvious errors that are clearly evident on the face of the bid document may be corrected by the purchasing/contracts manager and such required changes noted on the official bid tab.
- (8) The city reserves the right to:

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- a. Evaluate the current capacity of the low bidder to perform the size and scope of work specified in the contract bidding documents;
- b. Use previous performance on similar job(s) for the city as a factor in the selection of the bidder;
 - c. To negotiate with the apparent lowest and most responsible bidder to correct obvious defects in the original bid;
 - d. To waive defects in the form of bid or to waive formalities and negotiate with the apparent lowest and most responsible bidder to such extent as may be necessary to satisfy the intent and requirements of the city's project.
- (9) 24 In the event of a tie, the project manager and the purchasing/contracts manager shall consider the 25 following factors including: delivery lead time, documented quality, warranty, availability of local service, 26 cost of repair parts, contractor reputation, and all other relevant information to make the 27 recommendation of award. In instances of equal prices and all other evaluation factors being equal, the 28 award should be made to the local proposer. All considerations used in the decision should be 29 documented for reference. For purchases or construction agreements, the final decision on the 30 resolution of the tie shall be made by the city manager. Protest of the recommended award shall follow 31 the standard protest procedure.
 - (10) Any prospective bidder who desires to protest any aspect(s) or provision(s) of the bid invitation shall file a protest with the city manager in writing prior to the time of the bid opening.

34 Sec. 2-259. Change orders and renewals.

- (a) *[Change orders.]* Change orders are often needed to (i) address unforeseen conditions, (ii) to add or decrease
 the scope of work due to changes in the city's requirements, and (iii) to execute price revisions to material
 supply contracts as are authorized by that contract.
- 38 The authority to award or approve change orders is subject to the following:
 - (1) For contracts authorized by city council, the city manager may approve change orders or contract modifications provided that the cumulative <u>cost of the</u> changes do<u>es</u> not exceed 25 percent of the original contract amount and do<u>es</u> not exceed the city manager's signature authorization level.
- 42 (2) For contracts of less than \$50,000.00, the city manager may approve change orders or contract
 43 modifications provided that the cumulative <u>cost of the</u> contract and change orders do<u>es</u> not exceed 25
 44 percent of the original contract amount.

- (3) The city manager may approve change orders decreasing the cost of the contract to the city that do not materially alter the character of the work contemplated by the contract.
 - (4) All change orders that the city manager is not authorized to approve must be formally approved by the city council before work may be authorized to begin.
 - (5) In the event that a change order, which under the aforementioned criteria must be approved by city council, is of an emergency nature or if a delay in the approval by city council caused by the timing of a city council meeting will result in a work stoppage or cause increases in the cost of the project, the city manager is authorized to approve the change order and is then required to advise city council shortly thereafter of that change order and the circumstances which necessitated that decision.
- 10 (b) Contract renewals.
 - (1) If the city council previously awarded a contract that contained a renewal option, the city manager, or his designee, shall determine if such a renewal is in the best interest of the city and may exercise this option on behalf of the city in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract, for a period not exceeding three years.
 - (2) When a contract is entered into by the city, pursuant to city council approval, and provides for one or more automatic renewals unless one party notifies the other of its intent not to renew, only the city council is authorized to decide not to renew the contract.
- (c) *Extensions.* If provided for in a contract, the purchasing/contracts manager may authorize up to a 90-day
 extension of a contract in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract. Otherwise, the city
 manager is authorized to extend, for operational purposes only for a maximum of 180 days, any contract
 entered into by the city pursuant to city council approval. Any further extensions of such contract require the
 approval of the city council.
- (d) *Price adjustment.* For any material supply contract that has a price adjustment clause that allows for increases
 after the initial set price term, the purchasing/contracts manager has the authority to authorize price changes
 that are supported by either the consumer price index (CPI) or by documented fuel surcharges. That authority
 is limited to a maximum increase of 25 percent over the prior year price. Price changes exceeding that
 maximum are to be submitted to the city manager for approval. The city manager may either approve the
 change or may instruct the purchasing/contracts manager to advertise and award the contract.
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30 Sec. 2-260. Rejecting bids; negotiation.

- (a) <u>Rejection of bids.</u> The city reserves the right to reject any bids or portions of them as best serves the interest
 of the city. By way of example and not limitation, bids may be rejected if:
- 33 (1) They are nonresponsive;
- 34 (2) They are materially higher than expected;
- 35 (3) Errors in specifications may have caused confusion;
- 36 (4) Sufficient funds are not available;
- 37 (5) The item or service is no longer needed;
- 38 (6) There is a lack of competition;
- 39 (7) The item or service can be provided in-house;
- 40 (8) The bidder does not quality under state or federal law;
- 41 (9) The bidder is not in compliance with city ordinances. This requirement may be waived if the city finds
 42 that the noncompliance is inadvertent, minor, and curable as a condition of the award;

- (10) The bidder does not appear to have the expertise, financial capability or other ability to meet the requirements of the contract to be awarded, or is otherwise shown not to be responsible.
- (b) *Negotiation*. If no bid is received, the city council may authorize the purchasing/contracts manager to purchase by negotiation.

6 Sec. 2-261. Bidder suspension and debarment procedure.

After reasonable notice to an actual or prospective contractual party, and after reasonable opportunity to such
party to be heard, the city manager shall have the authority to debar a person or entity for the causes listed below
from consideration for award of city contracts. The debarment shall be for a period of not fewer than three years.
The city manager shall also have the authority to suspend a contractor from consideration for award of city contracts,
if there is probable cause for debarment, pending the debarment determination. The authority to debar and suspend
contractors shall be exercised in accordance with the following regulations:

- (1) Causes for debarment or suspension. Causes for debarment or suspension include the following: Bidders,
 contractors, and other proposing parties may be debarred from doing business with the city for any of
 the following reasons:
 - a. Conviction for commission of a criminal offense as an incident to obtaining or attempting to obtain a public or private contract or subcontract, or in the performance of such contract or subcontract.
 - b. Conviction under state or federal statutes of embezzlement, theft, receiving stolen property, or any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty.
 - c. Conviction under state or federal anti-trust statutes arising out of the submission of bids or proposals.
 - d. Civil finding of guilt of activity described above.
 - e. Violation of contract provisions including the following:
 - 1. Deliberate failure without good cause to perform in accordance with the specifications, or within the time limit provided in the contract.
 - 2. Unauthorized withdrawal of a submitted bid or proposal after opening.
 - 3. Failure to execute contract following notification of award.
 - 4. A record of failure to perform or of unsatisfactory performance in accordance with the terms of one or more contracts or other contract violation. Failure to perform or unsatisfactory performance caused by acts beyond the control of the contractor shall not be considered to be a basis for debarment or suspension.
 - (2) Certification. Prior to or contemporaneously with any submission of a bid or request for proposal, or if there is no such bid or proposal, prior to execution of a contract for commodities or services, such bidder or proposer shall execute an affidavit certifying that neither the contractual party nor any of its principal owners or personnel have been convicted of any violations, debarment, or suspensions as set forth above.
 - (3) Debarment and suspension decisions. Subject to the provisions of this section, the city manager shall render a written decision stating the reasons for the debarment or suspension. A copy of the decision shall be provided promptly to the suspended or debarred party, along with a notice of said party's right to seek judicial relief. The city manager or designee is responsible for ensuring efficient and effective contracting, compliance with the terms and conditions of contracts, and protecting the interests of the city in all contractual relationships. The city manager is provided the latitude to exercise sound business judgment while adhering to the requirements of this section and sound procurement principles.

- (a) (b)

2 Sec. 2-262. Dispute resolution and protest procedure.

- 3 (a) <u>Applicability</u>. Any unresolved dispute pertaining to:
 - (1) Unadvertised or noncompetitive purchases made under this section shall be submitted to the city manager for resolution and/or final determination.
 - (2) Unresolved disputes pertaining to protests by bidders on advertised solicitations for purchases greater than \$25,000.00 shall follow the following bid/proposal protest procedure.
- (b) Bid/proposal protest procedure. Any firm-person that has submitted a formal bid/proposal to the cityCity of
 Marco Island and who claims to beis adversely affected by an intended decision with respect to the award of
 the formal bid/proposal, shall file a written "notice of protest" with the purchasing/contracts manager-within
 three days of either the bidder's receipt of the notice of disqualification of its bid, or receipt of a notice of
 intent to recommend award from the purchasing/contracts manager. Failure to submit the notice of protest
 as outlined in the Code-this section shall constitute a waiver of proceedings.
 - (1) The "notice of protest" shall identify the solicitation and specify the basis for the protest. The "notice of protest" must be received by the city clerk and time stamped no later than 4:00 p.m. on the third working day following the posting date of the recommended award<u>or bidder's receipt of a notice of disgualification of bid</u>.
 - (2) The protesting party must then file a formal written protest within five calendar days after <u>delivery of</u> the notice of protest to the <u>city clerk.'s</u> receipt of the notice of protest. The protesting party shall post a bond (bond, cashier's check, or letter of credit) in an amount equal to five percent of the firm's total bid/proposal or \$10,000.00, whichever is less at the time of delivery of the notice of protest. Said bond shall be designated and held for the payment of any costs that may be levied against the protesting firm by the city council, if the protest is deemed by the council to be a frivolous protest.
 - (3) The formal written protest shall contain the following:
 - a. Bid/proposal (RFB, RFP, or RFQ) identification number and title.
 - b. Name and address of the affected party and the title or position of the person submitting the protest.
 - c. A statement of all claimed disputed issues of material fact. If there are no disputed material facts, the formal written protest must so indicate.
 - d. A concise statement of the facts alleged and the rules, regulations, statutes or constitutional provisions which entitle the affected party to relief.
 - e. All information, documents, other materials, calculations and any statutory or case law authority in support of the ground for the protest.
 - f. A statement indicating the relief sought by the affected (protesting) party.
 - g. Any other relevant information that the affected party deems to be material to the protest.
- (4) Upon receipt of a timely filed notice of protest, the purchasing/contracts manager will abate the award of the formal bid/proposal as appropriate until the protest is heard pursuant to the informal hearing process as further outlined below, except and unless the city manager shall find and set forth-makes a written finding thatin writing particular facts and circumstances that would require an immediate award of the formal bid/proposal for the purpose of avoiding a danger to the public health, safety or welfare.
 Upon such written finding-by the city manager, the city manager may authorize an expedited protest hearing and may void the requirement for a formal written protest and bond.

- (5) A dispute committee, comprised of the city manager-or designee, finance director-or designee, public works director-or designee and, as deemed appropriate, the city attorney to provide legal counsel, but not as a voting member, will convene a meeting within seven working days from receipt of the formal written protest with the protesting firm to attempt to resolve the protest. The hearing is to (1) review the basis of the protest; (2) to evaluate the facts and merits of the protest; and (3) to make a determination whether to accept or reject the protest. If at all possible, the parties will resolve the protest at this first meeting.
 - (6) If a resolution to the satisfaction of the dispute committee and the protesting firm cannot be accomplished during the meeting(s), the dispute committee, with respect to the merits of the protest, shall place the protest on the city council agenda with the staff recommendation and relevant background information.
 - (7) City council shall conduct a hearing on the matter at the regularly scheduled city council meeting. Following presentations by the affected parties, the council shall render its decision on the merits of the protest.
 - (8) If the council's decision upholds the recommendation by of the dispute committee in denial of the protest regarding the award and further finds that the protest was either frivolous and/or lacked merit, the council, at its discretion, may assess costs, charges or damages associated with any delay of the award and any costs incurred with regard to the protest. The bond posted by the party filing the protest may be applied by city council at its discretion to pay in whole or in part said costs, charges, or damages.
 - (9) If the council's decision upholds the position of the party filing the protest, the purchasing/contracts manager will cancel any prior award and award the contract to the party filing the protest in the amount of that party's original bid/proposal.
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24 Sec. 2-263. Professional services.

- The selection of professional engineering and architectural services shall follow the procedure established by F.S. § 287.055, as revised.
- The city manager shall appoint a committee of no lessfewer than three individuals to evaluate statements of qualification and proposals for professional services. Such individuals may be employees, citizens, or elected officials.
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30 Sec. 2-264. Administration of contractsPurchase orders.

31 While administration of contracts (including purchase orders) requires the efforts and skills of many city 32 employees, the city manager shall provide guidance regarding contract administration functions. Once a Upon 33 contract has been awarded, pursuant to approval of contract-the requirements in this chapter, the city manager is 34 authorized to issue purchase orders for the direct purchase of materials as part of a contract award. Competitive 35 proposals shall not be required when a purchase is made for materials, equipment, prefabricated elements and 36 components, appliances, fixtures and supplies bought under a sales tax savings procedure constituting part of a 37 construction project, which construction contract has been awarded in compliance with this chapter. Concurrent 38 with the issuance of a direct materials purchase order, a deduct purchase order amendment shall be issued to the 39 contract holder.

40 Sec. 2-265. Contracting officer's representative (COR).

A person may be designated as contracting officer's representative (COR). In a complex procurement (<u>i.e.ex</u>: the septic tank replacement program) or a major redevelopment project (<u>i.eex</u>:. Collier Boulevard reconstruction) the COR directs one or more contractors in the delivery of products and services. The COR also reports on the

- 1 progress of the contractor(s), the COR approves invoices (or release of progress payments), and COR prepares all
- 2 change orders including termination paperwork at the end of a contract. The COR may not change the scope of work.

3 Sec. 2-266. Purchasing agent.

- 4 (a) One or more purchasing agents may be staffed by the city. An appropriate use of a purchasing agent is to
 5 conduct buying activity on behalf of a utility wherein there exists a steady and repetitive need to purchase
 6 materials, chemicals, and supplies; and to regularly rebid utility supplies in order to obtain the best terms and
 7 prices.
- 8 (b) The purchasing agent's authority is exhibited in the form of a warrant which specifies the purchasing agent's
 9 scope of authority and the time frame of the warrant. All warrants will be issued by the city manager and
 10 reviewed no less than annually.
- (c) The purchasing agent is responsible to adhere to all purchasing rules and regulations, and to maintain records
 of all buying transactions.
- (d) The purchasing agent has no authority to approve invoices or authorize the payment of monies to contractors/suppliers. Invoice approval must come from operations or administration personnel responsible
 for receiving supplies and services.
- 16 Secs. 2-267—2-280. Reserved.
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DIVISION 3. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Subdivision I. In General

19 Sec. 2-281. Definitions.

- (a) As used in this division, unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms "hereof," "hereby," "herein,"
 "hereto," "hereunder" and similar terms refer to this division. The term "hereafter" means after, and the term
 "heretofore" means before, the effective date of the ordinance from which this division is derived.
- (b) The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them
 in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions are
 supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case
 of conflict.[±]
- Annual assessment resolution means the resolution described in section 2-327, approving an assessment roll
 for a specific fiscal year.
- Assessment means a special assessment imposed by the city pursuant to this division to fund the capital cost
 of local improvements.
- Assessment area means any of the municipal special benefit areas created by resolution of the city council,
 pursuant to section 2-301, that specially benefit from a local improvement.
- 33 Assessment coordinator means the chief administrative officer of the city and such person's designee.
- 34 *Assessment roll* means the special assessment roll relating to local improvements, approved by a final 35 assessment resolution or an annual assessment resolution pursuant to section 2-326 or section 2-327.

36 Assessment unit means the apportionment unit utilized to determine the assessment for each parcel of 37 property, as set forth in the initial assessment resolution. Assessment units may include, by way of example and not 38 limitation, one or a combination of the following: front footage, land area, improvement area, equivalent residential 39 connections, permitted land use, trip generation rates, rights to future trip generation capacity under applicable concurrency management regulations, property value, or any other physical characteristic or reasonably expected
 use of the property that is related to the local improvement to be funded from proceeds of the assessment.

3 *Capital cost* means all or any portion of the expenses that are properly attributable to the acquisition, design, 4 construction, installation, reconstruction, renewal or replacement (including demolition, environmental mitigation 5 and relocation) of local improvements under generally accepted accounting principles, including reimbursement to 6 the city for any funds advanced for capital cost and interest on any interfund or intrafund loan for such purposes.

7 *Clerk* means the city clerk or deputy city clerk.

8 *Final assessment resolution* means the resolution described in section 2 326, which shall confirm, modify or
 9 repeal the initial assessment resolution and which shall be the final proceeding for the imposition of an assessment.

Fiscal year means the period commencing on October 1 of each year and continuing through the next
 succeeding September 30, or such other period as may be prescribed by law as the fiscal year for the city.

12 *Government property* means property owned by the United States of America, the state, a county, a special 13 district, a municipal corporation, or any of their respective agencies or political subdivisions.

Initial assessment resolution means the resolution described in section 2-322, which shall be the initial
 proceeding for the imposition of an assessment.

Local improvement means a capital improvement constructed or installed by the city for the special benefit of
 a neighborhood or other local area within the city.

18 Obligations means bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, including but not limited to, notes, commercial 19 paper, capital leases or any other obligation issued or incurred to finance any portion of the capital cost of local 20 improvements and secured, in whole or in part, by proceeds of the assessments.

- 21 *Pledged revenue* means, as to any series of obligations:
- 22 (1) The proceeds of such obligations, including investment earnings;
- 23 (2) Proceeds of the assessments pledged to secure the payment of such obligations; and
- Any other legally available non-ad-valorem revenue pledged, at the council's sole option, to secure the
 payment of such obligations, as specified by the ordinance and resolution authorizing such obligations.
- 26 *Property appraiser* means the county property appraiser.

Resolution of intent means the resolution expressing the council's intent to collect assessments on the ad
 valorem tax bill required by the Uniform Assessment Collection Act.

29 Tax collector means the county tax collector.

30 *Tax roll* means the real property ad valorem tax assessment roll maintained by the property appraiser for the 31 purpose of the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes.

Uniform Assessment Collection Act means F.S. §§ 197.3632 and 197.3635, or any successor statutes authorizing
 the collection of non-ad-valorem assessments on the same bill as ad valorem taxes, and any applicable regulations
 promulgated thereunder.

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36 Sec. 2 282. Findings.

- 37 It is hereby ascertained, determined and declared that:
- 38 (1) Pursuant to article VIII, section 2 of the state constitution, F.S. § 166.021, and other applicable
 39 provisions of law, the city has all powers of local self-government to render municipal services and may
 40 exercise any power for municipal purposes, except when expressly prohibited by law.

(2) State law authorizes a municipality to impose a special assessment under its home rule.
(3) The use of special assessments is a fair and equitable alternative revenue source whereby benefited

properties pay for capital improvements on a basis commensurate with the benefit provided to such property without burdening the general taxpayer.

(4) The city council finds it to be in the best interests of the citizens of the city to enact this division in order to establish a process and procedures by which assessment areas may be created within the city and by which the cost of capital improvements may be assessed against the specially benefited properties within such areas.

9 Sec. 2-2823. Interpretation of division; provisions supplemental.

This division shall be deemed to provide an additional and alternative method for <u>funding local capital</u> <u>improvements the doing of the things authorized by this division</u> and shall be regarded as supplemental and additional to powers conferred by other laws, and shall not be regarded as in derogation of any powers now existing or which may <u>hereafter</u> come into existence. This division, being necessary for the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the city, shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes of this division.

- 15 Secs. 2-284—2-300. Reserved.
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Subdivision II. Assessment Areas

17 Sec. 2-301. Creation.

The council is hereby authorized to create assessment areas by resolution. Each assessment area shall encompass only that property specially benefited by the local improvements proposed for funding from the proceeds of assessments to be imposed therein. The resolution creating each assessment area shall include brief descriptions of the proposed local improvements, a description of the property to be included within the assessment area, and specific legislative findings that recognize the special benefit to be provided by each proposed local improvement to property within the assessment area.

24 Sec. 2-302. Landowner petitions.

The council shall establish a process pursuant to which <u>for</u> the owners of property located within the city
 may to petition for creation of an assessment area to fund local improvements. Notwithstanding the petition
 process established pursuant to this section, the <u>The</u> council shall retain the authority to create assessment areas
 without a landowner petition.

- 29 Secs. 2-303—2-320. Reserved.
- 30 Subdivision III. Imposition and Payment of Assessments

31 Sec. 2-321. Authority to impose assessments.

The council is hereby authorized to impose assessments against property located within an assessment area to fund the capital cost of local improvements. The assessment shall be computed in a manner that fairly and reasonably apportions the capital cost among the parcels of property within the assessment area, based upon objectively determinable assessment units related to the value, use or physical characteristics of the property.

1	Sec. 2-32	2. Initial assessment resolution Procedure for establishing assessments.								
2	<u>(a)</u>	The initial proceeding for imposition of an assessment shall be the council's adoption of an initial								
3	assessment resolution pursuant to F.S. 170.03, which shall include specific legislative findings that									
4 5	recognize the equity provided by the apportionment methodology The initial assessment resolution shall:									
6	snall: (1) Describe the local improvement proposed for funding from proceeds of the assessments;									
7	(1) Describe the local improvement proposed for funding from proceeds of the assessments; (2) Estimate the capital cost;									
, 8		escribe Specify with particularity the proposed method of apportioning the capital cost among the								
9		property located within the assessment area, such that the owner of any parcel of property can								
10		determine the amount of the assessment, based upon its value, use or physical characteristics; and								
11 12		clude specific legislative findings that recognize the equity provided by the apportionment								
13	Sec. 2-32	3. Preliminary assessment roll.								
14	(b a)	The assessment coordinator-city manager shall prepare a preliminary assessment roll pursuant to F.S.								
15		170.06 that includes the number of assessment units attributable to each parcel and the estimated								
16		maximum annual assessment to become due in any fiscal year for each assessment unit and								
17		parcelcontains the following information:								
18	(1)	A summary description of each parcel of property (conforming to the description contained in the tax								
19	(-)	roll) subject to the assessment;								
20	(2)	The name of the owner of record of each parcel, as shown on the tax roll;								
21	(3)	The number of assessment units attributable to each parcel;								
22	(4)	The estimated maximum annual assessment to become due in any fiscal year for each assessment unit;								
23		and								
24	(5)	The estimated maximum annual assessment to become due in any fiscal year for each parcel.								
25	(<mark>c</mark> b)	Copies The of the initial assessment resolution and the preliminary assessment roll shall be on file in the								
26		office of the assessment coordinator and open to available on digital media for public inspection in city								
27		hall and on the city's website at least 20 days prior to the public hearing for establishing the special								
28		assessment. This subsection shall not be construed to require that the assessment roll be in printed form								
29		if the amount of the assessment for each parcel of property can be determined by use of a computer								
30		terminal.								
31	Sec. 2-32	4. Publication of notice and hearing.								
32	(d)	The city After filing the assessment roll in the office of the assessment coordinator, as required by								
33	<u>(G)</u>	section 2-323(b), the assessment coordinator shall publish once in a newspaper of general circulation								
34		within the city a notice stating that at a meeting of the council on a certain day and hour, not earlier								
35		than 20 calendar days from such publication, which meeting shall be a regular, adjourned or special								
36		meeting, the council will hear objections of all interested persons to the final assessment resolution								
37		and approve the preliminary assessment roll. The published shall hold a duly noticed public hearing to								
38		consider the proposed assessment notice in shall conformance with to the publiciation and mailed								
39		notice requirements set forth in the Uniform Assessment Collection Act. After the hearing, the council								
40		may adopt the final assessment resolution, which shall:								
41		(1) Confirm, modify or repeal the initial assessment resolution with such amendments, if any, as may								
42		be deemed appropriate by the council;								
43		(2) Establish the maximum amount of the assessment for each assessment unit;								
44		(3) Approve the assessment roll, with such amendments as it deems just and right; and								
45		(4) Determine the method of collection.								

1 Sec. 2 325. Mailing of notice.

In addition to the published notice required by section 2-324, the assessment coordinator shall provide
 notice of the proposed assessment by first class mail to the owner of each parcel of property subject to the
 assessment. The mailed notice shall conform to the requirements set forth in the Uniform Assessment Collection
 Act. Notice shall be mailed at least 20 calendar days prior to the hearing to each property owner at such address as
 is shown on the tax roll on the 20th calendar day prior to the date of mailing. Notice shall be deemed mailed upon
 delivery thereof to the possession of the U.S. Postal Service. The assessment coordinator may provide proof of

8 such notice by affidavit.

9 Sec. 2 326. Final assessment resolution.

10 At the time named in the notice required by this subdivision or to which an adjournment or continuance may be

taken, the council shall receive written objections and hear testimony of interested persons and may then, or at
 any subsequent meeting of the council, adopt the final assessment resolution, which shall:

- 13 (1) Confirm, modify or repeal the initial assessment resolution with such amendments, if any, as may be
- 14 deemed appropriate by the council;
- 15 (2) Establish the maximum amount of the assessment for each assessment unit;
- 16 (3) Approve the assessment roll, with such amendments as it deems just and right; and
- 17 (4) Determine the method of collection.

18 Sec. 2-32<u>3</u>7. Annual assessment resolution.

19 The council shall adopt an annual assessment resolution during its budget adoption process for each fiscal year in which assessments will be imposed to approve the assessment roll for such fiscal year. The final assessment 20 21 resolution shall constitute the annual assessment resolution for the initial fiscal year. The assessment roll shall be 22 prepared in accordance with the initial assessment resolution, as confirmed or amended by the final assessment 23 resolution. If the proposed assessment for any parcel of property exceeds the maximum amount established in the 24 notice provided pursuant to section 2-322(d) - or if an assessment is imposed against property not previously subject 25 thereto, the council shall provide notice to the owner of such property in accordance with sections 2-322(d)4 and 2-26 325-and conduct a public hearing prior to adoption of the annual assessment resolution.

27 Sec. 2-3248. Effect of assessment resolutions.

The adoption of the final assessment resolution shall be the final adjudication of the issues presented (including but not limited to the apportionment methodology, the rate of assessment, the adoption of the assessment roll and the levy and lien of the assessments), unless proper steps are initiated in a court of competent jurisdiction to secure relief within 20 days from the date of council adoption of the final assessment resolution. The assessments for each fiscal year shall be established upon adoption of the annual assessment resolution. The assessment roll, as approved by the annual assessment resolution, shall be delivered to the tax collector, or such other official as the council, by resolution, deems appropriate.

35 Sec. 2-32<u>59</u>. Prepayment of assessments.

The assessment imposed against any parcel of property to fund the capital cost of a local improvement shall be subject to prepayment at the option of the property owner, as follows:

(1) Prior to the issuance of obligations to finance the capital cost of such local improvement, the assessment
 coordinator shall provide first class mailed notice to the owner of each parcel of property subject to the
 assessment of the council's intent to issue such obligations. On or prior to the date specified in such
 notice (which shall not be earlier than the 30th day following the date on which the notice is delivered

to the possession of the U.S. Postal Service), or such later date as the council may allow in its sole discretion, the owner of each parcel of property subject to the assessment shall be entitled to prepay the total assessment obligation upon payment of such parcel's share of the capital cost.

- (2) Following the date specified in the notice provided pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, or such later date as the council may allow in its sole discretion, the owner of each parcel of property subject to the assessment shall be entitled to prepay the total remaining assessment obligation upon payment of an amount equal to the sum of (i) such parcel's share of the principal amount of obligations then outstanding, (ii) the premium associated with redemption of such parcel's share of the principal amount of obligations then outstanding, and (iii) interest on such parcel's share of the principal amount of obligations then outstanding, from the most recent date to which interest has been paid to the next date following such prepayment on which the city can redeem obligations; provided, however, that during any period commencing on the date the annual assessment roll is certified for collection pursuant to the Uniform Assessment Collection Act and ending on the next date on which unpaid ad valorem taxes become delinquent, the city may reduce the amount required to prepay the assessments imposed against any parcel of property by the amount of the assessment certified for collection with respect to such parcel.
- (3) At the city's election, the assessment imposed against any parcel of property may be subject to acceleration and mandatory prepayment if at any time a tax certificate has been issued and remains outstanding in respect of such property. In such event, the amount required for mandatory prepayment shall be the same as that required for an optional prepayment authorized by subsection (2) of this section.
 - (4) The amount of all prepayments computed in accordance with this section shall be final. The city shall not be required to refund any portion of a prepayment if:
 - a. The capital cost of the local improvement is less than the amount upon which such prepayment was computed; or
 - b. Annual assessments will not be imposed for the full number of years anticipated at the time of such prepayment.

29 Sec. 2-<u>326</u>-330. Assessments to constitute lien.

- (a) Upon adoption of the annual assessment resolution for each fiscal year, assessments <u>Assessments</u> to be collected under the Uniform Assessment Collection Act shall constitute a lien against assessed property as provided in F.S. 170.09equal in rank and dignity with the liens of all state, county, district or municipal taxes and other non-ad-valorem assessments. Except as otherwise provided by law, such lien shall be superior in dignity to all other liens, titles and claims, until paid. The lien shall be deemed perfected upon adoption by the council of the annual assessment resolution and shall attach to the property included on the assessment roll as of the prior January 1, the lien date for ad valorem taxes.
- (b) Upon adoption of the final assessment resolution, assessments to be collected under the alternative method of collection provided in section 2-352 shall constitute a lien against assessed property as provided in F.S. 170.09 equal in rank and dignity with the liens of all state, county, district or municipal taxes and other non-ad-valorem assessments. Except as otherwise provided by law, such lien shall be superior in dignity to all other liens, titles and claims, until paid. The lien shall be deemed perfected on the date notice thereof is recorded in the official records of the county.
- 43 Sec. 2-<u>32</u>331. Revisions to assessments<u>; procedural irregularities</u>.
- 44 (a) Revisions to assessments shall be made in accordance with F.S. 170.14. If any assessment made under the
 45 provisions of this division is either in whole or in part annulled, vacated or set aside by the judgment of
 46 any court, or if the council is satisfied that any such assessment is so irregular or defective that the

- assessment cannot be enforced or collected, or if the council has omitted to include any property on the assessment roll which property should have been so included, the council may take all necessary steps to impose a new assessment against any property benefited by the local improvement, following, as nearly as may be practicable, the provisions of this division, and in case such second assessment is annulled, the council may obtain and impose other assessments until a valid assessment is imposed.
 - (b) Any informality or irregularity in the proceedings under this subdivision are subject to F.S. 170.16 and shall not affect the validity of the assessment.

8 Sec. 2 332. Procedural irregularities.

9 Any informality or irregularity in the proceedings in connection with the levy of any assessment under the 10 provisions of this division shall not affect the validity of the assessment after the approval thereof, and any assessment as finally approved shall be competent and sufficient evidence that such assessment was duly levied, 11 12 that the assessment was duly made and adopted, and that all other proceedings adequate to such assessment were 13 duly had, taken and performed as required by this division; and no variance from the directions under this division 14 shall be held material unless it be clearly shown that the party objecting was materially injured thereby. 15 Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, any party objecting to an assessment imposed pursuant to this 16 division must file an objection with a court of competent jurisdiction within the time periods prescribed in this 17 division.

18 Sec. 2-2343. Correction of errors and omissions.

- (a) No act of error or omission on the part of the council, assessment coordinator, property appraiser, tax
 collector, clerk, or their deputies or employees shall operate to release or discharge any obligation for payment
 of any assessment imposed by the council under the provisions of this division.
- (b) The <u>city may correct the</u> number of assessment units attributed to a parcel of property <u>may be corrected</u> at any time by the assessment coordinator. Any such correction which reduces an assessment shall be considered valid from the date on which the assessment was imposed and shall in no way affect the enforcement of the assessment imposed under the provisions of this division. Any such correction which increases an assessment or imposes an assessment on omitted property shall first require notice to the affected owner at the address shown on the tax roll notifying the owner of the date, time and place that the council will consider confirming the correction and offering the owner an opportunity to be heard.
- (c) After the assessment roll has been delivered to the tax collector in accordance with the Uniform Assessment
 Collection Act, any changes, modifications or corrections thereto shall be made in accordance with the
 procedures applicable to errors and insolvencies for ad valorem taxes.
- 32 Secs. 2-235334—2-350. Reserved.
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Subdivision IV. Collection of Assessments

34 Sec. 2-351. Collection pursuant to Florida's Uniform Assessment Collection Act.

35 Unless directed otherwise by the council, assessments (other than assessments imposed against government 36 property) shall be collected pursuant to the Florida's Uniform Assessment Collection Act, and the city shall comply 37 with all applicable provisions thereof, including but not limited to (i) entering into a written agreement with the 38 property appraiser and the tax collector for reimbursement of necessary expenses, and (ii) adopting a resolution of 39 intent after publishing weekly notice of such intent for four consecutive weeks preceding the hearing. The 40 resolution of intent may be adopted either prior to or following the initial assessment resolution; provided, 41 however, that the resolution of intent must be adopted prior to January 1 (March 1 with consent of the property 42 appraiser and tax collector) of the year in which the assessments are first collected on the ad valorem tax bill. Any

1 hearing or notice required by this division may be combined with any other hearing or notice required by the

- 2 Uniform Assessment Collection Act.
- 3 Sec. 2-352. Alternative method of collection. 4 In lieu of using the Florida's Uniform Assessment Collection Act, the city may elect to collect the assessment by 5 any other method which is authorized by law or provided by this section as follows: 6 (1) The city shall provide assessment bills by first class mail to the owners of each affected parcel of property, 7 other than government property. The bill or accompanying explanatory material shall include: 8 a. A brief explanation of the assessment; 9 b. A description of the assessment units used to determine the amount of the assessment; The number of assessment units attributable to the parcel; 10 c. d. The total amount of the parcel's assessment for the appropriate period; 11 12 e. The location at which payment will be accepted; 13 f. The date on which the assessment is due; and A statement that the assessment constitutes a lien against assessed property equal in rank and 14 g. 15 dignity with the liens of all state, county, district or municipal taxes and other non-ad-valorem 16 assessments. 17 (2) A general notice of the lien resulting from imposition of the assessments shall be recorded in the official 18 records of the county. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that individual liens or 19 releases be filed in the official records. 20 The city shall have the right to appoint or retain an agent to foreclose and collect all delinquent (3) 21 assessments in the manner provided by law. An assessment shall become delinquent if it is not paid 22 within 30 days from the due date. The city or its agent shall notify any property owner who is delinquent in payment of an assessment within 60 days from the date such assessment was due. Such notice shall 23 24 state in effect that the city or its agent will initiate a foreclosure action and cause the foreclosure of such 25 property subject to a delinquent assessment in a method now or laterhereafter provided by law for 26 foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, or otherwise as provided by law. 27 (4) All costs, fees and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees and title search expenses, related to 28 any foreclosure action as described in this section shall be included in any judgment or decree rendered 29 therein. At the sale pursuant to decree in any such action, the city may be the purchaser to the same 30 extent as an individual person or corporation. The city may join in one foreclosure action the collection 31 of assessments against any or all property assessed in accordance with the provisions of this division. All 32 delinquent property owners whose property is foreclosed shall be liable for an apportioned amount of 33 reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the city and its agents, including reasonable attorneys' fees, 34 in collection of such delinquent assessments and any other costs incurred by the city as a result of such 35 delinquent assessments, including but not limited to costs paid for draws on a credit facility, and such 36 costs shall be collectible as a part of, or in addition to, the costs of the action. 37 In lieu of foreclosure, any delinquent assessment, and the costs, fees and expenses attributable thereto, (5) 38 may be collected pursuant to the Uniform Assessment Collection Act; provided, however, that: 39 Notice is provided to the owner in the manner required by law and this division; and а. 40 b. Any existing lien of record on the affected parcel for the delinquent assessment is supplanted by 41 the lien resulting from certification of the assessment roll to the tax collector.

1 Sec. 2-353. Responsibility for enforcement.

2 The city and its agent, if any, shall maintain the duty to enforce the prompt collection of assessments by the 3 means provided in this division. The duties related to collection of assessments may be enforced at the suit of any 4 holder of obligations in a court of competent jurisdiction by mandamus or other appropriate proceedings or actions.

5 Sec. 2-354. Assessments imposed on government property.

- 6 (a) If assessments are imposed against government property, the city shall provide assessment bills by first class
 7 mail to the owner of each affected parcel of government property. The bill or accompanying explanatory
 8 material shall include:
- 9 (1) A brief explanation of the assessment;
- 10 (2) A description of the assessment units used to determine the amount of the assessment;
- 11 (3) The number of assessment units attributable to the parcel;
- 12 (4) The total amount of the parcel's assessment for the appropriate period;
- 13 (5) The location at which payment will be accepted; and
- 14 (6) The date on which the assessment is due.
- (b) Assessments imposed against governmental property shall be due on the same date as assessments against
 other property within the assessment area and, if applicable, shall be subject to the same discounts for early
 payment.
- (c) An assessment shall become delinquent if it is not paid within 30 days from the due date. The city shall notify
 the owner of any governmental property that is delinquent in payment of its assessment within 60 days from
 the date such assessment was due. Such notice shall state in effect that the city will initiate a mandamus or
 other appropriate judicial action to compel payment.
- (d) All costs, fees and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees and title search expenses, related to any mandamus or other action as described in this section shall be included in any judgment or decree rendered therein. All delinquent owners of government property against which a mandamus or other appropriate action is filed shall be liable for an apportioned amount of reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the city, including reasonable attorneys' fees, in collection of such delinquent assessments and any other costs incurred by the city as a result of such delinquent assessments, including but not limited to costs paid for draws on a credit facility, and such costs shall be collectible as a part of, or in addition to, the costs of the action.
- (e) As an alternative to subsections (a) through (d) of this section, an assessment imposed against government
 property may be collected on the bill for any utility service provided to such governmental property. The
 council may contract for such billing services with any utility not owned by the city.
- 32 Secs. 2-355—2-370. Reserved.
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Subdivision V. Issuance of Obligations

34 Sec. 2-371. Generally.

(a) Upon adoption of the final assessment resolution imposing assessments to fund a local improvement or at any
 time thereafter, the council shall have the power and is hereby authorized to provide by ordinance or
 resolution, at one time or from time to time in series, for the issuance of obligations to fund the capital cost

- thereof and any amounts to be paid or accrued in connection with issuance of such obligations, including but
 not limited to capitalized interest, transaction costs and reserve account deposits.
- (b) The principal of and interest on each series of obligations shall be payable from pledged revenue. At the option
 of the council, the city may agree, by ordinance or resolution, to budget and appropriate funds to make up any
 deficiency in the reserve account established for the obligations, or in the payment of the obligations, from
 other non-ad-valorem revenue sources. The council may also provide, by ordinance or resolution, for a pledge
 of or lien upon proceeds of such non-ad-valorem revenue sources for the benefit of the holders of the
 obligations. Any such ordinance or resolution shall determine the nature and extent of any pledge of or lien
 upon proceeds of such non-ad-valorem revenue sources.

10 Sec. 2-372. Terms of obligations.

11 The obligations shall be dated, shall bear interest at such rate, and shall mature at such times as may be 12 determined by ordinance or resolution of the council, and may be made redeemable before maturity, at the option 13 of the city, at such price and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the council. The obligations shall 14 mature not later than 40 years after their issuance. The council shall determine by ordinance or resolution the form 15 of the obligations, and the manner of executing such obligations, and shall fix the denominations of such obligations, 16 the place of payment of the principal and interest, which may be at any bank or trust company within or outside of 17 the state, and such other terms and provisions of the obligations as it deems appropriate. The obligations may be 18 sold at public or private sale for such price as the council shall determine by ordinance or resolution. The obligations 19 may be delivered to any contractor to pay for his work in constructing the local improvements or may be sold in such 20 manner and for such price as the council may determine by ordinance or resolution to be for the best interests of 21 the city.

22 Sec. 2-373. Variable rate obligations.

23 At the option of the council, obligations may bear interest at a variable rate.

24 Sec. 2-374. Temporary obligations.

Prior to the preparation of definitive obligations of any series, the council may, under like restrictions, issue interim receipts, interim certificates, or temporary obligations, exchangeable for definitive obligations when such obligations have been executed and are available for delivery. The council may also provide for the replacement of any obligations which shall become mutilated, destroyed or lost. Obligations may be issued without any other proceedings or the happening of any other conditions or things than those proceedings, conditions or things which are specifically required by this division.

31 Sec. 2-375. Anticipation notes.

In anticipation of the sale of obligations, the council may, by ordinance or resolution, issue notes, and may renew the notes from time to time. Such notes may be paid from the proceeds of the obligations, the proceeds of the assessments, the proceeds of the notes and such other legally available moneys as the council deems appropriate by ordinance or resolution. The notes shall mature within five years of their issuance and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding the maximum rate provided by law. The council may issue obligations or renewal notes to repay the notes. The notes shall be issued in the same manner as the obligations.

38 Sec. 2-376. Taxing power not pledged.

Obligations issued under the provisions of this division shall not be deemed to constitute a general obligation or pledge of the full faith and credit of the city within the meaning of the state constitution, but such obligations shall be payable only from pledged revenue and, if applicable, proceeds of the assessments, in the manner provided in this division and by the ordinance or resolution authorizing the obligations. The issuance of obligations under the provisions of this division shall not directly or indirectly obligate the city to levy or to pledge any form of ad valorem taxation whatever therefor. No holder of any such obligations shall ever have the right to compel any exercise of the ad valorem taxing power on the part of the city to pay any such obligations or the interest thereon or to enforce payment of such obligations or the interest thereon against any property of the city, nor shall such obligations constitute a charge, lien or encumbrance, legal or equitable, upon any property of the city, except the pledged revenue.

7 Sec. 2-377. Trust funds.

8 The pledged revenue received pursuant to the authority of this division shall be deemed to be trust funds, to 9 be held and applied solely as provided in this division and in the ordinance or resolution authorizing issuance of the 10 obligations. Such pledged revenue may be invested by the city, or its designee, in the manner provided by the 11 ordinance or resolution authorizing issuance of the obligations. The pledged revenue, upon receipt thereof by the 12 city, shall be subject to the lien and pledge of the holders of any obligations or any entity other than the city providing 13 credit enhancement on the obligations.

14 Sec. 2-378. Remedies of holders.

Any holder of obligations, except to the extent the rights given in this division may be restricted by the ordinance or resolution authorizing issuance of the obligations, may, whether at law or in equity, by suit, action, mandamus or other proceedings, protect and enforce any and all rights under the laws of the state or granted under this division or under such ordinance or resolution, and may enforce and compel the performance of all duties required by this division, or by such ordinance or resolution, to be performed by the city.

20 Sec. 2-379. Refunding obligations.

21 The city may, by ordinance or resolution of the council, issue obligations to refund any obligations issued 22 pursuant to this division, or any other obligations of the city theretofore issued to finance the capital cost of a local 23 improvement, and provide for the rights of the holders thereof. Such refunding obligations may be issued in an 24 amount sufficient to provide for the payment of the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the 25 outstanding obligations to be refunded. If the issuance of such refunding obligations results in an annual assessment 26 that exceeds the estimated maximum annual assessments set forth in the notice provided pursuant to section 2-27 325, the council shall provide notice to the affected property owners and conduct a public hearing in the manner 28 required by subdivision III of this division.

29 Secs. 2-380—2-388. Reserved.

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DIVISION 4. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

31 Sec. 2-389. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this
 section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions are supplemental to the
 definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of conflict.

Capital <u>cost-expenditure</u> means all or any portion of the expenses that are properly attributable to the acquisition, design, construction, installation, reconstruction, renewal or replacement (including demolition, environmental mitigation and relocation) of local improvements under generally accepted accounting principles, including reimbursement to the city for any funds advanced for capital cost and interest on any loan for such purposes. *Capital improvement* means a non-recurring expenditure or any expenditure for physical improvements,
 including costs for: acquisition of existing buildings, land, or interests in land; construction of new buildings or other
 structures, including additions and major alterations; construction of streets and highways or utility lines; acquisition
 of fixed equipment; landscaping; and similar expenditures.

5 *City council* means the city council of the City of Marco Island, Florida.

6 *General fund revenue* means all general purpose tax revenue and other unrestricted general purpose revenue 7 of the city, including state and federal revenue sharing monies, credited to the city general fund and from which 8 appropriations may be made.

Government property means property owned by the United States of America, the state of Florida, a county,
 a special district, a municipal corporation, or any of their respective agencies or political subdivisions.

Local improvement(s) means a capital improvement constructed or installed by the city, for a municipal
 benefit.

13 Obligations means bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, including but not limited to, external or interfund 14 loans, notes, commercial paper, capital leases or any other obligations issued or incurred to finance any portion of 15 the capital cost of local improvements.

16 *Super majority vote,* unless otherwise required or prohibited by law, means at least five members of council 17 shall be required when seven council members are present; at least four members of council when six or fewer 18 council members are present.

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20 Sec. 2-390. Super majority vote required for capital improvement approval.

- (a) Approval by a super majority vote of city council shall be required for any capital expenditure that exceeds ten
 percent of the average of the last four fiscal year's general fund revenue, except as provided in subsection (b).
- (b) A super majority vote shall not apply to <u>any capital improvement constructed or installed by the city, for a municipal benefit local improvement(s) which that are is:</u>
 - (1) Mandated by applicable regulation or existing bond covenants;
 - (2) Funded through enterprise funds, including without limitation, water/sewer utility improvement or maintenance projects;
- 28 (3) Funded through grant funds;
 - (4) Funded through discretionary tax funds;
- Funded with proceeds of obligations which shall be secured by and/or payable from grant funds,
 enterprise funds or discretionary tax funds; or
- 32 (6) Occasioned by an emergency and is accompanied by an official declaration of emergency issued by the
 33 council chair and city manager, including without limitation a hurricane or other natural disaster.

34 Sec. 2-391. Super majority vote required to amend or repeal this division.

An affirmative vote by a super majority of city council shall be required to amend or repeal any section or portion of this division 4.

1 Sec. 2 392. Applicability.

Unless otherwise exempted as provided in section 2-390(b), this vote requirement shall apply to all capital
 improvement expenditures requiring initial approval subsequent to the date of adoption of the ordinance from
 which this division is derived.

- 5 Secs. 2-3923—2-400. Reserved.
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ARTICLE VI. INVESTMENT POLICY

7 Sec. 2-401. Introduction.

8 (a) *Goal.* The goal of the city investment policy shall be to ensure the safety of all funds entrusted to the city
 9 (safety), the availability of those funds for the payment of all necessary obligations of the city (liquidity), and
 10 to provide for the investment of all funds, not immediately required, in interest-bearing securities (return).
 11 The highest investment priority will be safety of principal, followed by liquidity and return, in that order.

12 The city shall maintain a comprehensive cash management program in order to maximize total return as a 13 viable and material revenue source to all operating and capital funds. The cash management program will include 14 collection of accounts receivable on a timely basis, vendor payment in accordance with invoice terms and state law, 15 and prudent investment of its available cash.

- (b) Scope. This investment policy of the city shall include those funds in excess of those required to meet short term expenses and any new funds created. This investment policy shall also include those funds which may be
 created by bond ordinances to include, but not limited to, the revenue fund, the sinking fund, reserve accounts
 and the bond amortization fund. These accounts will be called "bond trust accounts" for the remainder of this
 document. It will not pertain to pension or trust funds where there are other existing policies or indentures in
 effect.
- (c) Amendments. This policy may be amended from time to time as the city council may so desire, or as state law
 may require.

24 Sec. 2-402. Responsibility.

(a) *Purpose.* The purpose of this section is to establish an investment officer for the city and define the authority
 of the investment officer.

(b) Responsibility and designation. The director of finance is the city's investment officer and is responsible for the
 city's comprehensive cash management program, including the administration of these investment policies.
 The investment officer shall maintain timely, accurate and systematic records of all securities, maturities and
 earnings. The investment officer must annually complete eight hours of continuing education in subjects and
 courses of study related to investment practices and products.

The investment officer shall be responsible for establishing written procedures for cash management and for the development and updating on the periodic basis of a cash forecast for the city. This cash forecast will provide information essential to properly structure investment maturities to meet required disbursement of funds. The investment officer is also responsible for developing and maintaining expertise in the areas of market evaluation and economic forecasting. Professional training and outside experts will be used as appropriate to meet the overall policy goal of maximizing interest earnings within the constraints of portfolio safety and liquidity.

Responsibility and authority for investment transactions resides with the investment officer. The investment officer is fully authorized to buy and sell investments in accordance with the goals and objectives of the city's investment strategy. Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with the proper execution and management of the investment program, or that could impair their ability to make impartial decisions. Employees and investment officers shall disclose any material interests in financial institutions with which they conduct business. They shall further disclose any personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the investment portfolio. Employees and officers shall refrain from undertaking personal investment transactions with the same individual with whom business is conducted on behalf of their entity.

Certain signatory responsibilities are shared by bonded officials for the purpose of providing continuity of the
 city's investment program in the absence of the investment officer. Positions authorized, including the investment
 officer, are:

- 10 (1) City manager.
- 11 (2) Finance director.
- 12 (3) Deputy city clerk.

(c) Bonding requirements. Each of the above authorized positions designated to serve as the investment officer
 or designee in the absence of the city's investment officer shall be bonded employees. All participants in the
 investment process shall act responsibly as custodians of the public trust and the investments should be made
 with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion, and
 intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment,
 considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived from the
 investment.

- 20 Sec. 2-403. Statutory guidelines.
- 21 F.S. § 218.415
- 22 Local Government Investment Policies
- 23 Attached to Ordinance No. 02-19 as Appendix A.

24 Sec. 2-404. Investment objectives.

All investments are required to satisfy the investment objectives of safety of capital, liquidity of funds, and investment income, in that order of importance. The objective will be to mitigate credit risk and interest rate risk. The investments purchased under the provisions of this investment policy shall be managed to maintain liquidity for meeting the city's needs for cash and to limit potential market risks in periods of rising interest rates which depress the market value of securities. Investments will be made in accordance with known/anticipated cash needs and cashflow requirements enabling The city to meet day to day liquidity demands in addition to debt service payments and sinking fund deposits on the bond trust accounts.

As a general guideline, the city cash management portfolio shall be designed with the objective of meeting, over the course of full market cycles, the average return of three-month U.S. treasury bill, or the average rate of federal funds, whichever is higher. These indices are considered benchmarks for riskless investment transactions and therefore comprise a standard for the portfolio's rate of return. The investment program shall seek to augment rates of return above this level. In a diversified portfolio, measured losses are inevitable and must be considered within the context of the overall portfolio.

The investment performance of the city bond trust accounts portfolio shall have the objective of meeting or exceeding the average return of governments, U.S. treasury, intermediate-term bonds or the average return of governments, federal agencies, intermediate term bonds or a combination of both. The bond trust accounts are limited by law on the earnings allowed by arbitrage regulations. These regulations will take precedence over the indices when making a portfolio comparison.

Active portfolio management includes the practice of selling securities prior to maturity, using the proceeds to purchase other securities. Such transactions are called "swaps" and are performed for a variety of valid reasons. One

- reason such a "swap" is performed is to take advantage of the difference in relative yield between different types of securities and varying maturities. "Swap analysis" is the responsibility of the city investment officer and the decision to avecute the "given roots with him (her.").
- 3 to execute the "swap rests with him/her.

4 Sec. 2-405. Safekeeping and custody.

- 5 (a) *Authorized financial dealer and institution.* The city will authorize broker/dealers to provide investment 6 services to the city only after the following information has been provided:
- 7 (1) Proof of state registration.

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- (2) Proof of National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) certification or, if a dealer bank, certification from the office of comptroller of currency.
- (3) Certification of having read the city's investment policy, with specific understanding of portfolio risk constraints and investment trading requirements.
- 12 (4) References from other municipal investment officers.
- (b) *Eligible investments.* All securities shall be purchased on a delivery-vs-payment basis through a third-party safekeeping account. The city shall authorize the release of its funds only after it has received notification from the safekeeping bank that a purchased security has been received in the city's safekeeping account. This notification may be oral, but shall be followed up in writing with the original safekeeping receipt within 24 hours. All securities will be required to have a favorable volatility rating from a nationally recognized rating agency prior to purchase. The following are a list of permitted investments:
 - (1) Direct obligations of the U.S. treasury: Treasury bills, notes and bonds.
 - Portfolio allocation: Up to 100 percent of the total cash investments of the portfolio may be invested in this class of investment.
 - (2) Securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government: Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), GNMA ARMs, GNMA PCs, Small Business Administration (SBA) loans or pools.
 - Portfolio allocation: Up to 35 percent of the total cash and investment of the portfolio may be invested in GNMA securities; up to ten percent of the total cash and investments of the portfolio may be invested in SBA loans or pools.
 - (3) Securities backed by federal agencies: Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), Federal Home Loan Institutions (FHLB), Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA), Federal Farm Credit Institutions (FFCB), Federal Housing Administration (FHA), stepups, short-term floating rate notes and other similar instruments issued by above agencies.
 - Portfolio allocation: Up to 75 percent of the total cash investments of the portfolio may be invested in this class of investment; however, no more than 50 percent of the portfolio may be invested with any one agency.
 - (4) Agency-issued mortgage-backed securities: FNMA, FNMA ARMs, FHLMC, FHLMC ARMs, FNMA or FHLMC Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs) or Private Issue CMOs backed by Agency MBS. All CMOs must qualify at purchase as appropriate non "high risk" investments under proposed or enacted regulatory guidelines and must meet the Federal Financial Institution Examination Council (FFIEC) test.
- Portfolio allocation: Up to 35 percent of the total cash and investments of the portfolio may be invested
 in this class of securities.
- 41 (5) Repurchase agreements made in compliance with Florida State Statutes. A master repurchase
 42 agreement will be executed with each counterparty detailing the requirements of all authorized
 43 institutions/dealers involved in repurchase agreement transactions on behalf of the city. Repurchase
 44 collateral shall be perfected and delivered to an unaffiliated third-party safekeeping account. Repurchase

	1 2 3 4 5		agreements shall be collateralized at a minimum of 101 percent of the purchase price of the repurchase agreement. Collateral shall be marked-to-market at least weekly by the investment officer or designee. Counterparty to the repurchase agreement will be required to immediately provide additional collateral to cure any deficiency. Collateral must be securities which this policy would allow for direct purchase by the city.
	6 7		Portfolio allocation: Up to 50 percent of the total cash and investments of the portfolio may be invested in this class of securities.
	8 9 10 11	(6)	Non-negotiable interest-bearing time certificates of deposit in state or federal banks or state or federal savings and loan associations as permitted and/or prescribed by state or federal law. Collateral are required by state law shall be held through an agreement with an independent, third-party custodian and any CDs held shall be federally insured.
	12 13		Portfolio allocation: Up to 35 percent of the total cash and investments of the portfolio may be invested in this class of securities.
	14 15 16 17 18	(7)	Negotiable interest-bearing time certificates of deposit issued by institutions whose long-term debt is rated at time of purchase at least "A" or equivalent by Standard & Poor's or Moody's Rating Service or who are approved as a certified public depository by the State of Florida. Collateral as required by state law shall be held through an agreement with an independent, third-party custodian and any CDs held shall be federally insured.
	19 20		Portfolio allocation: Up to 35 percent of the total cash and investments of the portfolio may be invested in this class of securities.
	21 22	(8)	Bankers acceptances which are issued by domestic institutions whose long-term debt is rated at time of purchase at least "A" or equivalent by Standard & Poor's or Moody's Rating Service.
Į	23 24 25		Portfolio allocation: Up to 25 percent of the total cash and investments of the portfolio may be invested in this class of securities; however, no more than \$1,000,000.00 in principal may be invested with any individual institution.
	26 27	(9)	Prime commercial paper, which is commercial paper which has received a Standard & Poor's rating at time of purchase of at least "A-1" and/or Moody's rating at time of purchase of "Prime-1".
	28 29 30		Portfolio allocation: Up to 25 percent of the total cash and investments of the portfolio may be invested in this class of securities; however, no more than \$1,000,000.00 may be invested with any individual corporation.
	31 32 33	(10)	State and/or local government taxable and tax-exempt debt, general obligation and/or revenue bonds rated at time of purchase at least "A" by Standard & Poor's or Moody's. Portfolio allocation: Up to 25 percent of the total cash and investments of the portfolio may be invested in this class of securities.
ļ	34 35 36 37	(11)	Dollar denominated money market mutual funds registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The city will be required to receive a mutual fund prospectus prior to purchasing mutual fund shares. Only mutual funds investing exclusively in short-and intermediate-term instruments are permitted.
	38 39		Portfolio allocation: Up to 25 percent of the total cash and investments of the portfolio may be invested in this class of securities.
	40 41 42 43	(12)	Fixed-income mutual funds comprised of only those securities which would be eligible for direct purchase under provisions of this policy; and, where the average weighted maturity of the portfolio of such fund is no greater than five years. Such funds must be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The city will be required to receive a mutual fund prospectus prior to purchasing shares.
	44 45		Portfolio allocation: Up to 25 percent of the total cash and investments of the portfolio may be invested in this class of securities.

- (13) Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund or any intergovernmental investment pool authorized pursuant to the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act as provided in F.S. §§ 163.01.
- Portfolio allocation: Up to 100 percent of the total cash and investments of the portfolio may be invested
 in this class of securities.

5 Sec. 2-406. Allocation of assets.

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6 Diversification of investments as to investment type and term to maturity serve to reduce both market risk 7 and interest rate uncertainty. The city shall maintain prudent diversification of investments as to both issuer and 8 term as outlined in this policy in the previous section. In the cash management portfolio the city should limit their 9 maximum final stated maturities to five years. The bond trust accounts investment maturities should not exceed the 10 stated final maturity of the bond issue as stated in the bond indentures. Deviation from the maturity restrictions are 11 allowed only when specific circumstances warrant. To the extent possible, the city will attempt to match its 12 investments with anticipated cash flow requirements.

13 Sec. 2-407. Highest yield requirements.

14 The city's funds shall be invested in instruments or accounts that yield the highest possible rate of return while 15 providing the desired maturity schedule, level of liquidity, and necessary protection of principal as required by these 16 policies and state law.

17 Sec. 2-408. Bidding requirements.

As prescribed by state statutes, the city shall solicit bids prior to the purchase or sale of any investment instrument. For each such investment transaction, a minimum of three phone bids will be obtained, with bid documentation maintained on file. It is the investment officer's responsibility to determine prudent maturity and liquidity, and to assess the potential for market gains or losses caused by fluctuating interest rates during the term of the investment.

23 Sec. 2-409. Pooling of assets.

To maximize the effective investment of assets, all general cash management funds needed for general obligations of the city should be pooled onto one account for investment purposes. All bond trust accounts will be kept separate from general cash management funds and are pooled according to type of account and fund. The income derived from these accounts will be distributed to the various funds based on their average balances on a periodic basis.

29 Sec. 2-410. Reporting.

The investment officer shall submit annually to the city council and city manager, an investment report outlining the city's investment transactions for the preceding year and describing the investment position of the city as of the date of the report. Market values will be obtained from a reputable and independent source and disclosed to the city council and city manager at least monthly in a written report. This report will include the market value, book value and unrealized gain or loss of the securities in the portfolio. Earnings on investments shall be compared to benchmark indicators to indicate relative portfolio performance.

36 Sec. 2-411. Internal controls.

The investment officer is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the city are protected from loss, theft or misuse. The internal control structure shall be designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. State and local laws require an annual audit of the financial records of the city. That audit will include a review of all investment activity for the year to review compliance with these investment procedures. Included in the audit review will also be a review of internal controls as pertains to investment of the city funds and appropriate investment documentation. Annual audit procedures will also include verification of collateral held by the city for both bank deposits in excess of F.D.I.C. insurance and repurchase agreement transactions.

8 Sec. 2-412. Indemnity.

9 The investment officer and employees involved in the investment process shall not be liable for any error in 10 judgment or any act or omission performed or omitted to be performed in good faith and without negligence so long 11 as the investments are made in full compliance with these policies.

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Chapter 4 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

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ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

14 Sec. 4-1. Purpose and intent.

The purpose and intent of this chapter is to provide uniform operational regulations pursuant to the authority reserved to the city by F.S. ch. 562, for all establishments in the city dealing directly or indirectly with the sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages.

18 Sec. 4-2. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.÷

Alcoholic beverage means any beverage containing more than one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by
 weight.

Bottle club is any business premises in which no intoxicating liquors are sold but where patrons may bring
alcoholic beverages for their own use, and where food, soft drinks and mixes are often-sold, and suitable places and
premises are provided for consumption of such liquors alcoholic beverages_as individual club members or their
guests bring upon premises for their own use. A bottle club may or may not sell alcoholic beverages on premises.
This chapter shall apply to bottle clubs and all of their duly authorized agents. The consumption of alcoholic
beverages in bottle clubs is not allowed during prohibited hours as set forth below.

31 Establishment dealing in alcoholic beverages means any business, club, or establishment licensed by the state 32 for the sale of alcoholic beverages; any area or part of any building or structure in which alcoholic beverages are 33 kept for sale, offered for sale, sold, served or dispensed under license by the state; any other building or structure 34 or part thereof having an entrance, door or other passageway that could in any manner be used or utilized as a 35 means of access, ingress or egress into the area in which alcoholic beverages are kept, offered for sale, sold or 36 dispensed; or which is in any other manner capable of access, ingress or egress at any time to the area in which 37 alcoholic beverages are kept, offered for sale, sold, served or dispensed. However, the term "establishment dealing 38 in alcoholic beverages," when applied to a hotel or club means that area or part of such hotel or club in which 39 alcoholic beverages are kept, sold, served or dispensed when such area is capable of being closed or in some other 40 manner set apart and forbidden to access.

- Intoxicated person means a person overcome by the consumption of alcoholic beverages to the point of losing
 control of one's faculties.
- 3 *Premises* includes the interior of an establishment, the exterior grounds and parking areas.

4 *Sale* or *sell* includes any transfer of liquor, wine or beer or other<u>an</u>-alcoholic beverages for a consideration, 5 and any gift of liquor, beer or wine an alcoholic beverage in connection with or as a part of a transfer of property 6 other than liquor, beer or wine or other<u>an</u> alcoholic beverages for a consideration.

Vendor means any person who keeps for sale, sells or dispenses any alcoholic beverages in any quantity in any
 place or business licensed by the state for the sale of alcoholic beverages, or any person who holds a license from
 the state for the sale of alcoholic beverages, including the owner, manufacturer, operator, proprietor or licensee, or
 the servant, agent or employee of any one of such. Vendor also means any duly authorized agent of a bottle club.

11 Sec. 4-3. Hours during which sales, consumption, and service are prohibited.

No establishment dealing in alcoholic beverages shall sell or offer for sale, or serve or offer to serve, any beers,
 wines or alcoholic beverages of any kind, regardless of alcoholic content, between 2:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m.; provided,
 however, the hours of prohibition for January 1 of each year shall be 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m.

15 Sec. 4-4. Consumption off premises.

16 No person shall consume any alcoholic beverage on or within any property which is licensed to sell alcoholic 17 beverages in sealed containers only for off-premises consumption.

18 Sec. 4-5. Dispensing, selling or serving intoxicating beverages.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any vendor to suffer, permit or allow any establishment dispensing, selling or serving
 intoxicating alcoholic beverages to be and or remain open for the transaction of business during prohibited
 hours.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any vendor to suffer, permit or allow any person to enter or to be and remain in any
 establishment dispensing, selling or serving intoxicating alcoholic beverages at any time during prohibited
 hours.
- (c) It shall be unlawful for any person to enter or to be or remain in any establishment dispensing, selling, or
 serving intoxicating alcoholic beverages at any time during prohibited hours.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent vendors that are permitted to engage in other permitted
 business activity, and are also licensed to sell intoxicating alcoholic beverages, from remaining open for the
 permitted business activity, so long as intoxicating alcoholic beverages are not sold or consumed during
 prohibited hours.
- (e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any person from entering or remaining being in any
 establishment that is engaged in other permitted business activity and is also licensed to sell intoxicating
 alcoholic beverages, so long as intoxicating beverages are not being served or consumed on the premises
 during prohibited hours.
- (f) Nothing contained in this section shall <u>be construed to</u> prevent a vendor of any establishment dispensing,
 selling or serving <u>intoxicating alcoholic</u> beverages from <u>entering</u>, being <u>or remaining</u> in the establishment
 during prohibited hours when the vendor is actually engaged in duties other than the sale of or serving of
 <u>intoxicating alcoholic</u> beverages in the establishment, nor shall this section <u>be construed to</u> prevent any
 firefighter, <u>or</u> law enforcement officer or agent of the city from <u>entering</u>, being <u>or remaining</u> in the
 establishment in the performance of <u>his their official</u> duties.

1 Sec. 4-6. Sale to certain-intoxicated persons prohibited.

No person who is a vendor of alcoholic beverages shall sell, furnish or deliver or permit any person in his
 employ to sell, furnish or deliver any alcoholic beverages in any quantity to any <u>intoxicated</u> person who is overcome
 by the consumption of alcoholic beverages to the point of losing control of one's faculties.

5 Sec. 4-7. Permitting intoxicated person to loiter about premises.

It shall be unlawful for any intoxicated person to loiter in and about the business premises used or occupied
 by any person licensed under the state beverage law. For the purposes of this section "intoxicated person" means a
 person overcome by the consumption of alcoholic beverages to the point of losing control of one's faculties.

9 Sec. 4-8. Loitering during prohibited hours of operation.

10 It shall be unlawful for any person to loiter in and about the business premises licensed under the state 11 beverage law during prohibited hours of operation. It shall be unlawful for the <u>a vendor operator</u> of such premises 12 to permit and knowingly allow any person to loiter thereon during prohibited hours of operation. In and about the 13 <u>business premises includes, but is not limited to, the interior of the establishment, the exterior grounds and parking</u> 14 areas. When applied to a vendor that is permitted to engage in other business activity, it is the intent of this section 15 to apply only to that area or part of such vendor's business in which alcoholic beverages are kept, sold, served or 16 dispensed when such area is capable of being closed or in some other manner set apart and forbidden to access.

17 Sec. 4-9. Public consumption or possession.

- (a) Definitions. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions are supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of conflict.
- 22 (1) "Container" means any cup, glass, can, bottle, carton or other vessel or receptacle of alcoholic beverage.
- (2) "Open container" means any container which is open, which has been opened, which has its original seal
 broken, punctured or altered so as to allow the consumption of its contents.
 - (3) "Parking lot" means any private or public area appurtenant to <u>any</u> nonresidential <u>and commercial use or</u> establishments used by the public for parking and pedestrian access to such <u>uses and</u> establishments, including, but not limited to, drives, parking areas, sidewalks and walkways appurtenant thereto, and any area wherein motor vehicles are parked by the public in conjunction with any nonresidential or <u>commercial business</u>, enterprise or office buildinguse.
- (b) *Violation*. It shall be a violation for any person to sell or consume any alcoholic beverage, or to possess any opened or unsealed container containing an alcoholic beverage, on or in any publicly owned building, any parking lot or in a park.
- 33 (c) *Exceptions.* This provision shall not be applicable to the <u>sale or consumption of an alcoholic beverage or possession of an alcoholic beverage in an open container, in the following locations:
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- 35 (1) As specifically authorized and approved by a special event permit issued by the city manager or designee;
- 36 (2) Locations specifically authorized by the vendor's state license;
- 37 (3) The public beach;

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- 38 (4) On the waterways within the city limits;
- Passengers and their guests, on a bus, limousine, taxicab or other motor vehicle that is operated by duly licensed drivers in the course of conducting an ongoing, duly licensed and authorized business or

- 1 providing paid passenger transportation or service; provided that no open container containing any 2 alcoholic beverage is in the possession of, or readily accessible to, the driver. 3 Sec. 4-10. Unlawful acts in establishments. 4 It shall be unlawful for any vendor- of an person maintaining, owning or operating a commercial establishment (a) 5 offering for saledealing in located in the city at which alcoholic beverages are offered for sale for consumption 6 on the premises to suffer or permit the following on the premises: Any anatomically female person, while on the premises of the commercial establishment, to expose to 7 (1) 8 exposing to the public view that area of the human female breast at or below the areola-thereof. 9 (2) Any anatomically female person, while on the premises of the commercial establishment, to employing 10 any device or covering which is intended to give the appearance of, or simulate, such portions of the 11 human female breast as described in subsection (a)(1) of this section. 12 Any person, while on the premises of the commercial establishment, to expose exposing to public view (3) 13 his or her their genitals, pubic area, anus or anal cleft or anal cleavage. Any person, while on the premises of the commercial establishment, to employ employing any device or 14 (4) 15 covering which is intended to give the appearance of or simulate the genitals, pubic area, anus, anal cleft 16 or anal cleavage. 17 (b) It shall be unlawful for any anatomically female person, while on the premises of an-commercial establishment 18 dealing in alcoholic beverages located in the city at which alcoholic beverages are offered for sale for 19 consumption on the premises, to expose to public view that area of the human female breast at or below the 20 areola thereof or to employ any device or covering which is intended to give the appearance or simulate such 21 areas of the female breast as described in this-subsection. 22 (c) It shall be unlawful for any person, while on the premises of an commercial establishment dealing in alcoholic 23 beverages located in the city at which alcoholic beverages are offered for sale for consumption on the 24 premises, to expose to public view theirhis or her genitals, pubic area, anus or anal cleft or anal cleavage or to 25 employ any device or covering which is intended to give the appearance of or simulate the genitals, pubic area, 26 anus or anal cleft or anal cleavage. 27 (d) For the purpose of enforcement, this section shall not apply to the breast or anal cleft and cleavage of a 28 customer exhibited by a bathing suit or other wearing apparel provided the areola and lower portion of the 29 female breast are not exposed.
 - 30 Sec. 4-11. Penalties.

- (b) In addition to the penalties provided in subsection (a) of this section, any condition caused or permitted to
 exist in violation of any of the provisions of this Code <u>chapter</u> shall be deemed a public nuisance and may be
 abated by the city as provided by law, and each day that such condition continues shall be regarded as a new
 and separate offense.
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- 40 Secs. 4-12—4-30. Reserved.

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ARTICLE II. LOCATIONAL RESTRICTIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVING ON-PREMISE<mark>S</mark> CONSUMPTION

3 Sec. 4-31. Purpose and intent.

4 It is the purpose of this article to establish reasonable standards to protect the community from potential 5 adverse impacts related to establishments primarily engaged in the sale of alcoholic beverages for on-premise 6 consumption. It is the intent of this article to provide reasonable separation and/or distance requirements between 7 such establishments, and between such establishments and community facilities, to avoid potential conflicts or 8 adverse impacts.

9 Sec. 4-32. Enumerated.

10 The community development director, or his designee, may authorize the sale <u>Sale</u> of alcoholic beverages for 11 consumption on-premises <u>is</u> subject to compliance with all zoning restrictions and the following locational criteria:

- (1) No such use shall be located within 500 feet of any established elementary, middle or high school, child care center, public library, churchplace of worship, public park₇ or public playground excluding beach
 access points, or existing establishment whose primary function is the sale of alcoholic beverages for
 consumption on-premises ("existing establishment") unless a waiver variance of said distance
 requirement is granted pursuant to section 4-36 18-76 by the City Council board of zoning appeals. This
 does not include beach access points.
 - (2) The distance of 500 feet shall be measured as the shortest distance between the lot on which the school, child care center, public library, <u>churchplace of worship</u>, public park<u>or</u> public playground, <u>or existing establishment</u> is located, and the lot on which the alcoholic beverages are to be sold, except that establishments located in shopping centers shall be measured to the outer wall of the establishment.
- 22 (3) No such use shall be located within 500 feet of any existing establishment whose primary function is the
 23 sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on-premises.
 - (4) The distance of 500 feet shall be measured as the shortest distance between the lot on which the existing establishment is located and the lot on which the alcoholic beverages are to be sold, except that establishments located in shopping centers shall be measured to the outer wall of the establishment.

The erection of any school, child care center, public library, churchplace of worship, public park, or public playground
 within 500 feet of an establishment which offers the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on-premises shall
 not cause such establishment to become nonconforming.

30 Sec. 4-33. Exemptions.

The following uses shall be exempted from the distance limitations of section 4-32, but shall comply with all other requirements of this article:

- (1) Any restaurant with a state special food service alcoholic beverage retail license that requires deriving that at least 51 percent of its gross revenue be from the sale of food and nonalcoholic beverages.
- (2) Any motel and/or hotel with <u>a special motel/hotel alcoholic beverage retail license, having 100 or more guestrooms.</u>
- Any private club, golf club, country club, civic or fraternal club may serve alcoholic beverages for
 consumption on-premises when such service is incidental to the main use, and for the exclusive use of
 the members, tenants and/or guests of the facility.
- 40 (Ord. No. 02-12, § 3, 3-4-2002)

1 Sec. 4-34. Required information.

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In addition to the application required by the department of business and professional regulation, division of alcoholic beverages and tobacco, the applicant shall submit a site plan to the city showing the following:

4 (1) Dimensions of subject premises;

- 5 (2) All vehicular points of ingress and egress;
- 6 (3) Distance from any use identified in section 4-32 above; and
- 7 (4) Compliance with all requirements of the land development code including landscaping, off-street
 8 parking, buffer areas, and location and size of all signs.

9 Sec. 4-35. Expiration of zoning approval.

10 The community development director's approval for the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on-11 premises, granted pursuant to this article, shall expire after the following periods of time and shall thereafter 12 become null and void:

 (1) In the case of an existing structure, zoning approval shall expire six months from the date of approval unless, within that period of time, operation of the alcoholic beverage establishment has commenced.
 For purposes of this section, operation shall be defined as the sale of alcoholic beverages in the normal course of business.

17 (2) In the case of a new structure, zoning approval shall expire one year from the date of approval unless,
 18 within that period of time, operation of the alcoholic beverage establishment has commenced. However,
 19 if substantial construction is completed, the development services director may grant on extension for
 20 up to six months.

21 Sec. 4-36. Waiver Variance of district distance requirements.

- 22 The After a public hearing and recommendation by the planning board, the board of zoning appeals maycity (a) 23 council is authorized to , by resolution, grant waiver of part grant a variance from or all of the minimum 24 distance requirement set forth in section 4-32, subsections (1) and (2), if it is demonstrated by the applicant 25 and determined by the board of zoning appeals upon determining that the site proposed for the sale and 26 consumption of alcoholic beverages is separated from an established school, child care center, public library, 27 churchplace of worship, public park, or public playground, or existing establishment by natural or manmade 28 boundaries, structures or other features or circumstances which offset or limit the necessity for such minimum 29 distance requirement.
- 30 (b) Variances under this section are subject to the procedures and requirements for variances set forth in section
 31 30-65 of the land development code, provided that the standard for granting a variance in section 4-36(a) shall
 32 apply in lieu of those in section 30-65(g)(3). The board of zoning appeals decision to waive part or all of the
 33 distance requirement city council shall consider the following factors:
- (1) The nature and type of natural or manmade boundary, structure or other feature lying between the
 proposed establishment and an existing school, child care center, public library, church, public park or
 public playground which is determined by the board of zoning appeals to lessen the need for the total
 500-foot distance requirement. Such boundary, structure or other feature may include, but not be
 limited to, lakes, marshes, non developable wetlands, designated preserve areas, canals, and major
 rights-of-way.
- 40 (2) The paths of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, which could be taken between the establishment and the
 41 <u>uses listed in this sectionschool, child, care center, public library, church, public park or public</u>
 42 playground.

- (3) The hours of operation and the noise and light which could potentially be generated from the premises selling alcoholic beverages.
 - (4) Whether alcoholic beverages will be sold in conjunction with food or whether the establishment is primarily engaged in the sale of alcoholic beverages as a primary use.

5 (b) Further, after a public hearing and recommendation by the planning board, the board of zoning appeals may,
 6 by resolution, grant waiver of part or all of the minimum distance requirement set forth in section 4-32,
 7 subsections (3) and (4), if it is demonstrated by the applicant and determined by the board of zoning appeals
 8 that the site proposed for the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages is separated from another such
 9 establishment by features or circumstances which offset or limit the necessity for such minimum distance
 10 requirement. The board of zoning appeals decision to waive part or all of the distance requirement shall
 11 consider the following factors:

- 12 (1) The establishment is located within a shopping center containing a gross leasable floor area of at least 25,000
 13 square feet.
- 14 (2) The establishment fronts upon an arterial, collector or local collector street as shown on the "Existing 2000
 15 Island Road Network", contained in the comprehensive plan.
- 16 (3) The establishment can accommodate all required parking on-site.
- 17 (4) The establishment is located in a commercial zoning district abutting the residential tourist (RT) zoning district,
 18 if applicable.
- (c) Prior to consideration of such waiver by the planning board and the board of zoning appeals, the applicant
 shall provide to the community development director a written application for waiver of the distance limitation
 on an application form supplied by the community development director, including a legal description of all
 applicable structures with a survey or boundary sketch to scale, and such other information which the
 applicant can supply which would assist the planning board and the board of zoning appeals in their evaluation
 pursuant to the factors set forth above.
- (d) Upon receipt of the application and the applicable fee, established by city council, public hearing dates shall
 be scheduled before the planning board and board of zoning appeals for a determination on the proposed
 waiver. The applicant shall notify, by certified mail, the owners, or representatives of the subject school,
 childcare center, public library, church, public park, public playground, or other establishment(s) of the
 application at least 15 days prior to the public hearings; and evidence of such notification shall be supplied to
- 30 the community development director.

31 Sec. 4-37. Statement of gross receipts.

Any owner or operator of an establishment exempted under section 4-33(1) shall upon written demand request of the city manager community development director, produce an affidavit attesting to themake or cause to be made under oath a statement itemizing what percentage of his-the establishment's gross receipts are from the sale of alcoholic beverages.

36 Chapter 6 BUILDINGS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS

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ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

- 38 Sec. 6-1. [Sec. 6-1 moved to new Article VII]
- 39 Secs. 6-<u>1</u>2—6-30. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. CONSTRUCTION BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT AND APPEALS

Sec. 6-31. Title of article.

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This article shall be known and may be cited as the "City of Marco Island Construction Board of Adjustment and Appeals Ordinance."

Sec. 6-32. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions are supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of conflict.

- Board means the construction board of adjustment and appeals.
- Building official means the authorized agent or employee of the city whose duty it is to enforce and interpret
 the construction codes of the city.
- 12 *City attorney* means the legal counsel to the council.
- 13 *Construction board* means the city construction board of adjustment and appeals.
 - *Person* means an individual, association, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity recognized under the laws of the state.
- Secretary of the board means the building official, who shall make a detailed record of all of the construction
 board's proceedings, which shall set forth the reasons for the construction board's decision, the vote of
 each member, the absence of a member and any failure of a member to vote.
- *Technical codes* means those construction-related codes adopted by the city through article III of this chapter,
 and chapter 26, article II (floodplain management).
- Variance means the ability of the construction board to vary the application of any provision of the technical
 codes to any particular case, when, in the opinion of the construction board, the enforcement thereof
 would do manifest injustice and would be contrary to the spirit and purpose of the technical codes or
 public interest.

25 Sec. 6-33. Penalties.

26 <u>Violations of this article are punishable according to the penalties and procedures set forth in chapter 14 of this</u>
 27 <u>code.</u>

30 (b) Violations of this article may also be prosecuted before the code enforcement board.

31 Sec. 6-34. Findings; purpose of article.

- 32 The city council does hereby makes the following findings:
- (1) It is the intent and purpose of this article to promote, protect and improve the health, safety and welfare
 of the citizens of the city, and to provide a forum for aggrieved parties, by authorizing the creation of a
 construction board of adjustment and appeals ("construction-board"), with authority to hear appeals of
 decisions and interpretations of the building official and consider variances offrom the technical codes
 and chapter 26, article II (floodplain management).

 ^{28 (}a) Pursuant to F.S. § 162.22, a person found to be in violation of this article may be charged a fine, not to
 29 exceed \$500.00, and may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment, not to exceed 60 days.

2 equitable, expeditious, effective and inexpensive method for deciding such to appeals the decisions and 3 interpretation of the building official and to consider variances of the technical codes and chapter 26, article II (floodplain management). 4 5 It is in the best interest of the citizens of the city to create such a the construction board of adjustment (3) 6 and appeals. Sec. 6-35. Reserved Applicability of article. 7 8 This article shall apply within the territorial limits of the city. Sec. 6 36. Membership; compensation of members; appointment and term of members. 9 10 (a) The council shall appoint one seven-member sit as the construction board. All members of the construction 11 board shall be permanent residents and electors of the city and shall serve without compensation. Members 12 may be reimbursed for such travel, mileage and per diem expenses as may be authorized, in advance, by 13 council. 14 (b) The procedures to solicit and appoint members to the construction board shall be consistent with procedures 15 found in section 2-203. 16 (c) The appointment of members to the construction board shall be made on the basis of knowledge and 17 experience in the technical codes, and should include, whenever possible, an architect, an engineer, two 18 general contractors, two subcontractors, and a businessperson. 19 (d) The initial terms of appointment for members shall be as follows: 20 (1) Two members appointed for a term of one year. 21 (2) Two members appointed for a term of two years. 22 (3) Two members appointed for a term of three years. 23 One member appointed for a term of four years. (4) 24 (e) If any member's term expires during the pendency of any appeal or variance petition which has not reached 25 conclusion by a final vote, such member's expired term shall be extended for the limited time and limited 26 purpose of presiding over such particular appeal or variance petition until conclusion and final vote. 27 (f) After initial appointments, all appointments shall be made for a term of four years. Reappointment to the 28 construction board, attendance requirements, and vacancies shall be addressed in a manner consistent with 29 procedures established by chapter 2, article IV. 30 (g) Notwithstanding the provisions outlined in subsections (a)—(f) above, city council may, by resolution, 31 designate itself as a body to serve as the city's construction board of adjustment and appeals, consistent with 32 the powers and duties contained in this article. Sec. 6 37. Officers; voting; rules of procedure; staff support; reports. 33 34 (a) Officers. At the first meeting of the construction board, the members shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman, 35 who shall be voting members, from among the members of the construction board. The terms of the chairman 36 and vice-chairman shall be one year. 37 (b) Voting. A simple majority of the construction board shall constitute a quorum. In varying any provision of those construction-related codes adopted by the city through article III of this chapter (the technical codes) or 38 39 chapter 26, article II (floodplain management), the affirmative vote of the majority present, but not less than

The purpose and function of such the construction board of adjustment and appeals is to provide an

- 40 three affirmative votes, shall be required. In modifying a decision of the building official, not less than four
- 41 affirmative votes of the construction board shall be required.

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- (c) Rules of procedure. The construction board shall establish rules and regulations for its own procedures, as it deems necessary to carry out the <u>its_duties of the construction board in accordance with the provisions and</u> intent of this article. The construction board shall consult chapter 2, article IV for guidance in developing rules of procedure.
- 5 (d) Staff support. The council shall provide such clerical and administrative personnel and legal services as may be
 6 reasonably required for the proper performance of the duties of the board.
- 7 (e) *Reports.* The construction board secretary (building official) shall provide to the council written quarterly
 8 reports of the activities of the construction board, which report shall delineate the name of the
 9 appeal/interpretation heard for the quarter, the date of hearing, and the resolution of the
 10 appeal/interpretation. This paragraph shall not apply if the council serves as the construction board.

11 Sec. 6-38. Composition and pPowers.

- (a) Generally. The city council shall serve as the construction board, of adjustment and appeals which shall have
 the power to hear appeals of decisions and interpretations of the building official and consider variances of
 construction-related from technical codes, as defined in section 6-32 adopted by the city through article III of
 this chapter (technical codes) and chapter 26, article II (floodplain management).
- (b) Appeal of decisions of the building official. The owner of a building, structure or service system, or his duly
 authorized agent, may appeal a decision of the building official to the construction board whenever any one
 of the following conditions is claimed to exist:
 - (1) The building official rejected or refused to approve the <u>proposed</u> mode or manner of construction proposed to be followed or materials to be used in the installation or alteration of a building, structure or service system.
 - (2) The provisions of the technical codes or chapter 26, article II (floodplain management) do not apply to a specific case.
 - (3) An equally good or more desirable form of installation can be employed in any specific case.
 - (4) The true intent and meaning of the technical codes, chapter 26, article II (floodplain management), or any of the regulations thereunder have been misconstrued or incorrectly interpreted.
- 27 (c) Variances.

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- (1) Granting. The construction board, when so appealed to and after a hearing, may approve a petition requesting varya variance from the application of any provision of those construction-related codes adopted by the city through in article III of this chapter (technical codes) or chapter 26, article II (floodplain management), to any particular caseproperty, when, in its opinion, following the conclusion of a quasi-judicial public hearing, noticed in accordance with section 1-15 of this code, the board finds that the enforcement thereof would do manifest injustice and would be contrary to the spirit and purpose of the provision from which the variance is soughtarticle III of this chapter or chapter 26, article II, or the public interest, and also finds all of the following:
 - a. Special conditions and circumstances exist which are peculiar to the building, structure or service system involved and which are not applicable to others.
 - b. The special conditions and circumstances do not result from the action or inaction of the applicant.
 - c. Granting the variance requested will not confer on the applicant any special privilege that is denied by the technical codes to other buildings, structures or service systems.
- 41d.The variance granted is the minimum variance that will make possible the reasonable use of the42building, structure or service system.
- 43 e. The grant of the variance will be in harmony with the general intent and purpose of those
 44 construction-related the technical codes adopted by the city through article III of this chapter

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(technical codes) or chapter 26, article II (floodplain management), and will not be detrimental to the public health, safety and general welfare.

(2) Conditions. In granting the variance, the construction board may prescribe a reasonable time limit within which the action for which the variance is required shall be for the proposed improvement to be commenced, or completed or both. In addition, the construction board may prescribe appropriate conditions and safeguards in conformity with the those construction related technical codes adopted by the city through article III of this chapter (technical codes) or chapter 26, article II (floodplain management). Violation of the conditions of a variance shall be deemed a violation of this articlechapter.

9 Sec. 6-39. Fees.

The city council shall establish, by resolution, a schedule of fees for the filing of appeals, and variances <u>under</u>
 this article and interpretations before the construction board of adjustments and appeals. The city council may
 change, delete, or add to the listed fees by resolution.

13 Sec. 6-40. Notice of a Appeal procedure.

- 14 (a) Appeals shall follow the procedure in section 1-15 of this code. notice of appeal under this article shall be filed
 15 with the City Clerk on the applicable city application form with all requisite materials on the formin writing and
 16 filed within 30 calendar days after the decision is rendered by the building official. Appeals shall be in a form
 17 acceptable to the building official.
- (b) The construction board shall meet as necessary at the call of the chairman<u>person</u>. The chairman<u>person</u> shall
 call for a meeting within 30 calendar days after a notice of appeal has been received and found to be in an acceptable form by the building official.
- (c) The building official shall be responsible for promptly notifying the applicant, by certified mail, of the date,
 time and location of the meeting at which the appeal will be heard. The building official will prepare an agenda
 and a report summarizing the appeal and all pertinent support material. The agenda and staff report is to be
 made available to construction board members and the applicant no later than seven days prior to the meeting
 date. Applicants who elect to prepare and provide a written report should deliver such report at least ten days
 prior to the meeting date.
- 27 (d) The building official is responsible for ensuring that the meeting is sufficiently noticed in a newspaper of
 28 general circulation at least 14 days prior to the meeting date, and further that notice of the meeting is posted
 29 at the office of the building official and at city hall.
- (e) In the case of a building, structure or service system which, in the opinion of the building official, is unsafe, unsanitary or dangerous, the building official's may, in his order, mayshall reduce the length of the appeal
 period to ten calendar dayslimit the time for such appeals to a shorter period.

33 Sec. 6 41. Decisions.

34 (a) — The construction board of adjustment and appeals shall, in every case, reach a decision without unreasonable 35 or unnecessary delay. Each decision of the construction board shall also include the reasons for the decision. If a decision of the construction board reverses or modifies a refusal, order, or disallowance of the building 36 37 official, or varies the application of any provision of the technical codes, the building official shall immediately 38 take action in accordance with such decision. Every decision shall be promptly filed in writing in the office of 39 the building official and shall be open to public inspection. A certified copy of the decision shall be sent by mail 40 or otherwise to the applicant and a copy shall be kept publicly posted in the office of the building official for 41 two weeks after filing. Every decision of the construction board shall be final.

1 2 3	(b) The building official shall act as secretary of the construction board and shall <u>promptly</u> make a detailed record of all of its proceedings, which shall set forth the reasons for its decision, the vote of each member, the absence of a member and any failure of a member to vote.
4	Sec. 6-42. Remedies for aggrieved parties.
5 6	Every decision of the construction board of adjustment and appeals shall be final, subject, however, to such remedy as any aggrieved party might have at law or in equity.
7	Secs. 6-4 <u>2</u> 3—6-70. Reserved.
8	ARTICLE III. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CODE
9	DIVISION 1. RESERVED
10	Secs. 6-71—6-80. Reserved.
11	DIVISION 2. SEAWALLS AND REVETMENTS
12	Sec. 6-81. Applicability.
13 14	This division applies to all seawalls on salt water bodies. This division shall not apply to seawalls surrounding fresh water bodies.
15	Sec. 6-82. Definitions.
16 17 18	As used in this division, the following words shall have the following meanings. These definitions are supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of conflict.
19 20	Anchor. The buried portion of the tieback rod that is typically a reinforced concrete block, which engages the soil to resist the pull on the tieback rod, also known as a deadman.
21	Batter. The angle from plumb (vertical) deliberately constructed for a bearing pile.
22	Concrete cap. The structural element on top of the seawall panels.
23	City. The City of Marco Island, Collier County, Florida.
24	<i>Exposed height.</i> The distance measured from the top of the toe-berm to the top of the seawall cap.
25 26	<i>Failed seawall or revetment.</i> A seawall or revetment that has failed structurally for purposes of this division is one that has collapsed or no longer functions to stabilize the shoreline.
27 28 29	<i>Filter fabric.</i> A geosynthetic fabric manufactured specifically as a filter to inhibit soil movement through the fabric while allowing water to move through it. The fabric shall comply with Florida Department of Transportation specification for woven fabric specifically used for shore protection and filter applications.
30 31	<i>French drain.</i> Stone wrapped with filter fabric to direct water to seawall weep holes to reduce hydrostatic pressure on the seawall.

1 *Minor repairs.* Those repairs that do not include work on existing reinforcing steel or tiebacks, epoxy injection 2 of concrete cracks, or replacement of seawall components. Examples of minor repairs include exterior coatings and 3 repair of concrete spalling that does not have exposed reinforcing steel.

N.A.V.D. North American Vertical Datum of 1988.

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Pre-construction depth. The depth profile of the waterway in front of and to either side of the seawall requiring repairs prior to initiation of construction. Impact from soil migration into the waterway from the seawall property does not affect pre-construction depth.

8 *Return wall.* The portion of a seawall that is parallel to and abutting the adjacent property line. The wall 9 provides anchorage and stability to the seawall and provides soil containment.

- *Revetment.* A sloping structure that serves to separate real property and/or improvements thereon from any
 natural or manmade body of water.
 - *Riprap.* Stone placed on filter fabric to aid in stabilizing soil.

13 *Seawall.* Any solid vertical structure, which serves to separate landward real property and/or any 14 improvements thereon from any natural or manmade body of water.

15 *Sheet pile.* Preformed structural element providing vertical stability and separation of soil from an adjacent 16 waterway.

17 *Tieback system.* The structural system installed to laterally support the seawall. This system typically consists 18 of a steel rod with one end embedded into the cap and a buried concrete anchor attached to the other end of the 19 rod. However, it could be another assembly performing the same function such as a screw anchor.

- 20 *T-pile seawall.* Seawall consisting of specially formed support piles that support sheet piles horizontally with a 21 concrete cap and tieback at each pile.
- 22 *Technical Specification.* Construction regulations for seawalls and revetments adopted by resolution by the 23 city council.
- 24 *Tieback rod.* The rod connecting the cap to the anchor; part of the tieback system.
- 25 *Toe berm.* Soil on waterward side of seawall, typically underwater.
- 26 *Turbidity barrier.* A floating geotextile barrier that confines turbid water to the immediate construction area 27 in accordance with state law.
- 28 *Waler/wale.* A horizontal structural element laterally supporting sheet piles. A concrete cap typically performs 29 this function, but a wale can be positioned vertically anywhere along the height of the sheet piles.

30 *Waterward face.* For purposes of subsection 6-85(5)b., the measurement shall be from the seaward face of 31 the existing seawall panel to the seaward face of the restored seawall panel; for purposes of measurements related 32 to dock protrusion and to required yards, if a wall in front of an existing wall is used, the waterward face shall be 33 synonymous with the wet face, and shall be measured from the face of the existing (encapsulated) face.

- 34 *Weep hole.* A hole through a sheet pile to allow water from behind the sheet pile to drain though the wall 35 without allowing loss of soil.
- 36 (Ord. No. 06-18, § 3, 12-4-2006; Ord. No. 10-02, § 2, 3-15-2010; Ord. No. 11-06, § 2, 6-20-2011; Ord. No. 14-09, § 2,
 37 9-22-2014)

38 Sec. 6-83. Failed seawall or revetment declared to be unlawful and a public nuisance.

39 It is hereby declared unlawful and a public nuisance for any Marco Island property owner to allow, or fail to 40 repair or reconstruct, a failed seawall or revetment on the owner's property. Within 60 days of notification from the 41 city of a failed seawall or revetment-by the City of Marco Island, the property owner or his representative shall 42 submit a complete building permit application to the building services division, or otherwise provide proof of contract with a licensed Florida engineer, for repair or replacement of <u>the a</u> failed seawall or revetment. Property owners who disagree with the <u>city's</u> determination of the City of Marco Island-that a seawall or revetment has failed₇ may provide, <u>within 60 days</u>, an independent inspection report <u>within 60 days of notification</u>, <u>which shall be</u> <u>prepared completed and certified</u> by a licensed Florida engineer, describing the condition of the seawall or revetment.

6 Sec. 6-84. Other enforcement remedies and penalties Reserved.

Violation of the provisions of this division, or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this division shall
 be subject to those penalties set forth in section 1-14 of this Code. The city may take any other lawful action in any
 court of competent jurisdiction as is necessary to prevent or remedy any failure or refusal to comply with any of the
 provisions of this division. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the city from prosecuting any
 violation of this division by means of a code enforcement board established pursuant to the authority under F.S. ch.
 162, and chapter 14, article II of this Code. All remedies and penalties provided for in this division shall be cumulative
 and independently available to the city.

14 Sec. 6-85. Technical specification for seawalls and revetments.

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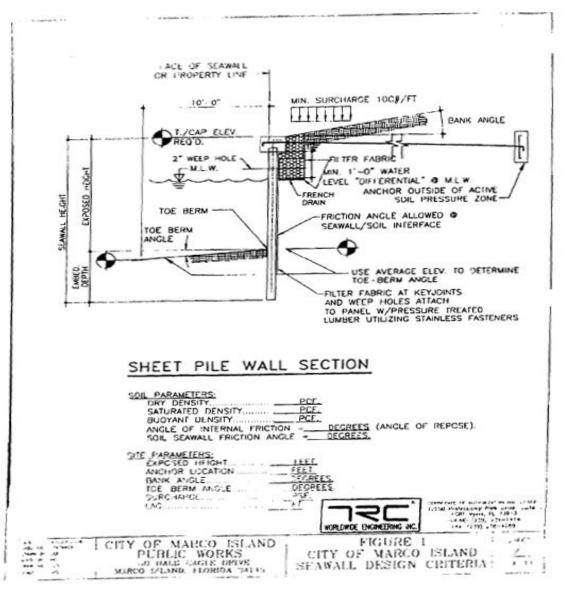
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The city shall adopt <u>by-a</u> resolution <u>establishing</u> the technical specifications <u>that establishes and</u> minimum performance based standards for seawall and revetment construction and repair. Site-specific designs and specifications are required and shall be appropriate for conditions at each location and construction materials employed. All seawalls and revetments constructed, reconstructed, repaired, or altered in the city after the effective date of this division shall meet or exceed this technical specification as follows:

- (1) Minor repairs to the seawall or revetment that do not require physical alteration to the existing structural support system are exempt from the technical specification.
- (2) Major repairs to the seawall or revetment that requires replacement of any portion of the structural support system, shall comply with all applicable provisions of the technical specifications for that portion of the seawall or revetment. Repairs shall restore the original integrity of the seawall or revetment.
- (3) Reconstruction of any seawall or revetment requiring complete reinstallation of the sheet pile portion of the structural support system, or any new seawall or revetment section installed adjacent to or independent from any existing seawall or revetment shall comply with all applicable provisions of the technical specifications for that portion of the seawall or revetment.
- (4) Seawalls shall be placed so that the waterward face of the wall is coincidental with the platted property or bulkhead line, if one exists, or at the intersection of the mean high water line with the existing shoreline. Upon specific request to the city, an administrative variance to the above may be approved by the city for seawalls that were originally constructed with an intentional offset from the property line, provided the offset shall not be increased.
- (5) The placing of a new seawall waterward (in front of) of an existing seawall is permitted in <u>an</u> artificially created waterway such as a manmade canal/basin or in a natural or man-altered waterbody in accordance with <u>Rule 62-330.051 and any other applicable state requirements</u> 40E-4.051(4)(a), (b), and (c) of Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), pursuant to the following conditions:
 - a. A Florida registered professional engineer certifies the new seawall design.
 - b. The new seawall does not extend more <u>then-than</u>18 inches from the waterward face of the existing vertical seawall location.
- 41 c. The new seawall is placed vertically plumb.
- 42 d. Placing a seawall in front of an existing seawall shall only be permitted once.
- 43 e. Existing seawall sections that interfere with new seawall location shall be removed.

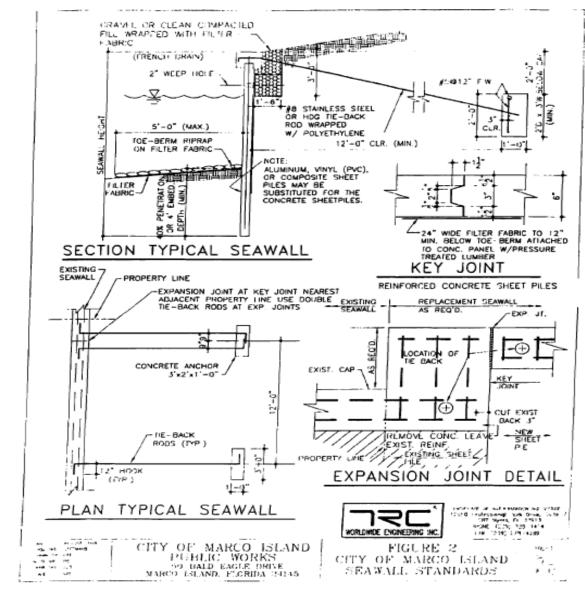
	1		f. The new seawall shall include an adequate "closure" at each property line.
	2 3 4 5	(6)	The placing of a new seawall waterward (in front of) of an existing seawall where the seawall is located on sovereign submerged land (Barfield Bay) may qualify for a consent by rule (18-21.005(I)(b), F.A.C.) or a letter of consent (18-21.005(I)(c), F.A.C.) if it meets the regulatory exemption criteria listed in these rules. <u>All seawalls shall comply with state and federal permitting requirements.</u>
	6 7 8 9 10	(7)	The top of cap elevation for all replacement and new seawalls and top elevation for all other revetments shall be equal to or greater than 3.2 feet N.A.V.D. but not exceeding 4.2 feet N.A.V.D. If the top of a seawall cap is constructed at an elevation differing from the adjacent property's-owner top of cap elevation by greater than one foot, then a return wall is required to sufficiently provide for the break in grade at the property line.
	11 12 13	(8)	The city manager-or his designee may approve after-the-fact height encroachments of up to three inches for seawall caps for which a certificate of completion or a final development order has not been granted. After-the-fact encroachments are subject to the following criteria:
l	14 15		a. A survey must be prepared and certified by a Florida licensed registered engineer or surveyor identifying the exact location and size of the encroachment;
	16		b. A statement of how and when the encroachment was created;
	17		c. A statement of current ownership and ownership at the time the encroachment was created;
	18		d. A letter of no objection from each adjacent property owner;
	19		e. Any other factors which may show the encroachment was not intentionally created; and
	20		f. Payment of any applicable fees imposed by the city council.
	21 22 23	(9)	A property owner desiring shoreline protection may request permission from the city to construct a seawall or revetment. In general, revetments would be constructed adjoining natural bodies of water (if allowed by the State of Florida), and seawalls adjoining manmade channels, or canals.
	24 25 26	(10)	A building permit is required for all seawall and revetment work. The building and planning divisions <u>city</u> shall review the plans and specifications to determine compliance with the minimum requirements set forth herein.
	27 28 29		a. For minor repairs only, with a value of less <u>that than</u> \$2,500.00, the application for permit shall include a drawing prepared by a licensed contractor with the legal description of the property signed by the owner or contractor as owner's representative.
	30 31 32 33		b. For all other seawall and revetment repair, alteration, reconstruction, or replacement, the application for permit shall include two copies of scaled plans and specifications signed and sealed by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida including the legal description of the property.
	34 35 36 37 38		c. Seawall construction shall be <u>subject to inspections inspected</u> by the city <u>manager or his designee</u> or the city <u>manager or may accept inspections</u> by a licensed Florida professional engineer in lieu of city staff, <u>at the discretion of the building official</u> , for the purpose of determining conformance of seawall construction with the permitted plans and this division. A schedule of quality control and inspections is given in the technical specification.
	39 40 41 42 43 44		d. Note there are State of Florida environmental regulations (F.A.C. ch. 40E-4) governing seawall and revetment work including exemptions to the state permit process. It remains the responsibility of the-The property owner where seawall and revetment work is to be performed is responsible for complying with to comply with all state and federal regulations governing the work, including - Additionally, the property owner shall comply with state and federal regulations concerning vegetation affected by the work, including the disturbance and restoration of mangroves.

- (11) Existing seawall construction does not coordinate with location of perpendicular platted property lines throughout the city. Accordingly, a burden exists on the property owners to cooperate during seawall repair or replacement. If the permitted seawall or revetment repair or replacement would require entry onto neighboring properties to properly locate and construct the seawall expansion, joint tie-in or return wall, the owner seeking the repair or replacement should seek permission from the neighboring property owner. If said neighbor owner consents to entry, a temporary construction easement or license should be obtained of approximately six feet by 17 feet adjacent to the seawall and common boundary to accommodate the construction. The property owner undertaking the repairs shall be responsible for restoring the neighboring property to pre-work condition prior to receipt of a certificate of completion. These repairs shall be completed prior to final inspection. Depending on job site conditions, or if the adjoining property owner does not consent to entry, the The seawall to be replaced or repaired shall include a return wall if the adjoining property owner does not consent to entry or if the building official determines that job site conditions warrant a return wall.
 - (12) Seawalls shall include adequate provision for pipe penetrations through the seawall as required by the city. The seawall design details for such penetrations shall be provided as part of the engineered design seawall plans for building permit.

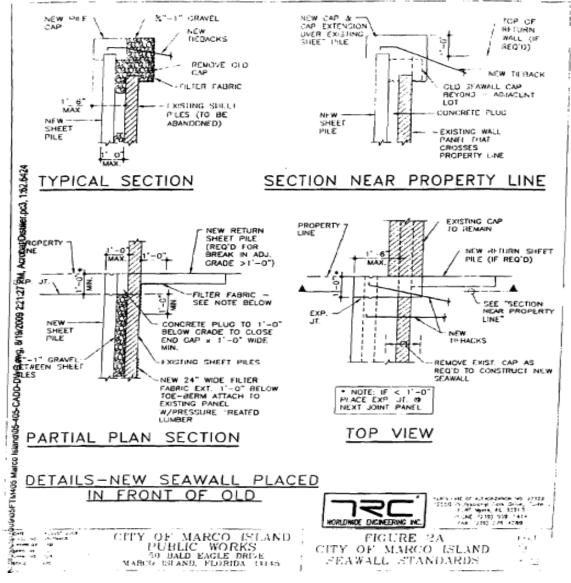


1 FIGURE 1

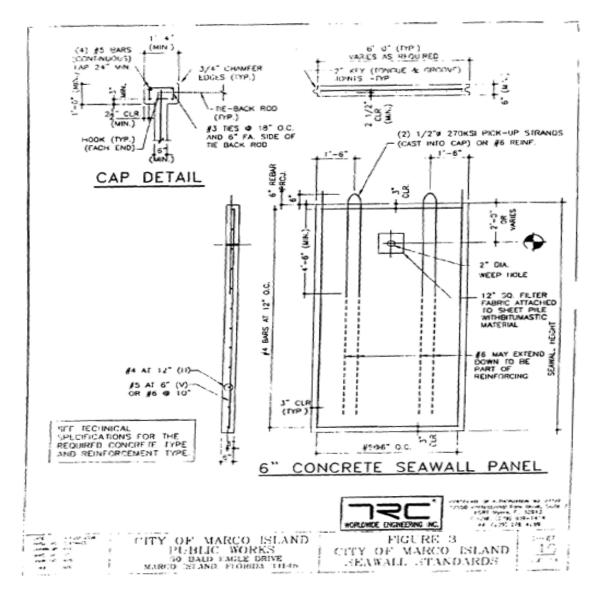
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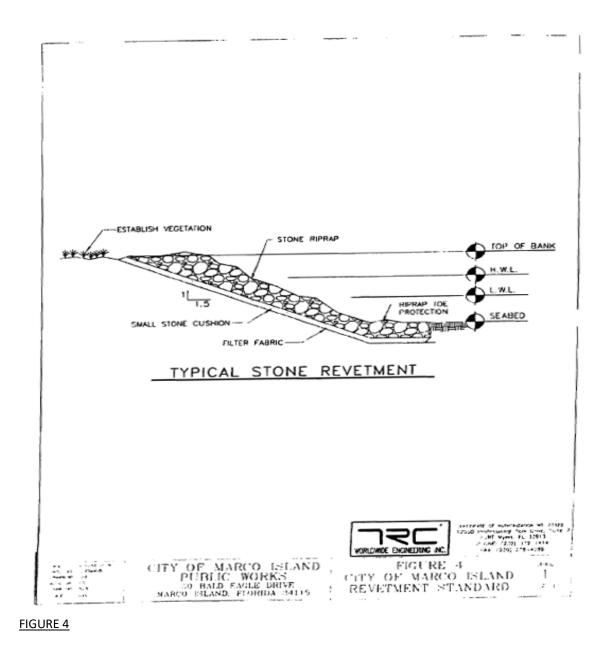
- 4 FIGURE 2
- 5











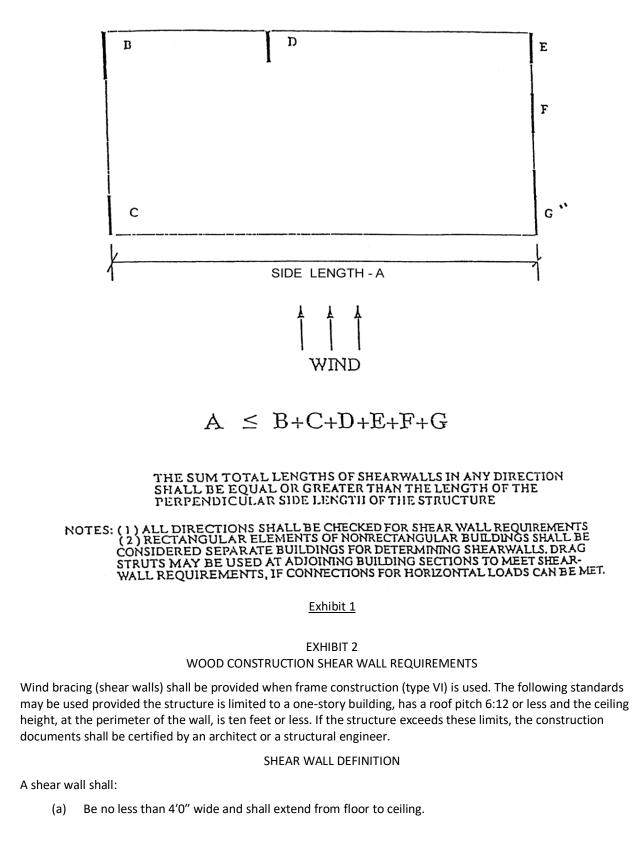
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4 Sec. 6-86. Other restrictions.

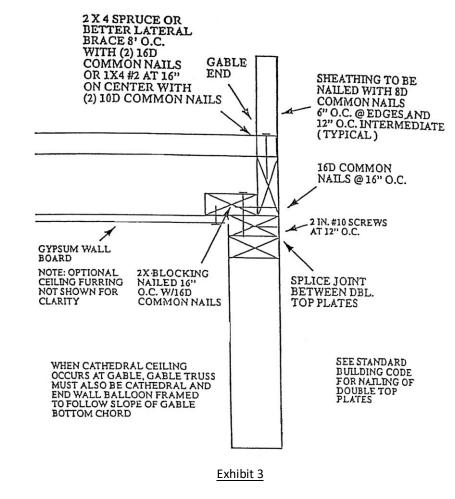
5 It shall be unlawful to place an in-ground swimming pool or retaining wall waterward of seawall anchors or 6 within 15 feet of an existing seawall. Property owners are cautioned not to plant trees near the seawall because of 7 the possibility of damage to the wall by the root system.

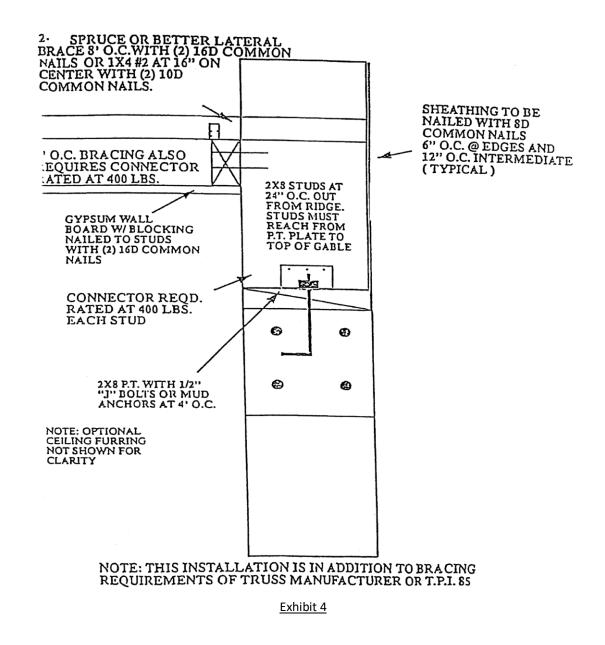
8 Sec. 6-87. Manufacture of precast seawall panels on vacant lots.

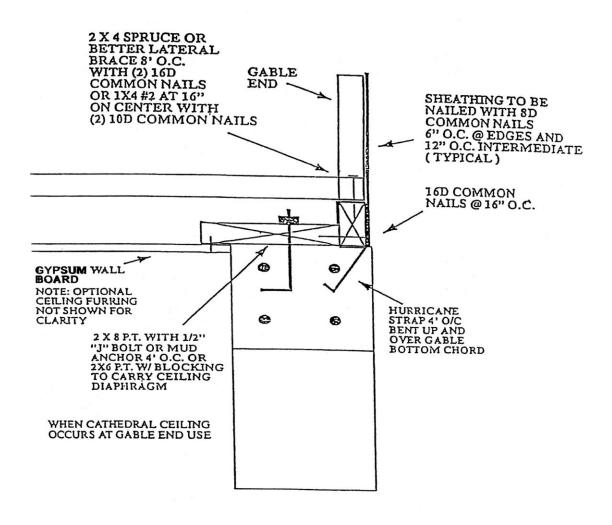
9 Manufacture of seawalls and marine construction activities may be undertaken subject to all applicable rules
 10 in <u>this code the Code of Ordinances</u>, and subject to the specific requirements of <u>Code</u>-section 30-793 (construction
 11 <u>temporary use permit</u>).



- (b) Be constructed of 2" × 4", 16" o.c. and bolted to thickened slab or foundation wall with ½" round bolts
 48" o.c. or minimum two bolts.
- 3 (c) Consist of 15/32" 4-ply CDX plywood or 15/32" OSB sheathing on one face of the shear wall and nailed
 4 in accordance with section 1705.1. Solid 2' × 4' backing at all edges is required.
- 5 (d) Be firmly anchored to floor system, roof system and the intersecting side walls.
- 6 (e) Be provided and analyzed for wind loads in all directions using the following formula.
- 7 (f) The sum total lengths of shear walls in all directions shall be equal to or greater than the length of the 8 perpendicular side length of the structure.
- 9 If the structure exceeds any of these limitations, the shear walls, roof diaphragm, and all associated connection
- 10 details shall be designed and certified by an architect or an engineer.

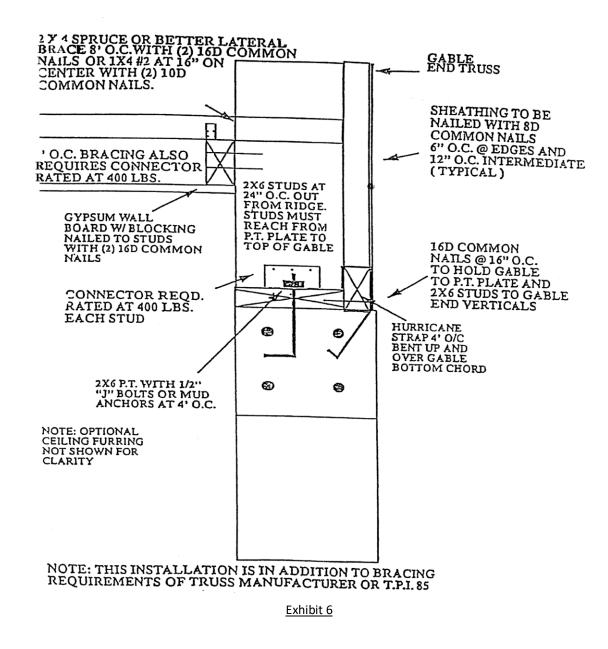






NOTE: THIS INSTALLATION IS IN ADDITION TO BRACING REQUIREMENTS OF TRUSS MANUFACTURER OR T.P.I. 85

Exhibit 5





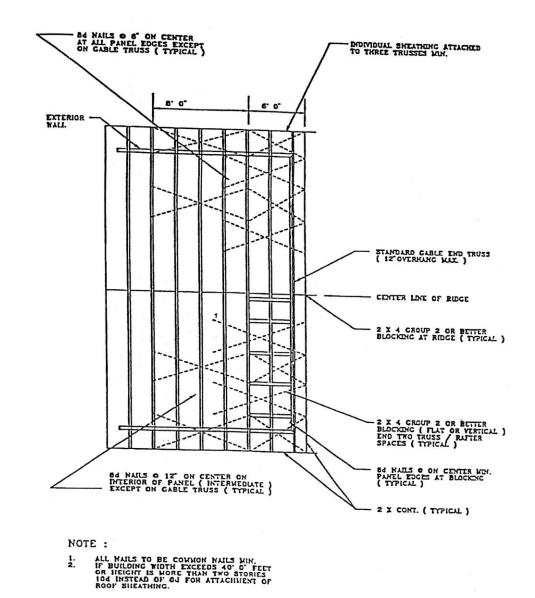
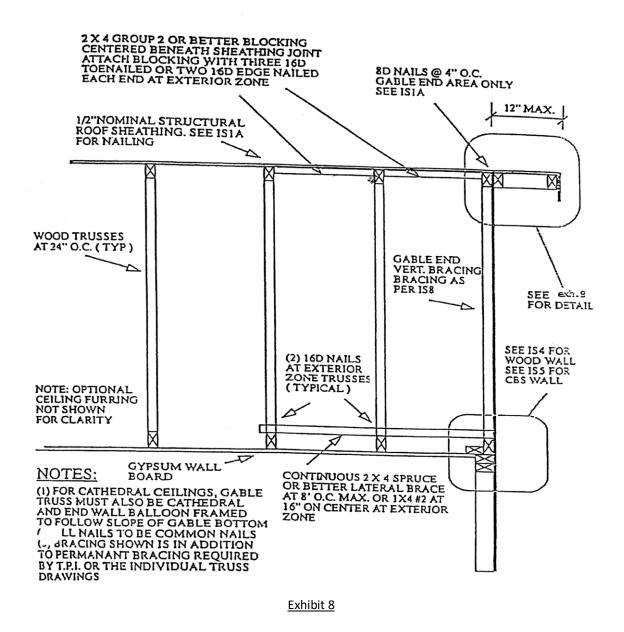
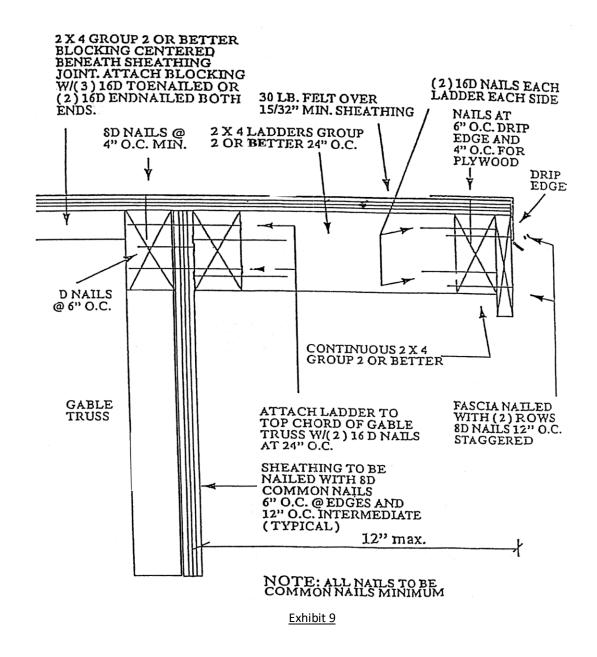


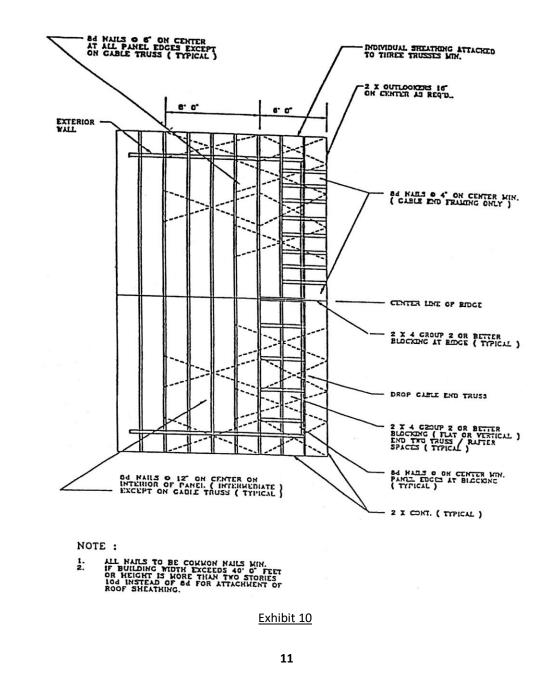
Exhibit 7

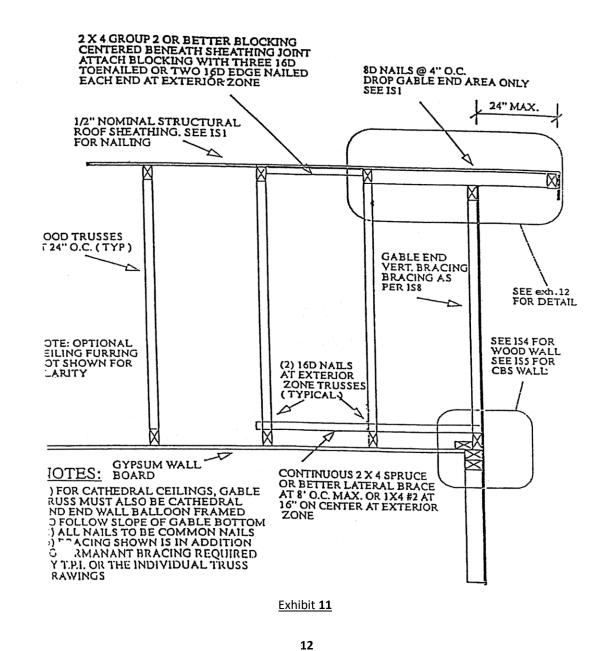
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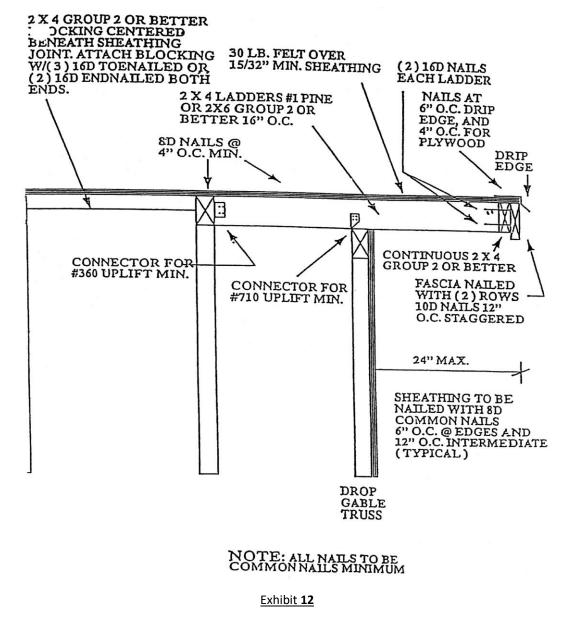


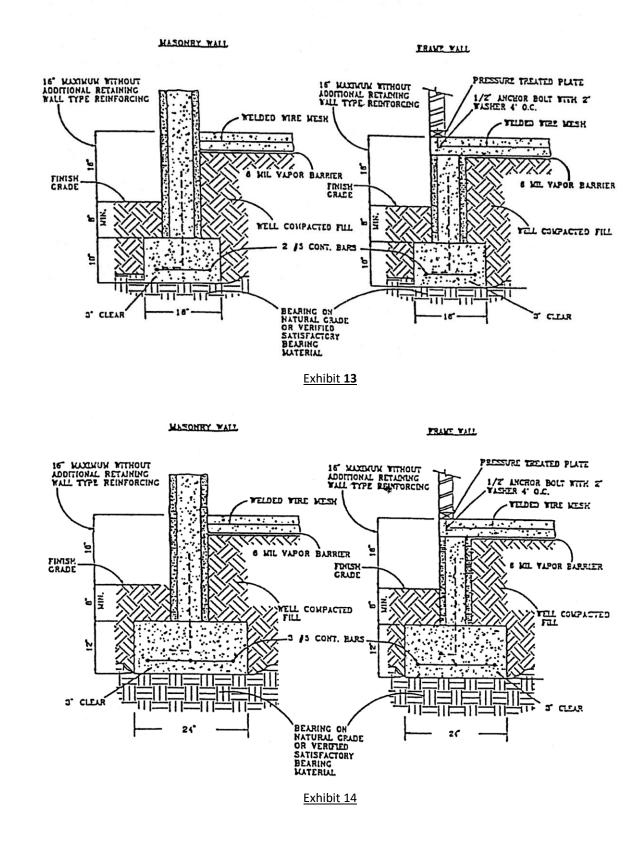








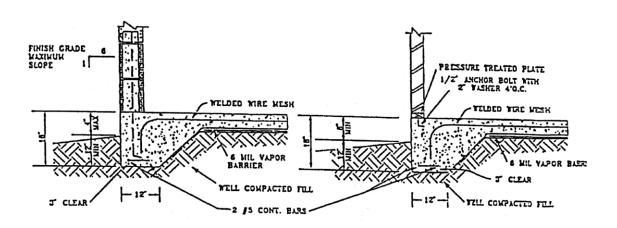






MISONRY WALL

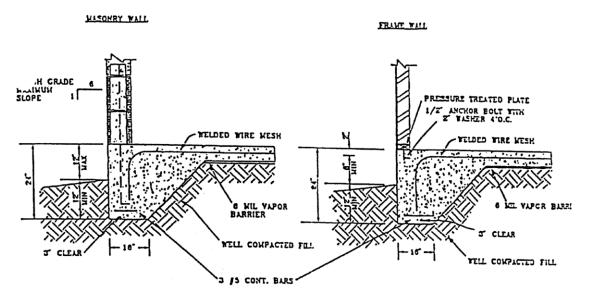
FRAME VALL



1) THE BOTTOM OF FOUNDATIONS SHALL EXTEND NO LESS THAN 12 INCHES BELOW FINISH GRADE. 2) ALL WOOD FRAMING AND SHEATHING LESS THAN 8 INCHES FROM EXPOSED EARTH SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED WOOD.

3) CLEARANCE BETWEEN WOOD SIDING AND EARTH SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN & INCHES.

Exhibit 15



1) THE BOTTOW OF FOUNDATIONS SHALL EXTEND NO LESS THAN 12 INCHES BELOW FINISH GRADE.

2) ALL WOOD FRAMING AND SHEATHING LESS THAN & DICHES FROM EXPOSED EARTH SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED YOOD.

3) CLEARANCE BETWEEN WOOD SIDING AND EARTH SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 6 INCHES.

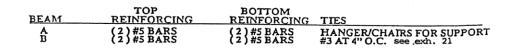
Exhibit 16

Page 80 of 159

4 5

	8'	9'	10'	ш'	12'	13'	14'	15'
8	A	A	A	В	В	В	В	В
10,	A	В	В	В	В	В	В	
12'	в	в	В	В	В	В		
14'	В	в	В	В	В	В		
16'	В	В	В	В	В			
18'	в	в	В	В				
20'	В	В	В	В				
22'	В	В	В	В				
24'	В	В	В					
26,	В	В	В					
28'	B	В	В					
ŝ	в	в						
	28' 26, 24' 22' 20' 18' 16' 14' 12' 10'	28' 26, 24' 22' 20' 18' 16' 14' 12' 10' 8' B	38. 26, 27, 210, 18, 19, 14, 13, 16, 14, 38. 16, 14, 12, 14, 12, 14, 12, 14, 12, 14,	A A A a A B B a A B B a A B B B a B B B B B a b B B B B a b B B B B B a b B	in A A A B in A B B B B in B B B B B ini B B B B init B<	im A A A B B im A A A B B im A B B B B B im A B B B B B B im B B B B B B B B im B B B B B B B B im B B B B B B B B im B B B B B B B B im B	im A A A B	im A A A B

(1) ALL TIES MUST BE FULLY ANCHORED AT TOP (2) CALCULATIONS ARE BASED ON SINGLE SPAN, UNIFORMLY LOADED BEAM (3) SPAN BASED ON CLOSED BUILDING ENVELOPE (4) CONCRETE SHALL BE A MINIMUM 3000 PSI IN 28 DAYS (5) REINFORCING STEEL SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM FY OF 60 KSI



CONCRETE TIE BEAM SCHEDULE: 8"x10"

Exhibit 17

	ĩ	8,	9.1	10'	11'	12'	13'								
- 1	*	С	С	C	D	D		14'	15'	16'	17'	18'	19'		
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ROOF SPAN (FEET)					D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E			
	12,	С	С	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E		1		
	14'	С	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	Е		3			
	16'	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	E		1				
	18'	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E						
	20,	D	D	D	D	D	E	E		2					
PAI	22'	D	D	D	D	D	E		ł						
ר גר	24'	D	D	D	D	D	E	1							
8	26,	D	D	D	D	E	E	1							
Ř	28'	D	D	D	D	E	1	1							
	100	D	D	D	D	E	1			9	1) ALL	TIES N	AUST BE FULLY		
	12	D	D	D	E	E			TONS ARE BASED						
	÷	D	D	D	E		_			1	JOADE	D BEA N BASI	M ED ON CLOSED		
	36.	D	D	D	E							BUILDING ENVELOPE (4) CONCRETE SHALL BE A MINIMUM 3000 PSI IN 28 DAYS			
	38	D	D	D	E	(5) PEINEOPCING ST							ING STEEL SHALL		
	40.	D	D	E	1										
	į2,	D	D	E	1										
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	TOP BEAM REINFORCING				REINF		١G	TIE							
	CDE			2)#5 2)#5 2)#5 2)#5 E	ARS BARS BARS		(2) #5 BARSHANGER/CHAIRS FOR SUPPORT(2) #5 BARS#3 AT 5" O.C. SEE(2) #6 BARS#3 AT 5" O.C. SEE				E FULL 21				

CONCRETE TIE BEAM SCHEDULE: 8"x12"

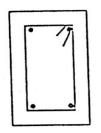
<u>Exhibit 18</u>

2 3

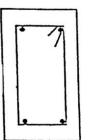
		'8'	9'	10'	ш'	12'	13'	14'	15'	16'	17;	18'	19'	201	,
	80	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	G	G	G	G	20' ' G	
	17	\mathbf{F}	F	F	F	F	F	F	G	G	G	G	G	H	
	12	F	F	F	F	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	H	H	
	14'	F	F	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	H	H	H	H	
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BEAM			יסי	TOP			BOTT		_			IATTI A TIAI	UM Fy	OF 60	V 21
	F G H I			REINFORCING (2)#5 BARS (2)#5 BARS (2)#5 BARS (2)#5 BARS			REINFORCING (2)#5 BARS (2)#5 BARS (2)#6 BARS (2)#7 BARS			TIES HANGERS/CHAIRS FOR SUPPORT #3 AT 7" O.C. SEE EXH. 21 #3 AT 7" O.C. SEE #3 AT 7" O.C. SEE				PORT	
	CONCRETE TIE BEAM SCHEDULE: 8"x16"														

<u>Exhibit 19</u>

2 3



#3 TIES WHERE REQUIRED, SEE 16" BEAM SCHEDULE. TIES CLOSED AND ANCHORED AT TOP.



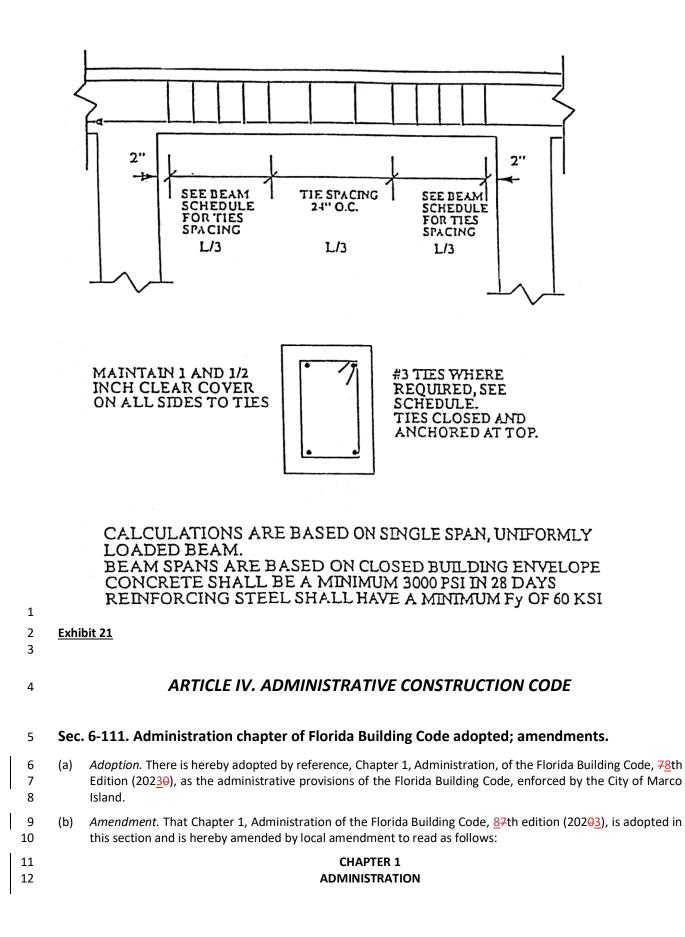
#3 TIES WHERE REQUIRED, SEE 16" BEAM SCHEDULE. TIES CLOSED AND ANCHORED AT TOP.

8"X18" TIE BEAM

8"X20" TIE BEAM

MAINTAIN 1 AND 1/2 INCH CLEAR COVER ON ALL SIDES TO TIES

CALCULATIONS ARE BASED ON SINGLE SPAN, UNIFORMLY LOADED BEAM. BEAM SPANS ARE BASED ON CLOSED BUILDING ENVELOPE CONCRETE SHALL BE A MINIMUM 3000 PSI IN 28 DAYS REINFORCING STEEL SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM FY OF 60 KSI	
Exhibit 20	
EXHIBIT 21 TYPICAL TIE SPACING	



1 2	SECTION 100 PURPOSE							
3 4 5 6 7	<i>100.1 Purpose.</i> The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish and adopt a single ordinance uniformly addressing the non-technical and administrative requirements for the Florida Building Code, 7th Edition (2020), and any supplements, additions and or deletions, approved by the Department of Community Affairs, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, the National Electric Code, 2017 edition, Florida Fire Prevention Code, current edition, and all other adopted technical codes and ordinances not superseded by the Florida Building Code.							
8 9	<i>100.1.1</i> Marco Island Administrative Construction Code shall constitute and be known and cited as the Marco Island Administrative Construction Code ("ACC") hereinafter referred to as the "ACC."							
10 11	CHAPTER 1 SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION							
12	PART 1—SCOPE AND APPLICATION							
13 14	SECTION 101 GENERAL							
15 16	[A] 101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the Florida Building Code, hereinafter referred to as "this code."							
17 18 19	[A] 101.2 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, relocation, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.							
20	Exceptions:							
21 22 23 24	 Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories above grade plane in height with a separate means of egress, and their accessory structures not more than three stories above grade plane in height, shall comply with the Florida Building Code, Residential. 							
25 26	2. Code requirements that address snow loads and earthquake protection are pervasive; they are left in place but shall not be utilized or enforced because Florida has no snow load or earthquake threat.							
27	[A] 101.2.1 Appendices. Provisions in the appendices shall not apply unless specifically adopted.							
28 29 30	101.2.2 Florida Building Code, Residential Construction standards or practices which are not covered by Florida Building Code, Residential volume shall be in accordance with the provisions of Florida Building Code Building.	2,						
31 32 33 34 35	[A] 101.3 Intent. The purpose of this code is to establish the minimum requirements to provide a reasonable level of safety, public health and general welfare through structural strength, means of egress facilities, stability, sanitation, adequate light and ventilation, energy conservation, and safety to life and property from fire and other hazards attributed to the built environment and to provide a reasonable level of safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.							
36 37	101.3.1 Quality control. Quality control of materials and workmanship is not within the purview of this code except as it relates to the purposes stated herein.	!						
38 39 40 41 42	101.3.2 Warranty and Liability. The permitting, plan review or inspection of any building, system or plan by this jurisdiction, under the requirements of this code, shall not be construed in any court as a warranty of th physical condition of such building, system or plan or their adequacy. This jurisdiction shall not be liable in tort for damages or hazardous or illegal condition or inadequacy in such building, system or plan, nor for any failure of any component of such, which may occur subsequent to such inspection or permitting.							

- 1 [A] 101.4 Referenced codes. The other codes listed in Sections 101.4.1 through 101.4.9 and referenced elsewhere
- in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such
 reference.
- 4 [A] 101.4.1 Gas. The provisions of the Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas shall apply to the installation of gas 5 piping from the point of delivery, gas appliances and related accessories as covered in this code. These 6 requirements apply to gas piping systems extending from the point of delivery to the inlet connections of 7 appliances and the installation and operation of residential and commercial gas appliances and related 8 accessories.
- [A] 101.4.2 Mechanical. The provisions of the Florida Building Code, Mechanical shall apply to the
 installation, alterations, repairs and replacement of mechanical systems, including equipment, appliances,
 fixtures, fittings and/or appurtenances, including ventilating, heating, cooling, air-conditioning and
 refrigeration systems, incinerators and other energy related systems.
- [A] 101.4.3 Plumbing. The provisions of the Florida Building Code, Plumbing shall apply to the installation,
 alteration, repair and replacement of plumbing systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings
 and appurtenances, and where connected to a water or sewage system and all aspects of a medical gas
 system.
- [A] 101.4.4 Property maintenance. The provisions of the International Property Maintenance Code shall apply
 to existing structures and premises; equipment and facilities; light, ventilation, space heating, sanitation, life
 and fire safety hazards; responsibilities of owners, operators and occupants; and occupancy of existing
 premises and structures.
- [A] 101.4.5 Fire prevention. For provisions related to fire prevention, refer to the Florida Fire Prevention
 Code. The Florida Fire Prevention Code shall apply to matters affecting or relating to structures, processes
 and premises from the hazard of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures,
 materials or devices; from conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of
 structures or premises; and from the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire
 suppression, automatic sprinkler systems and alarm systems or fire hazards in the structure or on the
 premises from occupancy or operation.
- [A] 101.4.6 Energy. The provisions of the Florida Building Code, Energy Conservation shall apply to all matters
 governing the design and construction of buildings for energy efficiency.
- [A] 101.4.7 Existing buildings. The provisions of the Florida Building Code, Existing Building shall apply to
 matters governing the repair, alteration, change of occupancy, addition to and relocation of existing
 buildings.
- 33 *101.4.8 Accessibility.* For provisions related to accessibility, refer to the Florida Building Code, Accessibility.
- 34 101.4.9 Manufactured buildings. For additional administrative and special code requirements, see Section
 35 458, Florida Building Code, Building, and Rule 61-41 F.A.C.
- 36SECTION 10237APPLICABILITY
- [A] 102.1 General. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the
 specific requirement shall be applicable. Where, in any specific case, different sections of this code specify
 different materials, methods of construction or other requirements, the most restrictive shall govern.
- 102.1.1 The Florida Building Code does not apply to, and no code enforcement action shall be brought with
 respect to, zoning requirements, land use requirements and owner specifications or programmatic
 requirements which do not pertain to and govern the design, construction, erection, alteration, modification,
 repair or demolition of public or private buildings, structures or facilities or to programmatic requirements
 that do not pertain to enforcement of the Florida Building Code. Additionally, a local code enforcement
 agency may not administer or enforce the Florida Building Code, Building to prevent the siting of any publicly

owned facility, including, but not limited to, correctional facilities, juvenile justice facilities, or state
 universities, community colleges, or public education facilities, as provided by law.

102.2 Building. The provisions of the Florida Building Code shall apply to the construction, erection, alteration,
 modification, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every
 public and private building, structure or facility or floating residential structure, or any appurtenances connected
 or attached to such buildings, structures or facilities. Additions, alterations, repairs and changes of use or
 occupancy group in all buildings and structures shall comply with the provisions provided in the Florida Building
 Code, Existing Building. The following buildings, structures and facilities are exempt from the Florida Building Code

9 as provided by law, and any further exemptions shall be as determined by the legislature and provided by law:

10 (a) Building and structures specifically regulated and preempted by the federal government.

- 11 (b) Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.
- 12 (c) Nonresidential farm buildings on farms.

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- 13 (d) Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes.
- (e) Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices, except that the provisions of Part II (Sections 553.501—553.513, Florida Statutes) relating to accessibility by persons with disabilities shall apply to such mobile or modular structures. Permits shall be required for structural support and tie-down, electric supply and all other such utility connections to such mobile or modular structures as required by this jurisdiction.
- (f) Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in Section 366.02, Florida Statutes, which
 are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.
 - (g) Temporary sets, assemblies, or structures used in commercial motion picture or television production, or any sound-recording equipment used in such production, on or off the premises.
 - (h) Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term "chickee" means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other nonwood features.
- (i) Family mausoleums not exceeding 250 square feet (23 m²) in area which are prefabricated and
 assembled on site or preassembled and delivered on site and have walls, roofs, and a floor constructed
 of granite, marble, or reinforced concrete.
 - (j) Temporary housing provided by the Department of Corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.
- (k) A building or structure having less than 1,000 square feet (93 m²) which is constructed and owned by a natural person for hunting and which is repaired or reconstructed to the same dimension and condition as existed on January 1, 2011, if the building or structure:
- 35 1. Is not rented or leased or used as a principal residence;
- 362.Is not located within the 100-year flood plain according to the Federal Emergency Management37Agency's current Flood Insurance Rate Map; and
- 38 3. Is not connected to an off-site electric power or water supply.

102.2.1 In addition to the requirements of Sections 553.79 and 553.80, Florida Statutes, facilities subject to
 the provisions of Chapter 395, Florida Statutes, and Part II of Chapter 400, Florida Statutes, shall have facility
 plans reviewed and construction surveyed by the state agency authorized to do so under the requirements
 of Chapter 395, Florida Statutes, and Part II of Chapter 400, Florida Statutes, and the certification
 requirements of the federal government.

1 102.2.2 Residential buildings or structures moved into or within a county or municipality shall not be 2 required to be brought into compliance with the state minimum building code in force at the time the 3 building or structure is moved, provided: 4 1. The building or structure is structurally sound and in occupiable condition for its intended use; 5 2. The occupancy use classification for the building or structure is not changed as a result of the move; 6 3. The building is not substantially remodeled; 7 4. Current fire code requirements for ingress and egress are met; 8 5. Electrical, gas and plumbing systems meet the codes in force at the time of construction and are 9 operational and safe for reconnection; and 10 6. Foundation plans are sealed by a professional engineer or architect licensed to practice in this state, 11 if required by the Florida Building Code, Building for all residential buildings or structures of the same 12 occupancy class. 13 102.2.3 The building official shall apply the same standard to a moved residential building or structure as that 14 applied to the remodeling of any comparable residential building or structure to determine whether the 15 moved structure is substantially remodeled. The cost of the foundation on which the moved building or 16 structure is placed shall not be included in the cost of remodeling for purposes of determining whether a 17 moved building or structure has been substantially remodeled. 18 102.2.4 This section does not apply to the jurisdiction and authority of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to inspect amusement rides or the Department of Financial Services to inspect state-19 20 owned buildings and boilers. 21 102.2.5 Each enforcement district shall be governed by a board, the composition of which shall be 22 determined by the affected localities. 23 1. At its own option, each enforcement district or local enforcement agency may adopt rules 24 granting to the owner of a single-family residence one or more exemptions from the Florida 25 Building Code relating to: 26 a. Addition, alteration, or repairs performed by the property owner upon his or her own 27 property, provided any addition or alteration shall not exceed 1,000 square feet (93 m²) or 28 the square footage of the primary structure, whichever is less. 29 b. Addition, alteration, or repairs by a nonowner within a specific cost limitation set by rule, 30 provided the total cost shall not exceed \$5,000 within any 12-month period. 31 Building and inspection fees. c. 32 2. However, the exemptions under subparagraph 1 do not apply to single-family residences that are 33 located in mapped flood hazard areas, as defined in the code, unless the enforcement district or local enforcement agency has determined that the work, which is otherwise exempt, does not 34 35 constitute a substantial improvement, including the repair of substantial damage, of such singlefamily residences. 36 37 3. Each code exemption, as defined in sub-subparagraphs 1a, 1b, and 1c shall be certified to the 38 local board 10 days prior to implementation and shall only be effective in the territorial 39 jurisdiction of the enforcement district or local enforcement agency implementing it. 40 102.2.6 This section does not apply to swings and other playground equipment accessory to a one- or two-41 family dwelling. 42 Exception: Electrical service to such playground equipment shall be in accordance with Chapter 27 of 43 this code.

- [A] 102.3 Application of references. References to chapter or section numbers, or to provisions not specifically
 identified by number, shall be construed to refer to such chapter, section or provision of this code.
- 3 [A] 102.4 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be considered

part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in
 Sections 102.4.1 and 102.4.2.

- 6 [A] 102.4.1 Conflicts. Where conflicts occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and 7 standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.
- 8 [A] 102.4.2 Provisions in referenced codes and standards. Where the extent of the reference to a referenced
- 9 code or standard includes subject matter that is within the scope of this code or the Florida Codes listed in 10 Section 101.4, the provisions of this code or the Florida Codes listed in Section 101.4, as applicable, shall take
- 11 precedence over the provisions in the referenced code or standard.
- [A] 102.5 Partial invalidity. In the event that any part or provision of this code is held to be illegal or void, this shall
 not have the effect of making void or illegal any of the other parts or provisions.
- [A] 102.6 Existing structures. The legal occupancy of any structure existing on the date of adoption of this code
 shall be permitted to continue without change, except as otherwise specifically provided in this code, the Florida
 Building Code, Existing Building, International Property Maintenance Code or the Florida Fire Prevention Code.
- [A] 102.6.1 Buildings not previously occupied. A building or portion of a building that has not been previously
 occupied or used for its intended purpose in accordance with the laws in existence at the time of its
 completion shall comply with the provisions of the Florida Building Code, Building or Florida Building Code,
 Desidential as applicable, for new construction equilibrium equilibrium equilibrium.
- 20 Residential, as applicable, for new construction or with any current permit for such occupancy.
- [A] 102.6.2 Buildings previously occupied. The legal occupancy of any building existing on the date of
 adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change, except as otherwise specifically
 provided in this code, the Florida Fire Prevention Code, International Property Maintenance Code or as is
 deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.
- 25 102.7 Relocation of manufactured buildings.
- 26 (1) Relocation of an existing manufactured building does not constitute an alteration.
- (2) A relocated building shall comply with wind speed requirements of the new location, using the
 appropriate wind speed map. If the existing building was manufactured in compliance with the
 Standard Building Code (prior to March 1, 2002), the wind speed map of the Standard Building Code
 shall be applicable. If the existing building was manufactured in compliance with the Florida Building
 Code (after March 1, 2002), the wind speed map of the Florida Building Code shall be applicable.
- 32 (3) A relocated building shall comply with the flood hazard area requirements of the new location, if
 33 applicable.
- 34 102.8 Existing mechanical equipment. An agency or local government may not require that existing mechanical 35 equipment located on or above the surface of a roof be installed in compliance with the requirements of the 36 Florida Building Code except during reroofing when the equipment is being replaced or moved and is not in 37 compliance with the provisions of the Florida Building Code relating to roof-mounted mechanical units.
- 38 102.9 Words defined.
- 39 Appraised value. For the purpose of this section, appraised value is defined as either (1) one hundred and
- twenty (120) percent of the assessed value of the structure as indicated by the County Property Appraiser's
 Office or (2) the value as indicated in a certified appraisal from a certified appraiser.
- Assessed value. The value of real property and improvements thereon as established by the County Property
 Appraiser.

- Basic Wind Speed Line. The basic wind speed for the jurisdiction shall be as required by the windspeed maps
 in Section 1609 of the Florida Building Code, 7th Edition (2020):
- 3 Risk Category I: 155 mph

- Risk Category II (Single Family Home): 170 mph
- 5 Risk Category III: 185 mph
- 6 Risk Category IV: 190 mph
- 7 *Board*. The City Board of Adjustment and Appeals, unless otherwise specifically stated.
- 8 *Building shell.* The structural components that completely enclose a building, including, but not limited to, 9 the foundation, structural frame, floor slabs, exterior walls and roof system.
- 10 *Building system.* A functionally related group of elements, components and/or equipment, such as the 11 electrical, plumbing and mechanical systems of a building.
- *Certificate of occupancy (C.O.).* An official document evidencing that a building satisfies the requirements of
 the jurisdiction for the occupancy of a building.
- 14 *Certificate of Completion (C. of C.).* An official document evidencing that a building satisfies the requirements 15 of the jurisdiction for the completion of a building, or component of a building or an accessory structure.
- 16 *Code.* The Florida Building Code, or the Code of Ordinances, as the context may require.
- 17 *Demolition.* The act of razing, dismantling or removal of a building or structure, or portion thereof.
- 18 Department or department. The Department of Building Safety.
- *Examination.* An exam prepared, proctored and graded by a recognized testing agency unless otherwise
 implied in context or specifically stated otherwise.
- Inspection warrant. A court order authorizing the official or his designee to perform an inspection of a
 particular property named in the warrant.
- 23 Intensification of use. An increase in capacity or number of units of a residential or commercial building.
- *NGVD—National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29).* A system of measurement used by surveyors
 and engineers, the basis for relating ground and flood elevations. It has been replaced by the North American
 Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88).
- NAVD—North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). A revised system of measurement used by
 surveyors and engineers, the basis for relating ground and flood elevations. It is also based on satellite
 systems that account for differences in gravitational forces in different areas. Note: NGVD + 1.3 ft = NAVD
- 30 *Permit card or placard.* A document issued by the jurisdiction evidencing the issuance of a permit and 31 recording of inspections.
- 32 PART 2—ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT 33 SECTION 103 34 DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING SAFETY 35 RESERVED 36 SECTION 104 37 DUTIES AND POWERS OF BUILDING OFFICIAL
- 38 [A] 104.1 General. Reserved
- 39 [A] 104.2 Applications and permits. Reserved

- 1 104.2.1 Determination of substantially improved or substantially damaged existing buildings and structures in 2 flood hazard areas. Reserved
- 3 [A] 104.3 Notices and orders. Reserved
- 4 [A] 104.4 Inspections. Reserved
- 5 [A] 104.5 Identification. Reserved
- 6 [A] 104.6 Right of entry. Reserved

7 [A] 104.7 Department records. The building official shall keep official records of applications received, permits and

8 certificates issued, fees collected, reports of inspections, and notices and orders issued. Such records shall be

9 retained in the official records for the period required for retention of public records per FS 119.

10 *104.8 Liability.* The building official, member of the board of appeals or employee charged with the enforcement of

11 this code, while acting for the jurisdiction in good faith and without malice in the discharge of the duties required

- by this code or other pertinent law or ordinance, shall not thereby be civilly or criminally rendered liable personally and is hereby relieved from personal liability for any damage accruing to persons or property as a result of any act
- or by reason of an act or omission in the discharge of official duties. Any suit instituted against an officer or

15 employee because of an act performed by that officer or employee in the lawful discharge of duties and under the

provisions of this code shall be defended by legal representative of the jurisdiction until the final termination of

the proceedings. The building official or any subordinate shall not be liable for cost in any action, suit or

18 proceeding that is instituted in pursuance of the provisions of this code.

[A] 104.8.1 Legal defense. Any suit or criminal complaint instituted against an officer or employee because of
 an act performed by that officer or employee in the lawful discharge of duties and under the provisions of
 this code shall be defended by legal representatives of the jurisdiction until the final termination of the
 proceedings. The building official or any subordinate shall not be liable for cost in any action, suit or
 proceeding that is instituted in pursuance of the provisions of this code.

- [*A*] 104.9 Approved materials and equipment. Materials, equipment and devices approved by the building official shall be constructed and installed in accordance with such approval.
- [A] 104.9.1 Used materials and equipment. The use of used materials that meet the requirements of this
 code for new materials is permitted. Used equipment and devices shall not be reused unless approved by the
 building official.
- 29 [A] 104.10 Modifications. Reserved

30 [A] 104.11 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment. The provisions of this code 31 are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not 32 specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative has been approved. An alternative material, 33 design or method of construction shall be approved where the building official finds that the proposed design is 34 satisfactory and complies with the intent of the provisions of this code, and that the material, method or work 35 offered is, for the purpose intended, not less than the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in quality, 36 strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety. Where the alternative material, design or method of 37 construction is not approved, the building official shall respond in writing, stating the reasons why the alternative 38 was not approved.

[A] 104.11.1 Research reports. Supporting data, where necessary to assist in the approval of materials or
 assemblies not specifically provided for in this code, shall consist of valid research reports from approved
 sources.

[A] 104.11.2 Tests. Whenever there is insufficient evidence of compliance with the provisions of this code, or
 evidence that a material or method does not conform to the requirements of this code, or in order to
 substantiate claims for alternative materials or methods, the building official shall have the authority to
 require tests as evidence of compliance to be made at no expense to the jurisdiction. Test methods shall be

46 as specified in this code or by other recognized test standards. In the absence of recognized and accepted

test methods, the building official shall approve the testing procedures. Tests shall be performed by an
 approved agency. Reports of such tests shall be retained by the building official for the period required for
 retention of public records.

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SECTION 105 PERMITS

[A] 105.1 Required. Any owner or owner's authorized agent who intends to construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move,
demolish or change the occupancy of a building or structure, or to erect, install, enlarge, alter, repair, remove,
convert or replace any impact-resistant coverings, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system, the installation
of which is regulated by this code, or to cause any such work to be performed, shall first make application to the
building official and obtain the required permit.

- 11 [A] 105.1.1 Annual facility permit. In lieu of an individual permit for each alteration to an existing electrical, 12 gas, mechanical, plumbing or interior nonstructural office system(s), the building official is authorized to 13 issue an annual permit for any occupancy to facilitate routine or emergency service, repair, refurbishing, 14 minor renovations of service systems or manufacturing equipment installations/relocations. The building 15 official shall be notified of major changes and shall retain the right to make inspections at the facility site as 16 deemed necessary. An annual facility permit shall be assessed with an annual fee and shall be valid for one 17 year from date of issuance. A separate permit shall be obtained for each facility and for each construction trade, as applicable. The permit application shall contain a general description of the parameters of work 18 19 intended to be performed during the year.
- [A] 105.1.2 Annual Facility permit records. The person to whom an annual permit is issued shall keep a
 detailed record of alterations made under such annual permit. The building official shall have access to such
 records at all times or such records shall be filed with the building official as designated.
- *105.1.3 Food permit.* In accordance with Section 500.12, Florida Statutes, a food permit from the
 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is required of any person who operates a food
 establishment or retail store.
- 105.1.4 Public swimming pool. The local enforcing agency may not issue a building permit to construct,
 develop, or modify a public swimming pool without proof of application, whether complete or incomplete,
 for an operating permit pursuant to Section 514.031, Florida Statutes. A certificate of completion or
 occupancy may not be issued until such operating permit is issued. The local enforcing agency shall conduct
 their review of the building permit application upon filing and in accordance with Chapter 553, Florida
- 31 Statutes. The local enforcing agency may confer with the Department of Health, if necessary, but may not 32 delay the building permit application review while awaiting comment from the Department of Health.
- [A] 105.2 Work exempt from permit. Exemptions from permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction, to include work in any special flood hazard area. Exemptions granted under this section do not relieve the owner or contractor from their duty to comply with applicable provisions of the Florida Building Code, and requirements of the local floodplain management ordinance. Permits shall not be required for the following:
- 39 Gas:
- 40 1. Portable heating appliance.
- 412.Replacement of any minor part that does not alter approval of equipment or make such42equipment unsafe.
- 43 Mechanical:
- 44 1. Portable heating appliance.
- 45 2. Portable ventilation equipment.

- 1 3. Portable cooling unit. 2 4. Steam, hot or chilled water piping within any heating or cooling equipment regulated by this 3 code. 4 5. Replacement of any part that does not alter its approval or make it unsafe. 5 6. Portable evaporative cooler. 6 7. Self-contained refrigeration system containing 10 pounds (4.54 kg) or less of refrigerant and 7 actuated by motors of 1 horsepower (0.75 kW) or less. 8 8. The installation, replacement, removal or metering of any load management control device. 9 Plumbing: 10 1. The stopping of leaks in drains, water, soil, waste or vent pipe, provided, however, that if any 11 concealed trap, drain pipe, water, soil, waste or vent pipe becomes defective and it becomes 12 necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, such work shall be considered as new work and a permit shall be obtained and inspection made as provided in this code. 13 14 2. The clearing of stoppages or the repairing of leaks in pipes, valves or fixtures and the removal and 15 reinstallation of water closets, provided such repairs do not involve or require the replacement 16 or rearrangement of valves, pipes or fixtures. 17 [A] 105.2.1 Emergency repairs. Where equipment replacements and repairs must be performed in an 18 emergency situation, the permit application shall be submitted within the next working business day to the 19 building official. 20 [A] 105.2.2 Minor repairs. Ordinary minor repairs may be made with the approval of the building official 21 without a permit, provided the repairs do not include the cutting away of any wall, partition or portion 22 thereof, the removal or cutting of any structural beam or load-bearing support, or the removal or change of 23 any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a structure affecting the egress requirements; 24 nor shall ordinary repairs include addition to, alteration of, replacement or relocation of any standpipe, 25 water supply, sewer, drainage, drain leader, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping, electric wiring systems or 26 mechanical equipment or other work affecting public health or general safety, and such repairs shall not 27 violate any of the provisions of the technical codes. 28 [A] 105.2.3 Public service agencies. A permit shall not be required for the installation, alteration or repair of 29 generation, transmission, distribution or metering or other related equipment that is under the ownership 30 and control of public service agencies by established right. 31 [A] 105.3 Application for permit. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefor in writing 32 on a form furnished by the building department for that purpose. 33 Permit application forms shall be in the format prescribed by a local administrative board, if applicable, and must 34 comply with the requirements of Sections 713.135(5) and (6), Florida Statutes. 35 Each application shall be inscribed with the date of application, and the code in effect as of that date. For a 36 building permit for which an application is submitted prior to the effective date of the Florida Building Code, the 37 state minimum building code in effect in the permitting jurisdiction on the date of the application governs the 38 permitted work for the life of the permit and any extension granted to the permit. 39 Effective October 1, 2017, a local enforcement agency shall post each type of building permit application on its 40 website. Completed applications must be able to be submitted electronically to the appropriate building 41 department. Accepted methods of electronic submission include, but are not limited to, e-mail submission of 42 applications in portable document format or submission of applications through an electronic fill-in form available 43 on the building department's website or through a third-party submission management software. Payments, 44 attachments, or drawings required as part of the application may be submitted in person in a nonelectronic
- 45 format, at the discretion of the building official.

- 1 [A] 105.3.1 Action on application. The building official shall examine or cause to be examined applications for 2 permits and amendments thereto within a reasonable time after filing. If the application or the construction 3 documents do not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the building official shall reject such 4 application in writing, stating the reasons therefor. If the building official is satisfied that the proposed work 5 conforms to the requirements of this code and laws and ordinances applicable thereto, the building official 6 shall issue a permit therefor as soon as practicable. When authorized through contractual agreement with a 7 school board, in acting on applications for permits, the building official shall give first priority to any 8 applications for the construction of, or addition or renovation to, any school or educational facility.
- 9 105.3.1.1 If a state university, Florida college or public school district elects to use a local government's
 10 code enforcement offices, fees charged by counties and municipalities for enforcement of the Florida
 11 Building Code on buildings, structures, and facilities of state universities, state colleges, and public 12 school districts shall not be more than the actual labor and administrative costs incurred for plans
 13 review and inspections to ensure compliance with the code.
- 14105.3.1.2 No permit may be issued for any building construction, erection, alteration, modification,15repair, or addition unless the applicant for such permit provides to the enforcing agency which issues16the permit any of the following documents which apply to the construction for which the permit is to17be issued and which shall be prepared by or under the direction of an engineer registered under18Chapter 471, Florida Statutes:

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- Plumbing documents for any new building or addition which requires a plumbing system with more than 250 fixture units or which costs more than \$125,000.
- 2. Fire sprinkler documents for any new building or addition which includes a fire sprinkler system which contains 50 or more sprinkler heads. Personnel as authorized by chapter 633 Florida Statutes, may design a fire sprinkler system of 49 or fewer heads and may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation, addition or deletion of not more than 49 heads, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system.
- 273.Heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning documents for any new building or addition28which requires more than a 15-ton-per-system capacity which is designed to accommodate29100 or more persons or for which the system costs more than \$125,000. This paragraph30does not include any document for the replacement or repair of an existing system in31which the work does not require altering a structural part of the building or for work on a32residential one-, two-, three-, or four-family structure.
 - An air-conditioning system may be designed by an installing air-conditioning contractor certified under Chapter 489, Florida Statutes, to serve any building or addition which is designed to accommodate fewer than 100 persons and requires an air-conditioning system with a value of \$125,000 or less; and when a 15-ton-per system or less is designed for a singular space of a building and each 15-ton system or less has an independent duct system. Systems not complying with the above require design documents that are to be sealed by a professional engineer.
 - *Example 1:* When a space has two 10-ton systems with each having an independent duct system, the contractor may design these two systems since each unit (system) is less than 15 tons.
- 43Example 2: Consider a small single-story office building which consists of six individual44offices where each office has a single three-ton package air conditioning heat pump. The45six heat pumps are connected to a single water-cooling tower. The cost of the entire46heating, ventilation and air-conditioning work is \$47,000 and the office building47accommodates fewer than 100 persons. Because the six mechanical units are connected to48a common water tower, this is considered to be an 18-ton system.

1 2 3		<i>Note:</i> It was further clarified by the Commission that the limiting criteria of 100 persons and \$125,000 apply to the building occupancy load and the cost for the total air-conditioning system of the building.					
4 5 6	4.	Any specialized mechanical, electrical, or plumbing document for any new building or addition which includes a medical gas, oxygen, steam, vacuum, toxic air filtration, halon, or fire detection and alarm system which costs more than \$5,000.					
7 8 9 10 11 12	5.	Electrical documents. See Florida Statutes 471.003(2)(h). Any electrical or plumbing or air- conditioning and refrigeration system meeting the following thresholds are required to be designed by a Florida Registered Engineer. The system, Requires an electrical system with a value of over \$125,000; and Requires an aggregate service capacity of over 600 amperes (240 volts) on a residential electrical system or over 800 amperes (240 volts) on a commercial or industrial electrical system;					
13 14 15 16 17		NOTE: It was further clarified by the Commission that the limiting factor of 240 volt or over is required to be designed by an Engineer. Documents requiring an engineer seal by this part shall not be valid unless a professional engineer who possesses a valid certificate of registration has signed, dated, and stamped such document as provided in Section 471.025, Florida Statutes.					
18 19	6.	All public swimming pools and public bathing places defined by and regulated under Chapter 514, Florida Statutes.					
20 21 22 23 24	[A] 105.3.2 Time limitation of application. An application for a permit for any proposed work shall be deemed to have been abandoned becoming null and void 180 days after the date of filing, unless such application has been pursued in good faith or a permit has been issued; except that the building official is authorized to grant one or more extensions of time for additional periods not exceeding 90 days each. The extension shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated.						
25 26 27 28 29 30	105.3.3 An enforcing authority may not issue a building permit for any building construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair or addition unless the permit either includes on its face or there is attached to the permit the following statement: "NOTICE: In addition to the requirements of this permit, there may be additional restrictions applicable to this property that may be found in the public records of this county, and there may be additional permits required from other governmental entities such as water management districts, state agencies, or federal agencies."						
31 32 33 34	application there	ng permit for a single-family residential dwelling must be issued within 30 working days of efor unless unusual circumstances require a longer time for processing the application or it application fails to satisfy the Florida Building Code or the enforcing agency's laws or					
35 36 37 38	105.3.5 Identification of minimum premium policy. Except as otherwise provided in Chapter 440, Florida Statutes, Workers' Compensation, every employer shall, as a condition to receiving a building permit, show proof that it has secured compensation for its employees as provided in Sections 440.10 and 440.38, Florida Statutes.						
39 40 41 42 43	building where t performed accor under this parag	s removal. Moving, removal or disposal of asbestos-containing materials on a residential he owner occupies the building, the building is not for sale or lease, and the work is rding to the owner-builder limitations provided in this paragraph. To qualify for exemption raph, an owner must personally appear and sign the building permit application. The cy shall provide the person with a disclosure statement in substantially the following form:					
44 45 46 47	have appli your prope	<i>Statement:</i> State law requires asbestos abatement to be done by licensed contractors. You ed for a permit under an exemption to that law. The exemption allows you, as the owner of erty, to act as your own asbestos abatement contractor even though you do not have a u must supervise the construction yourself. You may move, remove or dispose of asbestos-					

- 1 containing materials on a residential building where you occupy the building and the building is not for 2 sale or lease, or the building is a farm outbuilding on your property. If you sell or lease such building 3 within 1 year after the asbestos abatement is complete, the law will presume that you intended to sell 4 or lease the property at the time the work was done, which is a violation of this exemption. You may 5 not hire an unlicensed person as your contractor. Your work must be done according to all local, state 6 and federal laws and regulations which apply to asbestos abatement projects. It is your responsibility 7 to make sure that people employed by you have licenses required by state law and by county or 8 municipal licensing ordinances.
- 9 105.3.7 Applicable Code for Manufactured Buildings. Manufacturers should be permitted to complete all
 10 buildings designed and approved prior to the effective date of a new code edition, provided a clear signed
 11 contract is in place. The contract shall provide specific data mirroring that required by an application for
 12 permit, specifically, without limitation, date of execution, building owner or dealer, and anticipated date of
 13 completion. However, the construction activity must commence within 6 months of the contract's execution.
 14 The contract is subject to verification by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- 15 105.4 Conditions of the permit. The issuance or granting of a permit shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this code or of any other ordinance of the jurisdiction. Permits presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid. The issuance of a permit based on construction documents and other data shall not prevent the building official from requiring the correction of errors in the construction documents and other data. The building official is also authorized to prevent occupancy or use of a structure where in violation of this code or of any other ordinance of this jurisdiction.
- 105.4.1 Permit intent. A permit issued shall be construed to be a license to proceed with the work and not as authority to violate, cancel, alter or set aside any of the provisions of the technical codes, nor shall issuance of a permit prevent the building official from thereafter requiring a correction of errors in plans, construction or violations of this code. Every permit issued shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within 6 months after its issuance, or if the work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of 6 months after the time the work is commenced.
- 105.4.1.1 If work has commenced and the permit is revoked, becomes null and void, or expires because
 of lack of progress or abandonment, a new permit covering the proposed construction shall be
 obtained before proceeding with the work.
- 31105.4.1.2 If a new permit is not obtained within 180 days from the date the initial permit became null32and void, the building official is authorized to require that any work which has been commenced or33completed be removed from the building site. Alternately, a new permit may be issued on application,34providing the work in place and required to complete the structure meets all applicable regulations in35effect at the time the initial permit became null and void and any regulations which may have become36effective between the date of expiration and the date of issuance of the new permit.
- 37105.4.1.3 Work shall be considered to be in active progress when the permit has received an approved38inspection within 180 days. This provision shall not be applicable in case of civil commotion or strike or39when the building work is halted due directly to judicial injunction, order or similar process.
- 40105.4.1.4 The fee for renewal reissuance and extension of a permit shall be set forth by the41administrative authority.
- 42 105.5 Expiration. Every permit issued shall become invalid unless the work on the site authorized by such permit is
- 43 commenced within 180 days after its issuance, or if the work authorized on the site by such permit holder and
- 44 property owner shall be responsible to either complete all work in accordance with the permitted plans and
- 45 inspection or remove any partially completed work in a safe and code compliant manner. The building official is
- 46 authorized to grant, in writing, one or more extensions of time, for periods not more than 180 days each. The
- 47 extension shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated as determined by the building official.

1 2 3	owner, reg	<i>Iditional options for closing a permit</i> . Pursuant to Section 553.79(15), Florida Statutes, a property gardless of whether the property owner is the one listed on the application for the building permit, a building permit by complying with the following requirements:				
4 5 6 7 8 9	1.	The property owner may retain the original contractor listed on the permit or hire a different contractor appropriately licensed in this state to perform the work necessary to satisfy the conditions of the permit and to obtain any necessary inspection in order to close the permit. If a contractor other than the original contractor listed on the permit is hired by the property owner to close the permit, such contractor is not liable for any defects in the work performed by the original contractor and is only liable for the work that he or she performs.				
10 11	2.	The property owner may assume the role of an owner-builder, in accordance with Sections 489.103(7) and 489.503(6), Florida Statutes.				
12 13 14 15 16 17	3.	If a building permit is expired and its requirements have been substantially completed, as determined by the local enforcement agency, the permit may be closed without having to obtain a new building permit, and the work required to close the permit may be done pursuant to the building code in effect at the time the local enforcement agency received the application for the permit, unless the contractor has sought and received approval from the local enforcement agency for an alternative material, design or method of construction.				
18 19 20	4.	A local enforcement agency may close a building permit 6 years after the issuance of the permit, even in the absence of a final inspection, if the local enforcement agency determines that no apparent safety hazard exists.				
21 22		For purposes of this section, the term "close" means that the requirements of the permit have been satisfied.				
23 24		r the purposes of this subsection, a closed permit shall mean a permit for which all requirements etion have been satisfied or a permit that has been administratively closed by the building official.				
25 26		r the purposes of this subsection, an open permit shall mean a permit that has not satisfied all nts for completion as defined in 105.5.1.1.				
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	plan, or the cons enforcing agence the specific plan chapters and see local building co Code, the local b with the applica	or revocation. Whenever a permit required under this section is denied or revoked because the struction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of a building, is found by the local y to be not in compliance with the Florida Building Code, the local enforcing agency shall identify or project features that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific code ctions upon which the finding is based, and provide this information to the permit applicant. If the de administrator or inspector finds that the plans are not in compliance with the Florida Building building code administrator or inspector shall identify the specific plan features that do not comply ble codes, identify the specific code chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and rmation to the local enforcing agency. The local enforcing agency shall provide this information to cant.				
37 38 39 40 41	105.6.1 Pursuant to Section 553.79(16), Florida Statutes, a local enforcement agency may not deny issuance of a building permit to; issue a notice of violation to; or fine, penalize, sanction or assess fees against an arm's-length purchaser of a property for value solely because a building permit applied for by a previous owner of the property was not closed. The local enforcement agency shall maintain all rights and remedies against the property owner and contractor listed on the permit.					
42 43 44 45	of a buildin were not c	rsuant to Section 553.79(16), Florida Statutes, a local enforcement agency may not deny issuance ng permit to a contractor solely because the contractor is listed on other building permits that closed. A local enforcement agency has the authority to deny a new permit application from an for other reasons.				

[A] 105.7 Placement of permit. The building permit or copy shall be kept on the site of the work until the
 completion of the project.

- 1 *105.8 Notice of commencement.* In accordance with Section 713.135, Florida Statutes, when any person applies for
- 2 a building permit, the authority issuing such permit shall print on the face of each permit card in no less than 14-
- 3 point, capitalized, boldfaced type: "WARNING TO OWNER: YOUR FAILURE TO RECORD A NOTICE OF
- 4 COMMENCEMENT MAY RESULT IN YOUR PAYING TWICE FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR PROPERTY. A NOTICE OF
- 5 COMMENCEMENT MUST BE RECORDED AND POSTED ON THE JOB SITE BEFORE THE FIRST INSPECTION. IF YOU
- INTEND TO OBTAIN FINANCING, CONSULT WITH YOUR LENDER OR AN ATTORNEY BEFORE RECORDING YOUR
 NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT."
- 8 *105.9 Asbestos.* The enforcing agency shall require each building permit for the demolition or renovation of an
- 9 existing structure to contain an asbestos notification statement which indicates the owner's or operator's
- 10 responsibility to comply with the provisions of Section 469.003, Florida Statutes, and to notify the Department of
- 11 Environmental Protection of his or her intentions to remove asbestos, when applicable, in accordance with state
- 12 and federal law.
- 13 *105.10 Certificate of protective treatment for prevention of termites.* A weather-resistant job-site posting board
- 14 shall be provided to receive duplicate treatment certificates as each required protective treatment is completed,
- 15 providing a copy for the person the permit is issued to and another copy for the building permit files. The
- 16 treatment certificate shall provide the product used, identity of the applicator, time and date of the treatment, site
- 17 location, area treated, chemical used, percent concentration and number of gallons used, to establish a verifiable
- 18 record of protective treatment. If the soil chemical barrier method for termite prevention is used, final exterior
- 19 treatment shall be completed prior to final building approval.
- 20 *105.11 Notice of termite protection.* A permanent sign which identifies the termite treatment provider and need
- for reinspection and treatment contract renewal shall be provided. The sign shall be posted near the water heater or electric panel.
- 23 105.12 Work starting before permit issuance. Upon approval of the building official, the scope of work delineated 24 in the building permit application and plan may be started prior to the final approval and issuance of the permit, 25 provided any work completed is entirely at risk of the permit applicant and the work does not proceed past the 26 for the permit application and plan may be started prior to the final approval and issuance of the permit, 27 provided any work completed is entirely at risk of the permit applicant and the work does not proceed past the
- 26 first required inspection.
- 27 *105.13 Phased permit approval.* After submittal of the appropriate construction documents, the building official is
- 28 authorized to issue a permit for the construction of foundations or any other part of a building or structure before 29 the construction documents for the whole building or structure have been submitted. The holder of such permit
- 29 the construction documents for the whole building or structure have been submitted. The holder of such permit 30 for the foundation or other parts of a building or structure shall proceed at the holder's own risk with the building
- 31 operation and without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted. Corrections may be
- 32 required to meet the requirements of the technical codes.
- 105.14 Permit issued on basis of an affidavit. Whenever a permit is issued in reliance upon an affidavit or
 whenever the work to be covered by a permit involves installation under conditions which, in the opinion of the
- building official, are hazardous or complex, the building official shall require that the architect or engineer who
- 36 signed the affidavit or prepared the drawings or computations shall supervise such work. In addition, they shall be
- 37 responsible for conformity to the permit, provide copies of inspection reports as inspections are performed, and
- upon completion make and file with the building official written affidavit that the work has been done in
- 39 conformity to the reviewed plans and with the structural provisions of the technical codes. In the event such
- 40 architect or engineer is not available, the owner shall employ in his stead a competent person or agency whose
- qualifications are reviewed by the building official. The building official shall ensure that any person conducting
 plans review is qualified as a plans examiner under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes, and that any person
- 42 plans review is qualified as a building inspector under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes.
- 44 *Exception:* Permit issued on basis of an affidavit shall not extend to the flood load and flood resistance 45 requirements of the Florida Building Code.
- 46 *105.15 Opening protection.* When any activity requiring a building permit, not including roof covering replacement
- 47 or repair work associated with the prevention of degradation of the residence, that is applied for on or after July 1,
- 48 2008, and for which the estimated cost is \$50,000 or more for a site built single-family detached residential

- 1 structure that is located in the wind-borne debris region as defined in this code and that has an insured value of
- 2 \$750,000 or more, or, if the site built single-family detached residential structure is uninsured or for which
- 3 documentation of insured value is not presented, has a just valuation for the structure for purposes of ad valorem
- 4 taxation of \$750,000 or more; opening protections as required within this code or Florida Building Code,
- 5 Residential for new construction shall be provided.
- *Exception:* Single family residential structures permitted subject to the Florida Building Code are not required
 to comply with this section.
- 8 105.16 Inspection of existing residential building not impacted by construction.
- 9 (a) A local enforcing agency, and any local building code administrator, inspector, or other official or
 10 entity, may not require as a condition of issuance of a one- or two-family residential building permit
 11 the inspection of any portion of a building, structure, or real property that is not directly impacted by
 12 the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of the building, structure, or
 13 real property for which the permit is sought.
- 14 (b) This subsection does not apply to a building permit sought for:
- 151.A substantial improvement as defined in s. 161.54, Florida Statutes or as defined in the Florida16Building Code.
- 17 2. A change of occupancy as defined in the Florida Building Code.
 - A conversion from residential to nonresidential or mixed use pursuant to s. 553.507(2)(a), Florida Statutes or as defined in the Florida Building Code.
 - 4. A historic building as defined in the Florida Building Code.
- (c) This subsection does not prohibit a local enforcing agency, or any local building code administrator,
 inspector, or other official or entity, from:
- 231.Citing any violation inadvertently observed in plain view during the ordinary course of an24inspection conducted in accordance with the prohibition in paragraph (a).
- Inspecting a physically nonadjacent portion of a building, structure, or real property that is
 directly impacted by the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of
 the building, structure, or real property for which the permit is sought in accordance with the
 prohibition in paragraph (a).
- 293.Inspecting any portion of a building, structure, or real property for which the owner or other30person having control of the building, structure, or real property has voluntarily consented to the31inspection of that portion of the building, structure, or real property in accordance with the32prohibition in paragraph (a).
- 334.Inspecting any portion of a building, structure, or real property pursuant to an inspection warrant34issued in accordance with ss. 933.20-933.30, Florida Statutes.
- 35 105.17 Streamlined low-voltage alarm system installation permitting.
- 36 (1) As used in this section, the term:

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- (a) "Contractor" means a person who is qualified to engage in the business of electrical or alarm system contracting pursuant to a certificate or registration issued by the department under Part II of Chapter 489, Florida Statutes.
- 40(b)"Low-voltage alarm system project" means a project related to the installation, maintenance,41inspection, replacement, or service of a new or existing alarm system, as defined in s. 489.505,42Florida Statutes, that is hardwired and operating at low voltage, as defined in the National43Electrical Code Standard 70, Current Edition, or a new or existing low-voltage electric fence, and44ancillary components or equipment attached to such a system, or fence, including, but not

1 2			limited to, home-automation equipment, thermostats, closed-circuit television systems, access controls, battery recharging devices, and video cameras.				
3 4 5		(c)	"Low-voltage electric fence" means an alarm system, as defined in s. 489.505, that consists of a fence structure and an energizer powered by a commercial storage battery not exceeding 12 volts which produces an electric charge upon contact with the fence structure.				
6		(d)	"Wireless alarm system" means a burglar alarm system of smoke detector that is not hardwired.				
7 8 9 10	(2)	proj requ	withstanding any provision of this code, this section applies to all low-voltage alarm system ects for which a permit is required by a local enforcement agency. However, a permit is not uired to install, maintain, inspect, replace, or service a wireless alarm system, including any ancillary ponents or equipment attached to the system.				
11 12 13	(3)	volta	ow-voltage electric fence must meet all of the following requirements to be permitted as a low- tage alarm system project and no further permit shall be required for the low-voltage alarm system oject other than as provided in this section:				
14 15 16		(a)	The electric charge produced by the fence upon contact must not exceed energizer characteristics set forth in paragraph 22.108 and depicted in Figure 102 of International Electrotechnical Commission Standard No. 60335-2-76, Current Edition.				
17 18		(b)	A nonelectric fence or wall must completely enclose the low-voltage electric fence. The low- voltage electric fence may be up to 2 feet higher than the perimeter nonelectric fence or wall.				
19 20		(c)	The low-voltage electric fence must be identified using warning signs attached to the fence at intervals of not more than 60 feet.				
21 22		(d)	The low-voltage electric fence shall not be installed in an area zoned exclusively for single-family or multi-family residential use.				
23 24		(e)	The low-voltage electric fence shall not enclose the portions of a property which are used for residential purposes.				
25 26	(4)		section does not apply to the installation or replacement of a fire alarm if a plan review is iired.				
27 28 29 30 31	(5)	cont indio any	local enforcement agency shall make uniform basic permit labels available for purchase by a ontractor to be used for the installation or replacement of a new or existing alarm system at a cost as indicated in s. 553.793, Florida Statutes. The local enforcement agency may not require the payment of ny additional fees, charges, or expenses associated with the installation or replacement of a new or xisting alarm.				
32 33 34		(a)	A local enforcement agency may not require a contractor, as a condition of purchasing a label, to submit information other than identification information of the licensee and proof of registration or certification as a contractor.				
35 36 37		(b)	A label is valid for 1 year after the date of purchase and may only be used within the jurisdiction of the local enforcement agency that issued the label. A contractor may purchase labels in bulk for one or more unspecified current or future projects.				
38 39	(6)		ntractor shall post an unused uniform basic permit label in a conspicuous place on the premises of low-voltage alarm system project site before commencing work on the project.				
40 41 42 43 44	(7)	A contractor is not required to notify the local enforcement agency before commencing work on a low- voltage alarm system project. However, a contractor must submit a Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project as provided under subsection (7) to the local enforcement agency within 14 days after completing the project. A local enforcement agency may take disciplinary action against a contractor who fails to timely submit a Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project.					

1 2 3 4 5	(8)	The Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project may be submitted electronically or by facsimile if all submissions are signed by the owner, tenant, contractor, or authorized representative of such persons. The Uniform Notice of a Low-Voltage Alarm System Project shall be in the format prescribed by the local enforcement agency and must comply with the requirements of s. 553.793(7), Florida Statutes.						
6 7 8 9	(9)	A local enforcement agency may coordinate directly with the owner or customer to inspect a low-voltage alarm system to ensure compliance with applicable codes and standards. If a low-voltage alarm system project fails an inspection, the contractor must take corrective action as necessary to pass inspection.						
10 11 12	(10)	A municipality, county, district, or other entity of local government may not adopt or maintain in effect any ordinance or rule regarding a low-voltage alarm system project that is inconsistent with this section.						
13 14	(11)	A uniform basic permit label shall not be required for the subsequent maintenance, inspection, or service of an alarm system that was permitted in accordance with this section.						
15 16	(12)	The provisions of this act are not intended to impose new or additional licensure requirements on persons licensed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 489, Florida Statutes.						
17 18		SECTION 106 FLOOR AND ROOF DESIGN LOADS						
19 20 21 22	loads exceeding 50 psf (2.40 kN/m ²), such design live loads shall be conspicuously posted by the owner or the owner's authorized agent in that part of each story in which they apply, using durable signs. It shall be unlawful to							
23 24	[A] 106.2 Issuance of certificate of occupancy. A certificate of occupancy required by Section 111 shall not be issued until the floor load signs, required by Section 106.1, have been installed.							
25 26		<i>estrictions on loading</i> . It shall be unlawful to place, or cause or permit to be placed, on any floor or roof ng, structure or portion thereof, a load greater than is permitted by this code.						
27 28		SECTION 107 SUBMITTAL DOCUMENTS						
29 30 31 32 33 34	[A] 107.1 General. Submittal documents consisting of construction documents, statement of special inspections, geotechnical report and other data shall be submitted in two or more sets with each permit application. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by Chapter 471, Florida Statutes & 61G15 Florida Administrative Code or Chapter 481, Florida Statutes & 61G1 Florida Administrative code or Chapter 481, Florida Statutes & 61G1 Florida Administrative code or Chapter 481, Florida Statutes & 61G1 Florida construction documents to be prepared by a registered design professional.							
35 36 37 38	<i>Exception:</i> The building official is authorized to waive the submission of construction documents and other data not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that review of construction documents is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.							
39 40	[A] 107.2 C 107.2.6.	onstruction documents. Construction documents shall be in accordance with Sections 107.2.1 through						
41 42 43 44 45	107.2.1 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be dimensioned and drawn upon suitable material. Electronic media documents are permitted to be submitted where approved by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as determined by the building official.							

1 [A] 107.2.2 Fire protection system shop drawings. Shop drawings for the fire protection system(s) shall be 2 submitted to indicate conformance to this code and the construction documents and shall be approved prior 3 to the start of system installation. Shop drawings shall contain all information as required by the referenced 4 installation standards in Chapter 9.

[A] 107.2.3 Means of egress. The construction documents shall show in sufficient detail the location,
construction, size and character of all portions of the means of egress including the path of the exit discharge
to the public way in compliance with the provisions of this code. In other than occupancies in Groups R-2, R3, and I-1, the construction documents shall designate the number of occupants to be accommodated on
every floor, and in all rooms and spaces.

- [A] 107.2.4 Exterior wall envelope. Construction documents for all buildings shall describe the exterior wall
 envelope in sufficient detail to determine compliance with this code. The construction documents shall
 provide details of the exterior wall envelope as required, including flashing, intersections with dissimilar
 materials, corners, end details, control joints, intersections at roof, eaves or parapets, means of drainage,
 water-resistive membrane and details around openings.
- 15 The construction documents shall include manufacturer's installation instructions that provide supporting 16 documentation that the proposed penetration and opening details described in the construction documents 17 maintain the weather resistance of the exterior wall envelope. The supporting documentation shall fully 18 describe the exterior wall system that was tested, where applicable, as well as the test procedure used.
- 19 107.2.5 Exterior balcony and elevated walking surfaces. Where balcony or other elevated walking surfaces 20 are exposed to water from direct or blowing rain, snow or irrigation, and the structural framing is protected 21 by an impervious moisture barrier, the construction documents shall include details for all elements of the 22 impervious moisture barrier system. The construction documents shall include manufacturer's installation 23 instructions.
- 24 [A] 107.2.6 Site plan. The construction documents submitted with the application for permit shall be 25 accompanied by a site plan showing to scale the size and location of new construction and existing structures 26 on the site, distances from lot lines, the established street grades and the proposed finished grades and, as 27 applicable, flood hazard areas, floodways, and design flood elevations; and it shall be drawn in accordance 28 with an accurate boundary line survey. In the case of demolition, the site plan shall show construction to be 29 demolished and the location and size of existing structures and construction that are to remain on the site or 30 plot. The building official is authorized to waive or modify the requirement for a site plan where the 31 application for permit is for alteration or repair or where otherwise warranted.
- [A] 107.2.6.1 Design flood elevations. Where design flood elevations are not specified, they shall be
 established in accordance with Section 1612.3.1.
- 107.2.6.2 For the purpose of inspection and record retention, site plans for a building may be
 maintained in the form of an electronic copy at the worksite. These plans must be open to inspection
 by the building official or a duly authorized representative, as required by the Florida Building Code.
- [A] 107.2.7 Structural information. The construction documents shall provide the information specified in
 Section 1603.
- [A] 107.3 Examination of documents. The building official shall examine or cause to be examined the accompanying
 submittal documents and shall ascertain by such examinations whether the construction indicated and described is
 in accordance with the requirements of this code and other pertinent laws or ordinances.
- 42 Exceptions:
- Building plans approved pursuant to Section 553.77(5), Florida Statutes, and state-approved
 manufactured buildings are exempt from local codes enforcing agency plan reviews except for
 provisions of the code relating to erection, assembly or construction at the site. Erection, assembly and
 construction at the site are subject to local permitting and inspections. Photocopies of plans approved

- according to Rule 61-41.009, Florida Administrative Code, shall be sufficient for local permit application
 documents of record for the modular building portion of the permitted project.
- Industrial construction on sites where design, construction and fire safety are supervised by
 appropriately licensed design and inspection professionals and which contain adequate in-house fire
 departments and rescue squads is exempt, subject to approval by the building official, from review of
 plans and inspections, providing the appropriate licensed design and inspection professionals certify
 that applicable codes and standards have been met and supply appropriate approved drawings to local
 building and fire-safety inspectors.
- [A] 107.3.1 Approval of construction documents. When the building official issues a permit, the construction
 documents shall be approved, in writing or by stamp, as "Reviewed for Code Compliance." One set of
 construction documents so reviewed shall be retained by the building official. The other set shall be returned
 to the applicant, shall be kept at the site of work and shall be open to inspection by the building official or a
 duly authorized representative.
- [A] 107.3.2 Previous approvals. This code shall not require changes in the construction documents,
 construction or designated occupancy of a structure for which a lawful permit has been heretofore issued or
 otherwise lawfully authorized, and the construction of which has been pursued in good faith within 180 days
 after the effective date of this code and has not been abandoned.
- [A] 107.3.3 Phased approval. The building official is authorized to issue a permit for the construction of
 foundations or any other part of a building or structure before the construction documents for the whole
 building or structure have been submitted, provided that adequate information and detailed statements
 have been filed complying with pertinent requirements of this code. The holder of such permit for the
 foundation or other parts of a building or structure shall proceed at the holder's own risk with the building
 operation and without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted.
- 24 [A] 107.3.4 Design professional in responsible charge. Where it is required that documents be prepared by a 25 registered design professional, the building official shall be authorized to require the owner or the owner's 26 authorized agent to engage and designate on the building permit application a registered design professional 27 who shall act as the registered design professional in responsible charge. If the circumstances require, the 28 owner or the owner's authorized agent shall designate a substitute registered design professional in 29 responsible charge who shall perform the duties required of the original registered design professional in 30 responsible charge. The building official shall be notified in writing by the owner or owner's authorized agent 31 if the registered design professional in responsible charge is changed or is unable to continue to perform the 32 duties.
- The registered design professional in responsible charge shall be responsible for reviewing and coordinating
 submittal documents prepared by others, including phased and deferred submittal items, for compatibility
 with the design of the building.
- 107.3.4.1 Deferred submittals. For the purposes of this section, deferred submittals are defined as
 those portions of the design that are not submitted at the time of the application and that are to be
 submitted to the building official.
- 39Deferral of any submittal items shall have the prior approval of the building official. The registered40design professional in responsible charge shall list the deferred submittals on the construction41documents for review by the building official.
- 42Documents for deferred submittal items shall be submitted to the registered design professional in43responsible charge who shall review them and forward them to the building official with a notation44indicating that the deferred submittal documents have been reviewed and found to be in general45conformance to the design of the building. The deferred submittal items shall not be installed until the46deferred submittal documents have been approved by the building official.

1 107.3.4.2 Certifications by contractors authorized under the provisions of Section 489.115(4)(b), Florida 2 Statutes, shall be considered equivalent to sealed plans and specifications by a person licensed under 3 Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, or Chapter 481, Florida Statutes, by local enforcement agencies for plans 4 review for permitting purposes relating to compliance with the wind-resistance provisions of the code 5 or alternate methodologies approved by the Florida Building Commission for one- and two-family 6 dwellings. Local enforcement agencies may rely upon such certification by contractors that the plans 7 and specifications submitted conform to the requirements of the code for wind resistance. Upon good 8 cause shown, local government code enforcement agencies may accept or reject plans sealed by 9 persons licensed under Chapters 471, 481 or 489, Florida Statutes.

10 107.3.5 Minimum plan review criteria for buildings. The examination of the documents by the building official
 11 shall include the following minimum criteria and documents: a floor plan; site plan; foundation plan;
 12 floor/roof framing plan or truss layout; all fenestration and building envelope penetrations; flashing; and
 13 rough opening dimensions; and all exterior elevations:

14 Commercial Buildings:

15	Building:	
16	1.	Site requirements:
17		Parking Fire access
18		Vehicle loading
19		Driving/turning radius
20		Fire hydrant/water supply/post indicator valve (PIV)
21		Set back/separation (assumed property lines)
22		Location of specific tanks, water lines and sewer lines
23		Flood hazard areas, flood zones, and design flood elevations
24 25	2.	Occupancy group and special occupancy requirements shall be determined (with cross check with the energy code submittal).
26	3.	Minimum type of construction shall be determined (see Table 503).
27	4.	Fire-resistant construction requirements shall include the following components:
28		Fire-resistant separations
29		Fire-resistant protection for type of construction
30		Protection of openings and penetrations of rated walls
31		Fireblocking and draftstopping and calculated fire resistance
32	5.	Fire suppression systems shall include:
33		Early warning smoke evacuation systems
34		Schematic fire sprinklers
35		Standpipes
36		Pre-engineered systems
37		Riser diagram.
38	6.	Life safety systems shall be determined and shall include the following requirements:
39		Occupant load and egress capacities

1		Early warning
2		Smoke control
3		Stair pressurization
4		Systems schematic
5	7.	Occupancy load/egress requirements shall include:
6		Occupancy load
7		Gross
8		Net
9		Means of egress
10		Exit access
11		Exit
12		Exit discharge
13		Stairs construction/geometry and protection
14		Doors
15		Emergency lighting and exit signs
16		Specific occupancy requirements
17		Construction requirements
18		Horizontal exits/exit passageways
19	8.	Structural requirements shall include:
20		Soil conditions/analysis
21		Termite protection
22		Design loads
23		Wind requirements
24		Building envelope
25		Impact resistant coverings or systems
26		Structural calculations (if required)
27		Foundation
28 29		Flood requirements in accordance with Section 1612, including lowest floor elevations, enclosures, flood damage-resistant materials
30		Wall systems Floor systems
31		Roof systems
32		Threshold inspection plan
33		Stair systems
34	9.	Materials shall be reviewed and shall at a minimum include the following:
35		Wood
36		Steel

1		Aluminum
2		Concrete
3		Plastic
4		Glass
5		Masonry
6		Gypsum board and plaster Insulating (mechanical)
7		Roofing
8		Insulation
9 10		Building envelope portions of the Energy Code (including calculation and mandatory requirements)
11	10.	Accessibility requirements shall include the following:
12		Site requirements
13		Accessible route
14		Vertical accessibility
15		Toilet and bathing facilities
16		Drinking fountains
17		Equipment
18		Special occupancy requirements
19		Fair housing requirements
20	11.	Interior requirements shall include the following:
21		Interior finishes (flame spread/smoke development)
22		Light and ventilation (including corresponding portion of the energy code)
23		Sanitation
24	12.	Special systems:
25		Elevators
26		Escalators
27		Lifts
28	13.	Swimming pools:
29		Barrier requirements
30		Spas
31		Wading pools
32 33 34	14.	Location and installation details. The specific location and installation details of each fire door, fire damper, ceiling damper and smoke damper shall be shown and properly identified on the building plans by the designer.
35	Electrical:	
36	1.	Electrical:
	1.	

1		Wiring
2		Services
3		Feeders and branch circuits
4		Overcurrent protection
5		Grounding
6		Wiring methods and materials
7		GFCIs
8		Electrical portions of the Energy Code (including calculation and mandatory requirements)
9	2.	Equipment
10	3.	Special occupancies
11	4.	Emergency systems
12	5.	Communication systems
13	6.	Low voltage
14	7.	Load calculations
15	8.	Design flood elevation
16	Plumbing:	
17	1.	Minimum plumbing facilities
18	2.	Fixture requirements
19	3.	Water supply piping
20	4.	Sanitary drainage
21	5.	Water heaters
22	6.	Vents
23	7.	Roof drainage
24	8.	Back flow prevention
25	9.	Irrigation
26	10.	Location of water supply line
27	11.	Grease traps
28	12.	Environmental requirements
29	13.	Plumbing riser
30	14.	Design flood elevation
31 32	15.	Water/plumbing portions of the Energy Code (including calculation and mandatory requirements)
33	3 Mechanical:	
34	1.	Mechanical portions of the Energy calculations
35	2.	Exhaust systems: Clothes dryer exhaust
36		Kitchen equipment exhaust

1		Specialty exhaust systems
2	3.	Equipment
3	4.	Equipment location
4	5.	Make-up air
5	6.	Roof-mounted equipment
6	7.	Duct systems
7	8.	Ventilation
8	9.	Combustion air
9	10.	Chimneys, fireplaces and vents
10	11.	Appliances
11	12.	Boilers
12	13.	Refrigeration
13	14.	Bathroom ventilation
14	15.	Laboratory
15	16.	Design flood elevation
16	Gas:	
17	1.	Gas piping
18	2.	Venting
19	3.	Combustion air
20	4.	Chimneys and vents
21	5.	Appliances
22	6.	Type of gas
23	7.	Fireplaces
24	8.	LP tank location
25	9.	Riser diagram/shutoffs
26	10.	Design flood elevation
27	11.	Gas portions of the Energy Code (including calculation and mandatory requirements)
28	Demolition	<i></i>
29	1.	Asbestos removal
30	Residential	l (one- and two-family):
31	1.	Site requirements:
32		Set back/separation (assumed property lines) Location of septic tanks
33	2.	Fire-resistant construction (if required)
34	3.	Fire
35	4.	Smoke detector locations

1	5.	Egress:
2		Egress window size and location stairs construction requirements
3	6.	Structural requirements shall include:
4 5		Wall section from foundation through roof, including assembly and materials connector tables wind requirements structural calculations (if required)
6		Termite protection
7		Design loads
8		Wind requirements
9		Building envelope
10		Foundation
11		Wall systems
12		Floor systems
13		Roof systems
14 15		Flood hazard areas, flood zones, design flood elevations, lowest floor elevations, enclosures, equipment, and flood damage-resistant materials
16	7.	Accessibility requirements:
17		Show/identify
18		Accessible bath
19	8.	Impact resistant coverings or systems
20	9.	Residential Energy Code submittal (including calculation and mandatory requirements)
21	Manufact	ured buildings/housing:
22	1.	Site requirements
23	Setback/s	eparation (assumed property lines)
24	Location	of septic tanks (if applicable)
25	2.	Structural
26		Wind zone
27		Anchoring
28		Blocking
29	3.	Plumbing
30	List potab	le water source and meter size (if applicable)
31	4.	Mechanical
32		Exhaust systems
33		Clothes dryer exhaust
34		Kitchen equipment exhaust
35	5.	Electrical exterior disconnect location
36	Exemptio	ns: Plans examination by the building official shall not be required for the following work:

1	1.	Replacing existing equipment such as mechanical units, water heaters, etc.	
2	2.	Reroofs	
3	3.	Minor electrical, plumbing and mechanical repairs	
4	4.	Annual maintenance permits	
5	5.	Prototype plans:	
6		Except for local site adaptions, siding, foundations and/or modifications.	
7		Except for structures that require waiver.	
8 9	6.	Manufactured buildings plan except for foundations and modifications of buildings on site and as listed above in manufactured buildings/housing.	
10 11 12	[A] 107.4 Amended construction documents. Work shall be installed in accordance with the approved construction documents, and any changes made during construction that are not in compliance with the approved construction documents shall be resubmitted for approval as an amended set of construction documents.		
13 14 15	[A] 107.5 Retention of construction documents. One set of approved construction documents shall be retained by the building official for a period of not less than 180 days from date of completion of the permitted work, or as required by state or local laws.		
 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 	that the plans submitt the plans conform to t drawings, show the str codes as to strength, s inspection accept such the building official co structure, electrical, ga mechanical or plumbir Where the building offi compliance with all pro- shall ensure that any p Florida Statutes, and the Chapter 468, Florida Sta- 107.6.1 Building regulation for pa granted to the b documents on the	nuilding official may accept a sworn affidavit from a registered architect or engineer stating ed conform to the technical codes. For buildings and structures, the affidavit shall state that the laws as to egress, type of construction and general arrangement and, if accompanied by ructural design and that the plans and design conform to the requirements of the technical tresses, strains, loads and stability. The building official may without any examination or a affidavit, provided the architect or engineer who made such affidavit agrees to submit to pies of inspection reports as inspections are performed and upon completion of the as, mechanical or plumbing systems a certification that the structure, electrical, gas, ng system has been erected in accordance with the requirements of the technical codes. ficial relies upon such affidavit, the architect or engineer shall assume full responsibility for ovisions of the technical codes and other pertinent laws or ordinances. The building official person conducting plans review is qualified as a plans examiner under Part XII of Chapter 468, hat any person conducting inspections is qualified as a building inspector under Part XII of tatutes. permits issued on the basis of an affidavit. Pursuant to the requirements of federal articipation in the National Flood Insurance Program (44 C.F.R. Parts 59 and 60), the authority uilding official to issue permits, to rely on inspections, and to accept plans and construction ne basis of affidavits and plans submitted pursuant to Sections 105.14 and 107.6, shall not wood load and flood-resistance construction requirements of the Florida Building Code.	
35 36		SECTION 108 TEMPORARY STRUCTURES AND USES	
37 38 39	uses. Such permits sha	building official is authorized to issue a permit for temporary structures and temporary all be limited as to time of service, but shall not be permitted for more than 180 days. The avrized to grant extensions for demonstrated cause.	
40	[A] 108.2 Conformance	e. Temporary structures and uses shall comply with the requirements in Section 3103.	
41 42 43 44	power in part of an ele completion has been i	<i>ower.</i> The building official is authorized to give permission to temporarily supply and use ectric installation before such installation has been fully completed and the final certificate of ssued. The part covered by the temporary certificate shall comply with the requirements by lighting, heat or power in NEPA 70.	

specified for temporary lighting, heat or power in NFPA 70. 44

[A] 108.4 Termination of approval. The building official is authorized to terminate such permit for a temporary
 structure or use and to order the temporary structure or use to be discontinued.

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SECTION 109 FEES

[A] 109.1 Payment of fees. A permit shall not be valid until the fees prescribed by law have been paid, nor shall an
amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, has been paid.

9 [A] 109.2 Schedule of permit fees. On buildings, structures, electrical, gas, mechanical, and plumbing systems or 10 alterations requiring a permit, a fee for each permit shall be paid as required, in accordance with the schedule as 11 established by the applicable governing authority.

[A] 109.3 Building permit valuations. The applicant for a permit shall provide an estimated permit value at time of application. Permit valuations shall include total value of work, including materials and labor, for which the permit is being issued, such as electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing equipment and permanent systems. If, in the opinion of the building official, the valuation is underestimated on the application, the permit shall be denied, unless the applicant can show detailed estimates to meet the approval of the building official. Final building permit valuation shall be set by the building official.

18 [A] 109.4 Work commencing before permit issuance. Any person who commences any work on a building,

19 structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system before obtaining the necessary permits or without prior

approval from the building official as permitted in Section 105.2.2 or 105.12 shall be subject to a fee established by the building official that shall be in addition to the required permit fees or as provided by local ordinance. This

the building official that shall be in addition to the required permit fees or as provided by local ordinance. This provision shall not apply to emergency work when delay would clearly have placed life or property in imminent

22 provision shall not apply to energency work when delay would clearly have placed me of property in miniment 23 danger. But in all such cases the required permit(s) must be applied for within three (3) business days and any

24 unreasonable delay in obtaining those permit(s) shall result in the charge of a double fee. The payment of a double

25 fee shall not preclude or be deemed a substitute for prosecution for commencing work without first obtaining a

26 permit. The building official may grant extensions of time or waive fees when justifiable cause has been

27 demonstrated in writing.

[A] 109.5 Related fees. The payment of the fee for the construction, alteration, removal or demolition for work

done in connection to or concurrently with the work authorized by a building permit shall not relieve the applicant

30 or holder of the permit from the payment of other fees that are prescribed by law.

31 [A] 109.6 Refunds. Reserved

32 33

SECTION 110 INSPECTIONS

34 [A] 110.1 General. Construction or work for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the building 35 official and such construction or work shall remain exposed and provided with access for inspection purposes until 36 approved. Approval as a result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the 37 provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate 38 or cancel the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid. It shall be the duty 39 of the owner or the owner's authorized agent to cause the work to remain exposed and provided with access for 40 inspection purposes. Neither the building official nor the jurisdiction shall be liable for expense entailed in the 41 removal or replacement of any material required to allow inspection.

42 *110.1.1 Manufacturers and fabricators.* When deemed necessary by the building official, he/she shall make,
43 or cause to be made, an inspection of materials or assemblies at the point of manufacture or fabrication. A
44 record shall be made of every such examination and inspection and of all violations of the technical codes.

[A] 110.2 Preliminary inspection. Before issuing a permit, the building official is authorized to examine or cause to
 be examined buildings, structures and sites for which an application has been filed.

[A] 110.3 Required inspections. The building official upon notification from the permit holder or his or her agent
 shall make the following inspections, or any other such inspection as deemed necessary and shall either release
 that portion of the construction or shall notify the permit holder or his or her agent of any violations which must
 be corrected in order to comply with the technical codes. The building official shall determine the timing and

5 sequencing of when inspections occur and what elements are inspected at each inspection.

6	Building	
7 8	1.	Foundation inspection. To be made after trenches are excavated, any required reinforcing steel is in place, forms erected and shall at a minimum include the following building components:
9		• Stem-wall
10		Monolithic slab-on-grade
11		• Piling/pile caps
12		• Footers/grade beams
13 14 15 16		1.1. Slab Inspection: Concrete slab and under-floor inspections shall be made after in-slab or under-floor reinforcing steel and building service equipment, conduit, piping accessories and other ancillary equipment items are in place, but before any concrete is placed or floor sheathing installed, including the subfloor.
17 18 19 20 21 22		1.2. A foundation/form board survey prepared and certified by a Florida licensed professional surveyor and mapper may be required, prior to approval of the slab inspection. The survey shall certify placement of the building on the site, illustrate all surrounding setback dimensions and shall be available at the job site for review by the building inspector. In lieu of providing a survey, the contractor may elect to uncover all property line markers and string-up all property lines in preparation for inspection.
23 24 25		1.3. In flood hazard areas, upon placement of the lowest floor, including basement, and prior to further vertical construction, the elevation certification shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.
26 27 28 29	2.	Framing inspection. To be made after the roof, all framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place, all concealing wiring, all pipes, chimneys, ducts and vents are complete and the rough electrical, plumbing, heating wires, pipes and ducts are approved and shall at a minimum include the following building components:
30		Window/door framing
31		 Window U-factor/SHGC (as indicated on approved energy calculations)
32		Vertical cells/columns
33		• Lintel/tie beams
34		 Framing/trusses/bracing/connectors (including truss layout and engineered drawings)
35		Draftstopping/fireblocking
36		Curtain wall framing
37		 Energy insulation (Insulation R-factor as indicated on approved energy calculations)
38		• Accessibility
39		 Verify rough opening dimensions are within tolerances.
40		Window/door buck attachment

1		2.1 Insulation Inspection: To be made after the framing inspection is approved and the
2 3		insulation is in place, according to approved energy calculation submittal. Includes wall and ceiling insulation.
4 5 6 7		2.2 Lath and gypsum board inspection for fire-resistance rated or shear assemblies. Lath and gypsum board inspections shall be made after lathing and gypsum board, interior and exterior, is in place, but before ant plastering is applied or gypsum board joints and fasteners are taped and finished.
8 9 10	3.	Sheathing inspection. To be made either as part of a dry-in inspection or done separately at the request of the contractor after all roof and wall sheathing and fasteners are complete and shall at a minimum include the following building components:
11		Roof sheathing
12		Wall sheathing
13		Continuous air barrier
14		• Exterior siding/cladding
15		Sheathing fasteners
16		• Roof/wall dry-in
17 18		NOTE: Sheathing fasteners installed and found to be missing the structural member (shiners) shall be removed and properly reinstalled prior to installation of the dry-in material.
19 20	4.	Exterior wall coverings. Shall at a minimum include the following building components in progress inspections:
21		• Exterior wall coverings and veneers
22		• Soffit coverings
23 24	5.	Roofing inspection. Shall at a minimum be made in at least two inspections and include the following building components:
25		• Dry-in
26		• Insulation
27		 Roof coverings (including In Progress as necessary)
28		 Insulation on roof deck (according to submitted energy calculation)
29		• Flashing
30 31 32		5.1 Re-roof sheathing inspection. An affidavit with a notarized signature of a state or locally licensed roofing contractor for the installation of additional sheathing fasteners as required by the Existing Building Code may be accepted at the discretion of the building official.
33	6.	Final inspection. To be made after the building is completed and ready for occupancy.
34 35		6.1. In flood hazard areas, as part of the final inspection, a final certification of the lowest floor elevation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.
36 37	7.	Swimming pool inspection. First inspection to be made after excavation and installation of reinforcing steel, bonding and main drain and prior to placing of concrete.
38		a. Steel reinforcement inspection
39		b. Underground electric inspection
40		c. Underground piping inspection including a pressure test.

1		d. Underground electric inspection under deck area (including the equipotential bonding)
2		e. Underground piping inspection under deck area
3 4		f. Deck inspection: to be made prior to installation of the deck material (with forms, deck drains, and any reinforcement in place
5 6		g. Safety Inspection; Made prior to filling the pool with the bonding connections made, the proper drain covers installed and the final barriers installed.
7		h. Final pool piping
8		i. Final Electrical inspection
9 10		j. Final inspection to be made when the swimming pool is complete and all required enclosure requirements are in place.
11 12 13		In order to pass final inspection and receive a certificate of completion, a residential swimming pool must meet the requirements relating to pool safety features as described in Section 454.2.17 of this code.
14 15 16	8.	Demolition inspections. First inspection to be made after all utility connections have been disconnected and secured in such manner that no unsafe or unsanitary conditions shall exist during or after demolition operations.
17		Final inspection to be made after all demolition work is completed.
18 19 20 21 22 23	9.	Manufactured building inspections. The building department shall inspect construction of foundations; connecting buildings to foundations; installation of parts identified on plans as site installed items, joining the modules, including utility cross-overs; utility connections from the building to utility lines on site; and any other work done on site which requires compliance with the Florida Building Code. Additional inspections may be required for public educational facilities (see Section 453.27.20 of this code).
24 25 26	10.	Where impact-resistant coverings or impact-resistant systems are installed, the building official shall schedule adequate inspections of impact-resistant coverings or impact-resistant systems to determine the following:
27		The system indicated on the plans was installed.
28 29		The system is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and the product approval.
30	Electrical	
31 32	1.	Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, conduit or cable installed, and before any backfill is put in place.
33 34	2.	Rough-in inspection. To be made after the roof, framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes.
35 36	3.	Final inspection. To be made after the building is complete, all required electrical fixtures are in place and properly connected or protected, and the structure is ready for occupancy.
37 38 39	4.	Existing Swimming Pools. To be made after all repairs or alterations are complete, all required electrical equipment, GFCI protection, and equipotential bonding are in place on said alterations or repairs.
40	Plumbing	
41 42	1.	Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, piping installed, and before any backfill is put in place.

1 2 3	2.	Rough-in inspection. To be made after the roof, framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place and all soil, waste and vent piping is complete, and prior to this installation of wall or ceiling membranes.
4		Includes plumbing provisions of the energy code and approved energy calculation provisions.
5 6	3.	Final inspection. To be made after the building is complete, all plumbing fixtures are in place and properly connected, and the structure is ready for occupancy.
7		Note: See Section 312 of the Florida Building Code, Plumbing for required tests.
8	Mechanica	d l
9 10	1.	Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, underground duct and fuel piping installed, and before any backfill is put in place.
11 12 13	2.	Rough-in inspection. To be made after the roof, framing, fireblocking and bracing are in place and all ducting, and other concealed components are complete, and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes.
14		Includes mechanical provisions of the energy code and approved energy calculation provisions.
15 16	3.	Final inspection. To be made after the building is complete, the mechanical system is in place and properly connected, and the structure is ready for occupancy.
17	Gas	
18 19 20	1.	Rough piping inspection. To be made after all new piping authorized by the permit has been installed, and before any such piping has been covered or concealed or any fixtures or gas appliances have been connected.
21		Includes gas provisions of the energy code and approved energy calculation provisions.
22 23 24 25	2.	Final piping inspection. To be made after all piping authorized by the permit has been installed and after all portions which are to be concealed by plastering or otherwise have been so concealed, and before any fixtures or gas appliances have been connected. This inspection shall include a pressure test.
26 27 28 29	3.	Final inspection. To be made on all new gas work authorized by the permit and such portions of existing systems as may be affected by new work or any changes, to ensure compliance with all the requirements of this code and to assure that the installation and construction of the gas system is in accordance with reviewed plans.
30	Site Debris	
31 32 33 34	1.	The contractor and/or owner of any active or inactive construction project shall be responsible for the clean-up and removal of all construction debris or any other miscellaneous discarded articles during the course of the construction project and prior to receiving final inspection approval. Construction job sites must be kept clean and in a safe condition at all times.
35	2.	All debris shall be kept in such a manner as to prevent it from being spread by any means.
36 37 38 39 40	excar foun- be or not b	10.3.1 Footing and foundation inspection. Footing and foundation inspections shall be made after vations for footings are complete and any required reinforcing steel is in place. For concrete dations, any required forms shall be in place prior to inspection. Materials for the foundation shall n the job, except where concrete is ready mixed in accordance with ASTM C 94, the concrete need be on the job.
41 42		10.3.2 Concrete slab and under-floor inspection. Concrete slab and under-floor inspections shall be e after in-slab or under-floor reinforcing steel and building service equipment, conduit, piping

1 accessories and other ancillary equipment items are in place, but before any concrete is placed or floor 2 sheathing installed, including the subfloor. 3 [A] 110.3.3 Lowest floor elevation. In flood hazard areas, upon placement of the lowest floor, including the basement, and prior to further vertical construction, the elevation certification required in Section 4 5 1612.4 and Section R322 of the Florida Building Code, Residential, shall be submitted to the building 6 official. 7 [A] 110.3.4 Frame inspection. Framing inspections shall be made after the roof deck or sheathing, all 8 framing, fireblocking and bracing are in place and pipes, chimneys and vents to be concealed are 9 complete and the rough electrical, plumbing, heating wires, pipes and ducts are approved. 10 [A] 110.3.5 Lath, gypsum board and gypsum panel product inspection. Lath, gypsum board and gypsum 11 panel product inspections shall be made after lathing, gypsum board and gypsum panel products, interior and exterior, are in place, but before any plastering is applied or gypsum board and gypsum 12 13 panel product joints and fasteners are taped and finished. 14 *Exception:* Gypsum board and gypsum panel products that are not part of a fire-resistance-rated 15 assembly or a shear assembly. 16 110.3.6 Weather-exposed balcony and walking surface waterproofing. Where balcony or other 17 elevated walking surfaces are exposed to water from direct or blowing rain, snow or irrigation, and the structural framing is protected by an impervious moisture barrier, all elements of the impervious-18 19 moisture-barrier system shall not be concealed until inspected and approved. 20 [A] 110.3.7 Fire and smoke-resistant penetrations. Protection of joints and penetrations in fire-21 resistance-rated assemblies, smoke barriers and smoke partitions shall not be concealed from view 22 until inspected and approved. 23 [A] 110.3.8 Energy efficiency inspections. Inspections shall be made to determine compliance with FBC, 24 Energy Conservation and confirm with the approved energy code submittal (by appropriate trade) and 25 corresponding mandatory requirements and shall include, but not be limited to, inspections for: 26 corresponding envelope insulation R- and U-values, fenestration U-value, and Solar Heat Gain 27 Coefficient, duct system R-value, and HVAC, lighting, electrical and water-heating equipment efficiency. 28 [A] 110.3.9 Other inspections. In addition to the inspections specified in Sections 110.3 through 29 110.3.8, the building official is authorized to make or require other inspections of any construction 30 work to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this code and other laws that are enforced by the 31 department of building safety. 32 [A] 110.3.10 Special inspections. Reserved. 33 110.3.11 Final inspection. The final inspection shall be made after all work required by the building 34 permit is completed. 35 110.3.11.1 Flood hazard documentation. If located in a flood hazard area, documentation of the 36 elevation of the lowest floor as required in Section 1612.5 and Section R322 of the Florida 37 Building Code, Residential, shall be submitted to the building official prior to the final inspection. 38 110.3.11.2 Commercial Energy Code documentation. If required by energy code path submittal, 39 confirmation that commissioning result requirements have been received by building owner. 40 110.3.11.3 Residential Energy Code documentation. If required by energy code path submittal (R405), confirmation that the duct test requirements shall be received by building official. 41 42 110.3.12 Termites. Building components and building surroundings required to be protected from 43 termite damage in accordance with Section 1503.7, Section 2304.12.9 or Section 2304.12.4, specifically 44 required to be inspected for termites in accordance with Section 2114, or required to have chemical

- soil treatment in accordance with Section 1816 shall not be covered or concealed until the release from
 the building official has been received.
- *110.3.13 Impact-resistant coverings or systems.* Where impact-resistant coverings or systems are
 installed to meet requirements of this code, the building official shall schedule adequate inspections of
 impact-resistant coverings or systems to determine the following:
- 6

7

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- 1. The system indicated on the plans was installed.
- 2. The system is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and the product approval.

9 [A] 110.4 Inspection agencies. The building official is authorized to accept reports of approved inspection agencies, 10 provided such agencies satisfy the requirements as to qualifications and reliability.

[A] 110.5 Inspection requests. It shall be the duty of the holder of the building permit or their duly authorized agent
 to notify the building official when work is ready for inspection. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to provide
 access to and means for inspections of such work that are required by this code.

14 [A] 110.6 Approval required. Work shall not be done beyond the point indicated in each successive inspection

15 without first obtaining the approval of the building official. The building official, upon notification, shall make the

16 requested inspections and shall either indicate the portion of the construction that is satisfactory as completed, or

- 17 notify the permit holder or his or her agent wherein the same fails to comply with this code. Any portions that do 18 not comply shall be corrected and such portion shall not be covered or concealed until authorized by the building
- 19 official.

20 *110.7 Shoring*. For threshold buildings, shoring and associated formwork or falsework shall be designed and

- inspected by a Florida licensed professional engineer prior to any required mandatory inspections by the threshold
 building inspector.
- 23 110.8 Threshold building.

24 110.8.1 During new construction or during repair or restoration projects in which the structural system or 25 structural loading of a building is being modified, the enforcing agency shall require a special inspector to 26 perform structural inspections on a threshold building pursuant to a structural inspection plan prepared by 27 the engineer or architect of record. The structural inspection plan must be submitted to the enforcing agency 28 prior to the issuance of a building permit for the construction of a threshold building. The purpose of the 29 structural inspection plans is to provide specific inspection procedures and schedules so that the building can 30 be adequately inspected for compliance with the permitted documents. The special inspector may not serve 31 as a surrogate in carrying out the responsibilities of the building official, the architect, or the engineer of 32 record. The contractor's contractual or statutory obligations are not relieved by any action of the special 33 inspector.

110.8.2 The special inspector shall determine that a professional engineer who specializes in shoring design
 has inspected the shoring and reshoring for conformance with the shoring and reshoring plans submitted to
 the enforcing agency. A fee simple title owner of a building, which does not meet the minimum size, height,
 occupancy, occupancy classification, or number-of-stories criteria which would result in classification as a
 threshold building under s. 553.71(7), Florida Statutes may designate such building as a threshold building,
 subject to more than the minimum number of inspections required by the Florida Building Code.

- *110.8.3* The fee owner of a threshold building shall select and pay all costs of employing a special inspector,
 but the special inspector shall be responsible to the enforcement agency. The inspector shall be a person
 certified, licensed or registered under Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, as an engineer or under Chapter 481,
 Florida Statutes, as an architect.
- 44 *110.8.4* Each enforcement agency shall require that, on every threshold building:
- 45110.8.4.1 The special inspector, upon completion of the building and prior to the issuance of a46certificate of occupancy, file a signed and sealed statement with the enforcement agency in

1 2 3 4	substantially the following form: "To the best of my knowledge and belief, the above described construction of all structural load-bearing components complies with the permitted documents, and the shoring and reshoring conforms to the shoring and reshoring plans submitted to the enforcement agency."		
5 6 7	<i>110.8.4.2</i> Any proposal to install an alternate structural product or system to which building codes apply be submitted to the enforcement agency for review for compliance with the codes and made part of the enforcement agency's recorded set of permit documents.		
8 9 10	<i>110.8.4.3</i> All shoring and reshoring procedures, plans and details be submitted to the enforcement agency for recordkeeping. Each shoring and reshoring installation shall be supervised, inspected and certified to be in compliance with the shoring documents by the contractor.		
11 12 13 14 15	<i>110.8.4.4</i> All plans for the building which are required to be signed and sealed by the architect or engineer of record contain a statement that, to the best of the architect's or engineer's knowledge, the plans and specifications comply with the applicable minimum building codes and the applicable fire-safety standards as determined by the local authority in accordance with this section and Chapter 633, Florida Statutes.		
16 17 18 19 20 21	110.8.5 No enforcing agency may issue a building permit for construction of any threshold building except to a licensed general contractor, as defined in Section 489.105(3)(a), Florida Statutes, or to a licensed building contractor, as defined in Section 489.105(3)(b), Florida Statutes, within the scope of her or his license. The named contractor to whom the building permit is issued shall have the responsibility for supervision, direction, management and control of the construction activities on the project for which the building permi was issued.		
22 23 24 25 26 27	110.8.6 The building department may allow a special inspector to conduct the minimum structural inspection of threshold buildings required by this code, Section 553.73, Florida Statutes, without duplicative inspection by the building department. The building official is responsible for ensuring that any person conducting inspections is qualified as a building inspector under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes, or certified as a special inspector under Chapter 471 or 481, Florida Statutes. Inspections of threshold buildings required by Section 553.79(5), Florida Statutes, are in addition to the minimum inspections required by this code.		
28 29	SECTION 111 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY		
30 31 32 33 34	[A] 111.1 Use and occupancy. A building or structure shall not be used or occupied, and a change in the existing use or occupancy classification of a building or structure or portion thereof shall not be made, until the building official has issued a certificate of occupancy therefor as provided herein. Issuance of a certificate of occupancy shall not be construed as an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction.		
35 36	<i>Exception:</i> Certificates of occupancy are not required for work exempt from permits in accordance with Section 105.2.		
37 38 39	[A] 111.2 Certificate issued. After the building official inspects the building or structure and does not find violations of the provisions of this code or other laws that are enforced by the department of building safety, the building official shall issue a certificate of occupancy that contains the following:		
40	1. The building permit number.		
41	2. The address of the structure.		
42	3. The name and address of the owner or the owner's authorized agent.		
43	4. A description of that portion of the structure for which the certificate is issued.		

2 3		requirements of this code for the occupancy and division of occupancy and the use for which the proposed occupancy is classified.		
4 5 6	6.	For buildings and structures in flood hazard areas, a statement that documentation of the as-built lowest floor elevation has been provided and is retained in the records of the authority having jurisdiction		
7	7.	The name of the building official.		
8	8.	The edition of the code under which the permit was issued.		
9	9.	The use and occupancy, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.		
10	10.	The type of construction as defined in Chapter 6.		
11	11.	The design occupant load.		
12	12.	If an automatic sprinkler system is provided, whether the sprinkler system is required.		
13	13.	Any special stipulations and conditions of the building permit.		
14 15 16 17	before the	<i>111.3 Temporary occupancy.</i> The building official is authorized to issue a temporary certificate of occupancy fore the completion of the entire work covered by the permit, provided that such portion or portions shall be cupied safely. The building official shall set a time period during which the temporary certificate of occupancy is lid.		
18 19 20 21	[A] 111.4 Revocation. The building official is authorized to, in writing, suspend or revoke a certificate of occupancy or completion issued under the provisions of this code wherever the certificate is issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or where it is determined that the building or structure or portion thereof is in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.			
22 23 24	certain typ	.5 Certificate of completion. A certificate of completion is proof that a structure or system is complete and for ain types of permits is released for use and may be connected to a utility system. This certificate does not grant nority to occupy a building, such as shell building, prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.		
25 26		SECTION 112 SERVICE UTILITIES		
27 28 29	[A] 112.1 Connection of service utilities. A person shall not make connections from a utility, source of energy, fuel or power to any building or system that is regulated by this code for which a permit is required, until released by the building official.			
30 31	[A] 112.2 Temporary connection. The building official shall have the authority to authorize the temporary connection of the building or system to the utility, source of energy, fuel or power.			
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	[A] 112.3 Authority to disconnect service utilities. The building official shall have the authority to authorize disconnection of utility service to the building, structure or system regulated by this code and the referenced codes and standards set forth in Section 101.4 in case of emergency where necessary to eliminate an immediate hazard to life or property or where such utility connection has been made without the approval required by Section 112.1 or 112.2. The building official shall notify the serving utility, and wherever possible the owner and occupant of the building, structure or service system of the decision to disconnect prior to taking such action. If not notified prior to disconnecting, the owner or occupant of the building, structure or service system shall be notified in writing, as soon as practical thereafter.			
40				
41 42		SECTION 113 BOARD OF APPEALS		

A statement that the described portion of the structure has been inspected for compliance with the

43 RESERVED

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1 2	SECTION 114 VIOLATIONS
3	RESERVED
4 5	SECTION 115 STOP WORK ORDER
6 7 8	[A] 115.1 Authority. Where the building official finds any work regulated by this code being performed in a manner either contrary to the provisions of this code or dangerous or unsafe, the building official is authorized to issue a stop work order.
9 10 11 12	[A] 115.2 Issuance. The stop work order shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property involved, the owner's authorized agent or the person performing the work. Upon issuance of a stop work order, the cited work shall immediately cease. The stop work order shall state the reason for the order and the conditions under which the cited work will be permitted to resume.
13 14 15	[A] 115.3 Unlawful continuance. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by law.
16 17	SECTION 116 UNSAFE STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT
18	RESERVED
19 20	SECTION 117 VARIANCES IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
21 22 23 24 25	117.1 Flood hazard areas. Pursuant to Section 553.73(5), Florida Statutes, the variance procedures adopted in the local flood plain management ordinance shall apply to requests submitted to the building official for variances to the provisions of Section 1612.4 of the Florida Building Code, Building or, as applicable, the provisions of Section R322 of the Florida Building Code, Residential. This section shall not apply to Section 3109 of the Florida Building Code, Building.
26	SECTION 118
27	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
28	118.1 Additional Electrical Requirements
29	118.1.8 Hard wired:
30 31	When building permits are required, then water heaters and air handlers shall be hard wired to an approved electrical disconnect device.
32	118.1.9 Protection during construction:
33 34	118.1.9.1 Interior electrical work shall not start prior to the structure being dried-in. Both components and fasteners shall be protected against the elements.
35	118.1.9.2 Any components that are rusted or corroded shall be replaced.
36 37	118.1.9.3 Holes around boxes or holes made to accommodate pipes or wires shall be sealed with an approved filler.
38	118.2 Additional site requirements.
39 40 41	All areas that are disturbed by construction activity shall be re-graded and satisfactorily ground covered prior to the final inspection. No final inspections or work complete inspections will pass inspection until the site is completely cleaned up and all work has been completed.
42	118.2.1 All new houses shall be built and graded to convey storm water to areas within their own property

43 that will not negatively impact neighboring properties.

- 1 *118.2.2* There shall be a 3-foot setback from the back side of the seawall for concrete decks. Concrete decks
- 2 shall not be constructed in this setback to accommodate the function and maintenance of the French Drain.
- 3 Walkways to access docks and boat lifts shall be allowed at a rate of one four-foot-wide walkway for every
- 4 50' of seawall, or two per lot, whichever is greater. Other coverings shall be removable for maintenance and
- 5 shall not impede the function of the French Drain.
- 6 *118.3 Additional plumbing requirements.*
- Waste pipes that are located below structures that are located on lots that require pilings shall be a minimum of
 schedule 40 PVC, and supported by hangers at 4'0" intervals and at each riser as it passes through the above floor.
- 9 *118.4 Additional mechanical requirements.*
- 10 During the replacement of Mechanical Equipment, every effort should be made to accommodate the clearances 11 needed to provide the required open-air space around new equipment. These clearances are set forth by the
- 12 manufacturer to maximize the energy efficiency and overall performance of the equipment.
- 131.If the equipment cannot be rearranged to provide the required clearances, the pads/platforms may14have to be expanded to accommodate the new larger units, provided it is not technically infeasible to15do so.
- 162.A letter from the manufacturer shall state the minimum allowable clearances for the equipment to be17installed. If these clearances cannot be achieved, the Building Official shall determine if the18pad/platform needs to be expanded to accommodate any new equipment or future installations.
- 193.If the pad/platform is located on common property and was originally constructed to accommodate20small equipment with no room for expansion, and small units are not available, it shall be the21responsibility of the owner of the common property, to arrange to have the pad/platform expanded at22its expense, to reasonably accommodate new units. The cost of relocation of the line sets and23disconnects shall be included in the installation of the new equipment.
- 24 118.5 Additional building requirements.
- 25 118.5.1 Minimum slab reinforcement.
- All concrete slabs supported by pilings shall be a minimum 5" thick and be reinforced by #3 rebar @ 12" o.c. or 2 layers of heavy gauge (2.4 to 2.9 minimum) Woven Wire Fabric (WWF). Ancillary slabs, such as
- 28 driveways, walkways, and sidewalks may use rolled wire or fiber-mesh.
- *118.5.2* Slabs for non-waterfront houses shall be reinforced with (2.4 to 2.9 minimum) (W.W.F.) A.K.A.
 roadmesh or rebar and meet ACI-318 standards.
- 118.5.3 All new waterfront houses and pools shall be pile supported. This includes concrete stairs and
 elevated air-conditioner condenser pads. Cantilevering or other acceptable Engineering solutions will be
 acceptable. Other sound Engineered solutions will be considered if accompanied by a geo-technical soil
 boring report and a detailed customized foundation signed and sealed by a Design Professional, the Design
 Professional will supervise the layering of replacement fill and certify the foundation has been constructed as
 intended and meets the requirements of his/her design.
- *118.5.4* Additions and concrete slabs that depend on edge support, where the load path does not return to
 the foundation, dowels shall be spaced not greater than 18" on center and secured by epoxy into solid
 masonry or tied to the existing structure by concrete filling voids in the block or other methods that will
 support the new slab.
- *118.5.5* Corner bars shall be required on top and bottom bars located on the outside of each corner and shall
 be a minimum of 40 bar diameters.
- *118.5.6* No permanent structures shall be constructed within 15 (fifteen) feet of the seawall. However, in
 rare cases structures could be built within the 15 feet if a new seawall is constructed with a deadman system

- that does not require the deadmen to be located under the structure or undermine the foundation in any
 way.
- *118.5.7* Structures located in flood hazard areas (Zone A) other than coastal high hazard areas and Coastal A
 Zones

5 Structures located in a flood hazard area (Zone A) other than a coastal high hazard area and Coastal A Zone 6 where BFE is greater than one (1) foot above natural grade of the site or the lowest adjacent grade of an 7 exterior wall, will require the top of spread footings or the top of grade beam with a maximum elevation of 6 8 Feet NAVD.

9 *118.5.8 Finished floor and lowest floor.*

On parcels where unusual topographic conditions exist and the above standards conditions cannot be reasonably applied, the Building Official will consider requests to decrease the finished-floor elevation. All requests will require an analysis by a Florida registered professional engineer of the 25-year, three (3) day storm event and the 100-year, three (3) day storm event, using zero discharge for the entire drainage basin in which the proposed structure is located. Reductions may be allowed on the basis of the analysis, but in no case shall the lowest floor elevation of buildings in special flood hazard areas be lower than required by the Florida Building Code, as modified by Marco Island.

17 118.5.9 Lot pre-inspection for new Single Family and Seawall permits.

Pre-inspection of the lot(s) is required, prior to the issuance of any permit, for any new Construction project,
 major addition project, seawall replacement, or seawall maintenance project. The inspection will verify the
 current condition of the adjoining properties. It will proactively identify and storm-water drainage issues.
 Findings will be submitted to the permit applicant as a review comment or as a condition of the permit, at
 the Building Official's discretion.

- 118.5.10 Prohibited Materials. Materials that have the potential to become wind driven missiles shall be
 prohibited. Example: Aggregate such as that found on tar and gravel roofs, or gravel used as ballast on roofs.
 This includes roofing, re-roofing and any material that is likely to be misplaced and propelled by strong
 winds.
- 27 118.6 Additional requirements General.
- 28 118.6.1 Weathered materials.
- 29118.6.1.1 Materials shall be protected against the weather and insects prior to and during30construction. Materials that could be damaged shall be protected from the time they are delivered31until completion of the final inspection. Materials that have been adversely affected by the elements32shall be replaced.
- 33118.6.1.2 Trusses must be elevated off the ground and be erected within twenty-five (25) days of34delivery. Trusses of questionable integrity shall be replaced.
- NOTE: Every effort should be made to protect the end product from the adverse effects of water.
 Plywood buckling, delaminating, and excessive microbiological growth (fungus) can be prevented
 without extraordinary effort. Coordinating truss deliveries, house wrap, window installation, and dry-in
 procedures will greatly reduce premature weathering.
- 39 118.6.2 Restricted hours on certain activities.
- 40 Pile driving and demolition activities are only allowed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Monday
 41 through Saturday. No pile driving or demolition activities may take place on Sundays or City observed
 42 holidays.
- 43 118.7 Florida Building Code Amendments.
- 44 118.7.1 Florida Building Code, Residential, Section R322.

1	R322.2.1 El	evation requirements.
2 3 4	1.	Buildings and structures in flood hazard areas including flood hazard areas designated as Coastal A Zones, shall have the lowest floors elevated to or above the elevation specified in the Marco Island Code of Ordinances, Chapter 26.
5 6 7 8	2.	In areas of shallow flooding (AO Zones), buildings and structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to a height above the highest adjacent grade of not less than the depth number specified in feet (mm) on the FIRM plus 1 foot (305 mm), or not less than 3 feet (915 mm) if a depth number is not specified.
9 10	3.	Basement floors that are below grade on all sides shall be elevated to or above base flood elevation plus 1 foot (305 mm), or the design flood elevation, whichever is higher.
11 12	-	<i>ption:</i> Enclosed areas below the design flood elevation, including basements with floors that not below grade on all sides, shall meet the requirements of Section 322.2.2.
13 14		nclosed area below design flood elevation. Enclosed areas, including crawl spaces, that are design flood elevation shall:
15 16 17 18 19	1.	Be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage. Access to enclosed areas shall be the minimum necessary to allow for the parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door) or entry to the building (elevator or stairwell with standard exterior door or one double door set for main entrance).
20	Remainder	unchanged
21	R322.3.2 El	levation requirements.
22 23 24 25 26	1.	Buildings and structures erected within coastal high-hazard areas and Coastal A Zones, shall be elevated so that the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure members supporting the lowest floor, with the exception of pilings, pile caps, columns, grade beams and bracing, is elevated to or above the elevation specified in the Marco Island Code of Ordinances, Chapter 26.
27	2.	Basement floors that are below grade on all sides are prohibited.
28	3.	The use of fill for structural support is prohibited.
29 30 31	4.	Minor grading, and the placement of minor quantities of fill, shall be permitted for landscaping and for drainage purposes under and around buildings and for support of parking slabs, pool decks, patios and walkways.
32 33	5.	Walls and partitions enclosing areas below the design flood elevation shall meet the requirements of Sections R322.3.5 and R322.3.6.
34 35 36 37 38	shall be use the minimu maintenan	nclosed areas below design flood elevation. Enclosed areas below the design flood elevation ed solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage. Access to enclosed areas shall be um necessary to allow for the parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of ce equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door) or entry to the levator or stairwell with standard exterior door or one double door set for main entrance).
39	118.7.2 Florida B	uilding Code, Building, Section 202.
40 41 42 43	or other improve which equals or e	PROVEMENT. Any combination of repair, alteration reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, ement of a building or structure taking place during a 5-year period, the cumulative cost of exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement ed. For each building or structure, the 5-year period begins on the date of the first permit

or repair is started. For each building or structure, the 5-year period begins on the date of the first perm
 issued for improvement or repair of that building or structure. If the structure has incurred "substantial

- 1 damage," any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work 2 performed. The term does not, however, include either: 3 Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary, or safety (1) code violations identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assure 4 5 safe living conditions. 6 (2) Any alteration of a historic structure provided the alteration will not preclude the structure's 7 continued designation as a historic structure and the alteration is approved by variance issued 8 pursuant to Marco Island Code of Ordinances, Chapter 26. 9 (3) Costs of additional, code-compliant building elements or alterations or replacements of materials 10 or building elements whose express purpose is the mitigation of future wind or flood damage, 11 provided the costs of such measures, plus the costs of any other improvements and repairs 12 undertaken at the same time, do not exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure. 13 Costs associated with horizontal additions and vertical additions shall not be excluded. Examples 14 of code-compliant wind and flood mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, the 15 installation or replacement of storm shutters; replacement of windows and doors with impact 16 resistant glass; strengthening of roof attachments or exterior walls; replacing existing materials 17 with wind and flood damage-resistant materials; elevating machinery and equipment; and 18 installation of flood openings. 19 Costs of additional, code-compliant energy efficiency retrofits whose express purpose is the (4)
- improvement of energy efficiency of the building, provided the costs of such measures, plus the
 costs of any other improvements and repairs undertaken at the same time, do not exceed 50
 percent of the market value of the structure. Costs associated with lateral and vertical additions
 shall not be excluded. Examples of code-compliant energy efficiency retrofits include, but are not
 limited to application of insulation; replacement of windows and doors with insulated products;
 installation of geo-thermal climate control systems; installation of attic ventilation equipment;
- 27 118.7.3 Florida Building Code, Building, Section 1612.

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- 281612.4.3 Elevation requirements. The minimum elevation requirements shall be as specified in ASCE 2429or the Marco Island Code of Ordinances, Chapter 26, whichever is higher.
- 30 118.7.4 Florida Building Code, Existing Building, Section 202.

31 SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. For the purpose of determining compliance with the flood provisions of this 32 code, any combination of repair, alteration reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of 33 a building or structure taking place during a 5-year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 34 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement or repair is started. For 35 each building or structure, the 5-year period begins on the date of the first permit issued for improvement or 36 repair of that building or structure. If the structure has incurred "substantial damage," any repairs are 37 considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, 38 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 are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
- (2) Any alteration of a historic structure provided the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the alteration is approved by variance issued pursuant to Marco Island Code of Ordinances, Chapter 26.
- 45 (3) Costs of additional, code-compliant building elements or alterations or replacements of materials
 46 or building elements whose express purpose is the mitigation of future wind or flood damage,
 47 provided the costs of such measures, plus the costs of any other improvements and repairs

1 2		undertaken at the same time, do not exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure. Costs associated with horizontal additions and vertical additions shall not be excluded. Examples
3		of code-compliant wind and flood mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, the
4		installation or replacement of storm shutters; replacement of windows and doors with impact
5		resistant glass; strengthening of roof attachments or exterior walls; replacing existing materials
6		with wind and flood damage-resistant materials; elevating machinery and equipment; and
7		installation of flood openings.
8	(4)	Costs of additional, code-compliant energy efficiency retrofits whose express purpose is the
9		improvement of energy efficiency of the building, provided the costs of such measures, plus the
10		costs of any other improvements and repairs undertaken at the same time, do not exceed 50
11		percent of the market value of the structure. Costs associated with lateral and vertical additions
12		shall not be excluded. Examples of code-compliant energy efficiency retrofits include, but are not
13		limited to application of insulation; replacement of windows and doors with insulated products;
14		installation of geo-thermal climate control systems; installation of attic ventilation equipment;
15		and the installation of solar energy systems.

16 Sec. 6-112. Penalties.

17 Violation of this article shall be punishable according to the procedures and penalties set forth in chapter 14 of this code. If anyperson, firm, corporation, or other legal entity whether public or private, shall fail or refuse to 18 19 obey or comply with, or violates, any of the provisions of this division, such person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity whether public or private, upon conviction of such offense, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 20 or by imprisonment not to exceed 60 days in the county jail, or both, in the discretion of the court. Each day of 21 22 continued violation or noncompliance shall be considered as a separate offense. In addition, any person, firm, 23 corporation, or other legal entity whether public or private, convicted under the provisions of this section shall pay 24 all costs and expenses involved in the case.

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26 Secs. 6-113—6-140. Reserved.

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ARTICLE V. OUTDOOR LIGHTING

28 Sec. 6-141. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this <u>divisionarticle</u>, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions are <u>supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code</u>. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of <u>conflict.</u>÷

Floodlight means an artificial light source designed to give direct and/or reflective illumination over a large area. Vehicular parking lighting sources, wall packs, and security/surveillance lights shall be considered as floodlights. Also see Uplighting.

Footcandle. One footcandle is the amount of illumination provided by a light source of one international candle
 at a distance of one foot from the light source.

38 *Glare* means a sensation of brightness within the visual field that causes annoyance, discomfort, or loss in 39 visual performance and visibility.

40 *Hood.* See *Shield*.

- International candle or candle power. One international candle is the unit of luminous intensity as established
 by standard light sources as maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Standards. This is called more commonly one candle
 power.
- 4 *Luminaire* means a device or fixture containing a light source and means for directing and controlling the 5 distribution of light emitted therefrom.
- 6 *Shield* means an opaque device or fixture intended to direct and restrict the distribution of light emitted from 7 a light source.
- 8 *Snook light* is a regional term for a light source, usually attached to a dock facility or seawall, which is 9 illuminated for the purpose of attracting fish.
- 10 *Uplighting* means a lighting technique in which sources of illumination are strategically located to light up 11 features such as building facades, signs, and trees.

12 Sec. 6-142. Penalties.

- (a) <u>Violation of this article shall be punishable according to the procedures and penalties set forth in chapter 14</u>
 <u>of this code.</u> Pursuant to F.S. § 162.22, a person found to be in violation of this division may be charged with a
 fine, not to exceed \$500.00, and may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment, not to exceed 60 days.
 <u>Each violation or noncompliance shall be considered a separate and distinct offense.</u> Further, each day of
 continued violation or noncompliance shall be considered as a separate offense.
- 18 (b) Violation of this division may also be prosecuted before the code enforcement board.

19 Sec. 6-143. Purpose and intent of article.

It is the intent and purpose of this division article to protect and promote the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the city, and the public at large, by providing reasonable standards for the installation and maintenance of outdoor lighting. All outdoor lighting shall be installed and maintained in such a manner and be so shielded that the cone of light shall fall substantially within the perimeter of the property. Through the use of shielding and limitations upon intensity, ambient light travelling outward and upward shall be reduced to the greatest extent possible without unduly interfering with the intent and purpose of the outdoor lighting. It is further intended that this division article shall be liberally construed to effect such intent and purpose.

27 Sec. 6-144. Exemptions.

- (a) *Publicly owned facilities; street lighting.* Lighting at publicly owned facilities and street lighting shall be exempt
 from the provisions of this divisionarticle. Applicable state department of transportation design standards and
 public facility design standards shall be utilized in the placement, maintenance, and regulation of lights at
 public facilities and in public streets.
- (b) *Existing tennis facilities.* Multiple-court tennis facilities existing at the date of adoption of the ordinance from
 which this division article is derived are permitted up to 5.0 footcandles of illumination to fall on adjoining RSF
 and RMF zoned properties until 10:00 p.m.

35 Sec. 6-145. Maximum lighting levels.

- 36 (a) Regulation of the intensity and glare of outdoor lighting shall be as follows:
- 37 (1) No lighting source shall cause more than 1.0 footcandle of illumination to fall on adjoining residential
 38 single-family (RSF) zoned property.
- 39 (2) No lighting source shall cause more than 1.0 footcandle of illumination to fall on adjoining residential
 40 multifamily (RMF) zoned property.

- (3) No lighting source shall cause more than 10.0 footcandles of illumination to fall on any adjoining commercially (C) zoned property.
 - (4) No lighting source shall cause more than 1.0 footcandle of illumination to fall on any public right-of-way in residential areas.
 - (5) No lighting source shall cause more than 10.0 footcandles of illumination to fall on any public right-ofway in commercial areas.

7 (b) Outdoor lighting on property abutting lands subject to sea turtle nesting activities is further regulated pursuant 8 to section 3.4.02(B) division 3.10 of the county land development code (Sea Turtle Protection); in the event of 9 conflict, the stricter regulation shall prevail.

10 Sec. 6-146. Shielding.

(a) All outdoor lighting (except public recreational lighting and sign lighting) shall be shielded and directed
 according to the following schedule:

Wattage of Each Light Source	Shielding Required	Directed Downward
Up to 50 watts	No	No
50 to 100 watts	Yes	No
Over 100 watts	Yes	Yes
Floodlights	Yes	Yes
Snook lights	Yes	Yes
Uplighting	Yes	No

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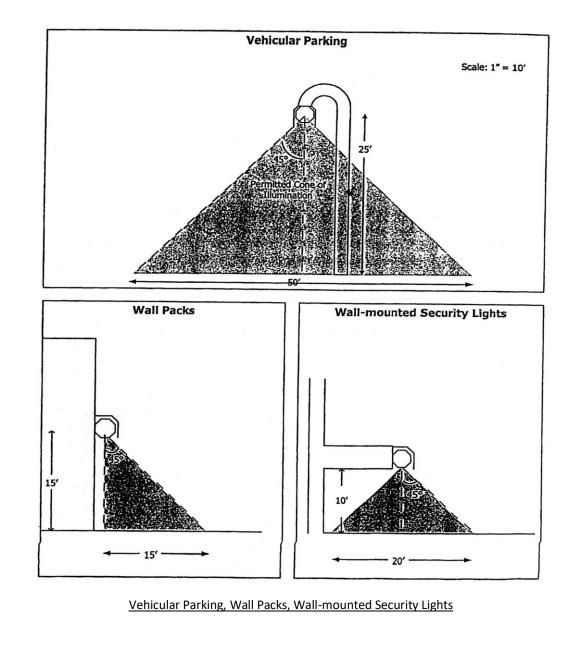
6

Uplighting shall be shielded in such a manner that no illuminated part of the light source shall be visible from anyadjoining public right-of-way or property line.

- (b) Except for uplighting, light sources which are required to be shielded shall be shielded <u>All light emitted from a</u>
 shielded fixture shall in such a manner than no light emitted from the light source shall travel upward or
 horizontally. In addition, light sources required to be directed downward shall be so directed such that the
 cone of light emitted from the source of illumination shall not exceed an included angle of 90 degrees (45
 degrees as measured from the midpoint of the light source to the ground). Refer to the exhibits at the end of
 this division article for illustrations of shielding and angle measurements.
- (c) Illuminated signage shall be regulated pursuant to <u>article VI of the division 2.5 of the county chapter 30,</u> land
 development code (Signs).

24 Sec. 6-147. Measurement of intensity and glare; changes to standards.

- (a) Light intensity and glare shall be measured in footcandles at the property line with a direct reading from a
 portable light meter. The meter shall be factory tested and calibrated.
- 27 (b) The city council may change, delete or add to the permitted levels of illumination by resolution.



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4 Secs. 6-148—6-170. Reserved.



ARTICLE VI. POST-DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

6 Sec. 6-171. Purpose and intent.

7 It is the intent of the city to identify opportunities to mitigate future damages from major or catastrophic 8 disasters through the prudent management and enforcement of community reconstruction. To further this intent, 9 the city will make every effort to develop its capacity to identify and coordinate various post-disaster recovery and 10 reconstruction resources while at the same time ensuring maximum local control over the recovery and 11 reconstruction process. Following a major or catastrophic disaster, sufficient time must be provided to conduct damage assessments, classify and categorize individual structure damage, and evaluate the effectiveness and enforcement of the existing building code. It is further the intent of the city to allow rebuilding and reconstruction in an orderly manner by controlling the issuance of building permits, development orders, <u>development permits</u> and site plan<u>reviews</u> in order to manage the location, timing, and sequence of reconstruction and repair.

6 Sec. 6-172. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them
 in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. The following terms and definitions
 apply for the purposes of this division. These definitions are supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this
 code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of conflict.²

11 *Building value* means the latest assessment of all improvements on a parcel of land as recorded in the Collier 12 County Property Appraiser's file before the structure was damaged.

13 *Catastrophic disaster* is defined as an event that overwhelms local response capabilities and will require mutual 14 aid, state response, federal disaster relief programs, and activation of the state and federal response plans.

15 *Chief building official* means the chief of building services who is hereby designated by the city council to
 16 implement, administer and enforce the building permit moratorium provision of this division.

Current regulatory standards for new construction includes consideration of the following: Density, floodplain
 management, building code, land development code and comprehensive plan requirements, site location, and
 parking requirements.

20 *Damage assessment* means a systematic procedure for evaluating damage to public and private property, 21 based on current replacement cost. The assessment may be used to determine if the damaged area can qualify for 22 federal or state disaster assistance.

23 *Damage assessment team* means a local group of qualified individuals charged with providing an initial 24 assessment of damage to private and public properties in the aftermath of a significant natural or man-made event.

25 *Development* has the meaning given in section 30-10.

26 *Destroyed structure* means a structure that is total loss or damaged to such an extent that repairs are not 27 technically or economically feasible. The indicator for this category is if the cost to repair exceeds 50 percent of the 28 replacement cost at the time of damage or destruction.

29 *Development permit* has the meaning given in section 30-10.

30 Development order has the meaning given in section 30-10.means any order, permit, determination, or action 31 granting with conditions an application for any final development order, building permit, temporary use permit, temporary construction and development permit, spot survey, electrical permit, plumbing permit, boat-dock permit, 32 33 septic tank permit, right-of-way permit, construction approval for infrastructure (including water, sewer, grading, 34 paving) development of regional impact (DRI) development order, zoning ordinance amendment, comprehensive 35 plan amendment, flood variance, coastal construction control line variance, vegetation removal permits, agricultural clearing permits, site development plan approval, subdivision approval (including plats, plans, variances and 36 37 amendments), rezoning PUD amendment, certification, conditional use, variance, or any other official action of the 38 city having the effect of permitting development as defined in the land development code. 39

40 Intensity means the gross floor area, number of residential units, height, and amount of land occupied by
 41 buildings and roofed structures on a property.

42 *Major damaged structure* means a structure that can be made habitable with extensive repairs. Damage may 43 include foundation, roof structure, and major structural components. The indicator for this category is if the cost to 44 repair is greater than 20 percent and up to and including 50 percent of the replacement cost at the time of damage. 1 *Major disaster* is defined as an event that may require mutual aid, state response assistance and federal 2 disaster relief programs.

3 *Minor damaged structure* means a structure that can be made habitable in a short period of time with minimal 4 repairs. Damages may include doors, windows, floors, roofs, central air conditioners, and other minor structural 5 damage. The indicator for this category is if the cost to repair is 20 percent or less than the replacement cost at the 6 time of damage.

- *Minor disaster* means a structure that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and
 to result in only a minimal need for state or federal assistance.
- 9 <u>Nonconforming means an aspect of a structure that does not comply with a current regulation in the land</u>
 10 <u>development code but was lawfully constructed under previous regulations.</u>

11 *Replacement cost* means the actual cost to repair, reconstruct, rebuild or replace a damaged structure. It will 12 not include the following parts of a structure or items not considered a permanent part of the structure: building 13 plans, surveys, permits, sidewalks, pools, screens, sheds, gazebos, fences, furniture and carpeting. For purposes of 14 this division, the replacement cost will be compared to the structure's replacement value to determine the percent 15 of the structural damage.

16 *Replacement value* of a structure means the market building value contained in the Collier County Property 17 Appraiser's File multiplied by one of the following factors: 120 percent in a major disaster; 150 percent in a 18 catastrophic disaster. The structure's owner can opt to establish replacement value by hiring a state licensed 19 contractor to make such determinations rather than use the formula stated in this definition.

20 *Structure* means anything constructed or erected requires a fixed location on the ground, or attached to 21 something having a fixed location on or in the ground.

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23 Sec. 6-173. Recovery coordination.

Recovery coordination shall follow policies and procedures contained in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and the Hurricane Action Plan (HAP). Local recovery efforts will be coordinated with Collier County Emergency Management based on existing mutual aid and other interlocal agreements.

27 Sec. 6-174. Post-disaster redevelopment priorities.

28 The following priority sequence will govern community rebuilding and redevelopment efforts:

- (1) Re-establishing services that meet the physical and safety needs of the community to include: water, food, ice; medical care; emergency access; continuity of governmental operations; communications; security of residents and possessions from harm; health, and temporary housing.
- Re-establishing infrastructure necessary for community reconstruction such as: electrical distribution
 systems; potable water and sanitary sewer service; restoring medical and health care; rebuilding
 damaged stormwater and transportation facilities; and housing facilities.
- 35 (3) Restoring the community's economic base per accepted econometric principles and practices.
- 36 (4) Improving the community's ability to withstand the effects of future major or catastrophic disasters.
- 37 (5) Re-opening or re-establishment of public beach access points.

38 Sec. 6-175. Essential service and facility restoration priorities.

39 Priorities for power, water and sewerage treatment, and communication restoration will be in accordance with 40 existing protocols established by the individual utilities and any terms and conditions contained in executed franchise agreements with the city. All protocols are intended to emphasize health, safety and essential community
 services as priorities.

- 3 Sec. 6-176. Post-disaster debris clearance and disposal strategies.
- 4 The following policies will govern emergency debris clearance, removal and disposal strategies:
- 5 (1) Clearing debris from roads and streets beginning with arterials, then local collectors, then local streets.
- 6 (2) Priorities will be to clear roadways and bridges to provide for emergency operations, to provide access
 7 to critical public service locations, and access to designated staging areas and distribution centers
 8 supporting disaster relief efforts.
 - (3) City parks and other public properties will be used to store debris on an interim basis.

10 The city shall have in place executed contracts with qualified debris management firms to effectuate the 11 implementation of this section in the aftermath of a disaster event.

12 Sec. 6-177. Determination of damage and buildback policy.

- (a) Determination of damage. The primary task of the local damage assessment team is to identify structures
 which have been damaged as a result of the disaster. The city damage assessment team will catalogue and
 report to the chief of building official those structures which have:
 - Been destroyed;

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- (2) Received major damage; and
- 18 (3) Received minor damage.

The chief building official will then, as may be necessary, inspect the damaged structures and place each structure in one of the damage categories provided for by this <u>divisionarticle</u>. The assessment will also serve as a basis for determining if federal and state disaster declaration are warranted.

- 22 Buildback policy. Structures which have been damaged by natural or manmade disasters to the extent that the (b) 23 cost of their reconstruction or repair exceed 50 percent of the replacement value of the structure may be 24 reconstructed, but in accordance with the legally documented actual use, intensitydensity, size, style and type 25 of construction including square footage existing at the time of destruction, thereby allowing such structures 26 to be rebuilt or replaced to the sizeintensity, style, and type of their original construction, including their 27 original square footage; provided, however, that the affected structure, as rebuilt or replaced, complies with 28 all applicable federal and state regulations and local regulations which do not preclude reconstruction 29 otherwise intended by this policy. In accordance with this policy:
- 30(1)Structures damaged up to and including 50 percent of their replacement value at the time of disaster31can be rebuilt to their original conditions, with repair work subject to current building and life safety32codes.
- 33 (2) Structures damages by the disaster by more than 50 percent of their replacement value at the time of
 34 disaster can be rebuilt to their original square footage and density, provided that they comply with:
 - a. Federal requirements for elevation above the 100-year flood level;
 - b. The city building code requirements for flood proofing;
- 37 c. Current building and life safety codes;
- 38 d. Marco Island and State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Coastal Construction
 39 Control Line regulations;

1		e.	Applicable disability access regulations of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA); and
2 3 4 5 6		f.	Any required city zoning or other development regulations with the exception of existing density or-intensity requirements-established, unless compliance with such zoning or other development regulations would preclude reconstruction otherwise intended by this buildback policy as determined by the city manager in paragraph (3), below, or otherwise by resolution of the city council.
7 8 9 10 11 12	(3)	regu be n inte mea	ninimize the need for individual variances or compliance determinations prior to reconstructions, the alations of the city land development code affecting setbacks, parking, buffering and open space may nodified. City manager or designee may require documentation as to the actual uses, densities, and insities existing prior to the disaster event and at the time of the original construction through such ins as photographs, diagrams, plans, affidavits, and permits prior to authorizing modifications to the ve requirements. These requirements may be modified as follows:
13 14 15 16 17 18 19		a.	Front, rear, side or water body setbacks may be modified to permit the reconstruction of existing structures that are nonconforming with regard to a specific setback so long as the reconstruction will not result in an increase in the height of the structure as defined by the land development code; and the reconstruction will not result in a further diminution of the setback. City manager or designee may approve bay windows, chimneys and similar architectural features that may encroach further into the setback provided the encroachment does not protrude beyond the existing overhang of the building.
20 21		b.	Front, rear, side, or water body setbacks may be modified to permit the construction of an handicapped access appurtenance for disabled persons to any reconstruction.
22 23		c.	Front, rear, side or water body setbacks may be modified to allow for the replacement of stairs or decking that provides access into any reconstructed dwelling unit.
24 25		d .	Front, rear, side or water body setbacks may be modified to legitimize minor existing encroachments in setbacks discovered at the time of reconstruction.
26 27 28 29		e.	Buildings or structures that are not in compliance with current setback regulations and which can be proven to have been permitted prior to the adoption of such regulations shall be considered legally nonconforming and may also be reviewed by the city manager or designee under this section.
30 31		f.	A diminution of the front yard setbacks on a collector or arterial roadway shall be consistent with future road widening requirements.
32 33 34 35	(4)	as e moc	city manager-or designee is authorized to modify the parking requirements for nonresidential uses stablished by the city-land development code. In no instance shall the parking requirements be lified where the reconstruction involves the increase of density or intensity of use. Such uirements may be modified under the following circumstances:
36		a.	To improve ingress and egress to the site in accordance with the county access management plan.
37 38		b.	To eliminate or reduce the instances where conditions require that parked vehicles back out onto the public streets.
39 40		c.	To allow for the provision of handicapped disabled-permit parking spaces in accordance with the city land development building code.
41 42	(5)		city manager-or designee is authorized to modify the buffering or open space requirements of the development code when such modifications and reconstruction-will:
43		a.	Accommodate modifications to existing parking or additional parking.
44		b.	To accommodate changes as a result of reconstruction.
45		In ne	o instance shall buffering or open space areas be eliminated.

(6) Damaged structures may shall not be reconstructed at to a more greater intense intensity use or higher density than originally legally constructed prior to the disaster permitted by the comprehensive plan and land development code. No redevelopment at a higher density or more intense use will be permitted unless appropriate zoning, development review, building permit and other applicable land development approvals are granted through normal processes as set forth in the land development code.

Sec. 6-178. Moratoria.

- 7 (a) Conditions for declaration. City council may, pursuant to F.S. ch. 252, declare a moratorium under the following
 8 conditions in order to prioritize the repair and reconstruction of damaged critical public facilities immediately
 9 needed for public health, safety and welfare purposes.
 - (1) *Initial building moratorium.* An initial building moratorium may be declared when one or more of the following actions or findings occur:
 - a. The city is declared a disaster area by either the Governor of the State of Florida or the President of the United States.
 - b. A finding has been made by the city council that a state of local emergency exists in accordance with F.S. ch. 252;
 - c. Fifty or more structures have received major damage or have been destroyed as determined by the chief building official; or
 - d. The city is unable to maintain minimum acceptable levels of service expected during nonemergency situations as provided for by the capital improvement element of the comprehensive plan.
 - (2) Destroyed structure moratorium. No building permit will be issued for at least 30 days following the expiration of the initial building moratorium for the replacement of any structure which has been destroyed. When a building permit is issued, structures damaged can be rebuilt in accordance with the buildback policy set forth herein.
 - (3) *Major damaged structure moratorium.* No building permit for repairs of a major damaged structure will be issued for at least ten days following the expiration of the initial building moratorium.
 - (4) *Minor damaged structure moratorium.* No building permits for the repair of minor damaged structures will be issued for at least five days following the expiration of the initial building moratorium.
 - (5) New development moratorium. No building permit for new construction or reconstruction unrelated to rebuilding or repairing structures damaged by the disaster will be accepted nor building permits will be issued for at least 30 days following the expiration of the initial building moratorium so that damage may be assessed and repairs be made. The city manager will determine and advise the city council whether a new development moratorium is required based upon the results of damage assessment and recommendations from the chief building official.
 - (6) Outstanding building permit inspection moratorium.
 - a. All building permits that were issued prior to the disaster will be suspended for a minimum period of 30 days following the expiration of the initial building moratorium, unless the chief building official determines on an individual case-by-case basis that sufficient inspection staff is available to adequately inspect the structures should construction begin or resume. Suspension of the building permit means that no further construction authorized by the building permit is permitted and that no inspections by the city building department will be performed during the moratorium period. Applications for inspections relating to building permits suspended under this section shall be adjusted accordingly to reflect the time period covered by this 30-day moratorium.
- 44b.The city reserves the right to reinspect any and all construction in progress pursuant to validly45issued pre-disaster building permits to verify that the work in place suffered no damage as a result

1 2 3 4				of the disaster. In the event that the city determines that such construction sustained damage during the disaster or suspects that damage occurred, the property owner and/or general contractor is responsible for rework, removal, retesting, and uncovering work to facilitate inspection so that compliance with the building permit and the building code can be ensured.	
5		(7)	Outs	standing development order moratorium.	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13			a.	All development orders <u>and permits</u> as defined herein issued prior to the disaster will be suspended for a minimum period of 30 days following the expiration of the initial building moratorium. Suspension of the development order <u>means no development permit will be issued under the</u> <u>development order</u> . Suspension o the <u>development permit</u> means that no <u>development order</u> work <u>under the development permit</u> is authorized and that no <u>development order</u> -inspections by the community development department <u>under the development permit</u> will be performed during the moratorium. Applications for development orders <u>and permits</u> suspended under this section will be adjusted accordingly to reflect the time period covered by this 30-day moratorium.	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20			b.	The city reserves the right to reinspect any and all <u>development order</u> work in place <u>under the</u> <u>development permit</u> prior to the disaster to verify that the work in place was not damaged during the disaster. In the event that the city determines that development <u>order permit</u> work in place was damaged during the disaster or suspects that damage occurred, the developer will be responsible for rework, removal, retesting, and uncovering work to facilitate inspection so that compliance with the development order documents and the land development code can be ensured.	
21		(8)	Site	development plan, subdivision plat review, and zoning request moratorium.	
22 23 24 25			a.	Site plans which have been submitted to the city prior to the disaster will not be reviewed by the city staff for a period of 30 days following the expiration of the initial building moratorium. All submittal dates and review periods will be adjusted accordingly to reflect the time period covered by this 30-day moratorium.	
26 27			b.	No new site plans, zoning requests or subdivision plats will be accepted by the city for a period of 30 days following the expiration of the initial building moratorium.	
28 29			c.	All submittal dates and review periods will be adjusted accordingly to reflect the time period covered by this 30-day moratorium.	
30 31	(b)			All moratoria other than the initial building moratoria as enacted will be in effect for the length of ribed above and may be terminated or extended by the city council.	
32	Sec	. 6-17	79. Ei	mergency repairs and emergency permitting.	
33	(a)	Eme	Tmergency repairs.		
34 35 36 37 38	. ,	(1)	No c mor colla the	construction or reconstruction activity may be undertaken without a building permit, while a building ratorium is in effect; however, emergency repairs necessary to prevent injury, loss of life, imminent apse of a structure or other additional damage to the structure or its contents will not be subject of temporary moratoria provided for by this division and shall not require individual building permits. In emergency repairs shall include but not be limited to:	
39 40			a.	Temporary roof repairs with plywood or plastic sheeting to make structures habitable or to prevent continuing damage due to rain and wind to building interiors and exteriors;	
41			b.	Covering exterior wall openings with plywood or plastic sheeting;	
42			c.	Repairs to interior ceilings to make buildings habitable or to drain accumulated flood waters;	
43			d.	Repairs to steps; and	
44			e.	Temporary stabilization measures to avoid imminent building or structure collapse.	

- 1 (2) Emergency repairs to buildings or infrastructure that house the following organizations or activities shall 2 not be subject to any temporary moratorium because of their necessity to protect the public health and 3 safety by providing electrical power, potable water, waste water, and communications facilities; 4 emergency stabilization of roadways; police, fire and medical facilities; essential governmental facilities; 5 response/recovery centers and distribution centers; debris removal activities; and stabilization or 6 removal of structures about to collapse.
 - (3) Nothing in this division shall be construed to suspend state and federal permit regulations.

8 (b) *Emergency permitting.* An emergency permitting system will be established by the most recent building and
 9 construction administrative codes to assure the quality of the reconstructed buildings and structures, and to
 10 implement the city's buildback policy as set forth herein.

11 Sec. 6-180. Economic redevelopment policies.

- 12 (a) The following general policies will guide the use resources employed towards rebuilding of the community's
 13 economic base:
- 14 (1) Reopen the business community.

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- 15 (2) Re-establish the tourist industry.
- (b) Damaged businesses and other economic enterprises necessary for the public health and safety and for
 restoring the community's economic base will be allowed to use temporary structures such as modular
 buildings, mobile homes, or similar type structures to carry out their activities, until their damaged structure
 is rebuilt or replaced according to applicable development and redevelopment regulations.
- 20 Sec. 6-181. Guidelines for acquiring damaged property.
- (a) When determined to be in the public interest, the city council may enter into negotiation with a property
 owner or owners whose improved real estate property has been damaged by the disaster for the purpose of
 acquiring such buildings and associated land or lot for transfer by sale, lease or donation to the city when the
 following conditions are met:
- 25 (1) The property must be located in an area damaged by the disaster;
 - (2) The property should be free of any encumbrances; and
- 27 (3) The building structure must:
 - Have been damaged substantially beyond repair or must have been damaged to the extent that the cost of reconstruction or repairs exceeds 50 percent of the replacement value of the buildings or structures at the time of the disaster; or
 - b. Not be capable of repair because of buildback policy provisions herein or significantly increased building costs; or have been abandoned by its owner.
- (b) Property acquired under these conditions must be dedicated for such purposes as the city council may agree
 are consistent with:
- 35 (1) Open space uses; or
- 36 (2) Managing the land for its dedicated purposes, future uses which would likely result in threats to human
 37 life or property damage of the same type that has occurred during previous disasters will not be
 38 permitted.
- (c) Allowable open space uses include parks for outdoor recreational activities, nature preserves or trails, beach
 access, unimproved parking lots, and structures functionally related to these uses such as open-sided picnic
 facilities, refreshment stands, or other non-habitable structures primarily supporting the recreational
 activities.

1 Sec. 6-182. Authority.

Nothing in this division limits the authority of the city council to declare, repeal or extend a state of local
 emergency.

4 Sec. 6-183. Penalties.

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5 Violation of this article shall be punishable according to the procedures and penalties set forth in chapter 14 (a) 6 of this code. Any person, firm, company or corporation who fails to comply with or violates any section of this 7 divisionarticle, or the emergency measures which may be effective pursuant to this division, is guilt of a 8 misdemeanor of the second degree, and upon conviction for such offense, may be punished by a fine not to 9 exceed \$500.00 or by imprisonment not to exceed 60 days in the Collier County Jail, or both, in discretion of 10 the court hearing the case. Each day of continued noncompliance or violation will constitute a separate 11 offense. In addition to this penalty, any construction licensee of the city or the state who violates any provision 12 of this division article or the emergency measures which are effective as a result of this divisionarticle, will be 13 charged with said violation and have the matter heard before the appropriate city board, state administrative 14 body, or court of law. 15 (b) Nothing contained herein prevents the city from taking such other lawful action in any court of competent 16 jurisdiction as is necessary to prevent or remedy any failure to comply with, or violation of, this division or 17 the emergency measures which may be made effective according to this division. Such other lawful action 18 includes, but it is not limited to, an equitable action for injunctive relief or an action at law for damages. 19 20 21 22 ARTICLE VII. HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS 23 24 25 26 Sec. 6-1. Hurricane preparedness property maintenance Title. 27 (a) <u>Title</u>. This article shall be referred to as the "Marco Island Hurricane Preparedness Property Maintenance 28 Code." 29 Sec. 6-2. Weather emergencies. 30 (b) Weather emergencies. Declaration. The provisions of this article apply at the direction of the city manager, or upon issuance of 31 (1)32 a tropical storm or hurricane warning by the National Weather Service or National Hurricane Center said 33 manager"s designee, or upon direction of the city manager in the event of other significant expected inclement weather conditions, -or other similar types of inclement weather warnings, for any part of 34 35 Collier County. 36 (2) Construction sites. 37

- All construction materials, including roof tiles, within the city shall be secured, stored or removed so as not to create a safety hazard because of hurricane or tropical storm force winds, or similar inclement weather.
- 40b.Media broadcasts or notices issued by the National Weather Service or National Hurricane Center41of a hurricane or tropical storm warning shall be deemed sufficient notice to the The owner of real42property upon which construction is occurring or any contractor responsible for the construction

1 2		to <u>shall</u> secure, store or remove loose construction debris and loose construction materials against the effects of high wind.
3 4 5 6	C.	Materials stockpiled on top of any structure under construction shall be permanently installed by the property owner or contractor at the direction of the city manager, or said manager's designee. However, if such installation cannot be timely completed, then the property owner or contractor shall:
7 8 9		1. Band together the construction materials and mechanically fasten them to the top of the structure in such a manner so a threat of becoming airborne during a tropical storm or hurricane is not experienced;
10 11		2. Remove the construction materials from the top of the structure and mechanically tie them down to the ground;
12		3. Remove the construction materials from the job site; or
13		4. Store the construction materials inside a protected structure.
14 15	d.	Interiors of structures under construction shall be secured to prevent materials from becoming airborne.
16 17	e.	All debris on a construction site shall be stored in commercial containers and shall be properly secured.
18 19	f.	Commercial containers and portable toilets must be removed from a construction site or mechanically tied to the ground.
20 21	g.	Piles of dirt, sand, and stone on a construction site shall be located away from the canals, right of ways, adjoining properties, swales, culverts, and inlet grates.
22 23 24 25 26 27	h.	All construction materials or debris required to be secured, stored or removed shall remain <u>so</u> <u>secure</u> , <u>stored or removed hereunder from the property</u> _until the National Weather Service, National Hurricane Center or other appropriate weather agency has removed all portions of Collier County from those areas included in a hurricane or tropical storm warning, or the city manager, or <u>said manager's designee</u> , lifts an inclement weather directive pursuant to this <u>Code sectionarticle</u> , whichever event <u>shall</u> first occur <u>s</u> .
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	i.	In the event of a violation of this article, in addition to all other remedies provided in this Code or otherwise by law, the city may take whatever emergency action it deems necessary to secure, store or remove all loose construction materials and debris, including, but not limited to, roof tiles and roofing materials. In such circumstances, the city shall <u>seek reimbursement bill the property owner andor his/her agent contractor</u> for all charges and expenses incurred to eliminate these potentially unsafe conditions <u>pursuant to section 14-62-by any means necessary</u> . The securing of an outside contractor to perform these services shall be deemed to be the securing of emergency services and shall not require the city to utilize a competitive bid process to select a contractor. A notice of violation shall be posted at the job site and mailed to the property owner or contractor. The written notice shall constitute a stop work order and shall remain in effect until the bill is paid. Upon receipt of payment, the building official or his designee shall allow resumption of work. If the bill for such services remains unpaid for a period of 30 days or more, the city may record a claim of lien encumbering the property and thereafter proceed according to law to enforce the lien.
41 42	j.	The owner of the property and the contractor shall be jointly and severally responsible for compliance with the provisions of this article.
43 44 45 46	k.	The owner or contractor, personally or through their agent or representative, shall have the right to may appeal the decision of the city ordering the cessation of all work and appear before the <u>construction</u> board of adjustments and appeals <u>pursuant to section 6-40at a specified time and</u> place to show cause why they should not be responsible for weather emergency code compliance.

	1		(3)	Developed sites.
	2 3 4			a. On all-developed property, all household furnishings including, but not limited to, furniture and lawn equipment not secured by a fence or screen enclosure, shall be secured, stored or removed so as to not create a safety hazard due to hurricane force winds.
	5 6 7 8 9 10			b. All materials and household furnishings required to be secured, stored or removed shall remain <u>so</u> <u>secure, stored or removed hereunder from the property at the direction of until</u> the city manager; <u>or said manager's designee</u> , lifts an inclement weather directive pursuant to this <u>Code</u> section, or until the National Weather Service, National Hurricane Center or other appropriate agency has removed all portions of Collier County from those areas included in a hurricane or tropical storm warning, whichever event occurs first.
	11 12 13 14 15			c. Media broadcasts or notice at the direction of the city manager, or said manager's designee_issued by the National Weather Service or National Hurricane Center of a hurricane or tropical storm warning for Collier County shall be deemed sufficient notice to the owner of developed real property to store or secure furnishings or to remove furnishings not secured or stored from the property.
	16	(c)	Pene	alties.
	17 18 19		(1)	<i>Penalty.</i> The violation or failure to comply with any provision of this <u>Code_article_shall_is punishable</u> according to the penalties and procedures set forth in chapter 14 of this code.constitute an offense against the city. Penalties shall be assessed in accordance with section 1-14 of this Code, or its successor.
ļ	20 21 22 23 24		(2)	<i>Stop work order; order to abate.</i> Additionally, where a violation related to any construction or condition for which a permit has been issued; or is subject to issuance, the violation may be enforced by the building official or designee through the issuance of a stop work order in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Florida Building Code; or an order to repair, restore or demolish the work; to vacate the premises; or otherwise to abate the violation enforceable.
	25		(3)	Nuisance. Any violation of this article is subject to abatement as a public nuisance.
	26		(4)	The provisions of this article are cumulative with and in addition to any other remedy provided by law.
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1	Chapter 8 BUSINESSES
2	ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL
3	Secs. 8-1—8-30. Reserved.
4	ARTICLE II. DISPLAY AND SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS
5	Sec. 8-31. Intent.
6 7 8 9	This article is intended to prevent the sale and delivery of tobacco products to persons under the age of 18 by regulating the commercial marketing and placement of such products. This article shall not be interpreted or construed to does not prohibit the sale or delivery of tobacco products which are otherwise lawful or regulated pursuant to F.S. ch. 569.
10	Sec. 8-32. Definitions.
11 12 13 14	The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions are supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of conflict. For the purpose of this article, the following terms shall mean:
15 16	Open display unit means a case, rack, shelf, counter, table, desk, kiosk, booth, stand, or other surface that allows direct public access to the product placed therein.
17 18	<i>Restricted access area</i> means a physically confined area with immediate access limited to the vendor or the vendor's employee(s).
19 20	<i>Self-service tobacco merchandising</i> means an open display of tobacco products that the public has access to without the intervention of the vendor or employee(s) of the vendor.
21 22	Specialty tobacco store means an establishment primarily in the business of selling cigars, pipe tobacco and other tobacco products.
23 24 25	<i>Tobacco products</i> include loose tobacco leaves, and products made from tobacco leaves, in whole or in part, which can be used for smoking, sniffing, or chewing, including but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff or smokeless tobacco, and chewing tobacco. Tobacco product also includes cigarette wrappers.
26 27 28	<i>Vendor</i> means any individual, sole proprietorship, joint venture, corporation, partnership, cooperative association, or other legal entity licensed as a dealer in tobacco products pursuant to F.S. ch. 569 and any employee or agent of said dealer.
29	Sec. 8-33. Placement of tobacco products in open display unit.
30 31 32	No vendor shall place tobacco products in an open display unit unless such unit is located in a restricted access area or sell, permit to be sold, offer for sale, or display for sale any tobacco products by means of self-service merchandising in a non-restricted access area.
33	Sec. 8-34. Exceptions.
34	The exceptions to the provisions of section 8-33 are as follows:
35	(1) An establishment that prohibits persons under 18 years of age on the premises.
36	(2) Specialty tobacco stores.

1 Sec. Penalties. 8 35. Enforcement.

2 <u>Violation of this article shall be punishable according to the procedures and penalties set forth in chapter 14</u>
 3 <u>of this code. The provisions of this article shall be enforced by any procedure permitted by Florida Statutes.</u>

4 Sec. 8 36. Applicability.

5 The provisions of this article shall apply to all areas of the City of Marco Island within the corporate limits of
6 the city.

7 Secs. 8-367—8-50. Reserved.

8

ARTICLE III. SOLICITORS

9 Sec. 8-51. Intent and purpose.

10 The intent and purpose of this article is to require any solicitor to establish the solicitor's identity to safeguard 11 the interests of residents of the city in the prevention of fraud and prevention of other crime. This article is also 12 intended to protect the privacy of the residents of the city by limiting solicitation to reasonable hours.

13 Sec. 8-52. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions are supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of conflict.

17 *Solicitation* means going to a residential property or dwelling unit without the express consent of or invitation 18 from the owner or occupant for either (i) the sale or offer for sale of any goods, wares, merchandise, real estate 19 (including timeshares), subscriptions, or services, or (ii) the offer of money for services of any kind, or other 20 consideration, or the enticement or importunity thereof.

21 *Solicitor* means any person who engages in solicitation.

22 Sec. 8-53. Exception.

The permit requirement of this article shall not apply to Collier County residents under the age of 18 engaging in solicitation for any civic, charitable, or governmental organization. Any parent or legal guardian accompanying any such individual shall not be required to obtain a permit.

26 Sec. 8-54. Acts prohibited.

27 No person shall:

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- (1) Enter into or upon residential premises in the city under false pretenses to engage in solicitation for any purpose.
- (2) Enter upon any residential premises to engage in solicitation, when the owner or occupant has displayed a "No Soliciting" or "No Peddlers" sign on such premises.
- 32 (3) Remain in or on any residential premises to engage in solicitation after the owner or occupant has
 33 requested any such person to leave.

 within the city to engage in solicitation, shall file an application for a permit with the police <u>department-police chiefs-designee</u> and include with such application the following information: (1) The name, local and permanent addresses, age, race, weight, height, color of hair and eyes an distinguishing physical characteristics of the applicat. (2) A color photo identification. (3) The nature or purpose for which solicitations will be made, including a description of any gomerchandise, real estate, subscriptions, or services to be offered for sale. (4) The name, address and phone number of the business for which the solicitor will be solicit customers can contact with questions and complaints. (5) A current copy of the county occupational license business tax receipt applicable to the solic customers can contact with questions and complaints. (6) A statement as to whether the applicant has been convicted of any felony or misdemeanor the nature of the offense, when and where convicted and the penalty or punishment assesse (7) A complete set of fingerprints of the person registering, such fingerprints to be taken by the cit or the city manager's designee. 22 Sec. 8-56. Issuance. (2) Three or more convictions for crimes involving theft, fraud, violence or moral turpitude; (3) Two convictions for crimes involving theft, fraud, violence or moral turpitude; (4) One conviction for a felony crime involving theft, fraud, or moral turpitude if less than five passed since released from any court ordered incarceration or supervision; or (4) One conviction for a misdemeanor crime involving theft, fraud, violence or moral turpitude three yeas have passed since released from any court ordered incarceration or supervision; or (5) One conviction for a fielony crime involving theft, fraud, violence or moral turpitude if less than five passed since released from any court ordered incarceration or superv					
 (6) Engage in solicitation in the city with a permit issued in another's name. (7) Engage in solicitation without a permit visibly displayed. (8) Fail to produce photo identification upon request when engaged solicitation. Sec. 8-55. Permit application; contents. Except as otherwise provided in section 8-53, all persons before entering into or upon a residentii within the city to engage in solicitation, shall file an application for a permit with the police department-police chiefs designee and include with such application the following information: (1) The name, local and permanent addresses, age, race, weight, height, color of hair and eyes an distinguishing physical characteristics of the applicant. (2) A color photo identification. (3) The nature or purpose for which solicitations will be made, including a description of any go merchandise, real estate, subscriptions, or services to be offered for sale. (4) The name, address and phone number of the business for which the solicitor will be solici customers can contact with questions and complaints. (5) A current copy of the county occupational license-business tax receipt applicable to the solic ocustomers can contact with questions and where convicted of any felony or misdemeanor the nature of the offense, when and where convicted and the penalty or punishment assesse to er the city manager's designee. 22 Sec. 8-56. Issuance. 23 Upon furnishing the information required under section 8-55, the applicant shall be issued a permit information from any court ordered incarceration or supervision; or supervision; or 10 Convicted of a violent felony crime; (2) Three or more convictions for crimes involving theft, fraud, violence or moral turpitude; (3) Two convictions for a felony crime involving theft, fraud, violence or moral turpitude; three yassed since released from any court ordered incarceration or supervision; or passed since releas	1	(4)	Engage in solicitation in the city without a permit as provided in this article.		
 4 (7) Engage in solicitation without a permit visibly displayed. 5 (8) Fail to produce photo identification upon request when engaged solicitation. 6 Sec. 8-55. Permit application; contents. 7 Except as otherwise provided in section 8-53, all persons before entering into or upon a residentiti within the city to engage in solicitation, shall file an application for a permit with the police department-police chief's designee and include with such application the following information: 10 (1) The name, local and permanent addresses, age, race, weight, height, color of hair and eyes an distinguishing physical characteristics of the applicant. 12 (2) A color photo identification. 13 (3) The nature or purpose for which solicitations will be made, including a description of any go merchandise, real estate, subscriptions, or services to be offered for sale. 15 (4) The name, address and phone number of the business for which the solicitor will be solici customers can contact with questions and complaints. 17 (5) A current copy of the county occupational license-business tax receipt applicable to the solic or the after of the offense, when and where convicted and the penalty or punishment assesse 20 (7) A complete set of fingerprints of the person registering, such fingerprints to be taken by the ci or the city manager's designee. 22 Sec. 8-56. Issuance. 23 Upon furnishing the information required under section 8-55, the applicant shall be issued a permit information furnished in compliance with this article shows that the applicant has been: 24 Convicted of a violent felony crime; involving theft, fraud, violence or moral turpitude; 29 (4) One convictions for crimes involving theft, fraud, violence or moral turpitude; 29 (4) One conviction for a felony crime involving theft, fraud, violence or moral turpitude; 29 (4) One conviction for a felony crime involving theft, fraud, viol	2	(5)	Engage in solicitation prior to 9:00 a.m. or after 5:00 p.m.		
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1 Sec. 8-58. Duty to carry, exhibit permit.

2 Every solicitor shall carry the solicitor's permit and photo identification at all times while engaged in 3 solicitation. The permit shall be visibly displayed while engaged in solicitation and the photo identification shall be 4 shown upon request.

5 Sec. 8-59. Fees.

A permit application fee, which fee shall be fixed by established by resolution of the city council, shall be paid
 to the city manager or the city manager's designee when the application is filed. The fee shall cover the costs of a
 background investigation of the applicant and processing of the application.

9 Sec. 8-60. Revocation authorized; grounds.

Permits issued as provided by this article may be revoked by the city manager or the city manager's designee
 after notice and hearing for any of the following offenses:

- 12 (1) Fraud, misrepresentation or a false statement in the application.
- 13 (2) Fraud, misrepresentation or a false statement in the conduct of the solicitation.
- 14 (3) Violation of any condition, provision or qualification provided in the application.
 - (4) Conviction, nolo contendere plea or forfeiture resulting from violation of any city, state or federal law involving theft, fraud, violence or moral turpitude <u>occurring subsequent to city issuance of the permit</u>.
 - (5) Conducting business in an unlawful manner or in such manner as to threaten breach of the peace or menace to public health, safety or welfare.
- 19 (6) Failure to comply with any provision of this article.

20 Sec. 8-61. Notice of revocation.

21 Written notice of revocation of a permit issued under this article and the grounds therefor shall be mailed or 22 delivered to a permittee at the address listed in permittee's application.

23 Sec. 8-62. Appeal.

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Any person aggrieved by the denial of a permit or revocation of a permit shall have the right of appeal to the city council <u>per the procedure in section 1-15 of this code</u>. Such appeal shall be taken by filing with the city manager, within 14 days after notice of the action complained of has been mailed or delivered to such person's last known address_, a written statement setting forth fully the grounds for the appeal. The city manager shall set a time and place for a hearing on such appeal, and notice of such hearing shall be given to the appellant at least five days before

29 the date of said hearing. The decision and order of the city council on such appeal shall be final.

30 Sec. 8-63. Penalties.

31 Violation of this article shall be punishable according to the procedures and penalties set forth in chapter 14 of this

32 <u>code. (a) Any person or persons, firm or corporation, or any agent thereof, who violates any of the provisions of</u>

- 33 any section of this article shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500.00 or imprisonment not exceeding 60
- 34 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (b) In addition to the penalties provided in subsection (a) of this section, any condition caused or permitted to
 exist in violation of any of the provisions of this Code shall be deemed a public nuisance and may be abated
 by the city as provided by law, and each day that such condition continues shall be regarded as a new and
 separate offense.

1 Secs. 8-64—8-69. Reserved.

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ARTICLE IV. MARCO ISLAND LAWN AND LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE REGISTRATION REGULATIONS

4 Sec. 8-70. Intent and purpose.

5 The intent and purpose of this article is to require any person <u>(including ora</u> business entity) performing lawn 6 or landscaping maintenance work in the city to possess minimum qualifications and competency that will assist in 7 strengthening and promoting public awareness of the need to engage in certain lawn and landscape maintenance 8 activities and therefore mitigate long-term and immediate adverse impacts from stormwater run-off into natural 9 water bodies located in and adjacent to the city.

10 Sec. 8-71. Definitions.

11 The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them 12 in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. These definitions are supplemental 13 to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case of conflict.

Applicator means any person who applies, in any manner, fertilizer to turf or landscape plants within the city
 as defined in this article.

16 *Certification* means the process of completing the state-approved course and test <u>for fertilizer application</u> as 17 required in F.S. § 482.1562.

18 Commercial fertilizer applicator, except as provided in F.S. § 482.1562(9), means any individual person who 19 applies fertilizer for payment or other consideration to property not owned by the personindividual or firm applying 20 the fertilizer <u>or their</u> -and includes the employer of the applicator, and excludes yard workers who apply fertilizer 21 only to individual residential properties using fertilizer and equipment provided by the residential property owner 22 or resident.

Institutional applicator means any person, other than a private, noncommercial or commercial applicator who
 applies fertilizer for the purpose of maintaining turf or landscape plants. Institutional applicators shall include, but
 shall not be limited to, owners and managers or employees of public lands, schools, parks, religious institutions,
 utilities, industrial or business sites, and any residential properties maintained in condominium or common
 ownership.

28 *Landscaping* means planting and installation of trees, lawns and other plants.

Landscape architect means an individual licensed by the state responsible for the preparation of landscaping
 plans and design.

Lawn and landscape professional means any person-individual who- not exempt from this article pursuant to section 8-72, who engages in solicitation for the delivery of lawn, landscaping or lawn or landscaping maintenance services, which may include application of fertilizer.

Noncommercial applicator means any person-individual other than a commercial fertilizer applicator or institutional applicator who applies fertilizer on turf or landscape plants in the city, such as an individual owner of a single-family residential unit.

Registration is the process of applying to the city for recognition of appropriate certification to apply fertilizer
 within the city and receipt of a decal identifying the vehicles of the approved applicators.

1 Sec. 8-72. Exemptions.

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- The registration requirement of this article shall not apply to the following:
 - Any individual noncommercial property owner engaging in lawn, landscaping or lawn or landscaping maintenance on one's own property;
 - (2) Any landscape architects licensed by the state engaging in lawn or landscaping maintenance services;
 - (3) Any <u>person</u> <u>individual or business entity, whichthat</u> possesses a license from the state to apply herbicides, pesticides, chemicals; <u>orand</u>
 - (4) Any individual or business entityperson possessing a valid specialty contractor's license from Collier County for the delivery of services such as landscaping, tree removal and trimming, and irrigation.
- 10 Sec. 8-73. Regulated activities.
- (a) It shall be a violation of this <u>c</u>∈ode to provide any lawn and landscaping maintenance and services in the city
 without first being certified and registered with the city as a lawn and landscape professional, <u>except</u> as
 provided <u>in this section 8-72</u>.
- (b) Any lawn and landscaping maintenance and services, including fertilizer application, provided to the city by a
 lawn and landscape professional, shall have at least one supervisor at each work site registered with the city
 as a lawn and landscape professional. In addition, all business entities under contract with the city shall have
 at least ten percent of their staff certified and registered with the city as a lawn and landscape professional
 within six months of entering into a contract with the city; and <u>at least</u> 50 percent of their staff certified by the
 city as a lawn and landscape professional within one year of entering into a contract with the city.
- (c) Any lawn and landscaping maintenance or services, including fertilizer application, provided by lawn and
 landscape professionals within the city₂ shall have at least one supervisor certified and registered with the city
 as a lawn and landscape professional. These businesses shall provide at least one supervisor and/or crew
 leader per vehicle registered by the city as a lawn and landscape professional within one year of adoption. Any
 lawn and landscaping professional applying fertilizer is required to be state certified and city registered.

25 Sec. 8-74. Certification application; contents.

- 26 (a) Training and licensing.
 - (1) F.S. § 482.1562 contains language regarding the limited certification of urban landscape commercial fertilizer application. Commercial fFertilizer applicators, as shall be certified under F.S. § 482.1562that section of state statute, and shall have and carry evidence of their certification in their possession at all times when applying fertilizer, evidence of that certification.
 - (2) The city also hereby requires lawn and landscape professionals, except as exempted above, to abide by and successfully complete the six-hour training program in the Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries offered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection through the University of Florida Extension program (or approved equivalent), as well as local ordinance requirements, as amended.
- (b) Lawn and landscape professional registration. It shall be a violation of this article for lawn and landscape professionals, except as exempted above, to fertilize lawns or landscape plants without first being certified
 with by the state and business being registered with the city as provided herein. It shall be the responsibility
 of the landscape professional to complete required training, obtain certification and to register with the city.
- 40 (1) Any-<u>lawn</u>, landscaping <u>and-or</u> landscape maintenance business that applies fertilizer shall register 41 supervisors/crew leaders with the city.

1	(2)	Lawn and landscape professionals registering with the city as such shall:
2		a. Attend and successfully complete the six-hour training program as described above.
3 4		b. Attend and successfully complete the three-hour annual refresher course (or approved equivalent) for renewal of registration.
5 6		c. <u>Obtain c</u> Certification <u>under F.S. 482.1562</u> and registration <u>pursuant to this article. shall be based</u> on demonstrated ability, experience, and education in the following areas of competency:
7 8		 Effects of the environment from sediment, nutrients, and pesticides moving off-site through surface or ground water.
9		2. Site design and plant selection to enhance the natural environment.
10 11		 Rates and methods of applying fertilizer and irrigation that minimize negative environmental consequences.
12 13		 Utilization of integrated pest management to both minimize pests and decrease chemical applications.
14 15 16		d. Illustrate an ability to apply his or her knowledge of the concepts identified herein by providing a written, detailed management plan that outlines maintenance activities to be carried out for specific locations.
17 18 19 20		<u>de</u> . Provide an initial application fee of \$50.00 and a fee for each renewal as established by resolution of the city council, which shall be used to defray the costs of the program. A fee of \$15.00 shall be charged to renew certification. The application fee may be amended by resolution of the city council as may be necessary.
21 22 23	(3)	The city shall provide any person who has satisfied the requirement set forth herein and paid the application fee, registration and a decal indicating the city considers that person to be a certified lawn and landscape maintenance professional.
24 25 26	(4)	The registration program shall be managed and administered by the growth management department. However, the city manager or designee shall retain the authority to approve registration of any applicant for lawn and landscape registration.
27 28	(5) -	It shall be the responsibility of the landscape professional to complete required training and to register with the city.

29 Sec. 8-75. Duration, renewal.

A registration issued by the city pursuant tounder this article shall be valid for one year. Renewals for an additional one-year period may-shall be granted, unless previously issued registrations are revoked as provided in this article. A maximum of two-Two successivesingleone-year renewals will be granted without submission of a new registration application and without payment of the applicable-new registration fee. However, prior to receiving a renewed registration, the applicant must update and make any necessary changes needed to the previously submitted application. Certification with the state must occur in compliance with state regulations.

36 Sec. 8-76. Duty to carry, exhibit certification and receive appropriate permit.

- 37 (a) *Identification.* Every registered lawn and landscaping professional shall carry <u>his or her their</u> registration and
 38 photo identification at all times while engaged in lawn or landscaping maintenance work in the city.
- 39 (b) The city-issued lawn and landscape professionals decal shall be displayed on every state-licensed motor vehicle
 40 used by a commercial fertilizer applicator or institutional applicator, and by lawn and landscape maintenance
 41 professionals when performing services within the city limits. One decal will be issued with each registration;

- each additional decal will cost \$5.00. The decal shall be displayed prominently and in such a manner as not to
 be obstructed.
- 3 (cb) *Permitting*. All registered landscape professionals are required to obtain appropriate permits from the city.
 - (1) A minimum of one business day prior to fertilizer application within the city, the registered professional must apply for an e-mail permit, free of charge, indicating the location, type of fertilizer and acknowledgement that a spreader deflector will be utilized.
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(2) <u>A Codes enforcement code enforcement official</u> may visit any site where fertilization is occurring and stop work if a permit was not received or if improper products or methods are being employed.

9 Sec. 8-77. <u>Penalty</u>, <u>Rr</u>evocation authorized; grounds.

10 <u>Violation of this article shall be punishable according to the procedures and penalties set forth in chapter 14</u> 11 <u>of this code. In addition to the penalties provided in section 1-14 of this code, R</u>registration issued under this article 12 may be revoked by the city manager-or designee after notice and hearing for any of the following offenses:

- 13 (1) Fraud, misrepresentation or a false statement in the application.
- 14 (2) Fraud, misrepresentation or a false statement in the performance of lawn or landscaping maintenance
 15 services.
- 16 (3) Violation of any condition, provision or qualification provided in the application.
 - (4) Conviction, nolo contendere plea or forfeiture resulting from violation of any city, state or federal law involving theft, fraud, violence or moral turpitude.
 - (5) Conducting business in an unlawful manner or in such manner as to threaten breach of the peace or menace to public health, safety or welfare.
 - (6) Failure to comply with any provision of this article and applicable sections of chapter 18, environment, of this Code.

23 Sec. 8-78. Notice of revocation.

- (a) Written notice of revocation of a registration issued under this article and the grounds therefor shall be mailed
 or delivered to a certified lawn and landscaping professional at the address specified in its application.
- (b) The public will be notified of revocation of any landscaping professional's registration through the monthly
 report to city council, on the city's website and a notification will be posted at City Hall.

28 Sec. 8-79. Appeal.

Any person aggrieved by the denial of a registration or revocation of a registration shall have the right of appeal to the city council <u>per the procedure in section 1-15 of this code</u>. Such appeal shall be taken by filing with the city manager or designee, within 14 days after notice of the action complained of has been mailed or delivered to such person's last known address, a written statement setting forth fully the grounds for the appeal. The city manager or designee shall set a time and place for a hearing on such appeal and notice of such hearing shall be given to the appellant at least five days before the date of said hearing. The decision and order of the city council on such appeal shall be final.

36 Sec. 8-80. Penalties.

Any person or persons, firm or corporation, or any agent thereof, who violates any of the provisions of any
 section of this article shall be punished by revocation of any registration issued under this article, and other
 penalties as may be imposed by the code enforcement magistrate pursuant to state law or this Code.

Secs. 8-801-8-99. Reserved.

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Chapter 10 CIVIL EMERGENCIES

3 Sec. 10-1. Definitions Reserved.

For the purpose of this chapter, an emergency is defined, as provided in F.S. ch. 252, as follows: any occurrence,
or threat thereof, whether natural, technological, or manmade, in war or in peace, which results or may result in
substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property.

7 Sec. 10-2. Violations; penalties; additional remedies.

8 Violation of this article shall be punishable according to the procedures and penalties set forth in chapter 14 9 of this code. Any person who refuses to comply with or violates any section of this article, or the emergency measures 10 which may be made effective pursuant to this article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for such 11 offense shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 or by imprisonment not to exceed 60 days in the county 12 jail, or both, in the discretion of the court. Each day of continued noncompliance or violation shall constitute a 13 separate offense. In addition, any licensee of the county or the city found guilty of violating any provision of this 14 article, or the emergency measures which may be made effective pursuant to this article, may have his license 15 suspended or revoked by the city council. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the city from taking such 16 other lawful action in any court of competent jurisdiction as is necessary to prevent or remedy any refusal to comply 17 with, or violation of, this article or the emergency measures which may be made effective pursuant to this article. 18 Such other lawful action shall include, but shall not be limited to, an equitable action for injunctive relief or an action 19 at law for damages.

20 Sec. 10-3. Authority to declare state of emergency.

21 Pursuant to F.S. ch§. 25238, which authorizes the waiver of procedures and formalities otherwise required of 22 political subdivisions to take whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the 23 community in the event of a state of emergency, the chairman of the city council, or the vice chairman in his 24 absence, or the city manager in the absence of the chairman and vice chairman, is hereby designated and 25 empowered to declare a local state of emergency whenever the chair she shall determines that a natural or 26 manmade disaster has occurred or that the occurrence or threat of one is imminent and requires immediate and 27 expeditious action. In the absence of the chair, authority granted to the chair under this chapter shall pass to the 28 vice chair and in the absence of both the chair and vice chair, to the city manager.

29 Sec. 10-4. Proclamation of state of emergency.

A state of emergency shall be declared by proclamation of the chairman, or the vice-chairman in his absence, or by the city manager in the absence of the chairman and vice-chairman. The state of emergency shall continue until the chairman, or the vice-chairman in his absence, or the city manager in the absence of the chairman and vicechairman, finds that the threat or danger no longer exists and/or until an emergency meeting of a quorum of the city council can take place and terminate the state of emergency by proclamation.

35 Sec. 10-5. Activation of disaster emergency plans.

A proclamation declaring a state of emergency shall activate the disaster emergency plans applicable to the city and shall be the authority for use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, materials, and/or facilities assembled or arranged to be made available pursuant to such plans.

1 Sec. 10-6. Emergency measures.

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- (a) In addition to any other powers conferred by law, upon the declaration of a state of emergency pursuant to
 this articlechapter, the chairman, or the vice-chairman in his absence, or the city manager in the absence of
 the chairman and vice-chairman, may order and promulgate all or any of the following emergency measures
 to be effective during the period of such emergency in whole or in part, and with such limitations and
 conditions as he-the chair may deem appropriate to protect the health, safety and welfare of the community:
 - (1) Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives and combustibles.
 - (2) Establish curfews, including but not limited to the prohibition of or restrictions on pedestrian and vehicular movement, standing and parking, except for the provision of designated essential services, such as fire, police, emergency medical services and hospital services, including the transportation of patients, utility emergency repairs and emergency calls by physicians.
 - (3) Utilize all available resources of the city government as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster emergency.
 - (4) Declare certain areas off limits to all but emergency personnel.
 - (5) Make provisions for availability and use of temporary emergency housing and emergency warehousing of materials.
 - (6) Establish emergency operating centers and shelters in addition to or in place of those provided for in the city's emergency plan.
 - (7) Declare that during an emergency it shall be unlawful and an offense against the city for any person to use the fresh water supplied by the county or local water company for any purpose other than cooking, drinking or bathing.
- (8) Declare that during an emergency it shall be unlawful and an offense against the city for any person operating within the city to charge more than the normal average retail price for any merchandise, goods, or services sold during the emergency. The average retail price as used in this subsection is defined to be that price at which similar merchandise, goods, or services were being sold during the 90 days immediately preceding the emergency or at a markup which is a larger percentage over wholesale cost than was being added to wholesale cost prior to the emergency.
- (b) Preceding or during the emergency, the chair, or in the chair's absence, the vice-chair, or in both of the chair
 and vice-chair's absence, the city managerman, or the vice-chairman in his absence, or the city manager in the
 absence of the chairman and vice-chairman, shall have the authority to call on the National Guard or the Army,
 Coast Guard, or other law enforcement division or other agency as necessary to assist in the mitigation of the
 emergency or to help maintain law and order, rescue, and traffic control.
- 34 Sec. 10-7. Authority of council.
- Nothing in this article shall be construed to limit the authority of the city council to declare or terminate a state of emergency and take any action necessary by law when sitting in regular or special session.
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 39 Chapter 11ARTICLE VII. MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES
 40 ARTICLE I. SEXUAL OFFENDERS AND SEXUAL PREDATORS

1 Sec. <u>11-1</u>18-200. Sexual offender and sexual predator residency prohibition.

(a) Findings and intent.

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(1) Repeat sexual offenders, sexual offenders who use physical violence, and sexual offenders who prey on children are sexual predators who present an extreme threat to the public safety. Sexual offenders are extremely likely to use physical violence and to repeat their offenses, and most sexual offenders commit many offenses, have many more victims than are ever reported, and are prosecuted for only a fraction of their crimes. This makes the cost of sexual offender victimization to society at large, while incalculable, clearly exorbitant.

(2) It is the intent of this article to serve the city's compelling interest to promote, protect and improve the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the city by creating areas around locations where children regularly gather and can be stalked or observed in concentrated numbers wherein certain sexual offenders and sexual predators are prohibited from establishing temporary or permanent residence.

(b) Definitions. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed
 to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. <u>These definitions are</u>
 supplemental to the definitions in section 1-2 of this code. The definitions in this section shall prevail in case
 of conflict.

Permanent residence means a place where the person abides, lodges, or resides for 14 or more consecutivedays.

19 *Reside* or *residence* means to have a place of permanent residence or temporary residence.

- 20 *Sexual offender* shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in F.S. § 943.0435.
- 21 *Sexual predator* shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in F.S. § 775.21.

Temporary residence means a place where the person abides, lodges, or resides for a period of 14 or more days in the aggregate during any calendar year and which is not the person's permanent address, or a place where the person routinely abides, lodges, or resides for a period of four or more consecutive or nonconsecutive days in any month and which is not the person's permanent residence.

- 26 (c) Sexual offender and sexual predator residency prohibition.
- (1) It is unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a violation of F.S. § 794.011 (sexual battery), §
 800.04 (lewd and lascivious acts on/in presence of persons under age 16), § 827.071 (sexual performance
 by a child), § 847.0135(5) (sexual acts transmitted over computer) or § 847.0145 (selling or buying of
 minors for portrayal in sexually explicit conduct), or a similar law of another jurisdiction within the United
 States, in which the victim or apparent victim of the offense was less than 16 years of age, to reside
 within 2,500 feet of any school, child care facility, park, playground or designated public school bus stop.
 - (2) For purposes of determining the minimum distance separation, the requirement shall be measured by following a straight line from the outer property line of the permanent residence or temporary residence to the nearest outer property line of a school, child care facility, park, playground or designated public school bus stop.
- 37 (d) *Penalties*. <u>Violation of this article shall be punishable according to the procedures and penalties set forth in</u>
 38 <u>chapter 14 of this code</u>. A person who violates subsection 18-200(c)(1) shall be punished by a fine not to exceed
 39 <u>\$500.00 or by imprisonment for a term not to exceed 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.</u>
- 40 (e) Exceptions.
- 41(1)A person residing within 2,500 feet of any school, child care facility, park, playground or designated public42school bus stop does not commit a violation of subsection 18-20011-1(c)(1) if any of the following apply:
- 43a.The person established the permanent residence prior to the effective date of this article (April 20,442015).

- 1b.The person was a minor when the person committed the offense and was not convicted as an2adult.
 - c. The school, child care facility, park, playground or designated public school bus stop within 2,500 feet of the person's permanent residence was opened after the person established the permanent residence.
 - (2) The exceptions in subsections <u>18-20011-1</u>(e)(1)a. and c. shall not apply to a sexual offender or sexual predator who is convicted of a subsequent sexual offense as an adult after residing at a registered residence within 2,500 feet of school, child care facility, park, playground or designated public school bus stop.
- (f) Property owner violation. It shall be a violation of this code for a landlord or owner of residential property in
 the city to rent or lease a residence to a sexual offender or sexual predator, if the sexual offender or sexual
 predator intends to reside at the property and if the property is located within 2,500 feet of a school, child
 care facility, park, playground or designated public school bus stop, unless the landlord or owner can establish
 that, prior to entry of a lease, he or she used reasonable due diligence and was unable to determine that the
 tenant is a sexual offender or sexual predator. Any person violating this subsection (f) is subject to the code
 enforcement procedures set forth in the City of Marco Island Code Compliance Ordinance.
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Chapter 14 CODE COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT ORDINANCE

18

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

19 Sec. 14-1. Legislative intent.

- (a) It is the intent of this chapter to promote, protect, and improve the health, safety, and welfare of the residents
 and visitors to the City of Marco Island by authorizing the designation of special magistrates with authority to
 impose administrative fines and other noncriminal penalties and to provide an equitable, expeditious, and
 effective method of enforcing any codes and ordinances in force in the <u>cityCity of Marco Island</u>.
- (b) It is the intent of this chapter to establish a procedure by which duly designated code enforcement officers are
 authorized to issue citations, notices of violations, and notices to appear, under the circumstances set forth in
 this chapter, for civil violations which are reasonably believed to be violations of duly enacted codes or
 ordinances of the <u>cityCity of Marco Island</u>.

28 Sec. 14-2. Title and citation.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "City of Marco Island Code <u>ComplianceEnforcement</u> Ordinance."

31 Sec. 14-3. Applicability.

This chapter shall apply to, and be enforced in, all incorporated areas of the <u>city</u>City of Marco Island and shall
 be deemed in is addition to and supplemental to F.S. ch. 162, pts. I and II, or as otherwise provided by general law.

34 Sec. 14-4. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. Said definitions are inclusive as well as supplemental to those definitions set forth in F.S. ch. 162. <u>These definitions are supplemental to the definitions</u> in section 1-2 of this code and shall prevail in case of conflict. 1 *City prosecutor* means the city attorney, their designee, or others as <u>unless</u> otherwise approved by council.

Code means this code of ordinances and any uncodified ordinances of the city.

Code compliance official means the city manager or any designated employee or agent of the city whose duty
 it is to ensure compliance with codes and ordinances enacted by the city. Employees or agents hereby designated
 as code compliance officials include, but are not limited to, code inspectors, zoning administrator, building officials,
 code compliance officers, code administrator, police officers, community service officers, fire safety inspectors, city
 environmentalists, or other designated employees of the city designated by the city manager.

8 *Irreparable* or *irreversible violation* means a violation which is irreparable or irreversible in nature, and which 9 cannot be remedied after the violation has been committed because the violation constitutes a single prohibited act 10 rather than an ongoing condition or circumstance.

Special magistrate means a person designated by the council pursuant to article <u>II</u> <u>IV</u> of this chapter and F.S.
§ 162.03, with the authority to hold hearings and assess fines for violations and such reasonable costs incurred by the city of its agents in procuring compliance with a violation of city codes and ordinances. The special magistrate shall-havehas no power to initiate code enforcement proceedings.

15 *Transient violation* means a violation that is of a temporary or fleeting in nature, or where the violator is 16 itinerant or otherwise has no legal residence within the city.

17 Violator means the person or entity legally responsible for the violation (the property owner, tenant, or 18 business entity on the premises, or any combination thereof) and may include the property owner on whose 19 property the violation occurs regardless of who commits the violation.

20 Sec. 14-5. Notice to subsequent owners.

Any owner of property that is subject to a code enforcement proceeding under this chapter who transfers ownership of such property between the time the initial notice or pleading was served and the time of the hearing is required to comply with the provisions of F.S. § 1620.06(5), as amended.

- 24 Secs. 14-6—14-20. Reserved.
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ARTICLE II. SPECIAL MAGISTRATES

- 26 Sec. 14-21. Appointments; qualifications.
- 27 (a) The council may appoint up to three special magistrates.
- 28 (b) Special magistrates shall at a minimum:
- 29 (1) Be a graduate of a law school accredited by the American Bar Association;
- 30 (2) Be a member in good standing of the Florida Bar; or another state bar.
- 31 (3) Be an arbitrator qualified by a recognized arbitration association.

(c) Special magistrate appointments shall be for a two-year term. Any special magistrates shall be eligible for
 reappointment by the council. The council shall have the authority to remove a special magistrate with or
 without cause upon ten days' written notice.

(d) If any special magistrate resigns or is removed prior to expiration of their term, or if the council determines
 that a special magistrate shall not be reappointed, the city manager may make a recommendation for
 appointment from the candidates previously interviewed to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 14-22. Powers and duties of the special magistrate. 1 2 The special magistrate shall have the jurisdiction and authority to do the following: 3 Adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of hearings to be approved by council; (1)4 (2) Subpoena violators and witnesses to appear at its hearings, which subpoena may be served by the 5 Collier County Sheriff or any person authorized by law to serve process; 6 (3) Subpoena evidence to its hearings, including, but not limited to, records, surveys, plats, and other 7 documentary evidence; which subpoena may be served by the Collier County Sheriff or any person 8 authorized by law to serve process; 9 (4) Take testimony under oath; 10 (5) Hold hearings on notice of violations or contested citations where applicable; (6) Issue orders having the force of the law to command whatever steps are necessary to bring a violation 11 12 into compliance; 13 (7) Modify or reduce any existing orders, including any assessed fines prior to their recordation pursuant to 14 guidelines adopted by resolution of the council; Such other powers as provided by general law. 15 (8) Secs.-214-23-214-30. Reserved. 16 ARTICLE III. CODE COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT NOTICE OF VIOLATION 17 PROCEDURE 18

19 Sec. 14-31. Notice of violation.

- (a) The city hereby adopts the code enforcement provisions of F.S. ch. 162, pt. I, as supplemented by this chapter.
 It shall be the duty of the code <u>complianceenforcement</u>-<u>official</u> to initiate enforcement proceedings of the various codes.
- (b) Except as provided in subsections (e) and (f) of this section, if a violation of any code is found, the code
 complianceenforcement-officer_official shall notify the violator and give them a reasonable time to correct the
 violation.
- 26 (c) Should the violation continue beyond the time specified for the correction, the code enforcement official shall 27 execute a written notice of violation, which shall include a statement of facts and circumstances of the alleged 28 violation and shall identify the code or ordinance provision which has been violated, and shall schedule a public 29 hearing before the special magistrate. The notice of violation shall include a statement of facts and 30 circumstances of the alleged violation and identify the code provision which has been violated. Written notice 31 of the scheduled hearing, which shall contain the date, time, and place of the hearing, and a copy of the notice 32 of violation, shall be provided to the violator. Failure to provide proper notice may be grounds for continuing 33 the hearing but shall not be grounds for dismissal of the charges.
- (d) If the violation is corrected and thereafter recurs, or if the violation is not corrected by the time specified for
 the correction, the case shall be presented to the special magistrate even if the violation has been corrected
 prior to the hearing., and, if practicable, the notice shall so state.

(e) If a repeat violation is found, the code enforcement <u>officer_official</u> shall notify the violator but is not required
 to give the violator a reasonable time to correct the violation. The code enforcement <u>officerofficial</u>, upon
 notifying the violator of a repeat violation, shall schedule a hearing before the special magistrate and shall

- provide notice pursuant to F.S. § 162.12, as amended. The case may be presented to the special magistrate
 even if the repeat violation has been corrected prior to the hearing, and the notice shall so state. If the repeat
 violation has been corrected, the special magistrate retains the right to schedule a hearing to impose the
 payment of reasonable enforcement fees upon the repeat violator.
- (f) If the code enforcement <u>officer official</u> has reason to believe a violation presents a serious threat to public
 health, safety, or welfare, or if the nature of the violation constitutes an irreparable or irreversible violation,
 the code enforcement <u>officer official</u> shall make a reasonable effort to notify the violator and may immediately
 notify the special magistrate and request a hearing.

Sec. 14-32. Fines; costs of repairs.

10 A special magistrate, uponUpon notification by the code enforcement official that an order of the special (a) 11 magistrate or the prior code enforcement board has not been complied with by the set time, or upon finding 12 that a repeat violation has been committed, the special magistrate may order the violator to pay a fine in an 13 amount specified in this section for each day the violation continues past the date set by the special 14 magistrate for compliance or, in the case of a repeat violation, for each day the repeat violation continues 15 beginning with the date the repeat violation is found to have occurred by the code enforcement 16 officerofficial. In addition, the special magistrate may direct that all reasonable repairs which are required to 17 bring the property into compliance are made and charge the violator with the reasonable cost of the repairs, 18 along with the fine imposed pursuant to this section. If a finding of a violation or of a repeat violation has 19 been made as provided in this chapter, a hearing shall not be necessary for issuance of the order imposing 20 the fine. If, after due notice and hearing, the special magistrate finds a violation to be irreparable or 21 irreversible in nature, they may order the violator to pay a fine as specified in this section.

- (b) A fine imposed pursuant to this section shall not exceed \$250.00 per day for a first violation and shall not
 exceed \$500.00 per day for a repeat violation, and, in addition, may include all costs of repairs pursuant to
 subsection (a) of this section. However, if the special magistrate finds the violation to be irreparable or
 irreversible in nature, they may impose a fine not to exceed \$5,000.00 per violation.
- 26 (c) In determining the amount of any fine, the special magistrate shall consider the following factors:
- 27 (1) The gravity of the violation;
- 28 (2) Any actions taken by the violator to correct the violation; and
- 29 (3) Any previous violations committed by the violator.
- 30 Secs. 14-33—14-40. Reserved.
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ARTICLE IV. CIVIL VIOLATION CITATION PROCEDURE

32 Sec. 14-41. Civil violation.

33 The city hereby adopts the code enforcement provisions of F.S. ch. 162, pt. I, as supplemented by this chapter. 34 A violation of any codes or ordinances for which a citation is issued, under the authority provided in this chapter, is 35 a civil violation subject to the enforcement procedures set forth in this chapter and any other applicable enforcement 36 procedure set forth in any other city ordinance or in Florida Statutes. Said civil violation shall carry a minimum-civil 37 penalty not to exceed \$500.00. Each day the violation shall continue beyond the time period for correction stated in 38 the written warning notice or citation shall be deemed to constitute a separate civil violation. A civil penalty of less 39 than the maximum civil penalty may apply if the person who has committed the civil violation does not contest the 40 citation. By separate resolution, the council shall approve a schedule of violations and penalties of less than the maximum penalty if for the violator does not uncontested the violations. 41

Sec. 14-42. Irreparable or irreversible civil violations; violations that present threat to the public.

A code compliance enforcement officer official may issue a civil violation citation to a person-or entity with no prior notice of violation when the code compliance enforcement officer official, upon personal investigation, has reasonable cause to believe that the violation presents a serious threat to the public health, safety or welfare, is a repeat violation, or if the violator is involved in a transient violation, or if the violation constitutes an irreparable or irreversible violation.

9 Sec. 14-43. Citations in general.

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- (a) A<u>The code complianceenforcement officer official</u> is authorized to issue a citation to an alleged violator when,
 based upon personal investigation, the code <u>complianceenforcement officer official</u> has the reasonable cause
 to believe that the person has committed a violation of the code.
- 13 (b) The issuance of the civil violation citation shall comply with the following requirements:
 - The maximum civil penalty for each violation is \$500.00;
 - (2) <u>TheA code compliance enforcement officer official</u> shall only issue a citation upon reasonable cause to believe that a person has committed an act in violation of a code or an ordinance;
- A citation issued shall be subject to contest before county court or special magistrate, as may be provided by code and general law.

19 Sec. 14-44. Procedure for issuing citations.

Except as provided in this chapter, prior to issuing a citation, a code <u>complianceenforcement</u> official shall provide notice of violation to the alleged violator and shall establish a reasonable amount of time within which the person must correct the violation. Such time period shall be no more than 30 days. If upon personal investigation, the code <u>compliance enforcement</u> official finds that the person has not corrected the violation within the time period specified, the code <u>complianceenforcement</u> official may issue a citation to the violator responsible for the violation.

25 Sec. 14-45. Form of citation.

The form of the civil violation citation issued pursuant to this section shall be in the form as provided by generallaw.

28 Sec. 14-46. Schedule of civil penalties and fines.

- (a) By resolution, the council shall establish <u>a schedule of civil penalties with fines for violation of the various that</u>
 30 lists the sections of the code or ordinances, as they may be amended from time to time; which that may be
 31 enforced pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and prescribe the dollar amount of civil penalty for the
 32 violation of those sections.
- (b) The "description of violations" described in such table is for informational purposes only and the civil penalties
 attached are meant only as proposed figures not intended to limit the nature, number of, or amount of fines
 to be imposed for the violations that may be cited in this section. To determine the exact nature of the activity
 prescribed or required by this code, the relevant code section, or ordinance cited in the specific violation must
 be examined.

- (c) Any violation of the code that is not specified by any fee resolution of the council shall be assessed a civil penalty of \$100.00.
- (d) A person or entity who receives a civil violation citation from athe code compliance enforcement officer official
 for a code or ordinance violation has committed a civil violation and shall be subject to a maximum fine of
 \$500.00 if that citation is contested unless a lower maximum is prescribed in accordance with the adopted fee
 schedule resolution.
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- 11 Secs. 14-47—14-50. Reserved.
- 12 ARTICLE V. ADDITIONAL <u>COMPLIANCEENFORCEMENT</u> AUTHORITY

13 Sec. 14-51. Additional compliance authorityConsent agreements.

- (a) The city <u>attorney</u>, <u>or designee</u>prosecutor shall have prosecutorial discretion, including, but not limited to, the
 right to negotiate a plea with the violator and present that plea to the special magistrate for approval, to
 recommend the disposition of a case to the special magistrate, and to decline to prosecute a case.
- 17 (b) The city manager has the authority to enter into consent agreements to facilitate compliance with the terms 18 and conditions of this code. Such agreements may only be entered into prior to the violator's receipt of a notice 19 of hearing of code enforcement action before the special magistrate. Any agreement must be in writing, signed by all parties, executed in recordable form, and entered into the record before the special magistrate. The 20 21 special magistrate's review is a mere formality as the special magistrate has no authority to approve, deny, or 22 modify the terms of any consent agreement under this subsection. The special magistrate is not responsible 23 for the enforcement of compliance agreement obligations, however dependent upon the terms of such 24 agreement, the recordation before the special magistrate may establish-subject the violator to increased 25 penalties for repeat violation in the event of breach of the agreement or subsequent violations. At a minimum, 26 the agreement must specifically set forth the terms and obligations necessary for the violator to comply with 27 the code, indicate that the violator must pay all costs incurred in enforcing the agreement, and provide a 28 specific time frame for the violator to comply.
- The city, at its option, may record the consent agreement in the public records of Collier County. Upon
 fulfillment of its terms, the city will record a satisfaction or release of the agreement, if recorded. The violator
 must pay all costs of recording the original agreement and any satisfaction or release thereof.
- 32 If the violator fails to comply with the consent agreement, the city may:
 - (1) Pursue code enforcement action, in which case the consent agreement will automatically deemed to be null and void, will have no further effect on the parties, and will not be binding on the special magistrate; or
 - (2) Enforce the terms and conditions of the consent agreement in a court of competent jurisdiction by injunction or an action for specific performance, in the city's sole discretion.
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- 39 Sec. 14-52. Additional enforcement measures.
- 40 In addition to the fines provided in this section, the city may apply any of the following penalties and measures:

- 1 (1) Stop work order; order to abate. Where a violation related to any construction or condition for which a 2 permit has been issued; or is subject to issuance, the violation may be enforced by the building official or designee through the issuance of a stop work order in accordance with the procedures set forth in 3 4 the Florida Building Code; or an order to repair, restore or demolish the work; to vacate the premises; 5 or otherwise to abate the violation enforceable. 6 (2) For any violation of this code that constitutes a threat to life or to public or private property not 7 enforceable through the Florida Building Code, the city manager shall have the authority to issue a 8 stop work order in the form of a written official notice issued to the owner of the subject property, 9 their agent or other person engaging in the activity. Upon issuance of such notice from the city 10 manager, the action or work shall immediately be stopped. The notice shall state the conditions under which the action or work may be resumed. Where any emergency exists, oral notice given by the city 11 12 manager shall be sufficient. 13 (3) For certain offenses that constitute nuisances as specified throughout this code, the city may enter 14 upon a property to abate the nuisance and be reimbursed pursuant to article VI upon failure of the 15 property owner or their agent to remedy the violation. Suspension or revocation of a city permit or license issued pursuant to the article or chapter of this 16 (4) 17 code under which the violation occurred. 18 (5) Nothing contained in this article shall prevent or restrict the city from taking such other lawful action 19 in any court of competent jurisdiction as is necessary to prevent, abate or remedy any violation or 20 noncompliance of this code or any emergency measure that may be made effective pursuant to this 21 code, including but not limited to injunctive relief; or to recover damages suffered by the city as a 22 result of a violation; or to recovery of reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, court reporter's fees and 23 other expenses of litigation. 24 (6) All remedies and penalties provided for in this section shall be cumulative and independently available 25 to the city, and the city shall be authorized to pursue any and all remedies set forth in this section to 26 the full extent allowed by law.
- 27 Secs. 14-52—14-60. Reserved.
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ARTICLE VI. <u>RECOVERY OF ABATEMENT COSTS;</u> LIENS

29 Sec. 14-61. Liens, generally.

Violations of code as provided in this chapter may result in liens being recorded and imposed upon any real or personal property owned by the violator as provided by general law. Liens which have been recorded may only be released by action of the council independently, in accordance with any lien mitigation program instituted and adopted by resolution of the council, or as otherwise provided by law.

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35 Sec. 14-62. Procedure for recovery of abatement costs.

36 (1) Upon becoming aware of the presence of a violation of the city's code, including, but not limited to those
 37 violations that create a public nuisance, the city shall use all reasonable efforts to notify any responsible person
 38 for the affected property. Notice shall be deemed served by personal service, mail, or posting of a notice of
 39 violation upon the property where the violation exists, or adjacent to the right-of-way, if the violation is within
 40 the adjacent public right-of-way. The notice shall require correction of the violation, and compliance with the
 41 city's code pursuant to section 14-31.b.

- If, in the opinion of the city manager, there is an emergency condition that necessitates that the city take action
 to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare, the physical safety of the traveling public, to protect public
 property, and/or if the offending condition is an unauthorized sign, the violation shall be corrected upon 24
 hours' notice to any responsible person with respect to the property and/or adjacent sidewalks and right-of way.
- 6 (3) If the property owner or their agent has refused to abate the activity or condition described in the notice by
 7 the specified date, the city may, through its employees, servants, agents, or contractors, enter upon the
 8 property and take such steps as are reasonably required to affect the abatement of the nuisance.
- 9 (4) After the abatement of the nuisance by the city, the cost to the city shall be calculated, and shall include an
 10 administrative fee as established by the city council. An invoice for the costs and administrative fee shall be sent to the property owner or their agent and shall be paid within twenty (20) days of the mailing of the invoice.
- 12 (5) If the invoice is not paid in full, a certified letter, return receipt requested, shall be mailed to the property 13 owner or agent advising that a notice of assessment of lien shall be recorded in the official records of the 14 county and thereafter shall constitute a lien against the land on which the violation occurred or exists and upon 15 any other real or personal property owned by the violator. The notice of assessment of lien shall include the 16 lien number, the date, a legal description of the property, the name of the recorded owners, and an explanation 17 of the cause of the lien. The owner or agent shall be afforded the opportunity to pay all assessments due, plus 18 a late fee as established by the city council, within 14 days from the date of mailing. If full payment is not 19 received within the 14-day period, the city manager shall record the notice of assessment of lien in the official 20 records of the county. Such assessment shall be a legal, valid, and binding obligation which shall run with the 21 property until paid.
- After the expiration of one year from the date of recording of the notice of assessment of lien, as provided in
 this section, a suit may be filed to foreclose the lien. Such foreclosure proceedings shall be instituted,
 conducted, and enforced in conformity with the procedures for the foreclosure of municipal special assessment
 liens, as set forth in Chapter 173, Florida Statutes, which provisions are incorporated in this section in their
 entirety to the same extent as if such provisions were set forth in this section verbatim.
- 27 (8) The liens for delinquent assessments imposed under this section shall remain liens coequal with the lien of all
 28 state, county, district, and municipal taxes, superior in dignity to all other filed liens and claims, until paid as
 29 provided in this section.

30 (9) Any appeal of any assessment imposed by the city to correct any violation may be filed with the City Clerk 31 within fourteen (14) days of the date of the notice of assessment of lien provided pursuant to paragraph (6) of 32 this section. Any appeal shall be filed in writing and include all facts and circumstances on which the appeal is 33 based, as well as the payment of the appeal processing fee as established by the city council. Any information 34 not included in the appeal submitted to the City Clerk shall not be considered. Within 45 days of the filing of 35 the appeal, the City Clerk shall provide for the appeal to be heard by the City's special magistrate at a duly 36 scheduled hearing. At the appeal hearing, the special magistrate may grant the appeal or deny the appeal. The 37 special magistrate's decision shall be final.

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40 Secs. 14-63—14-70. Reserved.

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ARTICLE VII. SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISION

1 Sec. 14-71. Supplemental provision.

2 It is the intent of this chapter and F.S. ch. 162, pts. I and II, to provide an additional or supplemental means of 3 obtaining compliance with local codes and ordinances. Nothing contained in this chapter shall prohibit the city from 4 enforcing its codes by any appropriate civil action, or by referral to the state attorney's office for prosecution in the 5 case of criminal violation, and/or by presentation to any other city board or agency with jurisdiction to hear and act 6 upon the alleged code or ordinance violation.

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