

City Council Pre-Agenda Workshop
Wednesday, June 8, 2016 6pm.
Civic Center 105 N. 31st Street

Mayor Tom Bailey

Councilwoman Mary Blackburn
Councilwoman Linda Albrecht

Councilman Jerry Wallace
Councilman Rex Putnal

1. Jeremy Novak- Corry Coastal Properties
2. Fish Cleaning Stations- City Administrator
3. City Hall- City Administrator
4. Boat Ramp Parking- City Administrator
5. Planner Contract- City Administrator
6. Beach Markers- Emergency Services Director
7. Flood Zone A- Mrs. Blackburn
8. Floodplain Ordinance- City Administrator
9. Police Vehicles- Police Chief
10. Planning and Zoning Recommendations
11. Miscellaneous
12. Review of Draft Agenda- City Clerk

**MASTER SERVICES AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
CITY OF MEXICO BEACH AND PANHANDLE ENGINEERING, INC.
RELATING TO
PROFESSIONAL PLANNING ENGINEERING SERVICES**

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 2016, by and between the **CITY OF MEXICO BEACH, FLORIDA**, a municipal corporation (City) and Panhandle Engineering, Inc. (Engineer).

PREMISES

WHEREAS, the City desires to have Engineer assist the City with various professional planning and related engineering services, including civil, environmental, ecological, geotechnical, surveying, and other miscellaneous engineering services, with respect to the review of developments within the City and other services as needed.

WHEREAS, the City desires to have a professional engineer who is qualified to review all development infrastructure and level of service components.

WHEREAS, the City desires to employ the Engineer for those purposes upon the terms and conditions in this Agreement, and the Engineer is desirous of obtaining such employment and has represented that it is qualified and competent to perform such services upon said terms and conditions;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the following covenants, it is agreed:

1. SCOPE OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

A. The City retains the Engineer to diligently, competently and timely perform the “Professional Services” on an as-needed basis. Upon request, Engineer will prepare a detailed, project specific scope of work for each task and phase of work to be undertaken in accordance with the general scope of services described in this agreement and in the request for statements of qualification which led to this Agreement. The proposed scope of work shall include a schedule for the work and, separately stated, a proposed fee. The proposed fee shall be (i) a stipulated sum or (ii) a stipulated sum plus one or more specified allowances which may be authorized by the City Administrator or his designee or (iii) a fee determined on a time-involved basis at the hourly rates specified on **Exhibit A** which shall include a maximum cost.

B. If accepted by the City, the proposed scope of work shall be incorporated into a task order in materially the form set forth as **Exhibit B**. Each Task Order shall be numbered and dated, incorporate this Agreement and any additional terms related to that specific Task Order, and shall be signed both by the City and by the Engineer. If a term herein conflicts with a term in a Task Order, the term in the Task Order shall control to the extent of such conflict.

2. COMPENSATION AND PAYMENT:

A. Engineer's compensation for the services described in each scope of work shall be stated or incorporated in the Task Order related to that scope. Hourly compensation shall be determined in increments of one-fourth (1/4) of an hour.

B. In addition, with prior, written authorization by City, the Engineer shall be reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses upon submission of adequate documentation. The Engineer shall invoice the City at actual costs times a factor of 1.15 for all out-of-pocket costs including sub-consultants (if required). Records of costs incurred under the terms of this Agreement shall be maintained by the Engineer and made available to the City during the period of this Agreement, and for one (1) year after the final payment is made. Copies of these documents and records shall be furnished to the City upon request and at cost.

C. Upon written instruction by the City, the Engineer shall perform additional work necessary or convenient to complete the services for which a Task Order is entered, and which are mentioned or referenced in this Agreement. The Engineer shall be entitled to additional compensation unless such work is required as a result of error, omission, or negligence by the Engineer. The additional compensation shall be computed by the Engineer on a revised fee quotation proposal and submitted to the City for written approval. If the parties cannot agree, Engineer's initial compensation will be such amount as the City shall determine in good faith to be the fair value of such services, and such amounts shall be paid to Engineer in monthly installments as set forth elsewhere in this Agreement. In the event the City shall unilaterally determine the amount to be paid for such services, Engineer shall have the right, to be exercised by written notice delivered to the City within twenty (20) days after the City Council shall unilaterally determine such amount, to have the value of such services determined by binding arbitration pursuant to the Florida Arbitration Code and in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association. The Engineer and the City each shall select one arbitrator and those two shall select a third. Each arbitrator shall be familiar by trade or occupation with stormwater engineering and construction. The decision of any two (2) arbitrators shall be conclusive and may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction in the State of Florida. Each party shall promptly pay when billed, including in advance, one-half of all arbitration fees and costs. The prevailing party shall recover from the other its reasonable attorney's fees and costs, including fees and costs incurred in arbitration and in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction in the State of Florida to enforce the arbitration award, including appeal. Should the arbitrators award Engineer an amount equal to or less than the amount that the City has unilaterally determined, Engineer shall nonetheless be paid the amount unilaterally determined by the City but the City shall be deemed the prevailing party and Engineer shall pay the City's reasonable attorney's fees.

D. In the event that additional outside services are required due to unforeseen conditions, the Engineer shall:

- 1) Obtain a written proposal from the firm designated to render the required services, and submit such proposal to the City for written approval.
- 2) If the services are such that registration is required to perform them, the Engineer shall select a firm that is registered in the State of Florida.

3) If the proposal is approved in writing by the City, the Engineer shall enter into a contract with the firm for the furnishing of such services in accordance with the proposal.

4) The Engineer shall submit a minimum of five (5) printed copies and one (1) digital copy of deliverables for all required services to the City, unless otherwise directed by the City.

5) Upon approval by the City of such reports, the City shall reimburse the Engineer for the cost of such services, which cost shall not exceed 1.15 times the amount of the proposal.

6) Services rendered by the Engineer in connection with the coordination of these additional services shall be considered within the scope of the basic contract, and no additional fee shall be due the Engineer except as part of the multiplier stated in immediately preceding subsection 2.D.5.

E. At the end of each month during which a Task Order shall be outstanding, the Engineer shall submit a separate invoice for services rendered during that month with respect to each Task Order, as follows:

1) Where a stipulated sum is specified, the City shall pay Engineer in monthly installments based upon the percentage of satisfactory completion. In support of payment, Engineer shall monthly submit a request for payment describing the work done, percentage of completion and amount requested to be paid, all by reference to line items in the scope of services where available.

2) Where fees are computed on a time-involved basis, the City shall pay Engineer monthly in arrears upon receipt of an itemized statement in form and detail reasonably acceptable to City.

3. SCHEDULE: The estimated schedule for the services required shall be included in each Task Order and related scope of services.

4. CITYS RESPONSIBILITY: The City shall furnish the Engineer with all existing data, plans, profiles, and other engineering information available and useful in connection with the proposed project now on file with the City which shall be returned to the City upon the completion of the services to be performed by the Engineer, unless such data, plans, profiles, and other data are necessary for daily operations; then such forms of information shall be promptly duplicated by the Engineer and the originals returned to the City.

5. CITYS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE: It is understood and agreed that the City designates the City Engineer or his designated representative to represent the City in all technical matters pertaining to and arising from the work and performance of this Agreement, whose responsibility shall include:

A. Examination of all reports, sketches, drawings, cost estimates, proposals and other documents presented by the Engineer, and rendering in writing decisions pertaining thereto within a reasonable time so as not to materially delay the work of the Engineer.

B. Transmission of instructions, receipt of information, interpretation, and definition of City policies and decisions with respect to design, materials, and other matters pertinent to the work covered by this Agreement.

C. Give prompt written notice to the Engineer whenever the City observes or otherwise becomes aware of any defects or changes necessary in the Project.

6. CHANGES IN SCOPE: The City may, from time to time, request changes in the scope of work. Such changes, including any increase or decrease in the amount of the Engineers compensation, shall not be binding unless mutually agreed upon by and between the City and the Engineer, and incorporated in written amendments to this Agreement.

7. TERMINATION:

A. The City may terminate this Agreement for cause upon written notice to Engineer if Engineer fails to diligently, competently and timely perform any of the work, fails to cooperate with others associated with the work, or otherwise fails to perform or observe any material covenant, representation or warranty contained in this Agreement. Engineer may terminate this Agreement for cause upon written notice to City if City fails to perform or observe any material covenant, representation or warranty contained in this Agreement. In the event of such termination, the parties shall be entitled to the rights and remedies provided by law. If the City wrongfully terminates this Agreement, the City shall be responsible to Engineer solely for the reasonable value of the work performed by the Engineer prior to the City's wrongful action, including reasonable overhead and profit on the work performed, less prior payments made. Under no circumstances shall Engineer be entitled to overhead and profit on work not performed.

B. This is a continuing Agreement with a public agency. Accordingly, the City may terminate this Agreement at any time without cause upon written notice to Engineer. Should the City terminate this Agreement without cause, City shall pay Engineer for work performed through the date of Notice of Termination, including overhead and profit, and shall have no further responsibility to Engineer.

C. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2 (C), Engineer may terminate this Agreement at any time without cause upon written notice to City.

8. TERM: Unless terminated sooner pursuant to the provisions of the TERMINATION clauses contained in Paragraph 7 of this Agreement, and subject to the availability of appropriated funds, this Agreement shall take effect on the day and year first above written. The term shall be as desired by the City.

9. INDEMNIFICATION: The Engineer hereby does hold the City harmless of any and all claims, actions, or suits to the extent caused by the negligence, recklessness or intentionally wrongful conduct of the Engineer or any person employed or utilized by the Engineer in the performance of professional services hereunder, to the fullest extent permitted by Section 725.08(1), *Florida Statutes* (2003). The specific consideration given for the promises of the Engineer set forth in this paragraph is one dollar (\$1) in hand paid by the City to the Engineer, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the adequacy of which the Engineer accepts as completely fulfilling the obligations of the City. The provisions of this Section shall survive termination of this Agreement.

10. INSURANCE:

A. The Engineer shall procure and maintain during the life of this Agreement insurance of the following types:

1) Worker's Compensation: For all of his employees engaged in work on the project under this Agreement. In case any employee engaged in hazardous work on the project is not protected under the Worker's Compensation Statute, the Engineer shall provide Employers Liability Insurance for the protection of such of his employees not otherwise protected under such provisions.

Coverage A – Worker's Compensation - Statutory
Coverage B - Employers Liability - \$1,000,000.00

2) Liability: Comprehensive General Liability insurance including, but not limited to:

- a) Independent Contractors Liability;
- b) Contractual Liability;
- c) Personal Injury Liability.

The minimum primary limits shall be no less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence / \$2,000,000 annual aggregate Personal Injury Liability, and no less than \$500,000 Property Damage Liability, or \$2,000,000 Combined Single Limit Liability, or higher limits if required by any Excess Liability Insurer. City shall be named as additional insured pursuant to an additional insured endorsement on ISO Form 20 10 10 01 (or superseding form) providing comprehensive general liability coverage for completed operations in addition to on-going operations.

3) Automobile Liability: Automobile Liability insurance including all owned, hired, and non-owned automobiles. The minimum primary limits shall be no less than \$1,000,000 Bodily Injury Liability, and no less than \$1,000,000 Property Damage Liability, or no less than \$1,000,000 Combined Single Limit Liability, or higher limits if required by the Excess Liability Insurer. City shall be named as additional insured.

4) Professional Liability: Project specific Professional Liability insurance covering professional services rendered in accordance with this Agreement in an amount not less

than \$1,000,000 per occurrence / \$2,000,000 annual aggregate.

B. **Certificates of Insurance:** The Engineer shall furnish to the City copies of all policies and endorsements and certificates of insurance allowing thirty (30) days written notice of any change in limits or scope of coverage, cancellation, or non-renewal. Such certificates shall contain the following wording: **SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE AMENDED IN LIMITS OR SCOPE OF COVERAGE OR CANCELED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, THE ISSUING COMPANY WILL MAIL THIRTY (30) DAYS NOTICE TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER NAMED HEREIN.** If the insurance policies expire during the term of this Agreement, a renewal certificate shall be filed with the City thirty (30) days prior to the renewal date.

11. NEGOTIATION DATA: The Engineer hereby certifies, covenants, and warrants that Hourly Rates and other factual unit costs supporting the compensation provided in **Exhibit A** are accurate, complete, and current as of the date of negotiation.

12. OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS: It is understood and agreed that all documents, including detailed reports, plans, original tracings, specifications, and all other data in whatever form (text, graphic, digital or other electronic), prepared or obtained by the Engineer in connection with its services hereunder shall always be the property of the City and shall be delivered to the City promptly without cost or lien upon request or termination of this Agreement by lapse of time or otherwise. The Engineer shall not be liable for any use by the City of project specific design documentation if modified in any manner without written approval of the Engineer. The City shall not use the Engineers project specific design documentation on any project other than the project described in the Scope of Work and Instructions to Respondents unless the City notifies the Engineer of its intended use, provides insurance protection for the Engineer for all claims which might arise out of the City's use of the documents, and obtains written consent of the use by the Engineer.

When transferring data in electronic media format, Engineer makes no representation as to long term compatibility, usability, or readability of documents resulting from the use of software application packages, operating systems, or computer hardware differing from those used by Engineer at the beginning of the Project. Because the data stored in electronic media format can deteriorate or be modified inadvertently or otherwise without authorization of the data creator, the party receiving electronic files agrees that it will perform acceptance tests or procedures within 60 days, after which the receiving party shall be deemed to have accepted the data thus transferred. Any errors detected within the 60-day acceptance period will be corrected by the party delivering the electronic files. Engineer shall not be responsible to maintain documents stored in electronic media format after acceptance by City. The original hard copy of the documents containing the professional engineer's seal shall take precedence over the electronic documents.

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in this Agreement, Engineer shall retain sole ownership to its pre-existing computer programs and software.

13. WORK COMMENCEMENT/PROGRESS/DELAYS:

A. The services to be rendered by the Engineer shall commence upon execution of this Agreement, and the respective Task Order, and upon written notice to proceed from the City Manager of his designee.

B. The Engineer agrees to abide by the schedule for performance of the contracted services. The City will be entitled at all times to be advised in writing at its request as to the status of the work being done by the Engineer, and of the details thereof. City may require specification of liquidated delay damages in a Task Order. Failure to specify liquidated delay damages in a Task Order shall not relieve Engineer of liability for delays or other damages as provided by law.

C. In the event there are delays on the part of the City or regulatory agencies as to the approval of any of the plans, permits and drafts of special provisions submitted by the Engineer which delay the project schedule completion date, the City shall grant to the Engineer in writing an extension of time equal to such delays.

D. The Engineer shall maintain an adequate and competent staff of professionals and may associate with other qualified firms for the purpose of rendering services hereunder. The Engineer, however, shall not sublet, assign, or transfer any work under this Agreement without the written consent of the City.

14. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT:

A. The Engineer warrants that he has not employed or retained any company or person, other than a bona fide employee working solely for the Engineer to solicit or secure this Agreement, and that he has not paid or agreed to pay any person, company, corporation, individual, or firm other than a bona fide employee working solely for the Engineer any fee, commission, percentage, gift, or any other consideration, contingent upon or resulting from the award of this Agreement.

B. The Engineer covenants that it or any of its employees presently has no interest and shall not acquire any interest, direct or indirect, financial or otherwise, that would conflict in any manner or degree with performance of services hereunder.

C. The Engineer agrees that it and its employees shall be bound by the Standards of Conduct provided in Section 112.313, Florida Statutes, as it relates to work performed under this Agreement, which standards will by reference be made a part of this Agreement as though set forth in full. The Engineer agrees to incorporate the provisions of this paragraph in any subcontract into which it might enter with reference to the work performed.

15. COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAWS: The Engineer

shall comply with all Federal, State, and Local laws and ordinances applicable to the work or payment for work thereof, and shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in the performance of work under this Agreement.

16. ASSIGNABILITY: The Engineer shall not assign any interest in this Agreement, and shall not transfer any interest in the same, whether by assignment or novation, without the prior written approval of the City, provided that claims for the money due or to become due the Engineer from the City under this Agreement may be assigned to a bank, trust company, or other financial institution, or to a trustee in bankruptcy, without such approval. Notice of any such assignment or transfer shall be furnished promptly to the City.

17. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR: The Engineer is and shall remain an independent contractor and not an employee of the City.

18. CONTROLLING LAW AND VENUE: All questions pertaining to the validity and interpretation of this Agreement shall be determined in accordance with the laws of Florida applicable to contracts made and to be performed within this state. Exclusive jurisdiction and venue to interpret or resolve any dispute under this Agreement shall lie in the Circuit Court, Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, in and for Bay County, Florida.

19. ENTIRE AGREEMENT: This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matters. All prior agreements, representations, statements, negotiations, and undertakings are hereby superseded. Any alterations or variations of the terms of this Agreement shall not be valid unless made in writing and signed by the parties. If any term or provision of this Agreement shall be found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be illegal or unenforceable, then, notwithstanding, the remainder of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

20. ATTORNEY'S FEES: If the either party is required to institute or defend any legal proceedings in connection with this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to its costs thereof, together with reasonable attorneys fees.

21. NO WAIVER: No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall be effective unless made in writing, signed by the party against whom it is charged. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision of this Agreement, nor of the same provision in the future. Neither the failure nor any delay by any party in exercising any right or power under this Agreement, nor any course of dealing between or among the parties, will operate as a waiver of such right or power, and no single or partial exercise of any such right or power will preclude any other or further exercise of such right or power or the exercise of any other right or power.

22. COOPERATION: Engineer acknowledges that the process of engineering and addressing the needs of the community, and coordinating those efforts with other disciplines is a multi-disciplinary effort which will require cooperation and collaboration with numerous consultants, engineers, and counsel assisting and advising the city, as well as direction from the City Manager and City Engineer, and agrees in all things to cooperate with the City and all its consultants as needed.

23. MEDIATION: City and Engineer agree to attempt to resolve any dispute between them related to the interpretation or performance of this Agreement by mediation in Bay County, Florida, with a mutually acceptable, certified Florida Mediator to serve at joint expense. If the parties are unable to agree upon a mediator, either party shall request the appointment of a mediator by the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court, Fourteenth Judicial Circuit in and for Bay County, Florida. Mediation contemplated by this paragraph is intended to be an informal and non-adversarial process with the objective of helping the parties reach a mutually acceptable and voluntary agreement. The decision-making shall rest solely with the parties. The mediator shall assist the parties in identifying issues, fostering joint problem-solving, and exploring settlement alternatives. Any settlement will require approval of City's governing board. If the parties are unable to reach a mediated settlement within ninety (90) days of the mediator's appointment, either party may terminate the settlement discussions by written notice to the other and initiate litigation. Any litigation commenced in violation of this section shall be stayed pending mediation as agreed. This section shall survive termination of this Agreement.

24. PUBLIC RECORDS: The City is a public agency subject to the Florida Public Records Law expressed in Chapter 119, Florida Statutes. Accordingly, to the extent that it is determined that Engineer is acting on behalf of City as provided under Section 119.011(2) (2013) and implemented through the judicially established "totality of factors" analysis, Engineer agrees to also comply with that law, specifically including to:

A. Keep and maintain public records that ordinarily and necessarily would be required by the City in order to perform the service.

B. Provide the public with access to public records on the same terms and conditions that the City would provide the records and at a cost that does not exceed the cost provided in this chapter or as otherwise provided by law.

C. Ensure that public records that are exempt or confidential and exempt from public records disclosure requirements are not disclosed except as authorized by law.

D. Meet all requirements for retaining public records and transfer, at no cost, to the City, all public records in possession of the contractor upon termination of the contract and destroy any duplicate public records that are exempt or confidential and exempt from public records disclosure requirements. All records stored electronically must be provided to the City in a format that is compatible with the information technology systems of the City.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereto caused the execution of these

documents as of the year and date first above written.

**THE CITY OF MEXICO BEACH,
FLORIDA,**
a municipal corporation

By: _____
Mell Smigielski , City Administrator

ATTEST:

PANHANDLE ENGINEERING, INC.

By: _____
Chris Forehand, P.E., Vice President

WITNESS
PRINT NAME: _____

EXHIBIT A

Hourly Rate Schedule

STANDARD BILLING RATES

April, 2016

CLASSIFICATION	HOURLY RATES
PROJECT ENGINEER I (EI)	\$ 85.00
PROJECT ENGINEER II (EI)	\$105.00
PROJECT ENGINEER III (PE)	\$125.00
SR ENGINEER IV (PE)	\$150.00
SR ENGINEER/MANAGER FIRM PRINCIPAL (PE)	\$175.00
EXPERT WITNESS (PE)	\$250.00
ENGINEER TECHNICIAN I	\$ 45.00
ENGINEER TECHNICIAN II	\$ 55.00
ENGINEER TECHNICIAN III	\$ 65.00
CADD DESIGNER I	\$ 75.00
CADD DESIGNER II	\$ 85.00
SR CADD DESIGNER III	\$ 95.00
INSPECTOR I	\$ 55.00
INSPECTOR II	\$ 65.00
INSPECTOR III	\$ 75.00
SR INSPECTOR	\$ 85.00
ADMIN ASSIST	\$ 55.00
SR ADMIN ASSIST	\$ 65.00
EXECUTIVE ADMIN ASSIST/ ACCOUNTING	\$ 75.00

STANDARD BILLING RATES APPLY TO SERVICES PERFORMED
MONDAY THRU FRIDAY (8AM-5PM), EXCEPT HOLIDAYS

A FACTOR OF 1.5 IS APPLIED FOR SERVICES PERFORMED AT ALL OTHER TIMES.

STANDARD BILLING RATES DO NOT INCLUDE REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES SUCH AS COPIES,
TRAVEL, AND EXPRESS MAIL.

COMPENSATION FOR GEOTECHNICAL, TRAFFIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND OTHER SPECIALTY
SUBCONSULTANTS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE TABLE AND WILL BE RECOVERED AT
RATES IDENTIFIED BY THE CONSULTANT/ENGINEER PLUS 15% MARKUP FOR COORDINATION.

EXHIBIT B
COMBINED TASK ORDER AND
NOTICE TO PROCEED

TASK ORDER NO. _____

DATE

Reference is made to that certain MASTER SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN CITY OF MEXICO BEACH AND Panhandle Engineering, Inc. RELATING TO MINOR ROADWAY PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES dated _____, 2016, (the Agreement), the terms, conditions and definitions of which are incorporated herein as if set forth in full. Neither party is in breach of the Agreement.

Pursuant to the Agreement, Engineer agrees to perform the specific tasks set forth upon incorporated Attachment A, Scope of Services, relating to _____.

Engineer's total compensation shall be (check one):

- _____ a stipulated sum of \$ _____; or
_____ a stipulated sum of \$ _____ plus one or more specified allowances listed below which may be authorized in writing by the City Administrator or his designee,
Allowance of \$ _____ for _____, and
Allowance of \$ _____ for _____; or
_____ a fee determined on a time-involved basis with a maximum cost of \$ _____;

as set forth upon incorporated Attachment B, Fee Breakdown, and shall be paid in monthly installments as specified in the Agreement.

Work shall begin on _____, 2016, and shall be completed within _____ calendar days. The date of completion of all work is therefore _____, 2016. There are no additional rights and obligations related to this Task Order other than as specified in the Agreement.

Upon execution of this task order by both Engineer and City, Engineer is directed to proceed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have caused these presents to be executed in their names on the date shown.

Witness:

Panhandle Engineering, Inc.

By: _____ Date: _____
Chris Forehand, Vice President

ATTEST:

City Clerk

By: _____ Date: _____
Mell Smigielski, City Administrator
City of Mexico Beach, FL



City Council
Agenda Abstract Form

Meeting Date: June 8
 Department: _____
 Public Hearing: Yes No
 Date of Public Hearing: _____

For Clerk's Use Only
AGENDA ITEM #

<i>Consent Agenda</i>	<i>Regular Agenda</i>	<i>Closed Session</i>

PRESENTER/INFORMATION CONTACT: Mell Smigielski

ITEM TO BE CONSIDERED

Subject:

Contract for planning services

Attachment(s):

RFP for planning services

Brief Summary:

Contracts for planning services are progressing

Action Requested:

Direction from Council to determine if an engineering services contract is appropriate when not advertised in RFP.

ISSUE OVERVIEW

Background Information & Issue Summary:

The City was given a standard contract for services from Panhandle Engineering that was engineering in nature. The City Attorney and I worked on making adjustments to take the language from the engineering component to a planning component to comply with the details of the RFP. Note that the RFP was given to the Council to review before advertisement to insure the understanding of the services listed. Upon review by Panhandle, there was some resistance to the change as their understanding was they were going to be providing just subdivision review and not planning services. It was noted that City Council members had called Panhandle to indicate their preference for their services.

Financial Impacts:

Staff Recommendations/Comments:

City of Mexico Beach
Request for Qualifications: Professional Planning Services

The City of Mexico Beach is requesting the submittal of statements of qualification from interested Planning Professional firms for a Continuing Professional Planning Services Contract to complete any or all of the following types of services on an as needed basis:

- Serve as staff extension for rezonings, future land use map changes, and routine planning matters (Mexico Beach does not have planner on staff).
- Participate in zoning and land use hearings and providing recommendations to the Planning and Zoning Board, City Council and City Staff.
- Initiating and conducting public workshops/charrettes.
- Community, neighborhood and comprehensive planning.
- Collecting and evaluating data and analysis.
- Preparing textual revisions and essential narratives for the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations.
- Developing and preparing overlay districts.
- Analyzing growth and development patterns.
- Preparing the Evaluation and Appraisal Report amendments.
- Review of the City's Comprehensive Plan, Land Development Regulations to recommend revisions and updates.
- Analyze City's Traffic, Utility and other concurrency requirements.
- Perform ancillary planning and other services as required.
- Assist City with Grants if required.

This contract is intended to be a time saving device for City staff to augment in areas where specific expertise is not available or where workload will not permit timely accomplishment of budgeted projects. This contract will be task order driven and allow the City to solicit proposals directly from the consultant for each project or task. The City, at any time, reserves the right to solicit separate proposals for any and all projects or tasks and contract with other firms that provide similar services. Selection by the City of a consultant does not guarantee that the consultant will be called on a regular basis during the contract term, nor does it guarantee a minimum level of compensation with respect to volume of work or fees. Work will be awarded to the consultant on an as needed basis. The City reserves the right to select a firm based solely on the content of the qualifications that are received, but a presentation to the City Council may be required and considered as part of the City's evaluation. The City reserves the right to reject any and all submittals and the City may choose at any time to discontinue this selection process. Responses will be evaluated with the following criteria:

- Qualifications of firm, staff, and consultants
- Convenience of location of primary person or persons servicing this contract
- Previous Zoning, Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation experience in North Florida
- Reputation of client references
- Understanding and familiarity of the City's Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations
- Claims and litigation history

City Staff will review the proposals and rank the top five responsive consultants for City Council interview. The City Council will rank those firms or approve the staff recommendation. The City will attempt to negotiate contracts with each of the top three firms as ranked by the City Council. In the event that the City

and any of the top three firms are unable to agree to a contract, the City will attempt to negotiate a contract with the next highest ranked firm, and so on. When planning services are required, City Staff will pick one firm from the available pool they deem best suited for the services needed.

An original and eight (8) copies of proposals marked "Proposals for Continuing Professional Planning Services Contract" must be received by 2:00 pm CST on March 15, 2016 at Mexico Beach City Hall, 114 North 22nd Street, Mexico Beach, FL 32410. Send to the attention of Mr. Mell Smigielski, City Administrator. There is no expressed or implied obligation for the City to reimburse responding firms for any expenses associated with the preparation and submittal of the proposals in response to this request.



City Council
Agenda Abstract Form

Agenda items must be received by the City Clerk by Noon on the Thursday preceding the desired agenda, or it will not be considered per City Ordinance.

For Clerk's Use Only
AGENDA ITEM #

<i>Consent Agenda</i>	<i>Regular Agenda</i>	<i>Closed Session</i>

PRESENTER/INFORMATION CONTACT:

ITEM TO BE CONSIDERED

Subject: beach markers

Reason For Agenda Item:

Action Requested:

Council approval to place beach markers by walkovers on beach

Agenda Requested (ie: Regular Mtg, Pre Agenda, Workshop, and Special Mtg.):

ISSUE OVERVIEW

Background Information & Issue Summary:

Requesting to place beach markers on the beach near the walkovers of what street they are at on the beach, the markers would be a great help when someone has to call 911, or reporting something to the Police or Code Enforcement, also would be a great asset for Public Works.

ORDINANCE NO. 636

AN ORDINANCE BY THE CITY COUNCIL AMENDING THE CITY OF MEXICO BEACH CODE OF ORDINANCES TO REPEAL CHAPTER 152 (ORDINANCE 567); TO ADOPT A NEW CHAPTER 152; TO ADOPT FLOOD HAZARD MAPS, TO DESIGNATE A FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR, TO ADOPT PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPMENT IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY; REPEALER; SEVERABILITY; AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Florida has, in Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, conferred upon local governments the authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified special flood hazard areas within the boundaries of the City of Mexico Beach and such areas may be subject to periodic inundation which may result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare, and

WHEREAS, the City of Mexico Beach was accepted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program on July 18, 1977 and the City Council desires to continue to meet the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59 and 60, necessary for such participation; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 553, Florida Statutes, was adopted by the Florida Legislature to provide a mechanism for the uniform adoption, updating, amendment, interpretation and enforcement of a state building code, called the *Florida Building Code*; and

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted requirements to require buildings that sustain repetitive flood damage over a 10-year period to be included in the definition of "substantial damage," to require accumulation of costs of improvements and repairs of buildings, based on issued building permits, over a one-year period, to increase the minimum elevation requirement, and to limit partitioning of enclosed areas below elevated building and to limit access to enclosed areas for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas prior to July 1, 2010 and, pursuant to section 553.73(5), F.S., is formatting those requirements to coordinate with the Florida Building Code; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that it is in the public interest to adopt the proposed floodplain management regulations that are coordinated with the *Florida Building Code*.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Mexico Beach that the following floodplain management regulations are hereby adopted.

SECTION 1. RECITALS.

The foregoing whereas clauses are incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof.

SECTION 2. This ordinance specifically repeals and replaces the following ordinance(s) and regulation(s): Ordinances 74,137, 201, 275 and 567.

ARTICLE I ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 152.000 GENERAL

152.001 Title. These regulations shall be known as the *Floodplain Management Ordinance* of the City of Mexico Beach, hereinafter referred to as “this ordinance.”

152.002 Scope. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all development that is wholly within or partially within any flood hazard area, including but not limited to the subdivision of land; filling, grading, and other site improvements and utility installations; construction, alteration, remodeling, enlargement, improvement, replacement, repair, relocation or demolition of buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the *Florida Building Code*; placement, installation, or replacement of manufactured homes and manufactured buildings; installation or replacement of tanks; placement of recreational vehicles; installation of swimming pools; and any other development.

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

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

152.004 Coordination with the *Florida Building Code*. This ordinance is intended to be administered and enforced in conjunction with the *Florida Building Code*. Where cited, ASCE 24 refers to the edition of the standard that is referenced by the *Florida Building Code*.

152.005 Warning. The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance and the *Florida Building Code*, as amended by this community, is considered the minimum reasonable for regulatory

purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside of mapped special flood hazard areas, or that uses permitted within such flood hazard areas, will be free from flooding or flood damage. The flood hazard areas and base flood elevations contained in the Flood Insurance Study and shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps and the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59 and 60 may be revised by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, requiring this community to revise these regulations to remain eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. No guaranty of vested use, existing use, or future use is implied or expressed by compliance with this ordinance.

152.006 Disclaimer of Liability. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the City Council of the City of Mexico Beach or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damage that results from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

SECTION 152.010 APPLICABILITY

152.011 General. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable.

152.012 Areas to which this ordinance applies. This ordinance shall apply to all flood hazard areas within the City of Mexico Beach, as established in Section 152.013 of this ordinance.

152.013 Basis for establishing flood hazard areas. The Flood Insurance Study for Bay County, Florida and Incorporated Areas dated June 2, 2009, and all subsequent amendments and revisions, and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), and all subsequent amendments and revisions to such maps, are adopted by reference as a part of this ordinance and shall serve as the minimum basis for establishing flood hazard areas. Studies and maps that establish flood hazard areas are on file at the City of Mexico Beach, City Hall, 114 N. 22nd Street, Mexico Beach, FL 32410.

152.014 Submission of additional data to establish flood hazard areas. To establish flood hazard areas and base flood elevations, pursuant to Section 152.040 of this ordinance the Floodplain Administrator may require submission of additional data. Where field surveyed topography prepared by a Florida licensed professional surveyor or digital topography accepted by the community indicates that ground elevations:

- (1) Are below the closest applicable base flood elevation, even in areas not delineated as a special flood hazard area on a FIRM, the area shall be considered as flood hazard area and subject to the requirements of this ordinance and, as applicable, the requirements of the *Florida Building Code*.
- (2) Are above the closest applicable base flood elevation, the area shall be regulated as special flood hazard area unless the applicant obtains a Letter of Map Change that removes the area from the special flood hazard area.

152.015 Other laws. The provisions of this ordinance shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.

152.016 Abrogation and greater restrictions. This ordinance supersedes any ordinance in effect for management of development in flood hazard areas. However, it is not intended to repeal or abrogate any existing ordinances including but not limited to land development regulations,

zoning ordinances, stormwater management regulations, or the *Florida Building Code*. In the event of a conflict between this ordinance and any other ordinance, the more restrictive shall govern. This ordinance shall not impair any deed restriction, covenant or easement, but any land that is subject to such interests shall also be governed by this ordinance.

152.017 Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this ordinance, all provisions shall be:

- (1) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (2) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

SECTION 152.020 DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

152.021 Designation. The City Administrator is designated as the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator may delegate performance of certain duties to other employees.

152.022 General. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized and directed to administer and enforce the provisions of this ordinance. The Floodplain Administrator shall have the authority to render interpretations of this ordinance consistent with the intent and purpose of this ordinance and may establish policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies, and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided in this ordinance without the granting of a variance pursuant to Section 152.060 of this ordinance.

152.023 Applications and permits. The Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with other pertinent offices of the community, shall:

- (1) Review applications and plans to determine whether proposed new development will be located in flood hazard areas;
- (2) Review applications for modification of any existing development in flood hazard areas for compliance with the requirements of this ordinance;
- (3) Interpret flood hazard area boundaries where such interpretation is necessary to determine the exact location of boundaries; a person contesting the determination shall have the opportunity to appeal the interpretation;
- (4) Provide available flood elevation and flood hazard information;
- (5) Determine whether additional flood hazard data shall be obtained from other sources or shall be developed by an applicant;
- (6) Review applications to determine whether proposed development will be reasonably safe from flooding;
- (7) Issue floodplain development permits or approvals for development other than buildings and structures that are subject to the *Florida Building Code*, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*, when compliance with this ordinance is demonstrated, or disapprove the same in the event of noncompliance; and
- (8) Coordinate with and provide comments to the Building Official to assure that applications, plan reviews, and inspections for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas comply with the applicable provisions of this ordinance.

152.024 Substantial improvement and substantial damage determinations. For applications for building permits to improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, change of occupancy, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, substantial improvements, repairs of substantial damage, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with the Building Official, shall:

- (1) Estimate the market value, or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made;
- (2) Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure;
- (3) Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; for proposed work to repair damage caused by flooding, the determination requires evaluation of previous permits issued to repair flood-related damage as specified in the definition of “substantial damage” and the determination requires evaluation of previous permits issued for improvements and repairs as specified in the definition of “substantial improvement”, and
- (4) Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code* and this ordinance is required.

152.025 Modifications of the strict application of the requirements of the *Florida Building Code*. The Floodplain Administrator shall review requests submitted to the Building Official that seek approval to modify the strict application of the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code* to determine whether such requests require the granting of a variance pursuant to Section 152.060 of this ordinance.

152.026 Notices and orders. The Floodplain Administrator shall coordinate with appropriate local agencies for the issuance of all necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this ordinance.

152.027 Inspections. The Floodplain Administrator shall make the required inspections as specified in Section 152.050 of this ordinance for development that is not subject to the *Florida Building Code*, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect flood hazard areas to determine if development is undertaken without issuance of a permit.

152.028 Other duties of the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator shall have other duties, including but not limited to:

- (1) Establish, in coordination with the Building Official, procedures for administering and documenting determinations of substantial improvement and substantial damage made pursuant to Section 152.024 of this ordinance;
- (2) Require that applicants proposing alteration of a watercourse notify adjacent communities and the Florida Division of Emergency Management, State Floodplain Management

Office, and submit copies of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);

- (3) Require applicants who submit hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses to support permit applications to submit to FEMA the data and information necessary to maintain the Flood Insurance Rate Maps if the analyses propose to change base flood elevations, flood hazard area boundaries, or floodway designations; such submissions shall be made within 6 months of such data becoming available;
- (4) Review required design certifications and documentation of elevations specified by this ordinance and the *Florida Building Code* to determine that such certifications and documentations are complete;
- (5) Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency when the corporate boundaries of the City of Mexico Beach are modified; and
- (6) Advise applicants for new buildings and structures, including substantial improvements, that are located in any unit of the Coastal Barrier Resources System established by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348) and the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-591) that federal flood insurance is not available on such construction; areas subject to this limitation are identified on Flood Insurance Rate Maps as “Coastal Barrier Resource System Areas” and “Otherwise Protected Areas.”

152.029 Floodplain management records. Regardless of any limitation on the period required for retention of public records, the Floodplain Administrator shall maintain and permanently keep and make available for public inspection all records that are necessary for the administration of this ordinance and the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, including Flood Insurance Rate Maps; Letters of Map Change; records of issuance of permits and denial of permits; determinations of whether proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; required design certifications and documentation of elevations specified by the *Florida Building Code* and this ordinance; notifications to adjacent communities, FEMA, and the state related to alterations of watercourses; assurances that the flood carrying capacity of altered watercourses will be maintained; documentation related to appeals and variances, including justification for issuance or denial; and records of enforcement actions taken pursuant to this ordinance and the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*. These records shall be available for public inspection at City Hall by contacting the City Administrator.

SECTION 104 PERMITS

152.031 Permits required. Any owner or owner’s authorized agent (hereinafter “applicant”) who intends to undertake any development activity within the scope of this ordinance, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*, which is wholly within or partially within any flood hazard area shall first make application to the Floodplain Administrator, and the Building Official if applicable, and shall obtain the required permit(s) and approval(s). No such permit or approval shall be issued until compliance with the requirements of this ordinance and all other applicable codes and regulations has been satisfied.

152.032 Floodplain development permits or approvals. Floodplain development permits or approvals shall be issued pursuant to this ordinance for any development activities not subject to the requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*. Depending on the nature and extent of proposed development that includes a building or structure, the Floodplain Administrator may determine that a floodplain

development permit or approval is required in addition to a building permit.

152.033 Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*.

Pursuant to the requirements of federal regulation for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (44 C.F.R. Sections 59 and 60), floodplain development permits or approvals shall be required for the following buildings, structures and facilities that are exempt from the *Florida Building Code* and any further exemptions provided by law, which are subject to the requirements of this ordinance:

- (1) Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.
- (2) Nonresidential farm buildings on farms, as provided in section 604.50, F.S.
- (3) Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes.
- (4) Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices.
- (5) Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in section 366.02, F.S., which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.
- (6) 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 non-wood features.
- (7) Family mausoleums not exceeding 250 square feet 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.
- (8) Temporary housing provided by the Department of Corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.
- (9) Structures identified in section 553.73(10)(k), F.S., are not exempt from the *Florida Building Code* if such structures are located in flood hazard areas established on Flood Insurance Rate Maps

152.034 Application for a permit or approval. To obtain a floodplain development permit or approval the applicant shall first file an application in writing on a form furnished by the community. The information provided shall:

- (1) Identify and describe the development to be covered by the permit or approval.
- (2) Describe the land on which the proposed development is to be conducted by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitively locate the site.
- (3) Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed development is intended.
- (4) Be accompanied by a site plan or construction documents as specified in Section 152.040 of this ordinance.
- (5) State the valuation of the proposed work.
- (6) Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
- (7) Give such other data and information as required by the Floodplain Administrator.

152.035 Validity of permit or approval. The issuance of a floodplain development permit or approval pursuant to this ordinance shall not be construed to be a permit for, or approval of, any

violation of this ordinance, the *Florida Building Codes*, or any other ordinance of this community. The issuance of permits based on submitted applications, construction documents, and information shall not prevent the Floodplain Administrator from requiring the correction of errors and omissions.

152.036 Expiration. A floodplain development permit or approval shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within 180 days after its issuance, or if the work authorized is suspended or abandoned for a period of 180 days after the work commences. Extensions for periods of not more than 180 days each shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause shall be demonstrated.

152.037 Suspension or revocation. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to suspend or revoke a floodplain development permit or approval if the permit was issued in error, on the basis of incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information, or in violation of this ordinance or any other ordinance, regulation or requirement of this community.

152.038 Other permits required. Floodplain development permits and building permits shall include a condition that all other applicable state or federal permits be obtained before commencement of the permitted development, including but not limited to the following:

- (1) The Northwest Florida Water Management District; section 373.036, F.S.
- (2) Florida Department of Health for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; section 381.0065, F.S. and Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C.
- (3) Florida Department of Environmental Protection for construction, reconstruction, changes, or physical activities for shore protection or other activities seaward of the coastal construction control line; section 161.141, F.S.
- (4) Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities subject to the Joint Coastal Permit; section 161.055, F.S.
- (5) Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities that affect wetlands and alter surface water flows, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- (6) Federal permits and approvals.

SECTION 152.040 SITE PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

152.041 Information for development in flood hazard areas. The site plan or construction documents for any development subject to the requirements of this ordinance shall be drawn to scale and shall include, as applicable to the proposed development:

- (1) Delineation of flood hazard areas, floodway boundaries and flood zone(s), base flood elevation(s), and ground elevations if necessary for review of the proposed development.
- (2) Where base flood elevations or floodway data are not included on the FIRM or in the Flood Insurance Study, they shall be established in accordance with Section 152.042(2) or (3) of this ordinance.
- (3) Where the parcel on which the proposed development will take place will have more than 50 lots or is larger than 5 acres and the base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM or in the Flood Insurance Study, such elevations shall be established in accordance with

Section 152.042(1) of this ordinance.

- (4) Location of the proposed activity and proposed structures, and locations of existing buildings and structures; in coastal high hazard areas, new buildings shall be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.
- (5) Location, extent, amount, and proposed final grades of any filling, grading, or excavation.
- (6) Where the placement of fill is proposed, the amount, type, and source of fill material; compaction specifications; a description of the intended purpose of the fill areas; and evidence that the proposed fill areas are the minimum necessary to achieve the intended purpose.
- (7) Delineation of the Coastal Construction Control Line or notation that the site is seaward of the coastal construction control line, if applicable.
- (8) Extent of any proposed alteration of sand dunes or mangrove stands, provided such alteration is approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
- (9) Existing and proposed alignment of any proposed alteration of a watercourse.

The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to waive the submission of site plans, construction documents, and other data that are required by this ordinance but that are not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the proposed development is such that the review of such submissions is not necessary to ascertain compliance with this ordinance.

152.042 Information in flood hazard areas without base flood elevations (approximate Zone A). Where flood hazard areas are delineated on the FIRM and base flood elevation data have not been provided, the Floodplain Administrator shall:

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

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

- (1) For development activities proposed to be located in a regulatory floodway, a floodway encroachment analysis that demonstrates that the encroachment of the proposed development will not cause any increase in base flood elevations; where the applicant proposes to undertake development activities that do increase base flood elevations, the applicant shall submit such analysis to FEMA as specified in Section 152.044 of this ordinance and shall submit the Conditional Letter of Map Revision, if issued by FEMA, with the site plan and construction documents.
- (2) For development activities proposed to be located in a riverine flood hazard area for which base flood elevations are included in the Flood Insurance Study or on the FIRM and floodways have not been designated, hydrologic and hydraulic analyses that demonstrate that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated flood hazard area encroachments, will not increase the base flood elevation more than one (1) foot at any point within the community. This requirement does not apply in isolated flood hazard areas not connected to a riverine flood hazard area or in flood hazard areas identified as Zone AO or Zone AH.
- (3) For alteration of a watercourse, an engineering analysis prepared in accordance with standard engineering practices which demonstrates that the flood-carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of the watercourse will not be decreased, and certification that the altered watercourse shall be maintained in a manner which preserves the channel's flood-carrying capacity; the applicant shall submit the analysis to FEMA as specified in Section 152.044 of this ordinance.
- (4) For activities that propose to alter sand dunes or mangrove stands in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V), an engineering analysis that demonstrates that the proposed alteration will not increase the potential for flood damage.

152.044 Submission of additional data. When additional hydrologic, hydraulic or other engineering data, studies, and additional analyses are submitted to support an application, the applicant has the right to seek a Letter of Map Change from FEMA to change the base flood elevations, change floodway boundaries, or change boundaries of flood hazard areas shown on FIRMs, and to submit such data to FEMA for such purposes. The analyses shall be prepared by a Florida licensed engineer in a format required by FEMA. Submittal requirements and processing fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

SECTION 152.050 INSPECTIONS

152.051 General. Development for which a floodplain development permit or approval is required shall be subject to inspection.

152.052 Development other than buildings and structures. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect all development to determine compliance with the requirements of this ordinance and the conditions of issued floodplain development permits or approvals.

152.053 Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida*

Building Code to determine compliance with the requirements of this ordinance and the conditions of issued floodplain development permits or approvals.

152.054 Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*, lowest floor inspection. Upon placement of the lowest floor, including basement, and prior to further vertical construction, the owner of a building, structure or facility exempt from the *Florida Building Code*, or the owner's authorized agent, shall submit to the Floodplain Administrator:

- (1) If a design flood elevation was used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor, the certification of elevation of the lowest floor prepared and sealed by a Florida licensed professional surveyor; or
- (2) If the elevation used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor was determined in accordance with Section 152.042(3)(b) of this ordinance, the documentation of height of the lowest floor above highest adjacent grade, prepared by the owner or the owner's authorized agent.

152.055 Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*, final inspection. As part of the final inspection, the owner or owner's authorized agent shall submit to the Floodplain Administrator a final certification of elevation of the lowest floor or final documentation of the height of the lowest floor above the highest adjacent grade; such certifications and documentations shall be prepared as specified in Section 152.054 of this ordinance.

152.056 Manufactured homes. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect manufactured homes that are installed or replaced in flood hazard areas to determine compliance with the requirements of this ordinance and the conditions of the issued permit. Upon placement of a manufactured home, certification of the elevation of the lowest floor shall be submitted to the Floodplain Administrator.

SECTION 152.060 VARIANCES AND APPEALS

152.061 General. The Planning and Zoning Board shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of this ordinance. Pursuant to section 553.73(5), F.S., the Planning and Zoning Board shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*. This section does not apply to Section 3109 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*.

152.062 Appeals. The Planning and Zoning Board shall hear and decide on appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the administration and enforcement of this ordinance. Any person aggrieved by the decision may appeal such decision to the Circuit Court, as provided by Florida Statutes.

152.063 Limitations on authority to grant variances. The Planning and Zoning Board shall base its decisions on variances on technical justifications submitted by applicants, the considerations for issuance in Section 152.067 of this ordinance, the conditions of issuance set forth in Section 152.068 of this ordinance, and the comments and recommendations of the Floodplain Administrator and the Building Official. The Planning and Zoning Board has the right to attach such conditions as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this ordinance.

152.064 Restrictions in floodways. A variance shall not be issued for any proposed development in a floodway if any increase in base flood elevations would result, as evidenced by the applicable analyses and certifications required in Section 152.043 of this ordinance.

152.065 Historic buildings. A variance is authorized to be issued for the repair, improvement, or rehabilitation of a historic building that is determined eligible for the exception to the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Existing Building*, Chapter 12 Historic Buildings, upon a determination that the proposed repair, improvement, or rehabilitation will not preclude the building's continued designation as a historic building and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the building. If the proposed work precludes the building's continued designation as a historic building, a variance shall not be granted and the building and any repair, improvement, and rehabilitation shall be subject to the requirements of the *Florida Building Code*.

152.066 Functionally dependent uses. A variance is authorized to be issued for the construction or substantial improvement necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, as defined in this ordinance, provided the variance meets the requirements of Section 152.064, is the minimum necessary considering the flood hazard, and all due consideration has been given to use of methods and materials that minimize flood damage during occurrence of the base flood.

152.067 Considerations for issuance of variances. In reviewing requests for variances, the Planning and Zoning Board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all other applicable provisions of the *Florida Building Code*, this ordinance, and the following:

- (1) The danger that materials and debris may be swept onto other lands resulting in further injury or damage;
- (2) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- (3) The susceptibility of the proposed development, including contents, to flood damage and the effect of such damage on current and future owners;
- (4) The importance of the services provided by the proposed development to the community;
- (5) The availability of alternate locations for the proposed development that are subject to lower risk of flooding or erosion;
- (6) The compatibility of the proposed development with existing and anticipated development;
- (7) The relationship of the proposed development to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for the area;
- (8) The safety of access to the property in times of flooding for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- (9) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and debris and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
- (10) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, streets and bridges.

152.068 Conditions for issuance of variances. Variances shall be issued only upon:

- (1) Submission by the applicant, of a showing of good and sufficient cause that the unique characteristics of the size, configuration, or topography of the site limit compliance with any provision of this ordinance or the required elevation standards;

- (2) Determination by the Planning and Zoning Board that:
- (a) Failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship due to the physical characteristics of the land that render the lot undevelopable; increased costs to satisfy the requirements or inconvenience do not constitute hardship;
 - (b) The granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, nor create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws and ordinances; and
 - (c) The variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief;
- (3) Receipt of a signed statement by the applicant that the variance, if granted, shall be recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Court in such a manner that it appears in the chain of title of the affected parcel of land; and
- (4) If the request is for a variance to allow construction of the lowest floor of a new building, or substantial improvement of a building, below the required elevation, a copy in the record of a written notice from the Floodplain Administrator to the applicant for the variance, specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the proposed elevation of the lowest floor, stating that the cost of federal flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced floor elevation (up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage), and stating that construction below the base flood elevation increases risks to life and property.

SECTION 152.070 VIOLATIONS

152.071 Violations. Any development that is not within the scope of the *Florida Building Code* but that is regulated by this ordinance that is performed without an issued permit, that is in conflict with an issued permit, or that does not fully comply with this ordinance, shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance. A building or structure without the documentation of elevation of the lowest floor, other required design certifications, or other evidence of compliance required by this ordinance or the *Florida Building Code* is presumed to be a violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

152.072 Authority. For development that is not within the scope of the *Florida Building Code* but that is regulated by this ordinance and that is determined to be a violation, the Floodplain Administrator is authorized to serve notices of violation or stop work orders to owners of the property involved, to the owner's agent, or to the person or persons performing the work.

152.073 Unlawful continuance. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a notice of violation or a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove or remedy a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by law.

ARTICLE II DEFINITIONS

SECTION 152.100 GENERAL

152.101 Scope. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this ordinance, have the meanings shown in this section.

152.102 Terms defined in the *Florida Building Code*. Where terms are not defined in this ordinance and are defined in the *Florida Building Code*, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in that code.

152.103 Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined in this ordinance or the *Florida Building Code*, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

SECTION 152.200 DEFINITIONS

Alteration of a watercourse. A dam, impoundment, channel relocation, change in channel alignment, channelization, or change in cross-sectional area of the channel or the channel capacity, or any other form of modification which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the riverine flow of water during conditions of the base flood.

Appeal. A request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance.

ASCE 24. A standard titled *Flood Resistant Design and Construction* that is referenced by the *Florida Building Code*. ASCE 24 is developed and published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA.

Base flood. A flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.] The base flood is commonly referred to as the "100-year flood" or the "1-percent-annual chance flood."

Base flood elevation. The elevation of the base flood, including wave height, relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) or other datum specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Basement. The portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202; see "Basement (for flood loads)"].

Coastal construction control line. The line established by the State of Florida pursuant to section 161.053, F.S., and recorded in the official records of the community, which defines that portion of the beach-dune system subject to severe fluctuations based on a 100-year storm surge, storm waves or other predictable weather conditions.

Coastal high hazard area. A special flood hazard area extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. Coastal high hazard areas are also referred to as "high hazard areas subject to high velocity wave action" or "V Zones" and are designated on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) as Zone V1-V30, VE, or V.

Design flood. The flood associated with the greater of the following two areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

- (1) Area with a floodplain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any year; or
- (2) Area designated as a flood hazard area on the community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

Design flood elevation. The elevation of the “design flood,” including wave height, relative to the datum specified on the community’s legally designated flood hazard map. In areas designated as Zone AO, the design flood elevation shall be the elevation of the highest existing grade of the building’s perimeter plus the depth number (in feet) specified on the flood hazard map. In areas designated as Zone AO where the depth number is not specified on the map, the depth number shall be taken as being equal to 2 feet. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Development. Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to, buildings or other structures, tanks, temporary structures, temporary or permanent storage of equipment or materials, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavations, drilling operations or any other land disturbing activities.

Encroachment. The placement of fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or other development into a flood hazard area which may impede or alter the flow capacity of riverine flood hazard areas.

Existing building and existing structure. Any buildings and structures for which the “start of construction” commenced before July 15, 1977. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Existing manufactured home park or subdivision. A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before July 15, 1977.

Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision. The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The federal agency that, in addition to carrying out other functions, administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood or flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land from: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

- (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
- (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood damage-resistant materials. Any construction material capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact with floodwaters without sustaining any damage that requires more than cosmetic repair. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Flood hazard area. The greater of the following two areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

- (1) The area within a floodplain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any year.
- (2) The area designated as a flood hazard area on the community’s flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The official map of the community on which the Federal

Emergency Management Agency has delineated both special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Flood Insurance Study (FIS). The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that contains the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (if applicable), the water surface elevations of the base flood, and supporting technical data. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Floodplain Administrator. The office or position designated and charged with the administration and enforcement of this ordinance (may be referred to as the Floodplain Manager).

Floodplain development permit or approval. An official document or certificate issued by the community, or other evidence of approval or concurrence, which authorizes performance of specific development activities that are located in flood hazard areas and that are determined to be compliant with this ordinance.

Floodway. The channel of a river or other riverine watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Floodway encroachment analysis. An engineering analysis of the impact that a proposed encroachment into a floodway is expected to have on the floodway boundaries and base flood elevations; the evaluation shall be prepared by a qualified Florida licensed engineer using standard engineering methods and models.

Florida Building Code. The family of codes adopted by the Florida Building Commission, including: *Florida Building Code, Building*; *Florida Building Code, Residential*; *Florida Building Code, Existing Building*; *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*; *Florida Building Code, Plumbing*; *Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas*.

Functionally dependent use. A use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, including only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities; the term does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

Highest adjacent grade. The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls or foundation of a structure.

Historic structure. Any structure that is determined eligible for the exception to the flood hazard area requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Existing Building*, Chapter 12 Historic Buildings.

Letter of Map Change (LOMC). An official determination issued by FEMA that amends or revises an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study. Letters of Map Change include:
Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA): An amendment based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated special flood hazard area. A LOMA amends the current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map and establishes that a specific property, portion of a property, or structure is not located in a special flood hazard area.
Letter of Map Revision (LOMR): A revision based on technical data that may show changes to flood zones, flood elevations, special flood hazard area boundaries and floodway delineations, and other planimetric features.

Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F): A determination that a structure or parcel of land has been elevated by fill above the base flood elevation and is, therefore, no longer located within the special flood hazard area. In order to qualify for this determination, the fill must have been permitted and placed in accordance with the community's floodplain management regulations.

Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR): A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed flood protection project or other project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Insurance Study; upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a Letter of Map Revision may be issued by FEMA to revise the effective FIRM.

Light-duty truck. As defined in 40 C.F.R. 86.082-2, any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds Gross Vehicular Weight Rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of 6,000 pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less, which is:

- (1) Designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property or is a derivation of such a vehicle, or
- (2) Designed primarily for transportation of persons and has a capacity of more than 12 persons; or
- (3) Available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

Lowest floor. The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area of a building or structure, including basement, but excluding any unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, other than a basement, usable solely for vehicle parking, building access or limited storage provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the non-elevation requirements of the *Florida Building Code* or ASCE 24. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Manufactured home. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is eight (8) feet or more in width and greater than four hundred (400) square feet, and which is built on a permanent, integral chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle" or "park trailer." [Also defined in 15C-1.0101, F.A.C.]

Manufactured home park or subdivision. A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Market value. The price at which a property will change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither party being under compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts. As used in this ordinance, the term refers to the market value of buildings and structures, excluding the land and other improvements on the parcel. Market value may be established by a qualified independent appraiser, Actual Cash Value (replacement cost depreciated for age and quality of construction), or tax assessment value adjusted to approximate market value by a factor provided by the Property Appraiser.

New construction. For the purposes of administration of this ordinance and the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after July 15, 1977 and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

New manufactured home park or subdivision. A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to

be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after July 15, 1977.

Park trailer. A transportable unit which has a body width not exceeding fourteen (14) feet and which is built on a single chassis and is designed to provide seasonal or temporary living quarters when connected to utilities necessary for operation of installed fixtures and appliances. [Defined in section 320.01, F.S.]

Recreational vehicle. A vehicle, including a park trailer, which is: [See section 320.01, F.S.]

- (1) Built on a single chassis;
- (2) Four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (3) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and
- (4) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Sand dunes. Naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

Special flood hazard area. An area in the floodplain subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are shown on FIRMs as Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, AH, V1-V30, VE or V. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 202.]

Start of construction. The date of issuance of permits for new construction and substantial improvements, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement is within 180 days of the date of the issuance. The actual start of construction means either the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, grading, or filling), the installation of streets or walkways, excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations, the erection of temporary forms or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main buildings. For a substantial improvement, the actual "start of construction" means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 202.]

Substantial damage. Damage of any origin sustained by a building or structure whereby the cost of restoring the building or structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred. The term also includes flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 202.]

Substantial improvement. Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure taking place during a one-year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement or repair is started. For each building or structure, the one-year period begins on the date of the first permit issued for improvement or repair of that building or structure

subsequent to May 11, 2016. If the structure has incurred "substantial damage," any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

- (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.

Variance. A grant of relief from the requirements of this ordinance, or the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, which permits construction in a manner that would not otherwise be permitted by this ordinance or the *Florida Building Code*.

Watercourse. A river, creek, stream, channel or other topographic feature in, on, through, or over which water flows at least periodically.

ARTICLE III FLOOD RESISTANT DEVELOPMENT

SECTION 152.300 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

152.301 Design and construction of buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*. Pursuant to Section 152.033 of this ordinance, buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the *Florida Building Code*, including substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage of such buildings, structures and facilities, shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of ASCE 24. Structures exempt from the *Florida Building Code* that are not walled and roofed buildings shall comply with the requirements of Section 152.360 of this ordinance.

152.302 Buildings and structures seaward of the coastal construction control line. If extending, in whole or in part, seaward of the coastal construction control line and also located, in whole or in part, in a flood hazard area:

- (1) Buildings and structures shall be designed and constructed to comply with the more restrictive applicable requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Building Section 3109* and Section 1612 or *Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322*.
- (2) Minor structures and non-habitable major structures as defined in section 161.54, F.S., shall be designed and constructed to comply with the intent and applicable provisions of this ordinance and ASCE 24.

SECTION 152.310 SUBDIVISIONS

152.311.1 Minimum requirements. Subdivision proposals, including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions, shall be reviewed to determine that:

- (1) Such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from flooding;
- (2) All public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electric, communications, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
- (3) Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in Zones AH and AO,

adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

152.312 Subdivision plats. Where any portion of proposed subdivisions, including manufactured home parks and subdivisions, lies within a flood hazard area, the following shall be required:

- (1) Delineation of flood hazard areas, floodway boundaries and flood zones, and design flood elevations, as appropriate, shall be shown on preliminary plats;
- (2) Where the subdivision has more than 50 lots or is larger than 5 acres and base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM, the base flood elevations determined in accordance with Section 152.042(1) of this ordinance; and
- (3) Compliance with the site improvement and utilities requirements of Section 152.320 of this ordinance.

SECTION 152.320 SITE IMPROVEMENTS, UTILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

152.321 Minimum requirements. All proposed new development shall be reviewed to determine that:

- (1) Such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from flooding;
- (2) All public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electric, communications, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
- (3) Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

152.322 Sanitary sewage facilities. All new and replacement sanitary sewage facilities, private sewage treatment plants (including all pumping stations and collector systems), and on-site waste disposal systems shall be designed in accordance with the standards for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C. and ASCE 24 Chapter 7 to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the facilities and discharge from the facilities into flood waters, and impairment of the facilities and systems.

152.323 Water supply facilities. All new and replacement water supply facilities shall be designed in accordance with the water well construction standards in Chapter 62-532.500, F.A.C. and ASCE 24 Chapter 7 to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems.

152.324 Limitations on sites in regulatory floodways. No development, including but not limited to site improvements, and land disturbing activity involving fill or regrading, shall be authorized in the regulatory floodway unless the floodway encroachment analysis required in Section 152.043(1) of this ordinance demonstrates that the proposed development or land disturbing activity will not result in any increase in the base flood elevation.

152.325 Limitations on placement of fill. Subject to the limitations of this ordinance, fill shall be designed to be stable under conditions of flooding including rapid rise and rapid drawdown of floodwaters, prolonged inundation, and protection against flood-related erosion and scour. In addition to these requirements, if intended to support buildings and structures (Zone A only), fill shall comply with the requirements of the *Florida Building Code*.

152.326 Limitations on sites in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). In coastal high hazard areas, alteration of sand dunes and mangrove stands shall be permitted only if such alteration is approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and only if the engineering analysis required by Section 152.043(4) of this ordinance demonstrates that the proposed alteration will not increase the potential for flood damage. Construction or restoration of dunes under or around elevated buildings and structures shall comply with Section 152.368(3) of this ordinance.

SECTION 152.330 MANUFACTURED HOMES

152.331 General. All manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed by an installer that is licensed pursuant to section 320.8249, F.S., and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 15C-1, F.A.C. and the requirements of this ordinance. If located seaward of the coastal construction control line, all manufactured homes shall comply with the more restrictive of the applicable requirements.

152.331.1 Limitations on installation in floodways. New installations of manufactured homes shall not be permitted in floodways.

152.332 Foundations. All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed on permanent, reinforced foundations that:

- (1) In flood hazard areas (Zone A) other than coastal high hazard areas, are designed in accordance with the foundation requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.2 and this ordinance. Foundations for manufactured homes subject to Section 152.336 of this ordinance are permitted to be reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength.
- (2) In coastal high hazard areas (Zone V), are designed in accordance with the foundation requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.3 and this ordinance.

152.333 Anchoring. All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage and shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This anchoring requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for wind resistance.

152.334 Elevation. Manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved shall comply with Section 152.335 or 152.336 of this ordinance, as applicable.

152.335 General elevation requirement. Unless subject to the requirements of Section 152.336 of this ordinance, all manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved on sites located: (a) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision; (b) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision; (c) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or (d) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision upon which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, shall be elevated such that the bottom of the frame is at or above the elevation required, as applicable to the flood hazard area, in the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.2 (Zone A) or Section R322.3 (Zone V).

152.336 Elevation requirement for certain existing manufactured home parks and

subdivisions. Manufactured homes that are not subject to Section 152.335 of this ordinance, including manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved on sites located in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, unless on a site where substantial damage as result of flooding has occurred, shall be elevated such that either the:

- (1) Bottom of the frame of the manufactured home is at or above the elevation required, as applicable to the flood hazard area, in the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.2 (Zone A) or Section R322.3 (Zone V); or
- (2) Bottom of the frame is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are not less than 48 inches in height above grade.

152.337 Enclosures. Enclosed areas below elevated manufactured homes shall comply with the requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.2 or R322.3 for such enclosed areas, as applicable to the flood hazard area.

152.338 Utility equipment. Utility equipment that serves manufactured homes, including electric, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities, shall comply with the requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322, as applicable to the flood hazard area.

SECTION 152.340 RECREATIONAL VEHICLES AND PARK TRAILERS

152.341 Temporary placement. Recreational vehicles and park trailers placed temporarily in flood hazard areas shall have a plan for removal in case of a threat at least four hours prior to the arrival of the threat and shall:

- (1) Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; or
- (2) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, which means the recreational vehicle or park model is on wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick-disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanent attachments such as additions, rooms, stairs, decks and porches.

152.341.1 Limitations on placement in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). New placement of recreational vehicles shall not be permitted in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V).

152.342 Permanent placement. Recreational vehicles and park trailers that do not meet the limitations in Section 152.341 of this ordinance for temporary placement shall meet the requirements of Section 152.340 of this ordinance for manufactured homes.

SECTION 152.350 TANKS

152.351 Underground tanks. Underground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty.

152.352 Above-ground tanks, not elevated. Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of Section 152.353 of this ordinance shall:

- (1) Be permitted in flood hazard areas (Zone A) other than coastal high hazard areas, provided the tanks are anchored or otherwise designed and constructed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads

during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty and the effects of flood-borne debris.

- (2) Not be permitted in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V).

152.353 Above-ground tanks, elevated. Above-ground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be attached to and elevated to or above the design flood elevation on a supporting structure that is designed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement during conditions of the design flood. Tank-supporting structures shall meet the foundation requirements of the applicable flood hazard area.

152.354 Tank inlets and vents. Tank inlets, fill openings, outlets and vents shall be:

- (1) At or above the design flood elevation or fitted with covers designed to prevent the inflow of floodwater or outflow of the contents of the tanks during conditions of the design flood; and
- (2) Anchored to prevent lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood.

SECTION 152.360 OTHER DEVELOPMENT

152.361 General requirements for other development. All development, including man-made changes to improved or unimproved real estate for which specific provisions are not specified in this ordinance or the *Florida Building Code*, shall:

- (1) Be located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Meet the limitations of Section 152.324 of this ordinance if located in a regulated floodway;
- (3) Be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood;
- (4) Be constructed of flood damage-resistant materials; and
- (5) Have mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems above the design flood elevation or meet the requirements of ASCE 24, except that minimum electric service required to address life safety and electric code requirements is permitted below the design flood elevation provided it conforms to the provisions of the electrical part of building code for wet locations.

152.362 Fences in regulated floodways. Fences in regulated floodways that have the potential to block the passage of floodwaters, such as stockade fences and wire mesh fences, shall meet the limitations of Section 152.324 of this ordinance.

152.363 Retaining walls, sidewalks and driveways in regulated floodways. Retaining walls and sidewalks and driveways that involve the placement of fill in regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Section 152.324 of this ordinance.

152.364 Roads and watercourse crossings in regulated floodways. Roads and watercourse crossings, including roads, bridges, culverts, low-water crossings and similar means for vehicles or pedestrians to travel from one side of a watercourse to the other side, that encroach into regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Section 152.324 of this ordinance. Alteration of a watercourse that is part of a road or watercourse crossing shall meet the requirements of Section 152.043(3) of this ordinance.

152.365 Concrete slabs used as parking pads, enclosure floors, landings, decks, walkways, patios and similar nonstructural uses in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). In coastal high hazard areas, concrete slabs used as parking pads, enclosure floors, landings, decks, walkways, patios and similar nonstructural uses are permitted beneath or adjacent to buildings and structures provided the concrete slabs are designed and constructed to be:

- (1) Structurally independent of the foundation system of the building or structure;
- (2) Frangible and not reinforced, so as to minimize debris during flooding that is capable of causing significant damage to any structure; and
- (3) Have a maximum slab thickness of not more than four (4) inches.

152.366 Decks and patios in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). In addition to the requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, in coastal high hazard areas decks and patios shall be located, designed, and constructed in compliance with the following:

- (1) A deck that is structurally attached to a building or structure shall have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member at or above the design flood elevation and any supporting members that extend below the design flood elevation shall comply with the foundation requirements that apply to the building or structure, which shall be designed to accommodate any increased loads resulting from the attached deck.
- (2) A deck or patio that is located below the design flood elevation shall be structurally independent from buildings or structures and their foundation systems, and shall be designed and constructed either to remain intact and in place during design flood conditions or to break apart into small pieces to minimize debris during flooding that is capable of causing structural damage to the building or structure or to adjacent buildings and structures.
- (3) A deck or patio that has a vertical thickness of more than twelve (12) inches or that is constructed with more than the minimum amount of fill necessary for site drainage shall not be approved unless an analysis prepared by a qualified registered design professional demonstrates no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection that would increase damage to the building or structure or to adjacent buildings and structures.
- (4) A deck or patio that has a vertical thickness of twelve (12) inches or less and that is at natural grade or on nonstructural fill material that is similar to and compatible with local soils and is the minimum amount necessary for site drainage may be approved without requiring analysis of the impact on diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection.

152.367 Other development in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). In coastal high hazard areas, development activities other than buildings and structures shall be permitted only if also authorized by the appropriate federal, state or local authority; if located outside the footprint of, and not structurally attached to, buildings and structures; and if analyses prepared by qualified registered design professionals demonstrate no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent buildings and structures. Such other development activities include but are not limited to:

- (1) Bulkheads, seawalls, retaining walls, revetments, and similar erosion control structures;
- (2) Solid fences and privacy walls, and fences prone to trapping debris, unless designed and constructed to fail under flood conditions less than the design flood or otherwise function

to avoid obstruction of floodwaters; and

- (3) On-site sewage treatment and disposal systems defined in 64E-6.002, F.A.C., as filled systems or mound systems.

152.368 Nonstructural fill in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). In coastal high hazard areas:

- (1) Minor grading and the placement of minor quantities of nonstructural fill shall be permitted for landscaping and for drainage purposes under and around buildings.
- (2) Nonstructural fill with finished slopes that are steeper than one unit vertical to five units horizontal shall be permitted only if an analysis prepared by a qualified registered design professional demonstrates no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent buildings and structures.
- (3) Where authorized by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection or applicable local approval, sand dune construction and restoration of sand dunes under or around elevated buildings are permitted without additional engineering analysis or certification of the diversion of floodwater or wave runup and wave reflection if the scale and location of the dune work is consistent with local beach-dune morphology and the vertical clearance is maintained between the top of the sand dune and the lowest horizontal structural member of the building.

SECTION 3. The Mexico Beach Code of Ordinances, Chapter 151, is hereby amended with the following technical amendments to the *Florida Building Code, Building*.

Modify definitions as follows:

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE. Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. The term also includes flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or improvement of a building or structure taking place during a one-year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started. For each building or structure, the one-year period begins on the date of the first permit issued for improvement or repair of that building or structure subsequent to May 11, 2016. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

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

Modify Section 1612.4 as follows:

1612.4.1 Additional requirements for enclosed areas. In addition to the requirements of ASCE 24, enclosed areas below the design flood elevation shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms except for stairwells, ramps, and elevators.

SECTION 4. The Mexico Beach Code of Ordinances, Chapter 151, is hereby amended with the following technical amendments to the *Florida Building Code, Existing Building*.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE. Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. The term also includes flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or improvement of a building or structure taking place during a one-year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started. For each building or structure, the one-year period begins on the date of the first permit issued for improvement or repair of that building or structure subsequent to May 11, 2016. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

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

SECTION 5. The Mexico Beach Code of Ordinances, Chapter 151, is hereby amended with the following technical amendments to the *Florida Building Code, Residential*.

R322.2.1 Elevation requirements.

1. Buildings and structures in flood hazard areas not designated as Coastal A Zones shall have the lowest floors elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus 1 foot or the design flood elevation, whichever is higher.
2. Buildings and structures in flood hazard areas designated as Coastal A Zones shall have the lowest floors elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus 1 foot (305 mm), or to the design flood elevation, whichever is higher.
3. In areas of shallow flooding (AO Zones), buildings and structures shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated at least as high above the highest adjacent grade as the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM plus 1 foot, or at least 3 feet if a depth number is not specified.
4. Basement floors that are below grade on all sides shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus 1 foot or the design flood elevation, whichever is higher.

Exception: Enclosed areas below the design flood elevation, including basements whose floors are not below grade on all sides, shall meet the requirements of Section R322.2.2.

R322.2.2 Enclosed areas below design flood elevation. Enclosed areas, including crawl spaces, that are below the design flood elevation shall:

1. Be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage. The interior portion of such enclosed areas shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms except for stairwells, ramps, and elevators, unless a partition is required by the fire code. The limitation on partitions does not apply to load bearing walls interior to perimeter wall (crawl space) foundations. 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 (stairway or elevator).

Remainder unchanged

R322.3.2 Elevation requirements.

1. All buildings and structures erected within coastal high-hazard areas shall be elevated so that the lowest portion of all structural members supporting the lowest floor, with the exception of piling, pile caps, columns, grade beams and bracing, is elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus 1 foot or the design flood elevation, whichever is higher.
2. Basement floors that are below grade on all sides are prohibited.
3. The use of fill for structural support is prohibited.
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.

Exception: Walls and partitions enclosing areas below the design flood elevation shall meet the requirements of Sections R322.3.4 and R322.3.5.

R322.3.4 Walls below design flood elevation. ~~Walls and partitions~~ are permitted below the elevated floor, provided that such walls ~~and partitions~~ are not part of the structural support of the building or structure and:

1. Electrical, mechanical, and plumbing system components are not to be mounted on or penetrate through walls that are designed to break away under flood loads; and
2. Are constructed with insect screening or open lattice; or
3. Are designed to break away or collapse without causing collapse, displacement or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. Such walls, framing and connections shall have a design safe loading resistance of not less than 10 (470 Pa) and no more than 20 pounds per square foot (958 Pa); or
4. Where wind loading values of this code exceed 20 pounds per square foot (958 Pa), the construction documents shall include documentation prepared and sealed by a registered design professional that:
 - 4.1. The walls ~~and partitions~~ below the design flood elevation have been designed to collapse from a water load less than that which would occur during the design flood.
 - 4.2. The elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system have been designed to withstand the effects of wind and flood loads acting simultaneously on all building components (structural and nonstructural). Water loading values used shall be those associated with the design flood. Wind loading values used shall be those required by this code.

R322.3.5 Enclosed areas below the design flood elevation. Enclosed areas below the design flood elevation shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage. The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms except for stairwells, ramps, and elevators, unless a partition is required by the fire code. 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 (stairway or elevator).

SECTION 6. FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

In terms of design, plan application review, construction and inspection of buildings and structures, the cost impact as an overall average is negligible in regard to the local technical amendments because all development has been subject to the requirements of the local floodplain management ordinance adopted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. In terms of lower potential for flood damage, there will be continued savings and benefits to consumers.

SECTION 7. APPLICABILITY.

For the purposes of jurisdictional applicability, this ordinance shall apply in the City of Mexico Beach. This ordinance shall apply to all applications for development, including building permit applications and subdivision proposals, submitted on or after the effective date of this ordinance.

SECTION 8. INCLUSION INTO THE CODE OF ORDINANCES.

It is the intent of the City Council that the provisions of this ordinance shall become and be made a part of the City of Mexico Beach's Code of Ordinances, and that the sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or relettered and the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section," "article," "regulation," or such other appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish such intentions.

SECTION 9. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof, other than the part so declared.

SECTION 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance shall take effect on July 12, 2016.

PASSED on first reading April 12, 2016.

PASSED and ADOPTED in regular session, with a quorum present and voting, by the City Council, upon second and final reading this July 12, 2016.

City of Mexico Beach

Tom Bailey, Mayor

ATTEST:

Adrian Welle, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Nick Beninate, City Attorney

**City Council Regular Meeting
Tuesday, June 14, 2016 6:00 PM
Civic Center 105 N. 31st St.**

Mayor Tom Bailey

**Councilwoman Mary Blackburn
Councilwoman Linda Albrecht**

**Councilman Jerry Wallace
Councilman Rex Putnal**

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CALL TO ORDER

INVOCATION

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL

MAYOR'S COMMENT

COUNCIL COMMENTS

CITIZEN COMMENTS

CONSENT AGENDA

MINUTES

***April 6, 2016 - City Council Pre-Agenda Meeting 6:00 p.m.**

***April 12, 2016- City Council Regular Meeting 6:00 p.m.**

***April 26, 2016- City Council Workshop 6:00 p.m.**

(Items denoted by * are on consent agenda and will be considered simultaneously by the Mayor and Council.)

SCHEDULED APPEARANCES

1. Preble-Rish

ORDINANCES

ORDINANCE 638

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MEXICO BEACH, FLORIDA AMENDING THE APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS OF THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING FUNDS FOR THE PARKER PARK AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

**City Council Regular Meeting
Tuesday, June 14, 2016 6:00 PM
Civic Center 105 N. 31st St.**

- a. Motion to read Ordinance 638 by title only
- b. Motion to adopt Ordinance 638.

OTHER BUSINESS

1. Selection of Mayor Pro Tem
2. Board Appointments
3. Authorization of Check Signatories
4. Beach Markers
5. Police Vehicles
6. Planner Contracts

DEPARTMENT REPORTS AND ACTIONS

Police Chief – Chief Glenn Norris

Emergency Services- Mark Stangl

Department of Public Works – Philip Hall

City Clerk – Adrian Welle

City Administrator – Mell Smigielski

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT